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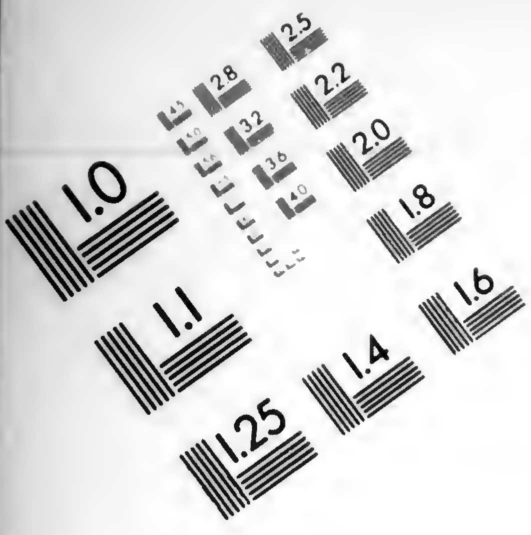

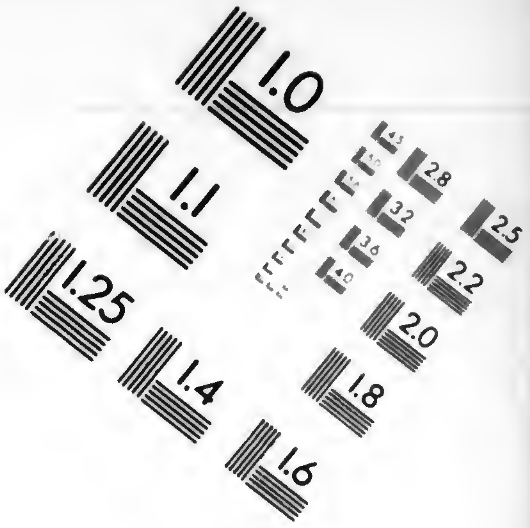

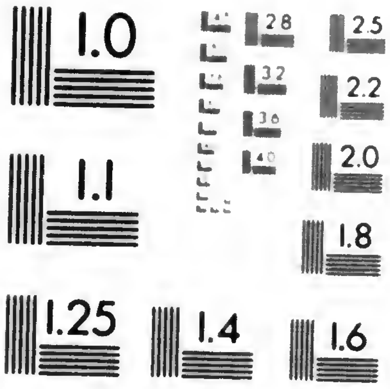

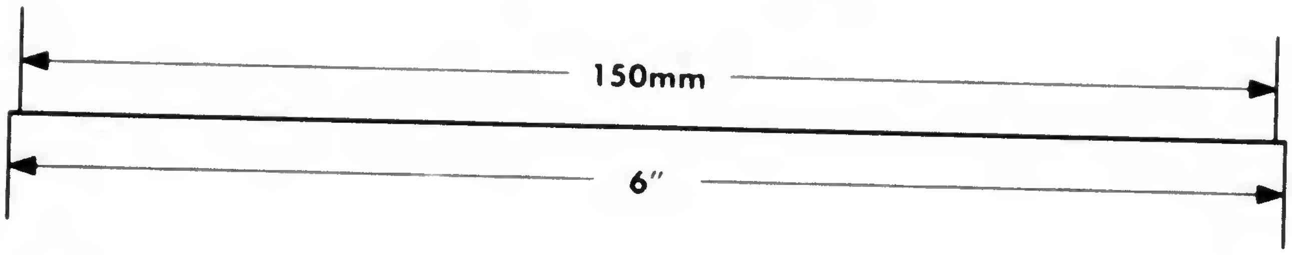

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"On the Road to Kiptopeke"—The story of one of the country's great cooperative marketing organizations. Page 3.

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It Came Up to Expectations

Pennsylvania Hort Week an Outstanding Annual Event

THE Third Annual Horticulture Week at State College, December 7-10, was full of meat, altho the attendance was reduced somewhat by a heavy snow, which blocked the roads. The dates for next year are November 28-30th.

Conservatism was quite evident in the discussion of the question, "Is apple and peach planting overdone?" This was to be expected in view of the market situation of this season. Nevertheless, Pennsylvania is in a better position to meet continued hard competition than most states, and a moderate amount of well considered planting seems justified.

A large proportion of northwestern box apples is selling this year for little more than transportation charges. One car of Pacific Coast apples marketed in Pennsylvania, containing 756 boxes, returned the grower an f. o. b. price of $568; the railroad got $658 for bringing it here. No industry can stand this very long.

Truck Coming Into Its Own

The truck is being used more and more in marketing fruit, especially in selling peaches. This year peaches were hauled over 100 miles, from Baltimore, to local markets in Pennsylvania. Peach growers in southern and southeastern Pennsylvania are developing a truck trade to the mining and industrial towns in the central part of the state.

NURSERY STOCK.—Discussion on nursery stock showed that nurserymen are beginning to take a keen interest in keeping their stock true to name, as a matter of self interest. The past summer one Pennsylvania nursery was found which had four rows of supposedly one-year-old Northern Spy, but there were five different varieties in one row. When the nurseryman's attention was directed to this, he promptly cut the whole row back, and rebudded them all. This is the kind of nurseryman to patronize.

It is comparatively easy to distinguish between the common varieties of apples, pears, plums and cherries in the nursery row, and between yellow and white peaches, but not as to the variety of peach.

Some fruit growers are unjustly prejudiced against trees that are dug in the fall and stored in the nursery cellar over winter. They are kept moist, at a low, even temperature, but with no soil around their roots. If properly cared for, they are as safe for planting as spring-dug plants.

J. E. Runk, of Huntingdon, expressed a preference for southern nursery stock. He says it is much larger and more vigorous than northern-grown stock of the same age, because of the longer growing season. Also it is likely to be cheaper. The disadvantage, of course, is the danger of drying out in transit. Many carloads of southern-grown stock are shipped to northern nurserymen, some of whom sell them as their own trees.

NEW VARIETIES — No new varieties of apples have appeared recently that are likely to challenge the standard sorts. Golden Delicious was pronounced disappointing by several growers. It russets and shrivels badly, especially if picked a little early. Perhaps this is due to a lack of the protective waxy coating, as grown in Pennsylvania. The tree is vigorous, and the fruit is of good size, but not as high in quality as Grimes. The Red Delicious apparently is gaining in favor, especially for local markets, more particularly in the southeastern part of the state.

F. S. Reiter, of Mars, reported that he had retailed his Delicious at a roadside market for $2.50 a bushel, while Northern Spy and Stayman of equal grade brought only $1.75. The chief usefulness of this variety in Pennsylvania, apparently, is in local markets; it has not been particularly successful as a wholesale variety in the East.

The Starking, a solid red Delicious, looks promising. Several other solid red sports of Delicious have appeared recently in different parts of the country. It is possible that many Starking trees will revert to the present type.

The much-heralded Courtland, a cross of McIntosh and Ben Davis, has not made a favorable impression. It hangs on the tree well, and will stand commercial handling better than McIntosh, but is indifferent in quality and color, fades in storage, and comes on the market with better sorts like Jonathan and Stayman.

Insects Have Their Day

In the northern part of the state the Stark is valued for its late keeping, but is poor in color. The Red Stark, as grown by Dickenshied and Weinburger, at Zionsville, Pa., is a distinct improvement in this respect.

"Insect and Disease Day" included a report by W. S. Krout on the progress of the effort to secure a supply of raspberry plants that are free from mosaic, leaf curl and other degenerative diseases. Several Pennsylvania raspberry fields have been pronounced disease free. Plants from these are sold for $25 a thousand, as compared with $50 to $80 a thousand charged by some nurserymen. It is best to get tips from one-year-old plants; they are stronger.

Layer black raspberry tips in the middle, not close to the plants; then

(Continued on page 9)

A power sprayer without an engine. A power take-off from the tractor operates the pump on this high pressure potato sprayer.

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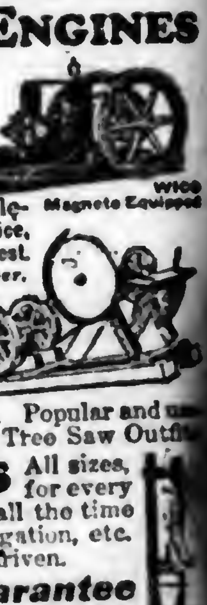

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Vol. 95—No. 1 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 1927 Whole Number 1546

On the Road to Kiptopeke

The Eastern Shore Produce Exchange Solves Its Members' Marketing Problems

By C. L. WHITE

A FEW weeks ago we related on this page some of our experiences and observations on a trip down the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula, "From Philadelphia to Kiptopeke." Among other things, we told about that narrow strip of land between lower Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean which comprises the southern extremity of the Eastern Shore.

The two Virginia counties of the Peninsula—Accomac and Northampton,—occupy this narrow tip-end of Delmarvia. The remainder of the Peninsula is divided among the nine Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and the three counties of Delaware.

These two southern counties seem very small when compared with some of our rangy Pennsylvania counties. Measure both of them as they lie end to end on the map and you will find that they are only ten or fifteen miles wide by about sixty miles long. They are little in size but they are big in the ways that really count.

They produced in 1924, the last year for which we have the figures, more than 13,000,000

The Produce Exchange headquarters at Onley, Virginia.

bushels of white potatoes, nearly half as many as were grown in the whole state of Pennsylvania that year. And it should be remembered that these were all early potatoes that reached the market when prices were high. The mild climate of the Eastern Shore always gives the Delmarvia grower an immense advantage. Besides the Irish potatoes there were nearly three million bushels of "sweets" that year, and several other large vegetable and fruit crops.

The farmers of these counties cultivate every foot of cleared land; they use good seed; they fertilize heavily; finally, they market their crops in an orderly manner. That is the point of this story,—the way they market their crops.

One of the Oldest Organizations of Its Kind

The majority of the farmers in this section belong to one large marketing organization, the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange. That name isn't strange to those who are familiar with the more successful of the country's large farm marketing associations.

The Exchange is an old organization, as farmers' selling associations go. It was incorporated January 6, 1900, and has been a thriving, successful concern for so long that it is almost taken for granted. Knowing of its 5500 members and its transactions running as high as $20,000,000 a year, it is easy to forget that this famous institution has been subjected to the same strains and stresses that have caused so many other farm organizations to collapse.

Why has the Exchange been so successful? We put that question up to Mr. C. R. Waters, the sales manager, the day we visited him in his office. His reason was, "Wide distribution and a uniform product."

That answer is brief, but it covers a lot of ground. It takes in the whole organization back of that uniform product widely distributed. In an effort to get a good idea of the Exchange and the way it works we made what proved to be a pleasant and profitable call on the President and General Counsel, Mr. Ben. T. Gunter, at his office in the courthouse at Accomac. Then we visited the headquarters of the organization at Onley, Accomac County, a few miles farther down the Peninsula.

Where the Work Goes On

The headquarters building is a modern two-story structure built to meet the needs of the Exchange. As we stepped thru the front door we passed from the main street of a sleepy little Virginia town into a group of offices where more business is transacted in a year than in many an elaborate office suite in the skyscrapers of lower Manhattan. Outside we heard only the rattle of a wagon and the drawl of a human voice as a negro went by talking to his lazy mule. Inside was the sound of clicking telegraph instruments, the rattle of typewriters, the intermittent clatter of an adding machine.

From the entrance hall we stepped into the nearest office. At a large desk in the center of the room a man was looking over a handful of telegrams, giving brief directions to a girl who took notes as he spoke. We interrupted to ask a question.

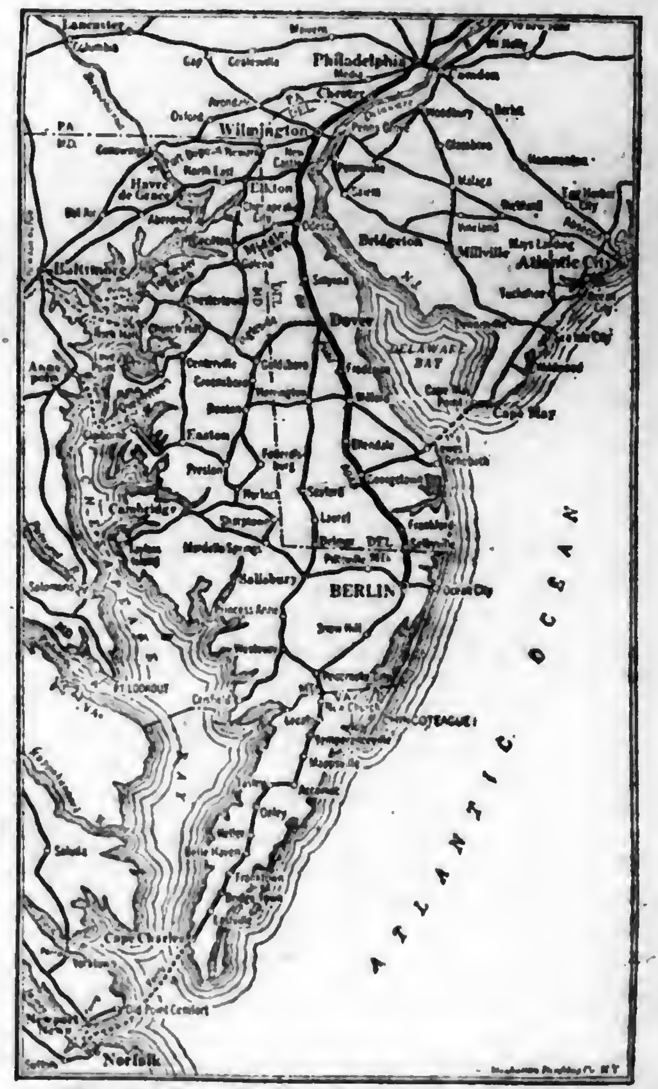
Yes, Mr. Waters was the man we wanted to see. Would we come this way, please? He left his sheaf of yellow papers and guided us up to the second floor. We entered a very large room with three desks ranged along one wall. Crossing to the middle desk we were introduced to Mr. Waters.

His telephone rang almost immediately so we had an opportunity to look around while he attended to business. Our first impression was that we had gotten into a stock broker's office, for across the room from the row of desks was a big blackboard some thirty feet long. There were no stock quotations chalked up there, however, but there were small white cards scattered all over it in groups of two or three or four.

Curiosity Satisfied

Our curiosity was aroused, so we started asking questions of Mr. Waters as soon as he turned from the telephone.

What do the cards mean, and the names under which they are grouped? The names painted on the board are the railroad shipping stations of the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, we were told. There are about fifty of them. A white card under one of the names means that a carload of potatoes has just been loaded at that shipping station and is standing on the track waiting to be sold.



The Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula.

The Technique of the Card System

A young man sits at a telephone in front of the board. When a car is filled at the loading station he is given the car number and initial, the number of barrels and the grade. These data are jotted down on a card and posted on the board. The card stays there until Mr. Waters and his men find someone to buy the potatoes it represents. When the car is sold the card comes down.

(to page 22)

Potato fields and loblolly pine— common sights in Delmarvia.

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Before I resolve to do one thing or the other, I must gain my confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made.—Abraham Lincoln.

Watch Corn in Feeding

THERE is especial need for close examination of the corn as it is fed this year. A great deal of corn was not fully mature when it was cut, and the wet weather prevented thoro drying. Added to this were the many very warm spells which occurred and made ideal conditions for developing mold in newly husked corn. Moldy corn is not fit to feed anything. Digestive troubles are almost sure to result from feeding grain that has become musty. Even chickens are subject to a disease called aspergillosis when fed moldy corn, or even when musty straw is used for bedding. This disease attacks the windpipe and as it develops causes the hen to lose weight and present the appearance of having tuberculosis.

Will We Have Tax Reform?

WE ARE in sympathy with nearly all the pronouncements made by the Pennsylvania State Grange at its recent session concerning taxation. However, there is one sentence which seems to us not to be in keeping with the general demand for economy and equalization. That statement is the demand that "the assessment and collection of taxes be left, as now, to local officials, locally elected." We are perfectly aware that this idea is popular with rural people, at least with those who usually speak for rural people. We received a couple of rather severe criticisms after publishing our belief that there should be a change in the present system, but we still hold to the idea.

We admit that there are many localities where the present system of tax collecting is as economical as could be desired, but there are many others where the fees of the collector are extortionate and burdensome. A few instances in the state are reported where the tax collector receives more than the governor of the state. Also, investigations show that the present system of making assessments is a farce and so unfair in many places as to impose a burden on others in the county. There is no question but that the Pennsylvania system of assessing and collecting taxes needs thoro revision, and it may be attempted at the coming session of the Legislature. But if anything is to be accomplished there must be a willingness on the part of all parties to cooperate with others.

Can the Overhead Be Reduced?

A FARMER made the remark in our hearing the other day to the effect that his gross income seemed to be pretty large, but that his net income was small or negligible. In other words, his operating expenses almost equaled his income. There are many others who could say the same.

This is a good time of year to go over the farming system carefully and see where the "overhead" might be lowered. How can the same work be done with less labor? Is the equipment what it should be? Are the present methods of fitting land for seed, harvesting, filling silo, cutting wood, doing the milking, conveying to market, etc., the cheapest and quickest methods that can be employed? The production of more produce is not the only way to increase profits,—if it is a way at all. There are two others: Cutting down production costs, and getting bigger prices. The first is the first and the easier to do.

Exit 1926

THE reign of 1926 is over, spell it which way you will. Most farmers and a good many other people will be glad to give Father Time an opportunity to do better in selecting a successor for the out-going year. More charges could be preferred against 1926 than the colonists made against King George III if it were worth while to do so. But we shall not recount them. Taking new courage we look forward to the coming year with determination, hoping and believing that the New Year will give us better weather, better prices, cleaner politics; and that there will be fewer murders, fewer accidents, fewer hold-ups, and fewer scandals. As for resolutions, let us all make at least one: That each of us shall use our best efforts to make these things come true. For after all that is how the millennium will be ushered in.

More for Less

ACCORDING to the Department of Agriculture the farmers of the nation produced slightly more in 1926 than in 1925, but the estimated farm value is about twelve per cent less. Last year the estimated value of 55 lines of production was over $8,949,000,000, while the value of the same crops this year is estimated at something over $7,801,000,000. The decline in total value is due to the slump in the prices of cotton, corn, spring wheat, potatoes and apples. When these crops bring low prices, the result is disastrous to large areas because the great bulk of these crops is produced by specialists who have no other crop with which to offset the losses. In such instances the eastern farmer has a concrete example of the wisdom of diversified farming.

Farm Relief Still Uppermost

THE actions of several of the national farmers' organizations at recent meetings indicate that the President's message and the Secretary of Agriculture's report, in so far as they deal with the "farm problems," do not contain the panacea for agricultural troubles. The Farm Bureau Federation completely ignored the suggestions made and outlined other remedies. The National Grange, while held before Congress convened, adopted a resolution recommending a remedy along lines which the administration has frowned upon. Just what the results of the contention in Congress will be cannot be known at this time. The farm leaders in the West claim that there has been a decided change in the views of many of the Congressmen since that body adjourned last spring. A close reading of the President's message indicates that h has been giving serious thought to the subject and is possibly open-minded on the matter of proposed remedies.

Where Will It Stop?

ELECTION scandals are no new thing. They have existed from the beginning of the government. Usually, however, they have furnished material for a few days' talk and ended there. But the more recent ones have not died down so easily. Spectacular investigations have revealed practices and conditions which have—pretendedly at least—shocked the nation, and the end is not yet. We would like to think that the investigations and resentment aroused were the result of outraged patriotism. But we are not s sure. The whole thing has too many ear marks of partisanship. It will be strange if some northern politician does not demand light on the "Grandfather" clause in the election laws of most of the southern states b which 6,000,000 colored citizens are disfranchised. But if he does it will be inspired b a feeling of partisan retaliation rather tha virtuous patriotism. However, the exposure of crookedness in politics and the discussion attendant upon it ought to result in a clearer perception of what the duties of a good citizen are and what the right of franchise really means.

Editorial Sidelights

"HOW are you going to keep them down o the farm?" asks a Home Page contrib (Page 17). Don't make them stay, but make th want to stay, seems to be the answer. We ap with the ideas the writer of that article s forth, but we have an additional one we shall p down here.

This sort of thing is seldom talked about, b we believe that petty squabbles between pare cause more young people to leave home than an thing else. We know that nothing can be d to keep some married people from having an oc sional battle to relieve the monotony of existen There would be much more happiness in t world, however, if all of these domestic tiffs we fought out in private. For the innocent bystan ers, the children, always receive wounds th continue to hurt long after the belligerents h forgotten there was a battle.

THE WORD "KIPTOPEKE" doesn't appear the map illustrating the article on Page 3. T place is not hard to find, however, for it is very tip of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. The to of Cape Charles is usually represented as being the end of the Cape, but actually it is sev miles from the end, as shown on this map. T real point of the Cape, the jumping-off-place, Kiptopeke (accent on the last syllable which pronounced like "peak").

DON'T FORGET the Pennsylvania State F Products Show at Harrisburg, January 17-21. T usual large number of meetings of interest farmers is being scheduled for the week. show itself gives every promise of being bi and better than ever. Full details about the m ings and the show will appear in an early i The premium list may be obtained from the partment of Agriculture at Harrisburg. En close Saturday, January 15th.

NEW JERSEY'S big show and Agricult Week will be held in Trenton, January 11-1 An outline of the week's program and the or izations that will participate appears on Pag

CONGRESSIONAL TALK

Time and Money Wasted in Needless Navigation Appropriations—Farm Relief Hearings This Month.

Washington, D. C.

WHEN Congress adjourned for the holidays it had done little except talk. The rivers and harbors bill dragged slowly along the muddy current of Senate discussion. The same old pork-barrel gags about making an appropriation for deepening the channel of Duck Creek so that it could be navigated safely by ducks were rehashed. Each year congressmen and senators discover hundreds of new rivulets and springs that are in urgent need of appropriations from the Federal Treasury. In fact, only last year an appropriation was asked for the improvement of a stream 1.3 feet deep, so that it could be navigated by pole boats.

These little pork-barrel appropriations in the aggregate amount to millions of dollars that could be wisely spent in improving navigation on the large waterways that for many years have been neglected. There is a rising tide of sentiment in favor of the unified system of waterways development as is proposed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The Farm Bureau, National Grange and other farm organizations have gone on record in favor of pushing the inland water development as rapidly as possible.

Farm Relief Schemes

The McNary-Haugen brand of farm relief legislation is in a better position in Congress than ever before, according to Chester Gray, of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He thinks the bills now introduced in both branches of Congress are so nearly alike that it will require only a brief hearing to adjust the differences in the three bills introduced by Senator McNary and Representatives Haugen and Fulmer. Other farmer representatives in Washington are not quite as optimistic. Chairman Haugen announces that hearings on his bill before the House Committee on Agriculture will commence January 6th. This will open up the hearings for the other farm relief schemes of which there are several. Advocates of the Grange-Adkins export debenture plan will be heard January 10th.

Prophesies Trouble Ahead

Dr. W. J. Spillman, economist in the Department of Agriculture, asserts that if successful in raising prices on the commodities specified in the McNary-Haugen bill it would stimulate the production of these products so that the third year of operation there would come a collapse of prices that would bring greater hardship to the farmers than they are now passing thru, unless a clause is added restricting acreage by law. Dr. Spillman would have the equalization fee levied on acreage planted by each farmer above that prescribed by the Federal Farm Board.

Bill Has Strong Backing

The Capper truth-in-fabric bill now stands third on the calendar in the Senate, and there is an excellent chance of its passing that body, altho Senator Smoot, of Utah, has introduced a branding bill designed to sidetrack the Capper bill. The Smoot bill is similar to the Merritt bill which was reported out in the House. Senator Capper has the backing of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations represented in Washington, and is making an active effort to get his bill thru the Senate. In the House there is need for a united effort of all the interests in favor of honesty in fabrics to push the French bill which is practically the same as the Capper bill.

Milk Concerns Offered Opposition

Representatives of the large milk handling concerns in New York and Boston vigorously opposed the Taber bill designed to compel Canadian dairymen shipping milk to United States markets to produce milk under the same health regulations as those required in this country. The bill was ably defended by representatives of the National Dairy Union, National Milk Producers Federation, and other dairy organizations.—E. E. R.

PRODUCTS SHOW PLANS

Rural Vocational Training to Receive Recognition—Smaller Grain Acreage Sown in State These Days.

Harrisburg, Pa.

STATE agricultural and educational officials have completed their plans for what will be the greatest attention ever given to vocational training in rural communities at the State Farm Products Show here next month. References to that line of instruction will also be made in some of the annual meetings of allied agricultural associations. Both Governor Pinchot and Governor-elect Fisher have shown an interest in this line and are encouraging it. Wednesday, January 19, has been officially designated as vocational day for not only the distribution of the project medals, but for emphasizing the displays from homes and farm and school work shops. There will be something indicative of what is being done in over 130 communities in the state.

Wheat Away Down

This year wheat planting in Pennsylvania fell off between twelve and thirteen per cent of that in 1925, according to figures issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The acreage sown is officially given as 1,039,000 against 1,194,000 the previous fall. This is due to weather conditions. There is a possibility that if the winter is severe the harvest may be confined to only a million acres, a very low figure for the Keystone State. The decline in planting of rye continues, being down to 77,000 acres. In 1924 it was around 125,000.

Both Chairmen Back

Chairmen of both the Senate and House committees of the legislature will be members during the coming session and there are reports that Chairman W. A. Haines, of the House committee, will be again named to head that body. Senator F. W. Culbertson, of the Senate committee, has not yet indicated whether he desires to continue.

Heavy Freight Ruling

Considerable importance is attached here to the ruling of the Public Service Commission that a certificate can be given to a truck line covering the same route as one already authorized if it handles only heavy freight. The decision was given in a Bucks County case where a package delivery concern protested entrance into its field of a line dealing in heavy stuff. The commission limited the new-comer to freight weighing over 200 pounds, forbidding it to handle any "pick-up" business.

Feeding Game

Game Commission reports coming here indicate farmers in many interior counties are feeding quail. The early winter has covered large areas with considerable snow and owing to the proved value of "Bob White" in potato patches the birds are getting attention.—A. B. H.

TOMATO MEN MEET

Grading Practices Stressed in Marketing Discussions—Jardine Will Visit New Jersey for First Time.

Trenton, N. J.

TOMATO growers and shippers from South Jersey met with representatives of the vegetable department from the State College, in the State Department of Agriculture Board Room in Trenton on December 20, to develop an improvement program. The importance of further development of New Jersey's tomato grading practices was the principal matter discussed, and follows a series of personal visits to New York City receivers who handle tomatoes from the Swedesboro district. The dealers are unanimously in favor of the present 20-quart crate used by New Jersey growers and shippers. They all agree however, that the lack of grading and the quality of tomatoes as sent to market by the Gloucester County growers is not up to standard and is working to the disadvantage of the New Jersey pack.

Milk Council Appointments

Important business men and dairy producers have just been appointed to the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Milk Marketing Council by its chairman, H. W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, member of the State Board of Agriculture. The appointees are: Senator David H. Agans, Master, State Grange, Three Bridges, N. J.; Martin J. Sheridan, Jr., Producer, Lebanon, N. J.; W. W. Scofield, Chief, Bureau of Foods and Drugs, State Department of Health; Professor J. W. Bartlett, State Experiment Station; F. A. Wills, Supplee-Wills-Jones Company, Philadelphia; Dr. J. A. Webb, Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Philadelphia; Dr. F. D. Holford, Borden's Farm Products Company, New York; H. S. Van Bomel, Sheffield Farms Company, New York; Paul B. Bennetch, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

Jardine on Program

Secretary W. M. Jardine, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the feature speaker of Agricultural Week at Trenton in mid-January, when he addresses the farmers in the State Capitol on January 12th. Members and delegates of the twelve agricultural organizations holding their annual meetings at the same time have been invited to hear the Secretary. This is the first time that Mr. Jardine has been to New Jersey. It is expected that he will draw an audience of well over 1000 farmers from every section of the state.

Sussex Epidemic Over

No new cases of vesicular stomatitis have been reported in Sussex County since the outbreak of the livestock epidemic in October, and the state has now lifted its quarantine from both Sussex County and four townships in Warren County, upon which the ban was placed. All farms where the disease has appeared are being kept under close supervision. General farm activities have assumed their usual proportions and no more trouble is expected. Plans of the Sussex County farm organizations are going forward as before.—W. H. B.

THE STATE FAIR

Arrangements Being Made for Fair Next Fall—Curb Market Prices Better Than Those at Shipping Points.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE office of treasurer of the New York State Fair is to be discontinued. The auditing department of the State Department of Farms and Markets will carry on the duties. Secretary J. Dan Ackerman will be designated as manager of the fair. A bill to permit the fair to open on Labor Day will be pushed, with the sentiment of both fair and labor organizations in favor of the plan.

The fair commission will support a bill to appropriate $70,000 to house the collection of old time farming and household implements of the New York State Agricultural Society, which founded the state fair more than three-quarters of a century ago. In all $825,000 will be asked of the legislature for much needed buildings to house the horticultural exhibits, the boys' and girls', and women's exhibits, and to complete the sheep and swine buildings. Heads of farm organizations have pledged support of the state fair plans for 1927.

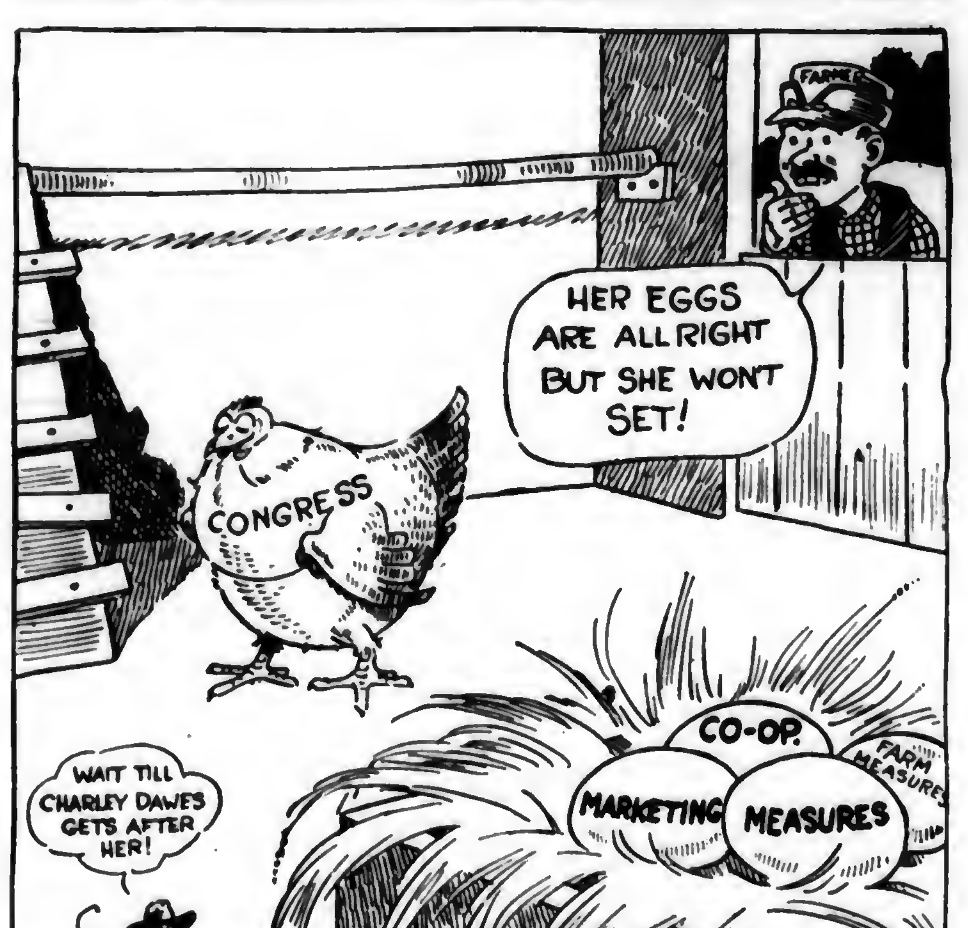
Grange Leaders Honored

S. J. Lowell, of Fredonia, formerly Master of New York State Grange and of the National Grange, has been made a member of the federal tariff commission. S. H. Strivings, Master of New York State Grange, has been elected a director of Collateral Bankers., Inc., of New York City. The latter is also a director of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company, Inc., and treasurer of the Producers' Cooperative Association.

Market Matters

Live turkeys are bringing 40 to 48 cents a pound on the curb markets, with live ducks at 25 to 30 cents, fowl and chickens, 20 to 30 cents, alive. Potatoes brought $1.75 a bushel in Syracuse this week and cabbage was in good demand at 60 to 75 cents a bushel. Eggs sold at 65 to 75 cents a dozen. Corn-fed dressed pigs brought 18 cents a pound. These prices are considerably better than those paid at shipping stations.—M. G. F.

WE NEED A BETTER INCUBATOR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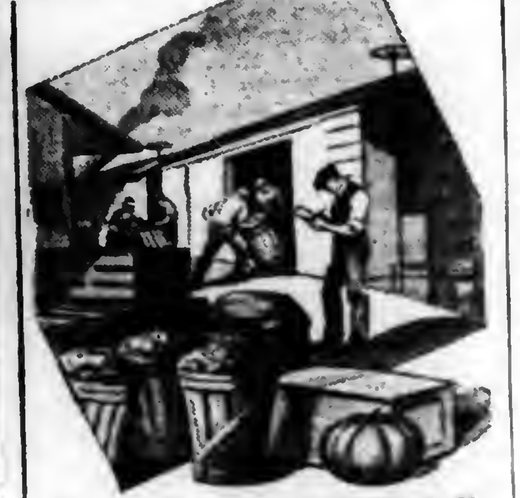

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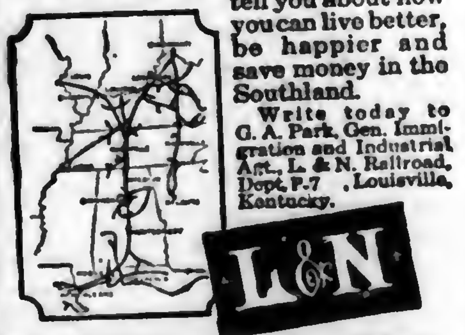

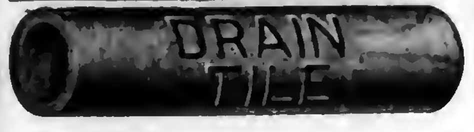

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

I SPENT three days, week before last, at Lancaster attending the State Grange meeting. That is an outing I always enjoy immensely because I meet so many of my old friends,—friends made during the past twenty-five years and whom I do not see often. Of course, there are many changes in the personnel of the delegates from year to year, yet there are many who, like myself, attend regularly year after year. I notice that Father Time has been running his fingers thru the hair of some of them, and gently but firmly pencilling their faces with lines, yet the handclasps and the eye messages remain the same.

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IT IS doubtful whether there is any body of delegates to a convention more earnest and loyal than those who attend a State Grange meeting. Of course, not all of them come from farms, nor know at first hand what farm life and work means, yet practically all are in full sympathy with the things that pertain to the welfare of farmers. I have sometimes felt that the work of the Grange would be more effective if all members made a more careful study of some of the propositions that are brought before them for action. Like other bodies of people, Granges often pass on a question simply at the urgent suggestion of the one who proposes it.

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I RECEIVED a box of four apples the other day from a reader friend living in York County. There were two fine, big Golden Delicious apples and two of a kind I do not know. The sender was Emile Boileau. The apples were fine and the Delicious really delicious. In a letter he sent a photo of himself and a little grandson whom he carried in his arms, and who was holding a fine big apple. He writes that as he walked past the young tree on which a few apples were hanging the little fellow reached for one and, he says, "of course I got it for him." If Mr. Boileau is like some other Grandpas I know he would have pulled off the only apple in the orchard if the grandson had wanted it.

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AS THIS is written the spirit of Christmas fills the air. Everything is subordinate to the preparations for the festive occasion. Everybody is stealthy and furtive as if they possessed dark, deep secrets which they are bursting to share. The streets are crowded with people bearing bundles and packages. Children are having the time of their lives visiting the shops and looking at the wonderful stores of things which Santa Claus has collected for "good little boys and girls."

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PERSONALLY, I like better the Christmas idea suggested by the name of Kriss Kringle, which in German means "Christ Child." The white-bearded, red-coated figure commonly used to represent Santa Claus comes from the much older legend of a man who came around once a year with presents for boys and girls. But this legend became interwoven with the idea of Christmas many centuries ago and it is too late now to change it. Even the children have difficulty in connecting the popular figure of Santa Claus with the idea of the Christ Child. However, the spirit is the important matter, and this most people appear to have at this season of the year. May the Christ Child reign in every home and in every heart!

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THE memories of Christmas are among the oldest and most continuous in my life. Little pieces of candy and a doughnut doll were the first. In those days the gifts were mostly home made and usually utilitarian in character. Out in the country we had no mechanical toys—a home made sled, a pair of woolen mittens, or something of like nature usually supplied needs as well as expressed the Christmas spirit. We were as full of joy and as well satisfied with what Santa Claus brought us as are the children of the present day, and I am sure that the love which prompted and provided the gifts was as truly that of the Christ Child as it is in this more luxurious age.

The Cheerful Plowman

Temper and Public Money

I'VE been on the jury a week and a day because of the fury of Billie McCrea who raised the old dickens, the evidence showed, when Hillary's chickens came over the road. It seems that Old Billy one Saturday morn, his brain hot and chilly, his temper forlorn, arose from his porridge with soul full of words and spied in his forage poor Hillary's birds! All love for his neighbor was gone in a trice; with mind like a sabre that's drawn for a slice, he killed twenty pullets, two roosters, and then he sent his last bullets right thru an old hen!

Poor Hillary seeking his wandering birds, his patience all reeking, his blood full of curds, arrived as Old Billy was doing his stuff, and maddened and silly he challenged his bluff! The neighbors collided with wide swinging arms on the road that divided their neighboring farms. Old Billy was beaten three sheets to the wind, his cuss-words were eaten, he owned that he sinned; but tho he was bested and made to confess he went and arrested his neighbor, yes, yes!

The action which lasted a week and a day has blighted and blasted Old Billy McCrea. For raising the dickens we soaked him the cost of the trial and the chickens that Hillary lost, then added a twenty, pure dollars in gold,—we soaked him a-plenty, we swatted him cold,—"For why should the county," we jurymen said, "dish over a bounty for tempers gone red? This gent in his fury has piled up a cost that any good jury will never see lost; this fire-eating Billy will ponder next time before he goes silly—we'll cure him of crime!"—J. Edw. Tuft.

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. T. TAPLEY, Staff Contributor and Adviser

A Green Manure Crop Is Useful Underfoot As Well As Underground

APPARENTLY winter has come along in earnest with temperatures below zero reported from many sections of the state. In most places a good snowfall is helping to protect things, but additional care may be required for some of the buried root crops or trenched celery. On the other hand too much or too warm a cover will start beets, carrots or parsnips to sprouting in the pits with consequent loss of quality. Besides, additional labor will be required to rub off the sprouts. Likewise, the celery stored in trenches may suffer from extremes of temperature if proper precautions are not taken. Experience is, of course, the best guide, lacking which constant vigilance and careful judgment count big.

It is common for vegetable gardeners to estimate the value of green manurial crops and cover crops in terms of organic matter produced, plant food conserved or erosion prevented. However, a dense green manure crop in late fall may prove very useful thru reducing and delaying frost penetration. As a consequence land so protected may in many cases be plowed for a week or more after bare or poorly covered land has frozen two or three inches deep.

Yours for the Asking

THE Lime Report for 1924 and 1925, compiled by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is now available in printed form. The bulletin gives the analyses of 210 samples of lime representing 71 different brands, registered by 62 different companies, and carries a list of the lime products registered for 1926 up to July 1st. The publication is general bulletin No. 430 and can be secured by addressing a request to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

Is this not conservation just as truly as the saving of plant food? It means dollars saved and made to keep teams moving with the plow several days later than usual, reducing by just that much the common and almost unavoidable winter period of team idleness; a thing which we all know is both an expense to us and no kindness to the horse.

When Top-Soil Thaws

Leaving the matter of frost penetration aside, there are November mornings, after a stiff freeze during the night, when it warms up about half past nine that a good heavy green manure is worth a lot just to keep one from sliding and sprawling around in that muddiest of mud that comes with the thawing of an inch or two of wet soil. With the tractor that same slimy mud may roll on the wheels like snowballs, and put one out of business for a while.

For a number of years the writer has had wonderful results with oats sown at the rate of 3 bushels per acre during July and August, as a green manure to plow down in late fall or early winter in preparation for early truck or garden crops the following spring.

The question, "Is oats the best crop for this purpose and season?" had often come to mind. Accordingly a 5½-acre block from which the early truck crops had been harvested was plowed and harrowed and on August 10 was sown to the following crops using a standard make of grain drill:

Crop.	Rate per acre.	Seed cost per acre.
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Sudan grass,	30 pounds	4.00
Sunflower,	15 pounds	2.25
Ensilage corn,	2 pecks	0.50
Buckwheat,	1 bushel	1.25
Barley,	3 bushels	2.25
Oats,	3 bushels	1.35

In a warm and not so wet fall, or on a light soil—this being a silt loam—results might have been different. However, the millet made a light and unsatisfactory growth, perhaps 10 inches. The Sudan grass made more bulk than the millet, reaching a height of 18 inches, but left much to be desired. The buckwheat made a rank growth, 24 inches, and was a beautiful picture—until the first light frost.

Jack Left His Calling Card

A week afterwards, with the leaves and stems dried up, there was not much left to tell the tale. The corn was about as high as the buckwheat but left a very much more substantial looking residue after Jack Frost's visit. The sunflowers came thru the first frosts without apparent injury, but succumbed to a light freeze. These plants reached a uniform height of over 3 feet, and proved the best organic matter producers of any of the green manures in the test.

By way of contrast, the oats and barley kept right on growing until real wintry weather arrived. There was apparently little choice between them, both stooling thickly and making an exceedingly rank and heavy growth which covered the ground completely. The soil under these turned like a sod whereas that under the other crops fell apart like fallow land, a tribute to the root-making powers of the small grains.

Oats Is Hard to Beat

It looks as tho, all factors considered, oats will be a hard crop to beat for sowing in midsummer, but we will put in some barley and sunflower again for comparison. Perhaps millet and Sudan grass will be tried if they can be drilled during July. To sow in September and October, or even in early November, the old standby, rye, holds its own.

In these days of diminishing manure supplies there are few gardeners who question the importance and efficiency of green manure crops in building and maintaining soil productivity. Nevertheless, scientific evidence is interesting. Prof. J. W. White, of State College, has found that fall-planted rye turned down in the spring, when it had produced six tons of green weight or 1½ tons of dry weight per acre, resulted in the conservation and addition of 103 pounds of nitrogen per acre, equivalent to the nitrogen in 10 tons of barnyard manure, 3000 pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer, or 644 pounds of nitrate of soda.—Gilbert S. Watts, December 7th.

Lady at Piano—Do you recognize this?

Famous Composer—"Er—I'm afraid not.

Lady—Why, you funny man, it's one of your own!—London Mail.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Hort Week Came Up to Expectations

(Continued from page 2)

there is less danger of getting the gall. Never set plants where wild dewberries have been growing within five years; these may have had gall. One Pennsylvania raspberry grower produced 5520 quarts of berries per acre last year, selling for over twenty-five cents a quart. There is a future for raspberry growing in this state if the necessary precautions are observed, and pickers are available.

Attention was called by V. R. Haber to the value of birds in the orchard. A large percentage of the codling moth cocoons that are to be found at this time of the year under rough bark of apple trees, and in woods and waste places around the orchard, have already been perforated by birds and the insects destroyed.

During the winter the diet of the nuthatch, chickadee and sapsucker is mostly insects in their resting stage. It pays to encourage these birds to frequent the orchard by hanging pieces of uncooked suet high up in the trees, on the end of swaying limbs where sparrows are not likely to eat it.

Western Practice Not Used in East

Tying narrow bands of burlap around the trunks of apple trees, to catch the pupating codling moth, is often practiced in the West to supplement spraying, but it is not practicable in the East. We would not catch as many under bands here, since we have more waste places around our orchards which the insect would choose for hibernating; also, we have fewer broods in a season.

BLIGHT-IMMUNE NURSERY STOCK.—According to E. L. Nixon, most of the "collar rot," or "collar blight" that kills so many apple trees is due to fire blight which starts on the very susceptible French Crab seedling roots. He advocates the elimination of French Crab roots and the substitution of root-stocks of known immunity to blight.

Some of the most highly resistant varieties, when propagated on their own roots, are Williams Red, Stayman and Ohio Nonpareil. The latter is the most vigorous grower.

A method of propagating own-rooted trees, by means of a long cion root graft, which has a copper wire wound tightly around the graft at the point of union, has been patented by this experimenter. The wire encourages the development of roots on the cion, above the partial girdling caused by the wire. There are 12,000 of these own-rooted trees now growing in Pennsylvania nurseries.

The "double-worked trees" sold by some nurseries, especially of Grimes, and supposed to be blight resistant because the susceptible variety is grafted on a resistant trunk, are practically worthless, according to Nixon, because these trees still have the susceptible French Crab roots.

MORE BEES—MORE FRUIT.—The desirability of scattering colonies of bees around the blossoming orchard, as an aid in pollination, instead of leaving them all at one point, was pointed out by E. J. Anderson. In one orchard 10.3 per cent of the blossoms set fruit on trees near the hives, and 4.3 per cent on trees 150 yards away. Bees fly no farther than they have to for nectar and pollen, especially if the weather is unsettled. One colony to the acre is desirable, but one to three or four acres will do, except in seasons of unsettled weather during blossoming time.

Of the 35,000 to 60,000 bees in a colony only a few thousand are actually working on the blossoms at the same time. A bee will visit about six blossoms a minute. If the orchard is small and there is considerable waste land, old meadows and woodland near it, the supply of wild bees and other insects may be sufficient. In very large orchards it may be a profitable investment to pay two to five dollars for the use of a colony during the blooming season. Some bees will be lost if they are moved over three miles, even at night; they leave the hive without noting its new location.

Power Take-off Operates Sprayer

The power take-off from the tractor is likely to be serviceable to the fruit grower as well as to the general farmer, says R. U. Blasingame. The chief advantage is that it makes it unnecessary to have an engine on the sprayer, when this is pulled by a tractor.

The chief disadvantage is unequal pressure, if it is necessary to stop to spray large trees. This can be avoided only by having two clutches, one, a master clutch, the other to operate the power take-off continuously. The take-off costs about $50.

The spread of the European mite, the red spider, has stimulated interest in oil sprays. G. F. McLeod warned fruit growers against using an oil spray containing less than four per cent of oil; it is not fully effective against red spider at a weaker strength. In some cases poor results are caused by using it in hard water. Guard against freezing, and shake the emulsion well. The miscible oils have more oil in the stock solution than the oil emulsions, are more stable, and cost more. Both are effective when used properly.

(To be continued)

New Jersey Will Have Its Turn Soon

THE following program has been arranged for New Jersey Agricultural Week, January 11-14, in Trenton:

TUESDAY—Judging, Farm Products Show. Farm and Home Equipment Show. Annual meeting, N. J. Federation of County Boards.

WEDNESDAY—State Agricultural Convention: Election of two members of State Board. Addresses by Governor A. Harry Moore, Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Secretary Wm. M. Jardine, Congressman Franklin W. Fort, Mayor F. W. Donnelly, of Trenton.

THURSDAY—State Poultry Association meeting. State Potato Association meeting. State Alfalfa Association meeting. Holstein-Friesian Association meeting. Guernsey Breeders' Association meeting. Farmers' Roadside Market Association meeting. New Jersey Home Bureau meeting. Beekeepers' Association meeting.

FRIDAY—Beekeepers' Association meeting. Horticultural Society meeting. Meeting of New Jersey Swine Growers. Rural Church Conference.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Feeding Practices When Artificial Lights Lengthen Short Days

THERE is nothing mysterious or magical about the use of lights in securing an increased production of winter eggs. The hens are not fooled into thinking that the good old summertime has arrived; they are merely given a longer day. The birds eat more, vital processes are speeded up, and production is accordingly increased.

The problem is to get enough of the right kind of feed into the pullets to enable this increased production without loss of weight and subsequent breakdown.

A flock of pullets under lights laying 25 per cent should eat at least 14 pounds of scratch and 11 pounds of mash for each 100 birds each day. Eight pounds are fed an hour before dusk, two pounds after dark to start the birds scratching when the lights go on in the morning, and the remaining four pounds about eight o'clock.

In order to get the mash into the birds, plenty of hopper space must be provided. One linear foot for three to five birds is about right. Many poultrymen favor an open hopper elevated about eighteen inches off the floor, and placed, if possible, directly under a light. If fresh mash is added daily, or the mash stirred up, the birds seem to eat more.

They Like Wet Mash

A wet mash made of the laying mash moistened with milk, or with condensed buttermilk, one pound per 100 birds, diluted, fed at noon helps to get more mash in the birds.

When production is around 50 per cent, the pullets are liable to get thin and become subject to disease. With such production, it is a good plan to feed a fattening mash made of one pound of condensed buttermilk, one pound of corn meal, and one pound of rolled oats, per 100 birds, instead of the wet laying mash.

To maintain the health of the birds, some form of green feed at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 birds per day should be given. A larger quantity should not be fed, as such material reduces the consumption of other feed without being particularly nourishing in itself.

The use of cod liver oil, one pint per 100 pounds of mash, is a rather new practice, but a very good one from the standpoint of health, because of its unusual vitamin content.

The increased consumption of feed and greater activity due to the use of lights are important factors in warding off fall molts of early hatched pullets. I remember one bunch that I had which I housed in September and lighted immediately. They laid heavily right along without molting.

A neighbor who had some birds of the same age, but did not use lights, found that his birds started off well, but went into a neck molt in December and laid off for six or eight weeks, while they were growing new feathers.

There is some prejudice among poultrymen against the use of lights on breeders, and quite a little difference of opinion about the practice. It is certainly true that eggs from lighted pullets generally give poor hatches.

On the other hand, I know of one large commercial breeding farm which holds its yearlings up to production until November by the use of lights from September until then. The lights are then taken off abruptly, cutting down production and forcing a molt. In about two weeks the lights are put on again. Grain is fed very heavily, and a fattening mash containing about 10 per cent protein, with buttermilk and cod liver oil takes the place of the laying mash.

The lights hurry the resting period and growth of new feathers, and when the birds are in condition to lay, after the first of January, the grain ration is reduced and the laying mash given. The owner states he has obtained excellent results from this method.

What has been said about lights applies especially to Leghorns, which give a much greater response to their use than do the Rocks and Reds and similar breeds.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Across the Maryland Hills

Taken near Frederick before winter really came.

Oil Mixed with Mash

Our Leghorn pullets have developed leg weakness. We have been told to feed cod liver oil in the mash. Can you tell us the amount to add to 100 pounds of mash? Also, do you think yeast is good for leg weakness?—S. P., Jr., Baltimore County, Md.

The general rule has been to feed one or two per cent cod liver oil in the laying mash. That means a pint or a quart to each 100 lbs. of mash. The oil is poured over a few pounds of the mash and thoroly mixed and then the oil mash is carefully mixed with the 100-lb. lot.

To make the pullets eat the oil more readily, you might mix a quart of oil with 25 lbs. of scratch grain. This should not be fed in the litter as it will gather too much dirt. Feed the oil and grain in a long trough so all the pullets will receive a share.

Leg weakness in pullets is sometimes due to oviduct troubles and the birds can be isolated from the flock and well fed. Sometimes they recover in a short time. Yeast has been used with success in some poultry rations to stimulate both growth and egg production and it might help in keeping a flock more healthy and vigorous but could hardly be recommended as a remedy for leg weakness.

This trouble is not thoroly understood as yet and may result from different causes or even appear in certain individuals when the flock management seems about ideal.—R. G. Kirby.

In using lights, the roosts and as much space as possible under the dropping boards, as well as the main floor, should be illuminated. Forty-watt lamps, spaced every ten feet, hung midway between the end of the drops and the front of the pen, six feet above the floor, are recommended. Some people use 25's.

* * *

A well whitewashed interior helps to reflect the light into odd corners. If the ceiling is good and white and the lamp is placed against it, no other reflector may be necessary.—R. L. S-H

Winter Pasture for the Hens

WE FIND that feeding clover or alfalfa hay to the hens during the winter helps to keep them in condition to lay hatchable eggs in the spring. It helps to provide conditions a little bit similar to the summer range where hens can peck at green grass and leaves whenever they have an appetite for that material.

Build out a little wooden rack from the side wall of each section of the laying house. Cover the front with slats about three inches apart. Occasionally pack the rack full of clover or alfalfa and let the hens eat as much as they will. The tough stems will be pulled out and added to the litter but practically none of the leafy material will be wasted. Even a forkful of alfalfa placed loose in each house every other day will give the hens green feed and all but the stems will be used.

We keep a couple of metal measures in the barn and often fill them with the chaff from in front of the cows' mangers. This fine green feed is greatly relished by the hens. Poultrymen often lack storage space for a bulky crop like hay but can store a lot of baled alfalfa in a small space. Often the baled hay can be purchased for a little more than loose hay and it is much nicer to handle.

In our section I find it is often possible to buy a better grade of alfalfa when it is bought in bales. It seems that only good alfalfa is baled by the neighbors. Sometimes loose mixed hay is sold loose because it was not of good enough quality to pay for baling. The baled alfalfa will usually separate into small squares like big pancakes of green feed. They are easy to distribute in the laying houses without sifting out much of the fine green leaves which are the best part of the feed.—R. G. Kirby.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Ground Wire and Tester

The ground wire to my radio set is about twenty feet long and is connected to the casing of a water well. Can I run this ground wire thru an ordinary garden rubber hose under ground in order to preserve insulation, or would it be better to use an iron pipe; or shall I bury the ground wire as it is? Which one of these methods is best? Would I be benefited by owning a tube tester and a tube reactivator for dry cell tubes? With the above-mentioned reactivator would I have to have a tube tester?—G. G., Westmoreland County, Pa.

1. It is not necessary to insulate the ground wire running from your set to the metal casing of your well. The ground wire may be a length of bare or insulated (whichever you have) copper wire, preferably not lighter than No. 14. It is, of course, extremely important to insulate the aerial and lead-in wire.

2. You can certainly improve old tubes by means of a tube reactivator, but the writer does not have any too firm belief in such devices inasmuch as the reactivation does not last very long. Seldom does the process make the tube fully equal to new and in many cases fails to work at all.

A tube tester is a good thing to own. You can tell pretty well the condition of the tubes in your set without one, however, if you keep on hand one extra brand new tube, tested by a reliable dealer when you buy it. From time to time this tube, known to be perfect, can be substituted for tubes in the various sockets. When a great improvement is noted the old tube can be tried out in other sockets or discarded.

A tube in the radio frequency socket is the most critical and must be most sensitive—next the detector and then the audio amplifier. The last-named will often operate perfectly with a tube which seems "dead" so far as the radio frequency amplifier is concerned.—B. F.

New Life for Old Tubes

Can you give me any method of rejuvenating an old tube so it will work again? I have a six-tube set with a three-tube amplifier, transformer and resistance coupled that I built myself. It fails to give results this season as it has done before. I have used it two years. Can it be worn out?—G. E. E., Bradford County, Pa.

Old radio tubes can be rejuvenated, altho it is unlikely that tubes which have been in constant service for two years can be brought to "life" again in a satisfactory way.

You can purchase a tube rejuvenator for a few dollars. It operates from 110 volts, 60 cycles, alternating current and the principle involved is to light the tube very brightly, with no "B" voltage connected, for a short period.

Another Possible Method

A substitute method that works in some cases is to light the tube very brightly by means of a 22½-volt "B" battery for about one-half minute. This will seldom burn out the filament. It should be done by inserting the tube in a socket separate from the set and with a 22½-volt "B" battery connected to the "F" binding posts.

Even tho tubes may light all right, the vital "thorium" impregnated in the filaments, and which is essential to a rapid discharge of electrons from the filament, is gradually used up. After a year or more of service tubes become insensitive. Rejuvenation does not revive them for long.

Taken from the Week's News

BOYS' AND GIRLS' club members from four Pennsylvania counties will exhibit 57 lambs at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 17 to 21st. Centre County will be represented by ten pens of three lambs each, Tioga by four pens, Washington by four and Mercer by one.

§ § §

THERE WILL BE classes for farmers, for commercial poultrymen (having more than 500 birds) and for boys and girls in the egg exhibit at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. About $600 in prizes will be awarded to egg exhibitors.

§ § §

THERE ARE NOW ten adult poultry clubs in southeastern Pennsylvania. More than 5000 birds are represented by the 16 members in the club at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and 8000 birds by the membership of clubs recently organized at Newburg and Upper Mifflin in Cumberland County. The previous month's cost records, production and marketing problems are discussed at the monthly club meetings.

§ § §

MEMBERS OF BOYS' and girls' clubs will exhibit more than 200 baby beeves at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show. Lancaster County has the largest club in the state with 88 animals. Adams has 71, Lebanon 41 and Cumberland 27. These four counties will exhibit at Harrisburg.

§ § §

688 BUSHELS of potatoes per acre is the highest production recorded in Pennsylvania in 1926. This record was made by R. E. Briggs and Son, Luzerne County, a father-and-son partnership which has led the Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club for three consecutive years. This year the club has 80 members, with 8 in Luzerne County, 7 in Lehigh and 6 in Montgomery.

§ § §

YOUR PULLETS should have laid an average of 10 eggs each during December, unless they were early hatched birds that have been laying since August. That is the egg production standard set by the Poultry Husbandry Department at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. This standard is the number of eggs actually laid by pullets whose owners cooperated with the extension service of the department during the last three years.

§ § §

THREE STUDENTS of the New Jersey College of Agriculture won the Eastern Intercollegiate Fruit Judging League Contest held recently at West Virginia University. The winners were Glendon H. Elmer, of Bridgeton; Walter S. McClatchey, of Roselle Park, and Abraham Dobin, of Jamesburg. Professor Clark was the coach. Students from Ohio won second place, Indiana third, West Virginia fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth.

§ § §

THERE WAS LESS BUTTER, less cheese and fewer eggs in storage on December 1, 1926, than on the same date in 1925. The figures are: creamery butter, 64,377,000 pounds this year, 74,754,000 pounds a year ago; American cheese, 63,896,000 pounds, compared with 66,495,000 pounds a year ago; case eggs, 3,215,000 cases this year, 3,786,000 cases a year ago.

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Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saved on all concrete jobs. Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments etc. Full of suprising bargains.
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FARM in Cumberland County, N. J.
consisting of approximately 72 acres of tillable soil, 5 acres of woodland. 32 acres over-head irrigation, own ample water supply; approximately 13 acres in asparagus four years old, Washington variety, 8 acres in blackberries. All the land is in a high state of cultivation and in condition to continue all crops in early spring.
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Box 114-R, Berlin, Maryland.

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EXTRA MILK
—try this simple plan!

IT is a fact! Seven cows in ten are capable of giving far more milk than they do—in the winter months. Malnutrition—the bane of human health and well-being—is far more common in cows than in people. It is the biggest leak in winter dairy profits. Under the urgent strain of consuming and converting quantities of dry, coarse feeds into milk, the digestion and assimilation break down. The cow may *appear* healthy, but the milk fails to come in paying volume. Quantities of high-priced feed go to waste.

The remedy is simple—and amazingly inexpensive. Help the milk-making organs meet the added burdens thrust upon them. Build new vigor into the digestion and assimilation—milk profits simply MUST result.

Kow-Kare is doing just this job for added thousands of cow owners every year. Instead of just cramming feed into their cows these dairymen are helping their cows keep the milk-making process going full-speed. Kow-Kare has a marvelous tonic, strengthening effect on the productive organs—makes them function actively, produce maximum milk flow and resist disease. Kow-Kare, fed sparingly, but regularly with the feed will put your "poor milkers" back in the profit column. Try it; a single can of Kow-Kare will ration one cow from one to two months, the treatment being regulated by the cow's general condition. It's a little investment, with big—and certain—results.

For Cow Diseases

In treating Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare has a well-earned 30-year reputation of bringing cows back to health and production. It goes to the source of the trouble—makes the affected organs regain vigorous health—resist disease.

For cows at calving Kow-Kare, fed before and after, prevents expensive troubles, makes cow and calf healthy and vigorous.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes. (Six large cans, $6.25.) Full directions on can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., LYNDONVILLE, VT.

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Famous Conditioner of Milch Cows

BUY THE BEST

4 Sales 4 Breeds 4

Thirty head of bred sows each breed carefully selected from leading herds of the State.

BERKSHIRES Sale: January 19 - - - 9 A. M.
Sec.—J. P. Winslow, Brookville, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS Sale: January 19 - - - 12.30 P. M.
Sec.—C. L. Rumberger, Uniontown, Pa.

CHESTER WHITES Sale: January 19 - - 3 P. M.
Sec.—C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

DUROCS Sale: January 20 - - - 9.30 A. M.
Sec.—H. G. Niesley, State College, Pa.

Every animal will be sold under an absolute guarantee.

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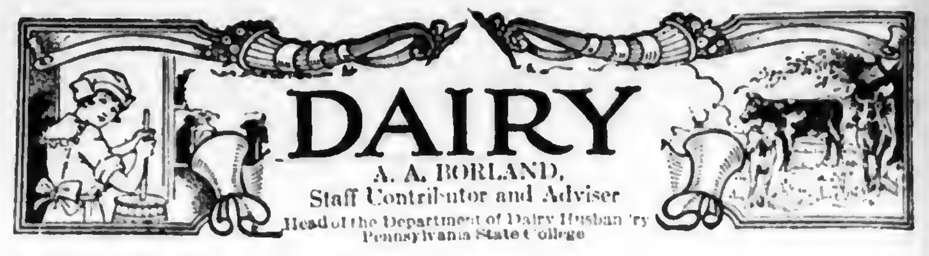
HARRISBURG, PA.

(The Week of the Farm Products Show) *Write the Secretary for Sale Catalog.*



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Eighty-eight Carry Off Prizes in Contest

CHECKS amounting to $14,025.00 went into the early Christmas mail from Chicago to 88 prize winners in the contest conducted by the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers, makers of corn gluten feed, to encourage better feeding of dairy and beef cattle.

Included in the winners were owners of dairy herds, cow testing associations, dairy breed champions, owners of beef cattle herds, and other special prize winners.

The winners in the dairy groups had completed a six months' feeding test under rules prescribed by the association and with authenticated records. In each ration at least 25 per cent of the grain fed was corn gluten feed.

Beef Cattle Tests Shorter

The beef cattle tests were for a shorter period—three months—and all of the rations fed included 15 per cent of corn gluten feed.

The judges of the contest were not connected with the association, but were men of standing and wide experience in matters of feeding. Their judgment was utilized, not only in the selection of the winners, but in determining the method to be used in equalizing on a fair and equitable basis the records submitted from various sections of the country, so that a herd in Maine would be on just the same basis of feeding costs as a herd in Iowa.

The basis of the awards in the dairy group was for the greatest net profit, determined by taking the value of the butterfat produced—(priced alike for all contestants) from which was deducted the cost of feed, roughage and pasture, also priced on a uniform basis.

This is possibly the first large national contest in which herds and cow testing associations in one section of the country were placed in comparison with similar groups in other sections.

Representative dairy herds from many sections of the country were entered. Wisconsin, with a large number of cow testing associations, furnished by far the larger number of entries. From the Corn Belt, naturally, came most of the beef cattle entries. In some of the groups competition was especially keen. The closeness of the final figures among the first ten best dairy herds was striking.

The contest, according to the association which conducted it, not only served to bring out striking and specific evidence of the value of corn gluten feed in dairy and beef rations, but it has provided valuable information, based on actual experience, showing the benefits possible in better feeding practices. To make these facts available to dairymen and feeders everywhere, the Educational Bureau of the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers plan to publish them in suitable form for free distribution.

Following is the list of winners in the contest:

Dairy Cattle, Individual Herds.—First prize $1000, W. J. Schimmelpfing, Wisconsin; second prize $300, O. H. Wiedemann, Minnesota; third prize, $200, William Huth, Wisconsin; fourth prize, $100, G. F. Smith, Wisconsin. Ten additional prizes of $50 each were also given. G. H. Monroe, of Bradford County, Pa., was one of these.

Associations Also Win Prizes

Four cow testing association prizes ranging from $1500 to $200 were paid also. In addition several smaller prizes of $50 went to other associations.

Beef cattle, herd prizes, were distributed as follows.—First prize, $1000, C. E. Laybourne, Ohio; second prize, $500, Bert DiVall, Wisconsin; third prize, $300, E. P. Inboden, Illinois; fourth prize, $200, W. A. Cutler, Missouri. Additional prizes of $50 each: W. B. Austin, Wisconsin; E. A. Beamer, Michigan; G. Ray Connolly, Iowa; D. R. Mallory, Iowa; George E. Motter, Pennsylvania; E. Lodge Ross, West Virginia; John Scholerman, Iowa; W. W. Shippert, Illinois; Delos Moff, Iowa.

The Crop That Yields the Largest Returns

FARMERS are constantly looking for products yielding a commercial asset. Every crop has its value. No crop on the farm yields a better value than a pleasant smile.

It is easy to grow pessimistic. Pessimism is contagious but there is no value to be derived for any one from the discussions of fancied troubles. Better become a cheer-up and shed a little sunshine. People like to transact business with a smiling cheerful man.

Years ago when I needed a lesson I got it. A neighbor had some hogs, they broke the fence down and wallowed down a large patch of corn. They knew where to find the best corn. When the destruction was discovered I was angry and prepared for a fight. The neighbor was a good level headed farmer, and we viewed the loss. One word from him would have fired my red hot Kentucky blood. I was somewhat disappointed when he said, "You estimate the loss and I will pay all the damages." In a minute the better quality in me dominated my feelings and I replied, "You don't owe me one cent, it can't be helped, I will repair the fence."

A few months ago a neighbor's horse broke loose and came to my place, doing considerable damage. I put the horse in the barn, went over and had a pleasant visit with this neighbor, and asked him if he had lost a horse. He offered to pay damages, and when I told him that there were no damages to pay he was surprised.

A week or so ago the pasture for my cows proved worthless and I knew this neighbor had a large pasture. He had sold his cows, some twenty of them, and his pasture was fine. I went over to visit him one night. Before going home I mentioned that my pasture was very poor and that I had to feed my cows. Then this good neighbor suggested that I turn my cows into his pasture. I told him I would gladly do so and would pay him. He said, "I have the pasture and I don't want any pay, it is a pleasure to help you out." My cows are in this neighbor's pasture. Does it pay to be cheerful and smile now and then? Is cheerfulness an asset?—R. A. Burriss.

Friendly Talks with Farm Folks

By Edgar L. Vincent

HOW have you come on this year? This is the time of the year when we are most apt to spend considerable time reckoning up how we stand now as compared with our condition a twelve-month ago. Are we any better off from a money point of view? Have we any more in the bank or out on interest, or have we dropped behind a little? We sit up nights looking over the books and trying to settle those questions, that is, if we keep any books, which far too many farmers do not, the more is the pity. A farmer who keeps no record of his doings may not have to spend any time figuring up at the end of the year, but he is like a ship at sea with no chart or rudder, drifting round hit or miss. Some kind of a record every last man of us ought to keep.

And then, have we made the farm any better? Is the home more attractive? Have we come any nearer to living up to our own ideals than we have in years gone by, or are we just about in the same notch, plodding along in the dark, without having made any progress whatever? So we cross-examine ourselves, and so we are made happy or miserable depending upon whether the balance sheet is favorable or otherwise.

We Strive for Perfection

But material progress is not all that concerns the live farmer. If he has the true spirit of the aspiring farmer, over and over the injunction of the Old Book has come to him in the year that is now drawing to its close, "Be ye also perfect." Perfect? That sets a stake for us pretty far across the field. With our world-dimmed eyes we can scarcely see it, and sometimes it seems to fade quite out of the range of our vision.

Perfect? Where is the man that can or does measure up to that as a farmer? We would all like to do it. In our best moments we think we will do it. Those are indeed red letter days in our lives. But how quickly we lose the vision! Far too soon we sink back to the old dead level, so that the year's windup finds us just about where we were at the beginning.

We plow our furrows in quite the same way; we think, "I can get along with the same poor herd of cows"; we forget that we intended to place at the head of our flock of sheep a better sire than we ever had, and the great injunction, "Be ye also perfect" comes to have very little meaning to us, unless it be to discourage us and take the fire out of our hearts.

But wait a minute! We never entirely lose out as long as we are faithfully working toward better things, and we can set our mark a little higher. Our progress may be slow! Never mind. There stands the plow. We may get between its handles and turn a better furrow than we ever did in all our lives. No target ever was set so high that we might not lift our arrow a little bit higher, and still even higher, and the day will come when we shall make a bull's-eye shot.

"Be ye also perfect." Never defeated if we still will to be conquerors! Sure of reaching the top if we keep climbing and aspiring and looking upward! Are we working that way? That is all any man can do, but we all can do that!

The Value of Shelter

JUST how much is shelter worth for cattle—in terms of feed?

This question has been answered by the Institute of Animal Nutrition at State College, Pa.

Normally the heat production due to the utilization of the feed is more than sufficient to keep an animal warm; and the greater the amount of feed eaten the greater the amount of excess heat to be disposed of; but with animals which are not fat, or which are not heavily fed, or with any animal in very cold weather, this heat of food utilization may be insufficient by itself to keep an animal warm, and nutriment must be "burned" in the body, thru exercise, directly for heat production.

By measuring the heat given off by cattle as influenced by the temperature of the air, Director Forbes and associates have learned that for each degree Fahrenheit which the temperature falls below the point at which the animal while at rest begins to feel cold, as indicated by shivering, the amount of food "burned" in order to keep warm is increased by 1.4 per cent of the normal maintenance requirement.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is $700 to the good as a result of the recent "raid" on dealers who were selling fake vinegar in the western part of the state. Fourteen prosecutions resulted and each offender paid a $50 fine. The so-called genuine vinegar was distilled vinegar colored with a coal tar dye to appear as the real product. The field officials of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry are keeping a close watch to make sure that the fraud is not repeated any place in the state.

Laura, the Wonder Mother

"I WOULDN'T take ten thousand dollars for the old cow," said J. E. McManus, of Towanda, Pa., referring to Laura, the 23-year-old purebred Jersey cow which was never off his farm until she was exhibited at the Dairy Cow Beauty Contest at Towanda a few weeks ago.

In the 23 years that she has been on the McManus Brothers' farm Laura has given them 19 heifers and 1 bull calf. In her twentieth year she made a record of 408 pounds of butterfat in the Laurel Hill Cow Testing Association. According to the testers' figures she returns $2.12 for every dollar spent on her. This estimate takes into consideration the cost of labor, pasture and feed.

The last time that Charles McManus, father of the two brothers, was able to go to the barn before his death in 1905, he looked over his herd and then said to his two sons: "Boys, always keep Laura, she'll make a wonderful cow." His prediction has more than been fulfilled for the McManus brothers have never had to buy a cow since that time. Their present herd of 32 head is composed of Laura and her direct descendants, all bred from purebred sires. Twelve daughters, sixteen granddaughters, and four great-granddaughters are all in the one stable. In 1923-24 the entire herd of 25 cows averaged over 300 pounds of butterfat per cow.

The old foundation cow is still in good physical condition and carrying a fair amount of flesh. Only three of her teeth remain but her eye is bright and her step is firm and deliberate. It would be difficult to pick her out as the oldest cow in any average lot of mature cows. She is still milking.

49 YEARS of Service

4 MILLION DeLaval Separators Sold

De Laval Cream Separators have done more to change the dairy industry from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Lavals have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

Improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

Skim Your Skim-Milk

Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

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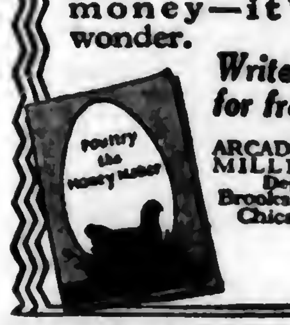


Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Wells & Richardson Co. Inc. Burlington, Vermont.

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.

It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jamison, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

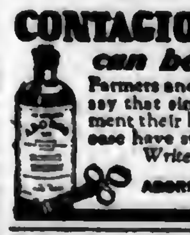
The fame of Cow Calf Control (C.C.C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose. C.C.C. is practically 100% successful.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C.C.C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION
can be Prevented



Farmers and dairymen all over the U.S., say that since using the Abomo Treatment their losses from the Abortion Disease have stopped. Easily administered.
Write for free booklet on the treatment of Contagious Abortion.
ABOMO LABORATORY, 55 Jeff Street
Lancaster, Wisconsin

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin with the nice letter you wrote me and I thank you for it.

We are having real winter here, the snow is nearly a foot deep all over the ground. I have a little brown curly water spaniel, one kitten and 12 chickens. We have five miles to go to school. My father drives the school rig for this district.

Just a word about winter near the Ausable Chasm. It is beautiful at this time of year with millions of icicles and Lake Champlain usually freezes over during the first few days of February and then all the men who love to fish have little coop-like houses built with stoves in them, too. They move way out a mile or more from the shore and drill holes thru the ice and catch the most delicious ice fish and ling. —Odith Fosgate, thirteen (X), Chenango County, New York.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending you a picture of my sister, Mary, and me feeding our two pet lambs, Dicky and Teddy. I am the one with my arm around the lamb's neck.—Helen E. Clippinger, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

FEEDING DICKY AND TEDDY
Helen E. Clippinger, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have two full-blooded Collies. Queen has brown ears. We got her from a kennel in Ohio. My brother and I got her for having our tonsils out. We have had her three years and had her on a trip in seven states. The other is just a pup yet.

I am in the seventh grade and have nine studies. I like to read. I am sending my favorite cake recipe.

WHITE CAKE

1-3 cup of butter
1 cup sugar
1¾ cup of flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ cup of milk
3 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla
Some salt

Cream butter and sugar, add flour and baking powder and milk. Beat egg whites and add vanilla and salt. —Esther Heckes, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will tell you about my trip to Philadelphia and the Sesqui-Centennial. We left home about six o'clock and arrived in Philadelphia about ten o'clock. We passed thru under the big bell. When we went into the Centennial grounds the first building we went into was the Government Building.

There I saw several large engines. Some of 1926 models, one was of an 1831 model. I was up on one of the steam engines and I was thru the electric engine. I saw several models of different machinery and lots of moving picture machines. I saw the machine that makes the United States coins and no one care to photograph it. There were models of what ships look like inside.

At one place there was a girl making a rug and at another place two girls were winding silk from the cocoon. It was a bright yellow and the girls were dressed in silk, too.

At another place it showed how they put the people in jail long ago and how they do today. There were lots more things that interested me but it would take too long to mention.

I guess you were at the Centennial, too, but I wrote for the good of those who could not go.—Nettie Scheuing, fifteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We had about 300 bushels of apples and we had 50 bushels of potatoes. I milk three cows morning and evening. We don't have very many chickens.

We have all kinds of music in our school. Miss Hermans gives music lessons in most anything and only charges 25c a week.—Gladys Arnold, thirteen (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Do any of you know any people in Hawaii? I do. The teacher I had last year went to the teachers' meeting in Indianapolis last year and got acquainted with the teacher that teaches in Hawaii. (She is an American.) This teacher gave my teacher some of the children's names and addresses, and then gave them to us. Some of them are: Rose Kawaa, Mary Louise Hopfe, Daisy Hawila Kaleohano, Lily Puon, Henry Puon and Philly Kaawa—Alae School, Hookena, Hawaii.

They enjoy our letters very much. They sent us beads of different kinds which are the seeds of trees and plants.

After the volcano had erupted (which was near their homes) they sent us some of the lava.

The people there are very poor. We send them some stamps and they send something back, using the stamps for the postage.

I have some pictures from Hawaii of some of the girls. If anyone wants to write or send something to them they would appreciate it very much.

I just sent some stamps to Rose K. for some beads which she promised my sister.—Marie David, thirteen (X), Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Rheumatism still bothers me at times. I went to the hospital October 1 and had my tonsils taken out on the second. The doctor said I never could have walked as long as I had them. I stayed in the hospital one week.

I haven't gone to school any this term but the teacher is sending my work home with my brother for me to do.

BROTHER WATCHING THE COWS
Mabel Smeal, (X), Clearfield County, Pa.

I am sending a picture of my brother watching the cows with his mule.—Mabel Smeal, thirteen (X), Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—As it is growing near Christmas day we are very busy getting out the recitations and characters for dialogues in my school.

I live ten miles away from the Gettysburg Battlefield where President Lincoln gave his great address. We are studying about Lincoln's Gettysburg Address now in school.

We have raised about 300 chickens this year and we are getting lots of eggs.—Cora Sharrah, eleven, Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Readers:—I live on a 25-acre farm and have a lot of work to do. I helped my mother dig potatoes one day, about 200 bushels, and helped rake leaves. I drive the horse, take the loads home and unload it. I can cook, bake bread, milk cows, feed hogs and do washing and scrubbing. I can do all the work a boy can do. Can ride a horse, too.

My sisters walk a mile and a half to school. This should be my first year in high school but I can't walk five miles to school. I shall go to school next year, I hope.—Magdalena Mandl, thirteen (X), Cambria County, Pa.

The Last Chance

TITLE, title, who has the title to the picture of a sleighing party that appeared on our page December 18th? Since January 1 is a holiday, any answers that are received on Monday, January 3, will be considered when I award the prizes for the best title. Now is your chance to hustle your suggestion into the mail if you haven't already done so.

Happy New Year to each and every one of you. Don't eat too much turkey and chicken and cranberry sauce and nuts at your family dinner. Leave a few little bits of chicken so mother can make soup next week!

COUSIN RUTH.
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Cora Sharrah. **Allegheny County,** Antonia Kas. **Berks County,** Thelma Bender. **Bucks County,** Samuel Yorkes. **Cambria County,** Olive Sutton, William Seeley, Curtis E. Seeley. **Chester County,** John Lyle Keeley (X). **Clearfield County,** Mabel Smeal (X), Anna Williamson (X), (No Name), Grampian. **Columb'a County,** Mabel Deitterick (X). **Cumberland County,** Marlyn Meilinger (X), Helen Kelso (X). **Franklin County,** Mary J. Thomas (X). **Indiana County,** Mary Lukcik. **Lancaster County,** Elsie Metzler, Amanda S. Smucker, Edwin Sheetz, Mary Hunchberger (X). **Lawrence County,** Margaret Tanner, Donald Hood (X). **Lycoming County,** Agnes M. Baier (X). **Schuylkill County,** Emma L. Grube (X). **Somerset County,** Rosalie E. Swartz, Hazel Ogline (X). **Sullivan County,** Jennie Serwanski (X), Mary Rusin (X). **Washington County,** Sarah Pekkanen. **Westmoreland County,** Margaret Toner (X), Mary E. Novak.

NEW JERSEY

Cape May County, Ambrose Corson (X), Florence Dunn (X). **Morris County,** Iris Lawson.

NEW YORK

Chenango County, Odith Fosgate (X).

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Lucy Jones. **Carroll County,** Alice Duvall (X), John D. Young, Jr. **Harford County,** Everett Wayne.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—At last! I have had a little time to write you. I am sending a picture of myself in our flower garden. The stone building in the background is where my daddy grinds feed for the farmers. The wooden post has a bird house on top of it.—Mary Collins, twelve (X), Chester County, Pa.

IN OUR FLOWER GARDEN
Mary Collins, (X), Chester County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—At New Year time, you know, many people make good resolutions—promises to themselves that they will do certain things during the year. Already one of Our Little Folks has told me that she is going to send in an answer to the puzzle every week. I think that's a good resolution and it makes me want to promise myself to give you puzzles which you will all enjoy working out. And that brings me to a little message I want to broadcast to you. Here it is, but you won't understand the title until you have solved the puzzle.

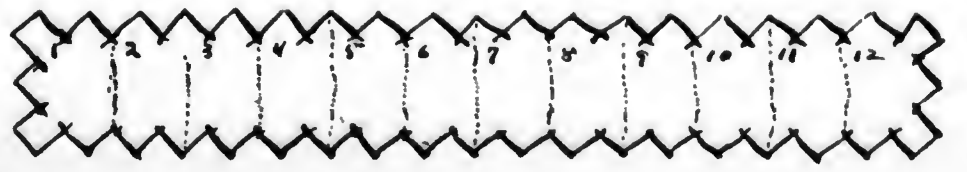
AND MANY OF THEM
My FIRST is in HER and also in HIM.
My SECOND'S in JANE but not in JIM.
My THIRD is in PENCIL and also in PEN.
My FOURTH'S the very same letter again.
My FIFTH is in HAY but not in STRAW.
My SIXTH is in SEEN but not in SAW.
My SEVENTH'S in EYE and also in EAR.
My EIGHTH is in NOW but not in NEAR.
My NINTH is in YES and also in YEA.
My TENTH is in HORSE and also in NEIGH.
My ELEVENTH'S in APPLE but not in PIE.
My TWELFTH is in CORN and also in RYE.
My WHOLE is a wish for each one of you
That the Puzzle Editor hopes will come true.

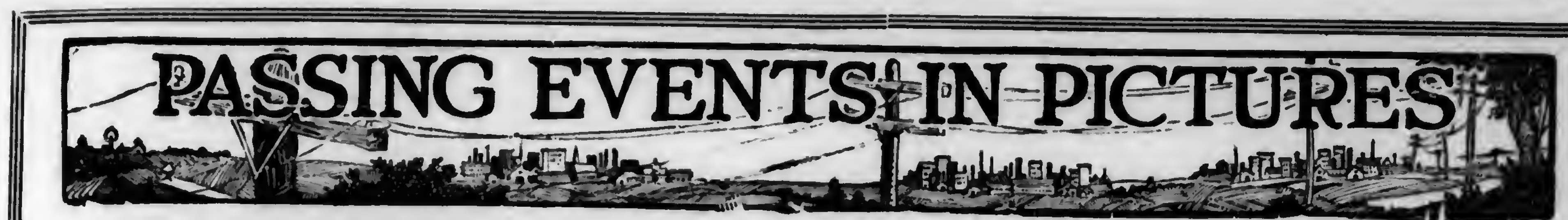
You will find that when the little rhyme says "my first," "my second" and so on, it means the first letter, or the second or whatever the number is, and you place the right letter in the space marked with that number in the little frame at the bottom of the page.

The first letter is an easy one to find because if it is in "her" and also in "him" it just must be the letter "H." The second is not quite so easy, because you have two guesses. I think if you will go thru the rhyme a few times and write down the ones you are sure of, you will soon discover what the other letters must be, and the first thing you know you will know what my message is and understand the title of the rhyme.

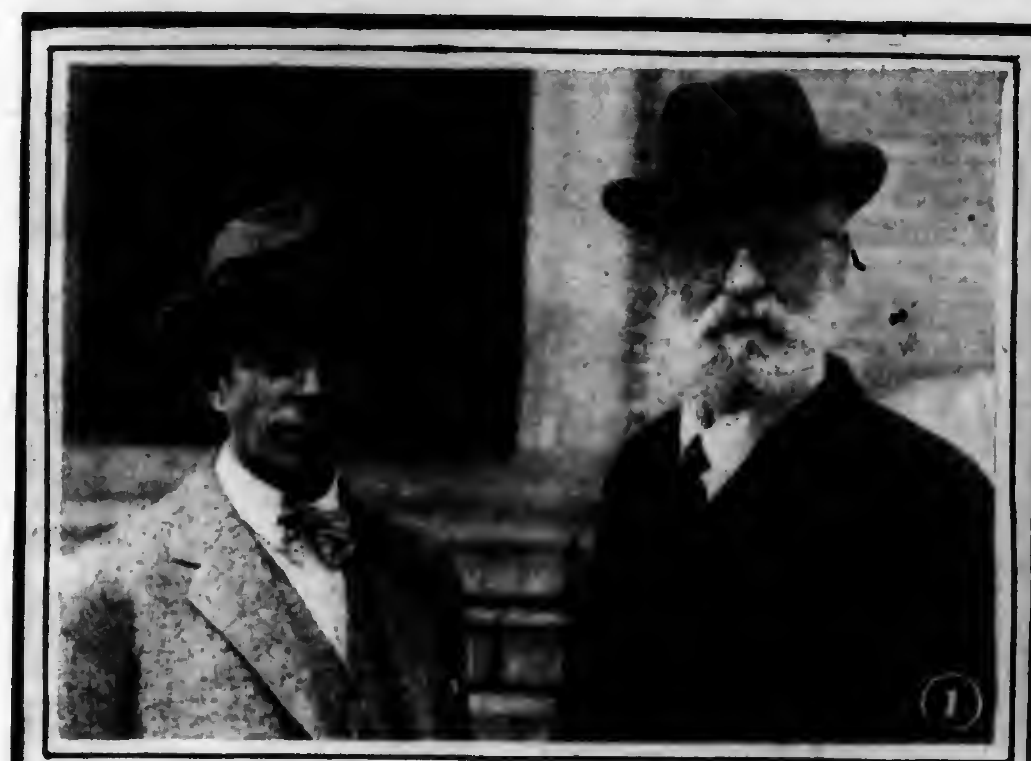
Let me have your answer by January 8, not forgetting to tell me when your birthday is and in what county you live. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The prizes will go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

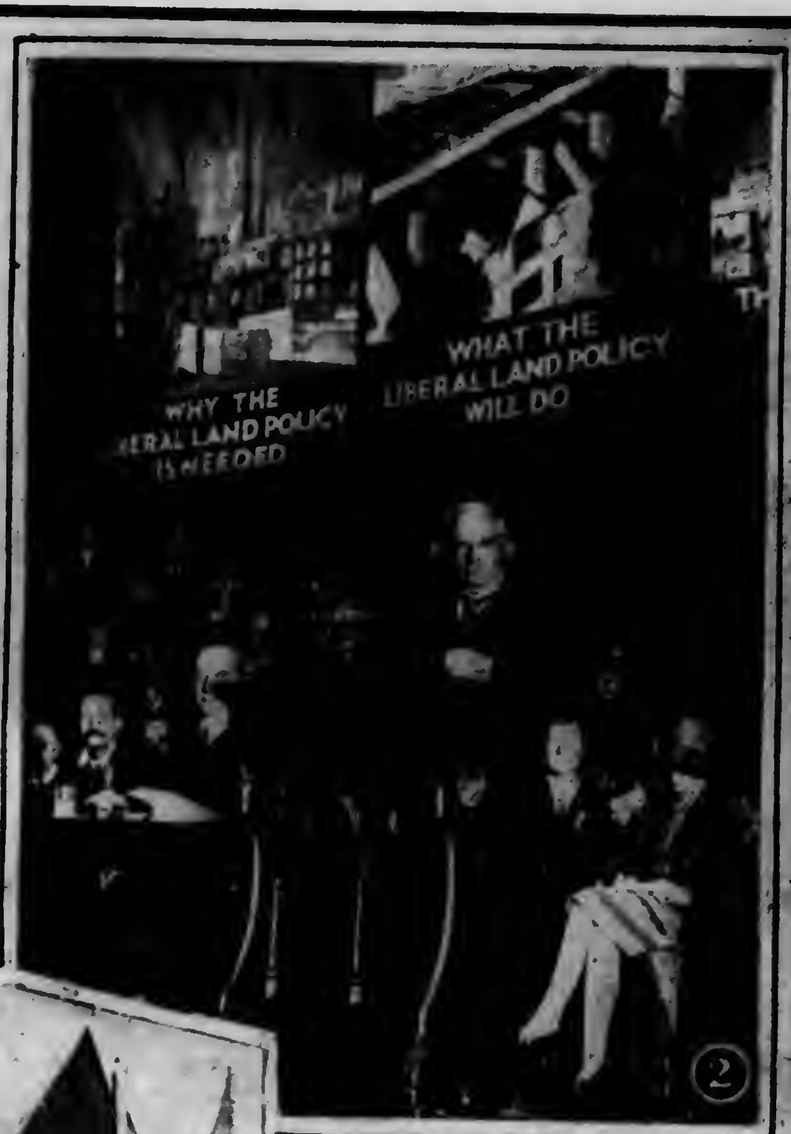
The answer to the puzzle in the December 11 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer (the one about the North Pole and the South Pole) is ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD. I was glad that so many of you sent in the correct answer. The prize winners, those lucky Little Folks whose correct answers were the best in these important things we mention each week: grammar, spelling, etc., are: Mildred Ashton, age 12, Woodstown, N. J.; David Bowen, age 9, Elmira, N. Y.; James Deman, age 7, Lancaster, Pa.; Bobby Gray, age 7, West Middlesex, Pa.; Theodosia Imber, age 9, Bedford, Pa.; Robert L. Neff, age 9, Ronks, Pa.; Evelyn Picht, age 10, Bethlehem, Pa.; Esther M. Shissler, age 12, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Mary Tark, age 9, Collier, Pa.; Louise Wilson, age 11, East Brady, Pa.

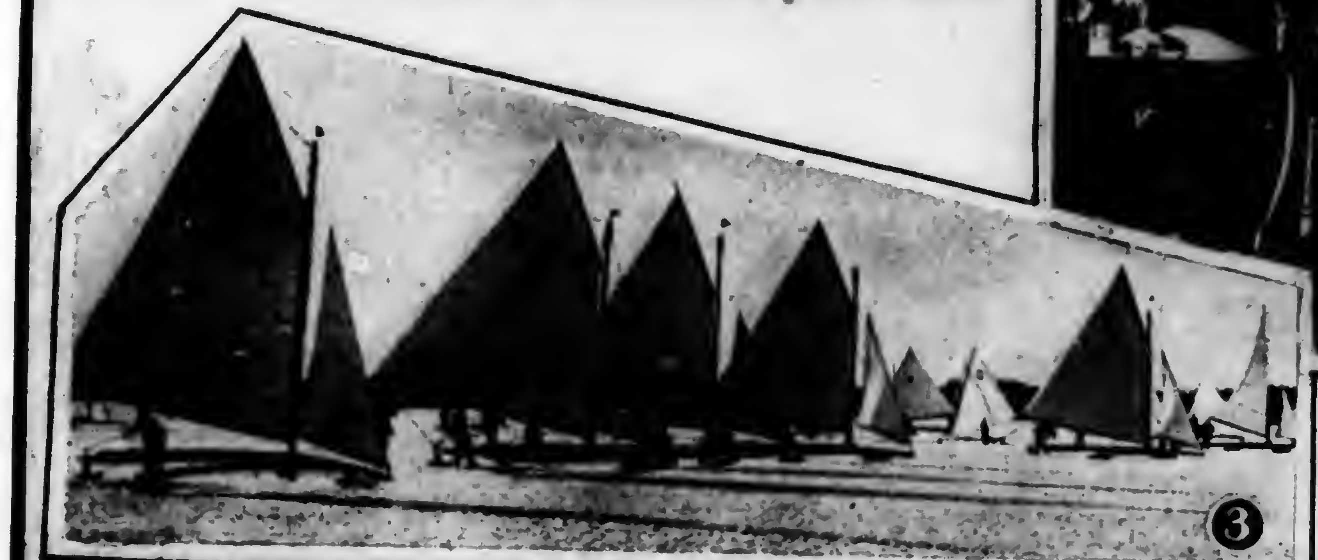


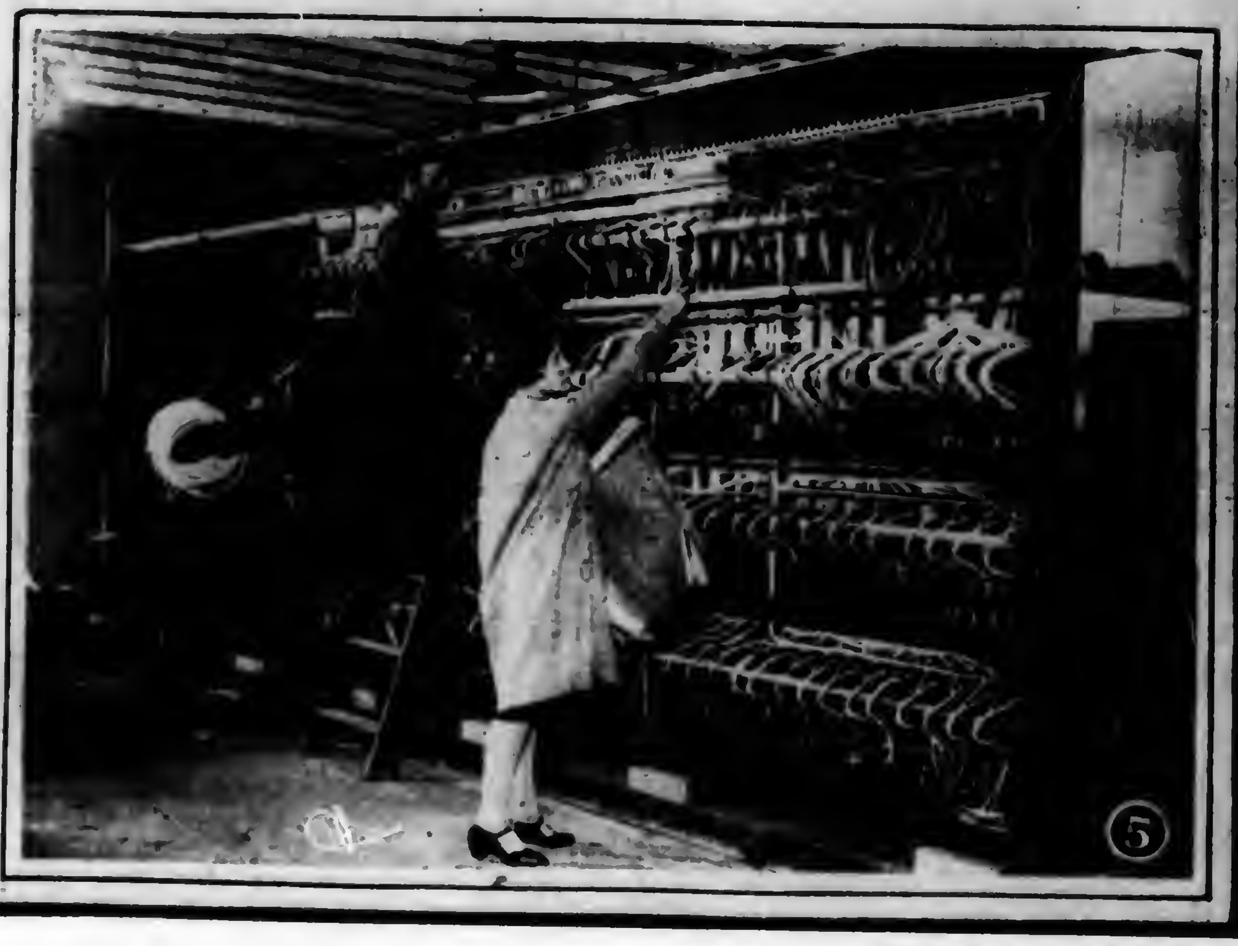


PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









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1.—Knud Rasmussen, famous Arctic explorer and authority on Eskimo tribes, and Major General A. W. Greeley, retired, the oldest Arctic explorer, met in Washington recently when Dr Rasmussen was presented with a medal and a life membership in the National Geographic Society

2.—Lloyd George speaking before an audience at Kingsway Hall, London, in favor of the Liberal Land Policy. His daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George is seated on the right.

3.—The start of an ice-yacht race on the Baltic Sea near Stockholm, Sweden.

4.—Ready to say "Happy New Year."

5.—The switchboard shown in this picture is being built by a Chicago company for New York's largest theatre. Its 1200 controls, each one having control over one of the many groups of colored lights in the auditorium and on the stage, use enough electricity to light a town of 15,000 to 20,000 population. Miss Gertrude Stroobaut, shown above, made the blue prints and is supervising the construction of the board.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Do You Run Your Expenses Or Do They Run You?

HERE we are on the very threshold of the New Year, and to make it a happy one, we must know from day to day where we are going. Many of our readers have been asking for help on their budgets, and hoping to give all the most useful ideas on the subject, we enter the discussion now.

Budgets for farm folks are very different to manage and outline from budgets for the family whose income is the same from week to week and month to month thruout the year. They actually know what to build upon, while you can only estimate. That is if you are your own farmer or if you farm on the percentage plan so frequently used to day.

Budget Guards the Family Purse

Nevertheless, it is wise for country folk to have a budget. The family becomes a working unit for thrift and cooperation, and a working plan in black and white enables all to see where the minute or huge leakages occur, and you are helped in correcting what needs most attention.

If you want to plan a budget for 1927, get an account book and try it out, following these suggestions:

1. As nearly as possible estimate your income. You will need to do that on the yearly basis. It is wise not to place your estimate too high. Make it what you are pretty sure you will actually have.

2. Now estimate the family needs for the entire year. Do not forget anything.

Among items in this list do not omit food, shelter (rent or taxes or interest), fuel, lights, etc., and the family clothing. There will be insurance, also, and do not forget books, papers, recreation, and charity. Each year should find us climbing along, making progress, so better start out including an improvement or two, for both the farm and the house if possible.

The All-Important Balance

Now add up this list and compare with your actual income. Did you in your happy imagination spend more than the income? Then start in shaving and readjusting, for you should have some saved instead of spending all. What about health if there is no balance? Care of our family involves looking after teeth, eyes and all measures of prevention are savings, and should not be overlooked.

The Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has some helpful bulletins free on budgets. Write them for help if you are interested.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

The Rights of Others

STEALING is a dangerous habit because it is very apt to work out temporarily to the advantage of the child, and it can be utilized as a means of gratifying many of the desires that would otherwise have to go unfulfilled. To the child it seems a short cut to prosperity, and it is perfectly natural that he should use this method and continue it until he learns that it works out to his disadvantage.

When one considers that all children are born into the world uncivilized, non-moral individuals, dominated entirely by selfish motives and with the sum total of their physical and mental activity directed toward seeking pleasure and avoiding pain, and that certain natural tendencies are constantly operating in early life, unchallenged by training, experience and education, it is not surprising that pilfering among children is very common.

The child who during his early years of development has not acquired thru his home training the idea of respecting the rights and property of the family group is not likely to be honest at school.

Every parent should instill into the mind of the child at an early age the importance of respecting the rights of others in the group in which he lives. The child must learn from actual experience that conduct which disregards the rights and property of others invariably works out to his disadvantage.

Early Winter Plant Lore

I HAVE found that the house chrysanthemum can be made to bloom the second time each season. I had a large yellow chrysanthemum loaded with yellow balls of bloom. After the blossoms faded, I cut away about half of the plant, intending to carry it to the cellar but, instead of doing that, it was left for some weeks in a neglected north window, where it was cool, yet never reached the freezing point.

One day I noticed the plant had started a new growth of many branches, each terminating in a cluster of buds. I carried it to a south window and after taking good care of it for some time, was rewarded with another blooming season which lasted well into March. I had previously enjoyed its flowers from before Thanksgiving until nearly Christmas. From now on, I expect to enjoy a double length of the blooming period each year.

After trying to grow Asparagus Sprengeri in tin receptacles and clay jars, with poor results, I have found they do splendidly in small wooden tubs, growing long green fronds that never turn yellow nor drop foliage. I have found also that cacti will not do nearly as well in tin containers. As soon as the roots touch the tin, a blistered appearance strikes the cacti. In fact, the geranium is about the only plant I know of that will thrive in tin dishes.

Plans a Succession of Blooms

I shall bring my hydrangeas from the cellar the latter part of December, cutting back the plants nearly half and giving them small amounts of water until a new growth begins. Then I shall give them more water and fertilize them a little so as to bring an abundance of bloom in the early spring, when flowers are most needed after a long, dreary winter.

Only one pot of bulbs will be brought from the cellar at a time so as to prolong the blooming period. In this way I hope to have blooms from Christmas until the end of winter, such as tulips, crocus, narcissus and hyacinths.—E. M. L. B.

Orchards of Vitamin C

WELL I remember the first orange I ever picked. We had driven past many acres of orange trees and had watched the pickers, working with gloved hands, lest a fingernail scratch might cause spoilage in the oranges before they reached the end of their long journey in refrigerated cars.

How wonderful it was to pluck this little golden ball, full of its rich, flavorsome fruit. Thousands of acres are now devoted to oranges, and there are several varieties. Mrs. Tibbets introduced the orange into California. From one tree, she cultivated a whole orchard. Those first years were trying, with insect pests to fight, and early frosts.

Radio informs the orange growers when an early frost is coming, and they are always prepared to keep the orange grove warm with oil-burning smudge pots. Much skill, capital and knowledge are required to keep a good orchard bearing every year.

Even the very poorest of mothers buys an orange a day for the baby, as the cheapest source of vitamin C. Tomatoes are a good substitute; but it is not so convenient to open a pint of them as to peel a single orange for baby. No longer are oranges considered a luxury, a toe-filler for Christmas stockings. They are a real necessity in the heavy winter diet of meat, bread and potatoes, pudding, and a limited supply of canned fruits.

While milk is the almost perfect food, it lacks vitamins B and C, especially in the winter when the cows do not get grass. When he is a few weeks old, baby should have a few drops of orange juice, gradually increasing the amount, so that he takes the juice of a whole orange at five months of age. Later he can eat the orange sliced or diced, or divided into sections.

Healthful for Young and Old

If there is trouble with constipation, the juice of an orange taken upon rising in the morning helps. The glass can be filled with water, if baby is not getting enough water between meals. An orange in the school lunch appeals to youngsters of all ages.

Young and old, well and sick folks can take orange juice and be benefited by it. Tho it contains mostly water, the food value is as high as milk. Over-weight adults can take oranges, while cutting down on the allowance of carbohydrate and fats. The fruits and vegetables must be maintained in the diet, even tho weight reduction is desired.

Anything so full of natural flavor and piquancy needs no elaborate recipes. Yet the orange is as well adapted to cookery as the apple. It is rich in pectin, for jelly making. It is fine for marmalade, either alone, or in connection with other fruits. Some splendid recipes are contained in the bulletin on jellies and preserves from the State Women's College at Tallahassee, Florida.

Salad or Dessert

Oranges are fine in fruit salad, with grapes, cherries, apples, celery, dates or nuts. Crisp green lettuce makes the salad still better. Mayonnaise, French dressing, whipped cream, or a little lemon juice can be used with such a salad.

Plain sliced oranges, with a sprinkle of powdered sugar or cocoanut, are good enough for an elaborate dinner, yet inexpensive enough for an everyday breakfast. Yes, I am truly enthusiastic about this fruit, and for variety, serve it often.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

Only a visit to a California orange grove, with mountains in the background, gives any real idea of its beauty.

The Kitchen Cabinet

HICKORY NUT KISSES

1 pound pulverized sugar
½ pound hickory nuts or other nuts
Whites of four eggs

Beat the eggs and sugar until very stiff. Grind the nut meats thru medium blade grinder. Add nuts to sugar and egg mixture and drop from teaspoon on pans waxed with paraffin. Make them quite small as they puff up surprisingly.

• • •

CINNAMON STARS

1 pound granulated cane sugar
1 pound unblanched almonds
Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 heaping teaspoon Ceylon cinnamon
Whites of six eggs

Grind three-fourths of the almonds thru the medium blade grinder, and the remaining one-fourth thru the coarse blade. Beat the egg whites and sugar with wooden slotted spoon until very stiff. Put aside 5 teaspoons of this beaten mixture for icing.

To the remaining mixture add the almonds, the grated rind and the spice. Blend thoroly, then roll out to one-fourth-inch thickness. Cut into star shapes, and drop a bit of the icing in the center of each star. Bake in sheet that has been paraffined, and do not remove from pan until cool.—Betsey Ford, Md.

How Are You Going to Keep Them Down on the Farm?

A COUNTRY school teacher of many successful years' experience who has great ability in handling boys, is often asked by distracted parents: "What would you do to keep the boys at home?" Here is what she says:

"I'd teach the children to love their home and the country—beginning, if possible, when they are very small. Teach them to love animals, flowers, trees, birds. This is never hard to do, especially if we begin early.

"I'd take pains to have them learn all they can about things in the country. It isn't enough that they love baby chicks; they should also know how to give them correct care. It isn't enough for them to like honey; they should know how the bees gather it. It isn't enough that they admire and protect a young tree; they should know all about the needs and habits of trees. Such study makes the child alert and observing and such knowledge will be useful in any walk of life.

"I'd give them good food and a good time. Any country mother can do that. They can have the milk, butter, eggs, green vegetables, and fresh fruit that develop strong bodies and active minds. Simple enjoyments give pleasure to children and I'd provide them if I had to neglect some other things to do it.

I'd Teach the Joys of Work

"I'd teach my child from infancy the joys of work. Many a boy and girl wishes to leave the farm because the other fellow's job is 'easy'; and a good many times the parents are largely to blame for that attitude. Show him that the teacher and preacher had to spend long years and considerable money in preparation for their work. That the bank president first served as errand boy or in the mailing department. When the child wants to help let him and praise his efforts.

"But there comes a time when home ceases to bound the child's existence; he begins to cast wistful glances out over the world. Be prepared; don't wait for him to make the first move.

"Give him a feeling of freedom. Do not say: 'We need you here. Farming is the best job on earth. You'll be the fifth Warren to inherit the place.' It makes the boy feel bound, trapped, just as he is filling with an urge to try his own wings. That 'bound' feeling is responsible for many a boy's hatred of all things pertaining to the home farm. So I'd say: 'Whether you stay on the farm or decide to do something else later on, you will need to do and to know these things.'

Money of His Own

"I'd give him some branch of the home work for his own business venture to make or to break. Let him help decide what this shall be; would he prefer raising onions or taking over the care of the chickens for a share of the profits? In the doing he will learn a great many things that he needs to know and can learn in no other way.

"I'd see that the child had money even if it had to be a very small amount. I'd give him an income and I'd pay him for doing extra jobs that he willingly assumed just as I would hire some other boy or man. If my income made this course actually impossible I should give him the privilege to earn money away from home whenever possible.

"I'd not make my child sick of the farm by endless chores and hard work. Stated work and stated hours of freedom are generally best, with occasional 'over-pay' when emergencies arise. Father doesn't always realize how hard and how tedious the work is to a child. I know a boy who rebelled bitterly at the 'everlasting chores'; but when father said: 'You do my chores for me tonight so I can go after another load of hay and I'll do yours for you tomorrow so you can go to the circus,' and he went at them like a merry whirlwind. He saw a chance for relief from the 'everlastingness'.

"Having done my best to make my child healthy, studious, happy and industrious, I should say: 'Do whatever you think best. Farming is great—if you like it! Try something else if you want to and then come back if you prefer. Naturally we want you here. But we want you contented and happy. You're the doctor!' I am sure I should stand a better chance of keeping him than if I tried to force the issue.

"And, personally, I should not want him if he did not want to stay!"—Alice Margaret Ashton, N.Y.

Long Winter Evenings

The Chance to Do the Things You Like to Do

JANUARY and February are such delightful months for us on the farm to do some of the things we have been wanting to do reading, letter-writing, learning to do something new.

This is the best time for planning some of next year's Christmas presents—making some, too. It is such a comfort to have something ready for the unexpected shower or birthday party; often we find it inconvenient to shop on a few hours' notice. As our supply of "extras" is generally low by New Year's, we find it quite worth while to begin to replenish the gift-drawer at this season.

Books Open New Doors

During the busiest seasons we have little time or inclination for reading other than our papers and magazines and books of fiction. But while the blizzards "bliz" we enjoy resuming our Chautauqua course: this winter we shall delve into biography and travel, finishing the work begun last winter. New doors, indeed, are opened to us by such reading.

As for the "something new," one feels happy to find he has not outgrown the ability to learn. One winter, I took up paper flower making with a book of directions and a few folds of crepe paper. The winter after Santa brought my typewriter I took a regular course in typing with the help of an accredited textbook. The exercises did get tedious, and, of course, I was discouraged sometimes, but I am not a bit sorry for having spent so many hours of spare time in this way.

Last year's study of silk and velvet flowers has helped me in the making of this season's boutonnieres for my friends as well as for myself. And this winter's basketry lessons seem to solve many a gift problem for some time to come.

The Odd-Job Season

We all know that farm folks have to work some in winter, too—just keeping fires is a steady job some days—but we have more time then for the yearly house-sewing, the making of underwear, work dresses and aprons.

The man-of-the-house also has more leisure during the winter months. Keeping up a supply of firewood, and getting some for next year, is his only pressing task besides the routine work of milking and tending cattle. So he can spend stormy days by the fire doing those odd jobs of repairing harness and the like.

Sleighrides, skating, candymaking, photography, Home Bureau meetings, seed catalogs,—all these contribute to making winter a time of happy activity. One doesn't feel a bit shut in during a real blizzard so long as the ten-party telephone line holds and the phonograph records or the radio programs await our ears. Indeed, I am like Marjorie, of child verse fame, for I think "winter's pleasanter than all."—Mary Vida Bates.

All in Good Time

WE ARE considering all the discussions called for on the blanks sent in with your suggestions of a new head for Our Home Page. Each request not already answered will be given attention sometime. We shall be glad to have readers assist in the subjects listed below.

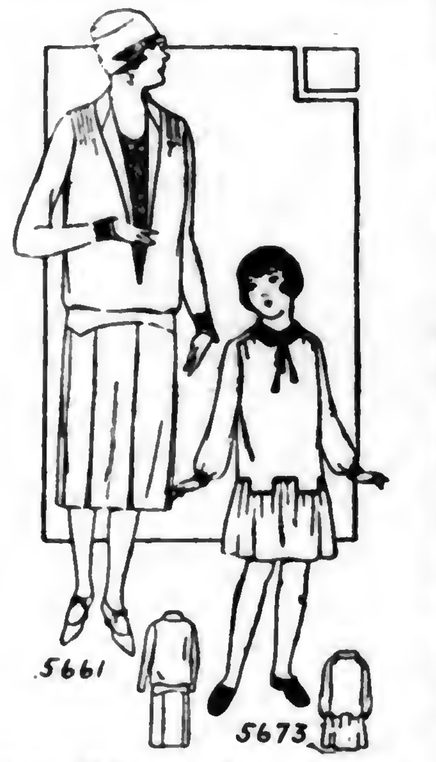
1. How can country mothers secure better medical aid? Doctors refuse to climb country hills in winter. They cannot drive thru winter's mud.

2. Please write your praises of the Pressure Cooker. (Experiences with potatoes are especially desired.)

3. And that problem ever with us: "How to keep 'em happy down on the farm."—Page Editor.

Two Smart Styles

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



5661.—Slenderizing Lines.—Blouse effects are becoming to the stout woman. The model here portrayed also shows the deep V-neck. Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size will require 4¾ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5673.—For the Little Girl.—Velveteen, crepe, wool rep or jersey would be suitable for this design. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10-year size will require 2⅜ yards of 40-inch material, together with one-quarter yard of contrasting material for facings. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1926-1927 Book of Fashions.

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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

BAYNE TREVORS, general manager of Blue Lake Ranch since the sudden death of Luke Sanford, had decided to sell all horses on the place for a flat $50 apiece no matter what Bud Lee, horse foreman, said they were worth. Hampton, one owner, wanted more money and if Judith Sanford, part owner in the ranch since her father's death, hadn't appeared during that conversation between the two men the horses would have been sold for a song.

Judith had had an idea Trevors wasn't square. She hadn't been in that office more than a minute before she knew he wasn't square and had fired him. To the general manager she was only a woman and her word didn't go with him even tho she now owned the controlling interest in the ranch. But he had reckoned without Judith.

Luke Sanford's daughter knew how and when to draw a revolver and it wasn't long before Trevors learned she meant business. And the men knew she meant business from the instant she stepped into the bunkhouse with "I am Judith Sanford. This outfit belongs to me. I have fired Trevors. You take your orders straight from me from now on."

The men grumbled. Ward Hannon didn't think anybody would "ketch" him working for a girl who couldn't ride a horse. Judith took him up on that. She'd ride anything on the place or quit the job. To prove it she rode Prince, the worst horse on the ranch, and then fired Hannon. Back in the ranch-house she sent Jose for Bud Lee, the man she felt would tell her the real condition of affairs on the ranch. It didn't take her long to dispatch a telegram to Hampton refusing the money he'd asked for and to call in old Carson and ask him to stick for awhile. Trevors had threatened to sell her out to the Western Lumber Company and Carson, who loved nothing better than a fight, could help her in the troubles she saw ahead.

That afternoon she called the veterinarian at Lower End. He wasn't there. He'd been fired by Trevors three days before. Instantly she put in a long distance for "Doc" Tripp, Rocky Bend.

Continued from last week

"HELLO, Doc," she said cordially. "I haven't seen you for so long I almost have forgotten how you comb your hair!" Tripp laughed at that; across the miles she could picture him running his hand thru the rebellious shock. "Yes, I'm back to stay, and from the looks of it I didn't come any too soon. Yes, Doc, we do miss him," and her voice softened wonderfully to Tripp's mention of the man who had been more than father to her, more than friend to him. "But we are going to buck up and show folks that he knew. He would have made a go of the thing; we are going to do it. What was the trouble with you and Trevors?"

Tripp explained succinctly. He and the general manager had disagreed openly and frequently about that part of the work in which, until the coming of Trevors, the veterinarian had been entirely unhampered. Two months ago Trevors had reduced Tripp's wages and had threatened another cut.

"Just to make me quit, you know," he added. "And I would have quit if it had been any other outfit in the world."

"I know," she said, and she did understand. "Go on. What was the excuse for canning you?"

"Case of lung-worms," he told her. "Some of the calves, I don't know just how many yet. He insisted on my treating them the old way."

"Slaked lime? Or sulphur fumes?" she said quickly. "And you insisted on chloroform?"

"You've hit it!" he exclaimed wonderingly. "How'd you know?"

"I haven't been loafing on the job the last six months," she laughed. "I've been at the school at Davis and hobnobbing with some of the university men at Berkeley. They're doing some great work there. Doc, I'll want to talk to you about it. You're going down there, expenses paid, to brush up with a course or two this year. Now, how soon can you get back here?—Trevors? Oh, Trevors is fired. I'm running the ranch myself. And, Doc, I need a few men like you! Can you come early tomorrow?—Tonight? You're a God-blessed brick! Yes, I'll stop that murderous sulphur treatment if it isn't too late. Good-by."

SHE lost no time in calling for Bill Crowdy, the man whom Trevors had put into Tripp's place.

"By the way," she said when the man with the voice which had sounded so boyish in her ears answered again, "who are you?"

"Ed Masters," he told her. "Electrician, you know."

A glance at the pay-roll in front of her showed that Edward Masters, general electrician, was a new man and was drawing eighty-five dollars monthly.

"What are you doing this afternoon?" she demanded sharply—"just hanging around the office? Is that the way you earn your eighty-five dollars?"

"Not always. But Trevors told me to be on hand today to take some orders."

"What work?"

"Don't know," he said frankly. "He didn't say."

"Well," said Judith, "I'll tell you one thing, Ed Masters. If you are one of the loaf-around kind you'd better call for your time tonight. If there's anything for you to do, go do it. Don't wait for Trevors. He's gone. Yes, for good. You can report to me here the first thing in the morning. Now send me Crowdy."

"He's down in the hospital and the hospital phone is out of order."

"And you're an electrician, hanging around for orders! That's your first job. Send the first man you can get your hands on to tell Crowdy I say not to touch one of those calves with the lung-worm. And not to do anything else but get ready to talk with me. I'll be down in half an hour."

She clicked up the receiver, drank a cup of lukewarm coffee, noting subconsciously that Jose must have had a fire ready against the time of her awakening, and again consulted the files before her. Then again she used the telephone, ringing the Lower End office. This time it was another voice answering her.

"Where's Masters?" she asked.

"Gone down to the cow hospital," was the answer.

"Where's Johnson, the irrigation foreman?"

"Out in the south fields."

"And Dennings?"

"Went to look the olives over."

"Send out for both of them. I'm coming right down as fast as a horse will carry me and I want to talk with them. Wait a minute—I'll tell you when I'm thru with you. Who are you, anyway?"

"Williams, the ranch carpenter."

"What are you doing today? Repairs needed at the office where you are?"

"No. You see—"

"You bet I see!" she cried warmly. "The first thing I see is that I've got more men on this job than I need. If there's no work for you to do, call tonight for your time. If you've got anything to do, go do it."

She clicked off again, waited a brief second and rang three for the dairy. After she had rung several times and got no answer, she murmured to herself:

"There's some one too busy on the ranch to be just hanging round after all, it seems."

And she went out to Jose and the waiting horse.

As she rode the five miles down to the office at the Lower End, her thoughts were constantly charged with an appreciation of the wonders which had been worked about her everywhere since that day, ten years ago, when she had first come with Luke Sanford to the original Blue Lake Ranch. Then there had been only a wild cattle-range, ten thousand acres of brush, timber, and uncultivated open spaces. Nowhere would one find rougher, wilder stockland in California. But Lake Sanford had seen possibilities and had bought the whole ten thousand acres, counting, from the first sight of it, upon acquiring as soon as might be those other thousands of acres which now made Blue Lake ranch one of the biggest of western ventures.

It was late May, and the afternoon air was sweet and warm with the passing of spring. The girl's eager eyes traveled the length of the sky-seeking cliff almost at the back door of the ranch-house, which stood like some mighty barricade thrown up in that mythical day given over to the colossal struggle of a contending race of giants, and she found that there, alone, time had shown no change. Elsewhere, improvements at every turn were living monuments to the tireless brain of her father. Stock-corrals, sturdily built, outhouses spotless in their gleaming whitewash, monster barns, fenced-off fields, bridges across the narrow chasm of the frothing river, telephone poles with their wires binding into one sheaf the numerous activities of the ranch, a broad, graded road over which she and her father had come here the last time together in the big touring car.

HERE the valley was only a mile across, shut in on both sides by cliff and steep, rocky mountains, walled by cliffs at the upper end, where the river from three-mile distant Blue Lake came down in flashing waterfalls.

But, as she rode, the valley widened, changed in character. At first, wandering herds of beef cattle, with now and then a riding cowboy turning in his saddle to wonder at her; then a gate to be opened as she stooped forward from her own saddle, and wide fields where the grass stood tall and untrodden and blooded Jersey cows looked up in mild interest; yonder a small pasture in which were five Guernseys, kept in religious seclusion, under ideal conditions, to further certain investigations into the ratios of five different kinds of fodder to the amount of butterfat produced; across a green meadow a pure-blooded Jersey bull, whose mellow bellowings drew Judith's eyes to the clean line of his perfect back, over which, with pawing hoofs, he was throwing much trampled earth; in a more distant pen, accepting the trumpeted challenge and challenging back, a beautiful specimen of careful breeding in Ayrshire.

The road wound on, following generally the line of the river, which began a generous broadening, flowing more evenly thru level fields. Looking down the valley, Judith could see the whitewashed clump of buildings where were the second office, the store and the blacksmith's shop, the tiny cottages. And beyond, the barns, the dairy, the tall silos standing like lookout towers, the alfalfa fields crisscrossed with irrigating ditches, and still farther on, the pasture lands where the big herd of cows was grazing.

Here the valley was spread out until from side to side it measured something more than four miles. The bordering mountains, like the river, had grown into a softer mood; rolling hills scantily timbered, rich in grass, were dotted with herds, cattle and horses, or fenced off here and there, reserved for later pasturage.

Across the river to the south, Judith marked the wandering calves, offspring of the herd; to the north, along the foothills, the subdued green of the olive orchards.

"It's a big, big thing!" she whispered, and her eyes were very bright with it all, her cheeks flushed. "Big!"

PASSING one of the barns, she heard the trumpet call of a stallion and, turning, saw in the corral one of those glorious brutes which Bud Lee had spoken of to Trevors as "clean spirit." From the instant her eyes filled to the massive beauty of him, she knew who he was: Night Shade, sprung from the union of Mountain King and Black Empress; regal-blooded, ebon-black from silken fetlock to flowing mane; a splendid four-year-old destined to tread his proud way to a first prize at the coming state fair at Sacramento, a horse many stock fanciers had coveted.

She stopped and marveled afresh at him, paid him his due of unstinted admiration, and then spurred on to the little clump of buildings marking the lower ranch headquarters. At the store, where a ten-by-ten room was partitioned off to serve as office, she swung down from the saddle and, leaving her horse with dragging reins, went in.

"Hello, Charlie. You're still left to us, are you?" she said, as she stepped forward to shake hands with Miller, the storekeeper and general utility man of the settlement. "I'm glad to see you."

"So'm I, Miss Judy," grinned Charlie, looking the part. "Howdy."

"I wanted to see Johnson and Dennings. Are they here yet?"

"No," answered Miller. "Johnson, the ditch man, you mean? He's somewhere at the Upper End. Has got a crew of men up there making a new dam or somethin' or other. Been at it purty near a week, now, I guess. They camp up there."

"How many men are with him?" she asked quickly.

"About a dozen," and looked hard at her. Judith frowned. But instead of saying what she might be thinking, she inquired where Dennings was.

"Out in the olive orchards, I guess." He paused, filled a pipe he had neither desire nor intention of smoking, and said, abruptly: "What's this I hear about Trevors? Canned him?"

"Yes."

"Um!" said Miller. "Well, Miss Judy, I ain't sayin' it wasn't purty near time he got the hooks. But, lemme tell you something. While you're riding around this afternoon, if I was you I'd pike over to the milking corrals."

She looked at him sharply.

"What is it, Charlie?"

"You just ride over," said Miller. "It ain't more'n a step an' I'll just shet up store an' mosey along after you."

Vaguely uneasy because of Charlie Miller's manner, Judith galloped down toward the four corrals where the cows were milked. From a distance she saw that there were a number of men, ten or twelve of them, standing in a close-packed group. She wondered what it was that had drawn them from their work at this time of day; what that big, bull-voiced man was saying to them. She heard the muttering rumble of his words before the words themselves meant anything to her. A quick glance over her shoulder showed her Charlie Miller hastening behind her, pick-handle in hand.

HER way carried her by a long, narrow building standing like a great capital E, the cow hospital. She thought of Bill Crowdy and the sick calves as she drew near, but was passing on to the men at the milk corrals, when the breeze, blowing lightly from the west, brought to her nostrils a whiff of sulphur.

A quick tide of red ran into her cheeks; that fool, Ed Masters, had not told Crowdy to refrain from the old fashioned, deadly treatment! Almost before her horse had set his four feet at the command of a quick touch upon the reins, the girl was down and hurrying into the middle door of the three, calling out as she went:

"Crowdy! Oh, Crowdy!"

She came into a small whitewashed room where were a table, two chairs, and a telephone; passed thru this into the calf-yard. Here were several compartments with doors which allowed of making them almost air-tight. And here she was met by a stronger smell of sulphur fumes.

"Crowdy!" she called again. "Where are you?"

Bill Crowdy, a heavy, squat figure of a man, shifty-eyed, with hard mouth and a nervous, restless air, came down a long hallway, smoking a cigarette. His eyes rested with no uncertain dislike upon Judith's eager face.

"I'm Crowdy," he said. "Want me?"

"I told Masters to tell you to stop the sulphur treatment for the lung-worm calves. Hasn't he told you?"

"Mr. Trevors said I was to give it to them," said Crowdy. "I can't be taking orders off'n every hop-o'-my thumb like that college kid."

"Then Masters did tell you?"

"Sure, he told me," said Crowdy in surly defiance. "But if I was to listen to everything the likes of him says—"

Judith's eyes were fairly snapping.

"You'll listen to the likes of me, Bill Crowdy!" she cried passionately, a small fist clenched. "You get those calves out into some fresh air just as quick as the Lord will let you! Into a pen by themselves. Doc Tripp will attend to them in the morning."

"Tripp's gone."

"He's on his way back right now. And you're on your way off the ranch. Understand? You can come to the office for your pay tonight."

Crowdy shrugged his shoulders and turned away.

"If I'm fired," he growled in that ugly voice which was so fitting a companion to that ugly mouth of his, "I quit right now. Get some of your other Willies to turn your calves out."

For a moment, in the heat of her anger, Judith's quirt was lifted as tho she would strike him. Then she turned instead and ran to do her own bidding. A moment later Miller was with her. The two of them got the calves—there were seven of them—out of the sulphur-laden air and into the corral. The poor brutes, coughing softly in paroxysms, some of them frothing at the mouth, two of them falling repeatedly and rising slowly upon trembling legs, filed by in a pitiful string. One of the youngest lay still in the hospital, dead.

"He would have killed them all," said Judith, her teeth set as she looked at the living calves in the corral where, with necks thrust far out, they fought for each breath. "And Bayne Trevors ordered a treatment that he knows has gone into the discard! Charlie, that man has gone farther than I thought he had the nerve to go."

"Crowdy did something else that don't look just right," said Miller, gazing with eyes of longing after the burly, departing figure. "I saw him do it just after Masters carried him your message. He drove three of the sick calves—there's a dozen or more got the worms, you know—out into the pasture with the well calves."

Judith didn't answer. She looked at Miller a moment as tho she thought this must be some wretched jest of his. And when she read in his eyes the earnestness in his heart, there rose within her the question: "How far has Bayne Trevors gone?"

"Charlie," she said finally, "I want you to close store for the rest of the day. Get some one to help you and cut the sick calves out from the bunch. Haze them back here into the detention corral. Tripp will attend to them all in the morning. Now, tell me—what's wrong down at the milk corrals? What are all of those men up to?"

"WE'RE going to see, me an' you," answered Miller. "I don't just know. But I do know there's a big guy down there that come onto the ranch a couple of hours ago an' that don't belong here. He's that guy talking. Name of Nelson. He ain't done any talking to me, but from a word or two I picked up from one of the milkers I got a hunch he's been sent over by Trevors."

Nelson, the big emissary for Trevors—for he admitted the fact openly and pleasantly—took off his hat to Judith and said he guessed he'd be going. And the men with whom he had been talking, including all of the milkers and all of the other workmen upon whom Nelson could get his meddlesome hands at short notice, all men whom Trevors had placed here, made known in hesitant speech or awkward silence that they were going with Nelson. There were good jobs open with the lumber company, it seemed. Nelson even expressed the hope that the quitting of these men wouldn't work any hardship to the Blue Lake ranch.

Judith, her eyes flashing, asked no man of them to remain, seeing that thus she would but humiliate herself fruitlessly, and turned away. And yet, with the herds of cows with bursting bags soon ready for the nightly milking, she watched the men move away, her heart bitter with anger.

"They've got to be milked, Charlie," was all that she said. "Who will milk them until I can get a new crew?"

"I'll tuck in an' help," answered Miller ruefully. "I hate it worse'n poison, an' I can't milk more'n ten cows, workin' twenty-four-hour shifts. I'll try an' scare up some of the other boys that can milk." But he shook his head and looked regretfully at the pick handle. "Good milkers is scarce as gold eggs," he muttered. "And the separator men has quit with the rest."

"GET Masters, the electrician, on the job. Get anybody you can. I'm going back to the ranch house pretty soon and I'll try to send some one from there."

"Cowboys can't milk," said Miller positively. "An' besides, they won't. But somehow we'll make out for a day or so."

"We've got to make out!" exclaimed Judith. "We've got to beat that man Trevors, Charlie, and do it quick. If he'll try to keep us shorthanded, if he'll spend money to do it, if he'll do a trick like giving sulphur for lung-worm and then send infected stock out into the herds, I don't just know where he will stop—unless we stop him."

In spite of her intentions, it was nearing the time of dusk when she returned to the ranch house. As she came up the knoll from the barn, she saw for the first time a thin line of bluish smoke rising from the north ridge. Saw and understood the new menace.

For that way had Benny, the discharged cook, gone.

It was after eight o'clock when Tripp rode in on a sweat-wet horse. Judith met him in the courtyard, giving him her two hands impulsively.

"I'm so glad you've come, Doc!" she cried softly. "Oh, you don't know how glad—yet."

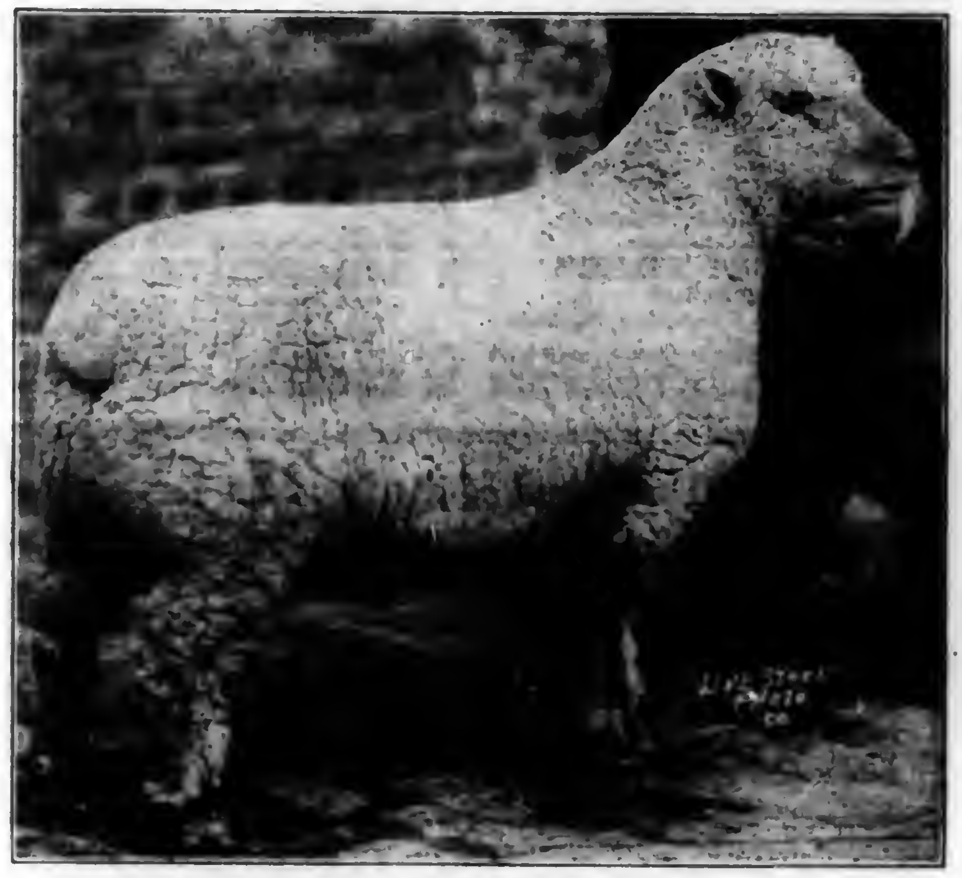
She called Jose to take Tripp's mount and then led the way into the great living-room where deep cushions and leather chairs made for comfort.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Merry Christmas, Ma!* : : : : : : : By Leet

I TOLD PA AN' TH' BOYS THAT I WOULDN'T BE SORE IF SANTA BROUGHT ME A FLOOR LAMP
IC SHOPPE
$12
FLOOR LAMP BARGAI
WE'LL PARK 'ROUND HERE, THEN WE'LL ALL GO DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS AN' DO OUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
I'LL GO THIS WAY!
I'LL GO THIS WAY!
I'LL GO THIS WAY!
?
LOOK WHAT I GOT FER MA, BOYS!
?
$12
$12
LEET

The Champion of Them All



This Southdown wether, bred, owned and exhibited by the Pennsylvania State College at the International Livestock Exposition, and grand champion wether over all breeds at the show, sold at auction for $3.65 per lb.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Who Lost?

A man went into a hat store to buy a hat, which he did for $7.50, giving the hatter a $10 bill.

Unable to change it, the hatter took the $10 bill next door to a delicatessen dealer, who was slicing ham at the time. The delicatessen man changed the bill. A couple of hours later he rushed into the hatter's to tell him that the bill was a counterfeit. The hatter gave him a good $10 bill for it.

Assuming the hat to have been worth $7.50, who lost and how much?

Advice in Season

An old farmer received a large ostrich egg from his son, who was a sailor. After weighing it carefully in his hand, he went out to the chicken run and placed it among the hens. He then addressed them thus:

"Dear hens, I do not wish to cast any aspersions upon your industry. I fully appreciate the fact that you do your best. At the same time, I should like you to observe what is being done by the hens in foreign countries."

She Had the Right Idea

As a steamer was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed young passenger, approaching the captain and pointing to the distant hills, inquired, "What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow," replied the captain.

"Well," remarked the lady, "I thought so myself but a gentleman has just told me it is Greece."—Sailor's Magazine.

Bullet Proof

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck."

Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it?

Mr. Spriggins—Nothing, only the button must have been on."—Sacred Heart Review.

There Was a Reason

"But," protested the new arrival, as St. Peter handed him a golden trumpet, "I can't play this instrument; I never practised while on earth."

"Of course you didn't," chuckled the old saint. "That's why you are here."—Zion's Herald.

Comforting Words

"Oh, dear, here it's almost Christmas and I haven't presents for half the people on my list!" complained Betty's mother.

"That's nuffin," came unexpectedly from Betty in a reproachful tone, "just think all Santy Taus has to do!"

Couldn't Make the Grade

The old gentleman was a trifle bewildered at the elaborate wedding.

"Are you the groom?" he asked a melancholy-looking young man.

"No, sir," the young man replied. "I was eliminated in the preliminary tryouts."

Agent—Don't you want your office furnishings insured against theft?

Manager—Yes, all except the clock. Everybody watches that.

Husband—Dear, will you please turn off the radio?

Wife—But it isn't on dear. Now, as I was saying—

Markets

Editors' Note.—The suspension of trading on account of the Christmas holiday makes it impossible for us to publish our usual complete market reports. The quotations given on this page, however, reflect the general trend of prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

HAY AND GRAIN

December 24, 1926.

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50@25; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14.50@15.50; oat straw, $14.50@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.48¾ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.40¾ bid; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@61c; No 3 at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

December 24, 1926.

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 54@57c; extra, 92 score, 53c; 91 score, 52c; 90 score, 49c; 89 score, 46c; 88 score, 44c; 87 score, 43c; 86 score, 42c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, fresh, 25½@26½c; single daisies, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; small jobbing lots, 28@28½c.

YORK PRODUCE

December 27, 1926.

Butter and Eggs—Fresh eggs, 50@55c; storage, 40c; country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $2 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu; pears, 15c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.32; corn, 82c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $38 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

December 24, 1926.

Butter—Wholesale market prices dropped four cents per pound dring the past week which brought about a good buying interest but still lower prices are looked for. Unsalted creamery butter is moving slowly. Some demand developed for fresh New Zealand at 51½@52c; Danish, 53½@54c; Siberian, 44@45c, duty paid. Market continues unsettled. Receipts, December 23, 8991 tubs, and 335 casks Danish, and 573 casks Siberian. Creamery, salted, higher score, 52½@53c; extra, 92 score, 52c; firsts, 88@91 score, 45@51c; seconds, 83@87 score, 41@44c; lower grades, 39@40c.

Eggs—Nearby hennery white and brown eggs selected qualities are about steady. Average and other grades are unsettled and irregular selling at a wide range in values. General decline in prices from two to five cents per dozen since last Friday's market report including western and southern stock. Market irregular. Receipts, December 23, 22,634 cases. Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 60@61c; average extras, 58@59c; extra firsts, 56@57c; firsts, 53@55c; medium, 51@52c; peewees, 40@42c; pullets, 44@48c; Pacific Coast, extras, 56@58c; do, extra firsts, 54@55c; do, firsts, 53c; nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 54@57c; seconds and lower grades, 45@53c; nearby hennery browns, fancy to extra fancy, 57@60c; average, 56@58c; gathered western and southern browns, extras, 54@56c; extra firsts, 49@53c; firsts, 44@46c.

Cheese—Quiet trading in all styles of cheese prevails. Only small lots of daisies and young Americae change hands at quoted prices. Market steady to firm. Receipts, December 23, 198,527 lbs. State whole milk, flats, average run, fresh, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Nearby and state fowls and chickens in moderate supply all the week, good stock only in demand, for which prices held fairly firm. Turkeys were in too liberal a supply and the demand slowed down considerably and prices declined to 35c for fancy birds and as low as 20c for culls and very light weight. No wholesale trading in the market Friday and prices given are those of closing on Thursday. Fowls, Leghorns, 21@23c; colored, average run, 26@27c; heavy fat, 28@30c; chickens, Leghorns, 20@23c; colored, 28@30c; broilers, 1¾@2 lbs, 30@40c; geese, 28@30c; ducks, Long Island, 35c; other nearby, 30@31c; turkeys, 30@35c; capons, 40@45c; pigeons, 40c pair; squabs, 50c; jumbo squabs, $1.50.

Live Rabbits—Supply moderate, Christmas trade over, demand slow, market weak, lb, 25@30c.

Dressed Poultry—Fowls, chickens, capons, geese and ducks all were in fairly good demand at steady prices all the week but turkeys were in abundance and greater than the demand and prices declined from 5c to 8c per pound with no wholesale trading on Friday. Fowls, mixed weights, fair to fancy, 23@33c. Broilers, large to small, 30@40c. Fryers, 26@34c; roasters, 28@38c; capons, large, 43@47c; small, 38@42c; slips, 32@35c; ducks, Long Island, 34c; nearby, 30@34c; squabs, white, fancy, 60@85c, according to weights; culls and dark, $2@4 12 lbs; turkeys, Maryland, fancy, 50@53c; western, 49@50c; southwestern, 47@49c; guineas, pair, young, plucked, $1.25@2; feathered, $1@1.75; old, 75c@$1.

Beans—Market steady; fair to choice marrow, 6¾@7c; pea, 5½@6c; red kidney, 9¼@9½c.

LIVESTOCK

December 27, 1926.

Cattle—Top for week was $10 paid for good 1481-pounders and somewhat plainer 1200-lb averages made $9.90; bulk of short-fed medium kinds crossed the scales at $8.50@9.40, while common ranged downward to $7.25; cows sold steady and bulls declined 25c; all cutters moved between $2.40@4.50 with weighty fat cows upward to $6.75; medium bulls bulked between $6@6.75, altho light thin kinds turned as low as $5.

Calves—Choice vealers sold regularly at $16 with a good demand. Weighty slaughter calves closed 75c@$1 higher. Fat offerings cleared at $8.50@10.25 and cully kinds stopped as low as $4.50.

Hogs—Slaughter pigs averaging 82 lbs, $12.25; 160@200-lb weights, $12.40@12.75; heavyweights, $9.50@10.50.

Sheep—Best lambs reached $13.50 with choice quotable at $13.75; bulk, $12@13; cull and common, $8@10.50; sheep, steady with bulk between $4.50@6.50, while $2.50@7.25 was the extreme range.

HAY AND GRAIN

December 27, 1926.

Feed—Quotations were as follows: All prompt shipment city bran, $37.50; middlings, $38.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47, nominal; western feed, 30-day shipment, bran, $36.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middling, $37.50; flour middlings, $41; red dog, $46, all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; white hominy feed, $36.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $32; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $48.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay—Old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $25@26;; No 3 and poorer, $20@24. Straw, large bales, rye, $25.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.56¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.70¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.59¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.58⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.55¾. CORN, No 2 yellow, 90⅛c; No 3 yellow, 87⅛c. OATS, No 2 white, 57½c; No 3 white, 56c; No 4 white, 55c; ordinary white, clipped, 57¼@58¾c; fancy white, clipped, 61@63½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.08¾. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 87⅞@89⅞c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

December 27, 1926.

Hogs—Active, 25@35c higher; one load brought $13; bulk, $12.50@12.75; heavies, $12.25@12.40; 200@250-lb butchers, $12.40@12.50; 130@200 lbs, including pigs, $12.50@12.75; packing sows, $10@11.

Cattle—Steady; best beef steers, $10.25.

Calves—Best vealers, $15.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady to 25c higher, top fat lambs, $13.25; best wethers, $7.75.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

December 27, 1926.

Hogs—Active; generally 15@35c higher; butcher weights closing weak with part of advance lost; top, $11.90; all weights excepting pigs upward to $11.85; bulk better grades, $11.75@11.85; most slaughter pigs, $11.00@11.75; packing sows steady; bulk, $10.40@11.75; few lightweights, $10.85@11; shippers, 10,000; hold over, 1000; heavyweight hogs, $11.10@11.90; medium, $11.75@11.85; light, $11.35@11.85; light light, $11.25@11.85; packing sows, $10.10@11; slaughter pigs, $11.25@11.75.

Cattle—Pre-holiday receipts too small to establish a dependable market, most killing classes fully steady with week's advance; few heavy fed steers, $8.50@10.25; bulk scaling 1447 to 1454 pound kind at latter prices; long fed yearling absent; short fed, $8@10, low quality steers scaling 900@1100 lbs, $7.50@8; feeders and stockers slow; barely steady; vealers largely, $8.75@11.50 to packers.

Sheep—Fat lambs fairly active, strong; bulk wooled lambs, $12.25@13; holding choice medium weight around $13.25; strictly choice 94-lb lambs, $12.75; most heavies around $12 and below, 107-lb fed westerns, $11.50, choice medium weight fed clipped lambs, $11.75; culls around $9; sheep steady; fat ewes, $5@6.25; practically nothing done on feeding lambs; very few on sale; indications about steady.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, December 27, 1926. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00@35.50
Spring bran	34.50
Soft winter wheat barn	35.50@36.50
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00@35.50
Standard middlings	36.00@36.50
Soft winter middlings	37.20@40.50
Flour middlings	38.50@42.50
Red dog flour	44.00@44.70
White hominy	36.50@37.00
Yellow hominy	35.20
Gluten feed	34.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal	31.00@32.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	33.00@34.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal	34.75@35.50
34 per cent linseed meal	48.70@49.25

Millfeed firm, supplies limited.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 10c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton), for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points add $1.00 per ton, for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

WOOL MARKET

December 27, 1926.

Domestic Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 4[illegible]@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@45½c; ¼-blood combing, 44@44½c; fine washed, 38@39c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed 44@46c; ½-blood combing, 44@46c; ⅜-blood combing 45c; ¼-blood combing, 44c; fine unwashed 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, December 21, 1926.

Cloverseed, cash, foreign, $20.40; domestic, $22.75; December, $17.85; January, $17.85; February, $18; March, $18. Alsike, cash, $20.75; March, $21; December, $[illegible]; February, $[illegible]; March, $[illegible].

Butter Markets

BUTTER markets opened week ending December 24 at unchanged prices with the market tone about steady. An undertone of nervousness prevailed on the Chicago market due to more liberal arrivals of fresh butter and a slight slowing up in the demand. This nervousness developed into a definite weakness on Tuesday, resulting in price declines of 2½c on 92 score butter and 1½c on 90 score centralized cars.

Eastern markets became weaker in sympathy with Chicago and with the arrival of a considerable volume of foreign butter at New York, sharp price reductions were effected on Wednesday at all markets. Eastern markets were steadier following the decline and much of the nervousness that had previously been noted had disappeared.

One encouraging factor in the situation was the continued early heavy out-of-storage movement as compared with last year. Withdrawals during the first days of the week under review were on a par with those of the previous week and exceeded those of the corresponding week a year ago by a considerable margin. This would indicate that consumption was fairly well maintained in spite of the comparatively high prices which have ruled during the past few weeks.

Potato Crop Lighter

THE December crop report indicates 357,800,000 bushels of potatoes this year, compared with 323,-toes this year, compared with 323,000,000 last season and 422,000,000 in 1924. The 19 surplus-producing late-potato states have a total of 253,228,000 bushels or nearly 20,000,000 more than last year. The difference amounts to some 33,000 carloads of which 40 per cent usually are shipped to market.

All the principal states have heavier crops except Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana. On the basis of the July estimate of population—117,136,000 persons—the per capita production for the United States is slightly over 3 bushels. The increase of population by January 1 probably would reduce the per capita to less than 3 bushels.

Carlot movement from the leading shipping sections still lags behind last season's corresponding record. Only 92,000 cars had been forwarded by December 18, compared with 94,600 a year ago. The total from these states all of last season was 174,800 cars. For the first time in many weeks, shipments dropped below the weekly totals for the latter part of 1925.

Output for the seven days ended December 18 was only 2360 cars, and probably much of the decrease was due to the zero weather experienced thruout the North. Maine alone made a good showing of 820 cars. Idaho shipped 345 and Wisconsin 210, but no other state reached 200 cars.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .52	$ .56	$ .52¼	$ .49½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	...	.54½	.64½	.45½
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia)	4.05	4.00	4.50	6.75
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	...	9.37½	8.62½	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.48¾	1.46¾	1.46	1.77½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.60½	.60¾	.54¼	.53¼

Potatoes Show Much Frost Injury

Review of the Week Ending December 24

BUTTER—The markets slumped sharply during the week due to more liberal receipts and a slowing up in the demand. Buyers were purchasing for immediate needs only and this depressed the market. The storage movement of butter was satisfactory, indicating that consumption has been about normal despite the previous high price levels.

EGGS—The New York market was unsettled and irregular. Cold weather in producing areas is expected to result in lighter receipts. Nearby white eggs were generally steady altho they were less active toward the close.

POULTRY—The live poultry market preceding the holiday was fairly active with fancy stock bringing premiums. Leghorn fowl held firm while chickens were about steady. Receipts of dressed poultry were heavy and the market was weak and unsettled.

LIVESTOCK—The top price on hogs at Chicago on Thursday was 15c higher than the week previous. Beef steers were 50@75c higher while heifers dropped 25@50c. Cows were higher while vealers and stockers and feeders held steady. Fat lambs advanced while feeding lambs were lower.

HAY—The market was quiet and most markets held steady. At some eastern points prices were a little lower on account of more liberal receipts. Offerings of alfalfa were liberal and ordinary grades were dull.

FEED—The market was generally unchanged but a few feeds were higher. The holiday had a depressing effect. Wheat prices were slightly higher, with the light offerings hardly ample for trade needs.

GRAIN—Markets were quiet on account of the holiday but wheat was slightly higher. Corn held practically steady. Oats were firm with prices higher.

POTATOES—The markets were generally steady under moderate supplies. In Philadelphia there was a slightly better feeling on fancy stock as the majority of the offerings were rather ordinary. A large percentage of frost injury is appearing in the receipts and this has had a depressing effect on the market. On Monday, following Christmas, the market opened steady and the lighter supplies resulted in a firmer undertone. Pennsylvania stock of ordinary quality brought $4 to $4.10 per 150-pound sack, while some fancy Lancaster County stock in two-bushel sacks brought $3.25@3.40. Maine Green Mountains ranged from $4.40 to $4.50 per 150-pound sack.

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been cold since Thanksgiving with very little snow. No fall plowing done and a lot of corn in the shock. On account of wet weather corn did not cure out and is in poor cribbing condition. Much moldy corn which is causing sickness in horses and mules. Wheat in fair condition. Butchering is in full swing with fat hogs scarce. Also a good demand for shoats. Cattle are in fair condition with milk cows in demand. Prices: wheat, $1.34; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; milk, 4 per cent, $2.70; butter, 45c; eggs, 47c.—A. R., December 21.

Blair County, Pa.—The year 1926 is rapidly drawing to a close and much work remains to be done yet. There is still a good deal of corn in the fields and where it is cut off the fodder is frozen to the ground. Some potatoes were lost as it was too wet to raise them before they froze. We have had some snow and quite a little cold weather. Butchering is progressing finely, most hogs are lighter than usual. They sell for 12c a lb., live; 16c dressed. It is estimated that only about one-fourth as much wheat was sown in the county as was planned. Wheat has dropped from $1.30 per bu. to $1.25. Corn is selling for 75c a bu.; oats, 45c; hay, $25; straw, $15; potatoes, $1.90; apples, $1; eggs, 75c; country butter, 68c; chickens, live, 35c. A Happy and Prosperous New Year to Pennsylvania Farmer and all its readers.—H. E. H., December 18.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—November was a wet month. Silos were filled and potatoes dug during Thanksgiving week. Some in the ground yet. Lots of buckwheat was never dry enough to thresh after being cut. Farmers are threshing at this time where they were fortunate enough to gather their grain. We've had 7.4 inches of snow since Sunday the 5th with the coldest December 4 on record. Roads drifted full and mail routes were not all covered on Monday. Toxin antitoxin being given to the children. Consolidated school buildings are open to all pre-school age children as well as those of school age on certain days during the week. Of the 59 farmers reported to date who have qualified in the 400-Bushel Potato Club, three are from Lackawanna County. T. M. Kresgee and T. M. Roth, both of Newton Township, and F. W. Smith, of Madisonville. Apples $1; potatoes, $2@2.25; butter, 60c; eggs, wholesale, 80c.—E. A. K., December 13.

Mercer County, Pa.—Zero weather these days and 8 to 10 below. Roads very rough. Considerable corn to husk yet and some not cut. Many acres of potatoes not dug. A new high record for baby beef was established in Mercer a few days ago when at the annual round-up of the boys' and girls clubs the grand champion—a heifer—raised by Dorothy Brenneman, of Volant, was sold at auction for 26½c per pound. This calf was sold to McCann Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. The reserve champion, owned by Blend Tait, weighing 900 pounds, was sold to Schaffner Packing House at Erie and brought 21½c per pound. Other weights were 881, 865, 868, 777, 763, 755, 705 and a good number around 760. About 40 head, mostly Durham, were disposed of at an average price of about 19c per pound, most of which were bought for Christmas trade by McCann Bros., and Schaffner Packing Co. Mercer County potato pool of about 10,000 bushels is still unsold as a whole but is being sold in small lots by the individual owners. Also, Mercer County has a wool pool of some 85 to 90 thousand pounds that is yet unsold—price not satisfactory yet. Prices: apples, $1.25; potatoes, $1.75; butter, 55c; eggs, 60c; milk, 3.5 test, $2.55; hogs, 16c; calves, hog dressed, 18c; chickens, 21c; turkeys, 50c; wheat, $1.35; buckwheat, $1.70. No corn, oats or hay being sold.—J. W. B., Dec. 18.

Middlesex County, N. J.—The year is practically ended for Middlesex County farmers and most of them know whether they are coming out on the long or short side of the ledger. Returns to farmers for the year have been somewhat variable. Potato growers probably fared the best with a fair yield and good prices. After several bad years this looks good to them. Dairymen are in a fair position with a good demand for milk and fair prices. There has been some increase in the amount of milk from T. B. tested cows, which is being absorbed at prices considerably in advance of wholesale prices. Poultrymen are getting less for eggs than a year ago but considerable expansion is going on in the business. Vegetable growers received good prices for some products and poor for others. Apple growers are at the bottom of the list tho some men with a retail trade moved their apples at fair prices. December has been cold so far and outside farm operations have practically ceased.—O. G. B., December 20.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather much like winter. A snow on the 5th filled the highway thru the Kishacoquillis Valley so that it could not be traveled on Monday at all. Several tourists traveling thru there were caught in the storm and were taken in by nearby farmers. Much corn to husk in the Juniata Valley on account of the continual wet weather this fall. Some of the roads are in a very bad condition. Some farmers are getting in wood which is scarce with most farmers. Some are burning coal on account of no wood. Eggs are scarce, selling at 60c.—J. H. B., December 15.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the past month has been rather cold for the season with an occasional warm muggy spell. The coldest was December 6 with the thermometer 3 degrees below zero and the cold followed a 6-inch snow. The ground did not freeze very early and about all the fall work was finished up. Pruning of grape vines and fruit trees is under way. The Passaic County Board of Agriculture holds its annual meeting December 15 and its annual stag banquet January 6th. The markets are about the same as usual for the time of year. Apples are still selling slow.—N. D., December 14.

Tioga County, Pa.—We have had some pretty cold weather the past month. November 11 the thermometer dropped in places to 4 degrees above zero. Potatoes still in the field were spoiled. On November 11 rain fell and there was the highest water in the county since the so-called "June flood." Damage was done to crops still standing along the rivers, cellars were filled with water, and highways made impassable. Early in December the thermometer fell to from 6 to 20 degrees below zero thruout the county. Several inches of snow fell December 5 but roads were soon cleared. Farmers are cutting wood, grinding feed, butchering, etc. Many have taken a few days' hunting. Both deer and bear are plentiful. The largest bear reported in the county for some time was killed by Wayman Boelen, of Tiadaghton, on the Pine Creek hills. It weighed 450 pounds hog dressed. Some prices: eggs, 50@55c; butter, 50c; lambs, 11c.—P. W. L., December 16.

Union County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the Farm Extension Service was held December 16 with Professor R. R. Welsh and Mr. R. H. Bell, of State College, present as the speakers. The farm products show will be held the first week in January and the banks of Lewisburg will furnish the money for the premiums. There are a number of farms still for rent. Many farmers have corn in shocks to be husked and very little corn stover has been stored as there has been too much sap in stalks to keep in tight mows. Seed corn will need special care and selection with testing later on to insure a stand next spring. Corn dried out very little, and some is not keeping well in cribs, unless it was fully matured. Very little sod was plowed for corn, tho some sod was manured for that crop. A few farmers have bought steers to use up the immature corn. Wheat seeding was done as late as November which is unusual with us. A covering of snow protects the wheat at present. Many bushels of apples are held in storage for lack of a market. Farmers are encouraged with the selling price of milk. Wishing a prosperous year for 1927 to all readers.—J. N. G., December 16.

Only Red Means Danger

WHAT are the real facts about colored clover seed? There is a shortage of red clover this year and American farmers will be forced to use imported seed. When they buy this imported seed they will find that some of it is dyed violet, some is dyed green, and they may even find some that is dyed red.

There is no need for alarm if a seed mixture is found to contain seeds that are dyed,—if they are dyed the right color. Red is the danger signal, and as a rule red clover or alfalfa seed which contains red-dyed seeds should be avoided. Seeds that are stained green or violet may be used without fear. They are colored simply as a means of identification.

These statements are based on the new regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture in regard to imported seeds. The regulations provide that of all red clover and alfalfa imported from Canada at least one per cent of the seed in each package shall be stained iridescent violet. This applies also to any seed mixtures containing more than 10 per cent of either red clover or alfalfa.

Red clover or alfalfa seeds grown in other countries are colored green, unless they come from a country whose seeds have been determined not to be adaptable to use in the United States, in which case they are dyed red.

In other words, seeds not adapted to general agricultural use in the United States, and imported seeds of unknown origin, are stained red. Other imported seeds are stained green or violet.

Red clover from Italy and alfalfa from Turkestan and Africa are the seeds which have been labeled with the red danger sign by action of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.—W.

More Winter Wheat Sown

THE United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the area sown this fall to winter wheat is 41,807,000 acres, or 5 per cent more than the revised estimate of 39,799,000 acres sown in the fall of 1925. The revised estimate of the sowings in the fall of 1924 was 38,848,000 acres. In August, farmers expressed an intention to increase the plantings this fall by 14.4 per cent. The percentage of the area that has been abandoned during the last 10 years averages 12.8 per cent, with individual years ranging from 1.9 to 28.9 per cent.

Farmers in some of the states were prevented from sowing to winter wheat as many acres as were intended by rains, by drought, and in one state by scarcity of seed and inability to buy it. On the other hand, the low prices for cotton have caused the conversion of some cotton acreage into winter wheat acreage. For nearly all of the states increased, or unchanged, acreage is estimated, decrease being confined to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland and West Virginia.

Goes Into Winter Under Average

For the country as a whole, the winter wheat crop entered the winter on December 1, with a condition of 81.8 per cent of normal, against 82.6 per cent, and 81 per cent for December 1, 1925 and 1924, respectively, and a 10-year average of 84.4 per cent. Comparison indicates that the condition of the crop is somewhat under average.

Rye sowings for grain have been made on 3,579,000 acres, or 1.9 per cent more than the revised estimate of 3,513,000 acres in the fall of 1925. The plant of this crop is more hardy than the plant of winter wheat, and the condition of the rye crop on December 1 was 86.3 per cent, comparing with 83.8 and 87.3 per cent on December 1, 1925 and 1924, respectively, and a 10-year average condition of 88 per cent.

Surplus Problem Is Nothing New

ONE of the big issues before the nation at the present time is the question of how to dispose of surplus agricultural products. With the numerous markets and diversified agriculture in Pennsylvania, the general farmer has not felt the need for a solution of the problem as much as the more specialized farmers in the Middle West.

With this situation existing, it will surprise many farmers at the present time, to know that more than 200 years ago, the producers of the state were confronted with a serious surplus problem. According to historians, in 1719 the agricultural produce of the state became superabundant and the foreign demand insufficient to draw off the excess. As a result, many laborers, whose number constantly increased because of immigration from Europe, were unemployed.

Records of exportation for the years 1729, 1730 and 1731 show that approximately 166,000 bushels of wheat, 130,000 barrels of flour, and 31,000 casks of bread were shipped to foreign countries from the pioneer farms in Pennsylvania. It is said that at that early date wheat yielded as much as 30 to 40 bushels per acre. In 1751, 86,000 bushels of wheat, 129,960 barrels of flour and 90,743 bushels of corn were exported. The value of exported products during that year totaled more than a million dollars. The population of the state at that time was about 180,000.

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NEWTON'S Compound Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio. For Stock

POULTRY

40 BREEDS **WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK** The Nation's Great Poultry Manual, 132 Pages. Beautiful Pictures. Mrs. Berry's success with Hatchery. Blood-Tested, Pure-Bred Poultry and pullets that lay at 4 months; feeding, housing, culling, disease and remedy information. Makes LOW PRICES on Pure Quality Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Breeders, Supplies, etc. Send only 5 cents to help mail. BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Clarinda, Iowa

500,000 BABY CHICKS Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free. L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $14.00; W. & B. Leghorns, $13; Minorcas, $15. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS *for Fall and Winter Broilers* Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. *America's great poultry farm.* At it 34 yrs. Valuable 100-page book and catalog free. R. F. Neubert Co., Box 818, Mankato, Minn.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns from Free Range, selected stock, ready for shipment Feb. 1, 1927. Write for prices. GEO. J. SIPPLE. Box 25, SWINEFORD, PA.

PARKS' BRED-TO LAY ROCKS [illegible] I. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

Bronze Turkeys Buy your breeders now at these special prices. Young gobblers $10. Yearling Toms $15. Young hens $7.50. Yearling hens $8.50. Also Ducks and Geese. HIGHLAND FARM, Box P, Sellersville, Pa.

Boys' Watch

Boys, here's a watch that will stand the hard usage a boy's watch usually gets. This watch is not a toy or tin watch, but a genuine boy's watch made by a well-known manufacturer of good watches.

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case.

We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four 3-year subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Subscription Bargain

Write us for rock-bottom prices on any magazine or periodical you might desire in combination with Pennsylvania Farmer.

Big Value for Little Money

Offer "A"

Pennsylvania Farmer ....1 year
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All for only $1.00—value $2.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

On the Road to Kiptopeke

(Continued from page 3)

It was just before noon of a Saturday well toward the close of the 1926 shipping season when we made our call on Mr. Waters. There were 30 or 40 cards on the board when we arrived and the young man at the telephone was putting up a new one every few minutes. Mr. Waters estimated that he would have from 50 to 75 cars of potatoes standing on the tracks before the end of the day.

"Can you sell them all before night?" we asked rather anxiously. That trainload of unsold potatoes didn't seem to prey on his mind as we thought it should.

"Small Potatoes" to Him

"Yes, I think we can place them all before closing time." The answer made us realize that sales of only fifty or sixty cars are "small potatoes" for the Exchange.

Mr. Waters is called sales manager and it is no empty title. An outline of the Exchange's selling plan will make that perfectly clear.

Every morning the sales manager and his staff in the Onley office get together and decide upon the price they think they should get for all potatoes sold that day. They base this decision on their knowledge of the previous day's market trends thruout the country, on the condition of the Eastern Shore crop and the activity of their producers, and on prospects in other important potato growing sections.

The eight or ten salaried representatives of the Exchange in the large markets of the country are informed of this price; also the brokers who handle the organization's business in the smaller markets. None of them is supposed to sell below that price without first consulting Mr. Waters.

At One End of the Wire

As this was all being explained to us the telephone rang. It was a long-distance call from one of the Exchange's sales representatives in one of the northern cities. As we couldn't help eavesdropping we overheard one side of the conversation, which was enough to convince us of the truth of Mr. Waters' earlier statement about the importance of wide distribution.

It appeared that the man on the other end of the wire was not able to sell his quota of potatoes at the figure that had been given him that morning. The buyers were trying to make him cut his price.

Now as sales manager it was Mr. Waters' business to get the highest possible price for the members of the Exchange. At the same time, he had to keep the stock moving. There he was this Saturday morning with 30 or 40 cards on the board reminding him that he had a lot of potatoes to sell before night, and his representative was saying that he couldn't move those cars until he cut the price. The buyers were getting touchy.

Did he tell his man to give in and sell at their price?

He did not.

He had his finger on the pulse of scores of other large markets. He knew that he had sold potatoes in 616 towns in a single year and that 125,000 barrels of Exchange potatoes had gone to Cuba that same year. With the markets of half the United States within easy reach he needn't worry because the buyers in a single town were trying to force an unjustifiable price cut. He knew that if this particular lot of buyers wouldn't take the stock at a reasonable figure the Exchange could, and would, sell in other cities.

Mr. Waters didn't put it just that way over the telephone, but that is what he meant. He simply gave his anxious salesman a word of consolation, told him that the potatoes could be sold elsewhere and hung up.

Wide distribution!

Uniform Product a Big Factor

A uniform product was the second important factor that has helped bring success to the Exchange, according to Mr. Waters' way of thinking,—wide distribution and a uniform product.

A potato loading station on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula.

We inquired about the provisions made to insure a uniform produce. We learned that there is an inspector at each shipping point to see that the growers understand the grade specifications and observe them rigidly in loading cars for shipment. Special meetings are held at the various loading points and frequent demonstrations of proper grading are staged by the Exchange. The state experiment station near Onley helps by giving instruction in the right production methods.

The Exchange is proud of the reputation of its fancy grade, the Red Star Brand, so much so that the trade mark of this brand, registered in the U. S. Patent Office, is featured in color in the organization's letterhead. The second grade, the Bell Brand, conforms to specifications only slightly below those for U. S. Standard No. 1 Grade. Stock which falls in the U. S. No. 2 Grade is sold under the Gearwheel trade mark.

Don't Wait Long for Checks

All potatoes of the same grade which are loaded on the same day bring the growers the same price. The stock is marketed f. o. b., the customer paying the freight. The producer gets a check for each car from six to eight days after it is loaded and sold.

The selling costs and other expenses of the Exchange are met by a charge of 15 cents per package (per barrel in the case of potatoes) on all sales amounting to over $3.00 per package. When the return is less than $3.00 per package a straight charge of five per cent is made. The "profits" of the organization, i. e., the money that is left after all expenses have been paid out of this 5 per cent selling charge, are divided among the 5500 members of the Exchange at the end of the season.

The plan of organization provides for three classes of members: stockholders, tenants of stockholders, and holders of shipping privileges. It costs a farmer only one dollar to obtain shipping privileges, but the organization cancels his rights if he violates his agreement by selling elsewhere than thru the Exchange. Surplus profits at the end of the season are divided among all the members in proportion to the amount of business handled for each one.

Divisions and Directors

The territory of the Exchange is divided into some fifty divisions, the headquarters of each division being the local shipping point. In each division there is a director who is a member of the central board of directors. The board meets three or more times a year and passes upon all important matters before they are acted upon by the officers. The manager of the Exchange is elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

At each shipping point there is an agent, to look after the business affairs of the Exchange, and an inspector, who checks the grading and labeling of each car as it is loaded.

Altho we have had space here to mention only white potatoes, the organization handles other products in immense quantities,—sweet potatoes, berries, cabbage, onions. The eight to ten week white potato shipping period, which usually opens about June 5, is by no means the only busy season for the Exchange.

By Water and by Truck

Nor are all the products handled thru the fifty railroad shipping stations we have mentioned. At eleven different wharves potatoes are loaded on boats which take them up the Bay to Baltimore. The berries are sold at auction in Onley and the buyers carry them away in motor trucks over the Eastern Shore's magnificent highway system.

If you ask how the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange was started you will be told it was largely thru the efforts of Mr. W. A. Burton. Even back in 1900 Mr. Burton, who had been a produce dealer in New York City, saw the possibilities of the Eastern Shore. He is now General Manager of the Exchange. Perhaps some day we can write an article giving him and his associates the credit they deserve.

Quality Most Important

THAT high quality in New Jersey tomatoes is preferable to extreme earliness was demonstrated to a group of representative farm leaders, called together by W. B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture. Outlining the result of a two-month survey of this state's tomato industry, John M. Fenton, field worker in the State Department of Agriculture, declared that the lack of quality in tomatoes is directly responsible for their lack of popularity on the New York Market. Earliness in reaching the New York market is no longer of prime importance, since the first New Jersey shipments usually appear when that city and vicinity is glutted by southern tomato shipments. Secretary Duryee appointed L. G. Schermerhorn, of the State Agricultural College, as chairman of a committee that will study means of relieving the tomato marketing situation. Gloucester County was named as a logical place to start the work.

SWINE

Large Type Berkshire Pigs and Shoats sired by Rockwood Leader 2nd, whose sire was champion of both Ill. and Iowa state fairs, and weighed 800 lbs. at 2 years of age. Young stock always on hand ready to ship C. O. D. or approval. WIANT FARMS, Huntingdon Mills, Luzerne Co., Pa.

100 CHESTER WHITE, Duroc, Berkshire pigs, 6 weeks old, $5. 8 to 10 weeks old, $6. Purebred and high grade pigs, $7. OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Large and prolific strain. Cholera immune breeding stock, all ages service boars, mature sows bred. Special price on trios. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $5.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

CHESTER WHITES—Spring boars, Sept. pigs. Big type with quality. PUSEY CLOUD, KENNETT SQUARE, PA.

A GOOD BERKSHIRE BOAR 8 mos. and a pair of extra fine ones 1 mos. Registered. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

REGISTERED O. I. C.'s—"The hog that satisfies." Pigs, bred sows, herd sire. Best blood lines. Fair prices. GEO. N. RUPHACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

BIG TYPE REG. DUROCS—A few choice gilts, boars and pigs. Shipped on approval. S. C. SAUFLEY, Hummelstown, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

DAIRY

YOUNG GUERNSEY BULLS rich in the blood of Ne Plus Ultra, out of A. R. dams. Federal Accredited herd No. 37111. Prices and pedigrees on application. WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks County, Pa.

SEVEN PUREBRED GUERNSEY COWS, one bred heifer, one yearling, one calf. All guaranteed breeders, accredited herd. Sold on personal inspection only $2,000. LOCUST LANE FARM, MEDFORD, N. J.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

JERSEY BREEDERS ATTENTION—3 bull calves. Superior breeding. Priced for immediate sale. LEON G. VAN NOY & SONS, Troy, Pa. Bono Farms.

TEN GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES, practically purebred, $25.00 each. EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

JERSEY BULL 12 mo. old, exceptional individual. Bull calf, 6 weeks old. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Jan. 1, married man, small family, as helper on poultry farm. Experience not necessary if you are a good worker and interested in your work. Year round job, good house with water and electric lights, garden, etc. Address H. C. Wood, Laurel Lake Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MAN WANTED—To sell Nursery Stock for old reliable firm. Pleasant work. Liberal commission payable weekly. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN to sell our garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

PLANTS

FROST PROOF cabbage and Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch and Succession. Prices parcel post paid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50; express collect, $1.50 per thousand. Nothing too small shipped. We guarantee to ship size to please you. Agents wanted. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

PEACH TREES $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

50 GLADIOLUS BULBS, mixed, blooming size, charges prepaid on receipt of $1.00. H. M. Barrett & Son, Hightstown, N. J.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 pounds $1.25, ten $2. Cigars $1.80 for fifty, $3.25 for 100. Guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 10 lbs. $2.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Aged in bulk. Mellow and sweet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

DOGS

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 87, Grove City, Pa.

GOATS

WORLD'S BEST Milk Stock. Nubians $40. Toggenburg & Saanens $35. Some first freshening $35. Fine Yea. Buck $25. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW HAS MILK FEVER; CURE FOR WORMS.—I have two cows, one had a calf about a year in August. She had milk fever. Another was fresh a short time after but her calf was dead. Now this one has another calf and she has milk fever. Both cows are in good health. What is a good remedy for worms in dogs?—M. B. M., New Sheffield, Pa. Milk fever occurs in cows that are in prime physical condition and are good producers. For a period of ten days before calving, see that the diet is laxative by feeding roots, oil meal and bran. Do not milk the animal dry for a period of 36 to 72 hours after calving. Allow the calf to suckle the cow during the first 48 hours. There was no direct connection between the two cases which would lead one to suppose that it was contagious. While there are a good many proprietary worm medicines on the market, it would be wise for you to have your veterinarian give this dog a capsule which will be efficient. Treatment varies somewhat with the kind of worms with which the dog is infested, hence no definite drug can be advised until the kind of parasite is known.

LACKS BALANCED RATION.—My sow had pigs in September. Pigs and sow did well. When pigs were 8 weeks old, sow fell over and squealed. She lay without eating or moving for a few days. Now she can get up on front limbs but has no use of her hind parts.—J. B. W., Summerville, Pa. This may be due to a lack of a balanced ration. Try feeding clover or alfalfa hay and a mixture of corn ten parts, tankage 1 part, oil meal 1 part. One may substitute fish meal for tankage. Add one ounce cod liver oil to the feed daily for ten days, allowing animal to be in direct sunlight as much as possible. The periods of pregnancy and lactation constitute periods of greater drain on the animal body.

DOGS DIE SUDDENLY.—I had a valuable red-bone coon dog. At nine o'clock Saturday night was all right, Sunday morning found him dead. I opened him and his heart was large and there were blood spots along his back-bone. My pal also found his coon dog dead this morning.—R. M. O., Slippery Rock, Pa. A careful post mortem by your veterinarian would have materially aided in determining the cause of death. While poisons may have been the cause it is doubtful whether any one would take this method of disposing of a valuable dog. These dogs may have found some spoiled meat and died as a result of eating too much of it.

Harness May Make a Team

THE part which good harness plays in making a good team has never been demonstrated so thoroly as it has the past year at the various horse-pulling contests. Inability to move maximum loads because of ill-fitting collars could be remedied easily but in many cases when harness broke under the intense strain, the team refused to pull again that day and, according to some reports, for several days afterwards.

The old rule of judging the correct size of a horse's collar by inserting three fingers between the bottom of the collar and the horse's neck was found unsatisfactory because the size of men's fingers varied too much. A clearance of one and one-half inch was found to be the proper space to give the horse plenty of wind room.

This year's contests also brought out the folly of fitting a colt whose shoulder is soft and full and then expecting the same collar to be satisfactory when the colt is broken into hard work. Many tests have shown that a canvas collar is best for colts and a leather-faced one for the mature team.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Law to Be Enforced

BEGINNING January 1, the Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey will be responsible for the enforcement of Chapter 28, Laws of 1926, known as the "True-to-Name Fruit Bill," in that state. This law provides that all nurserymen selling peach, plum, apple, pear or cherry trees under contract guaranteeing them to be true-to-name under which they are sold shall file with the Secretary of Agriculture a copy of such contract and a surety bond or insurance policy providing for the payment of damages suffered by the purchaser thereof thru failure of the trees to prove true-to-name as specified in the contract.

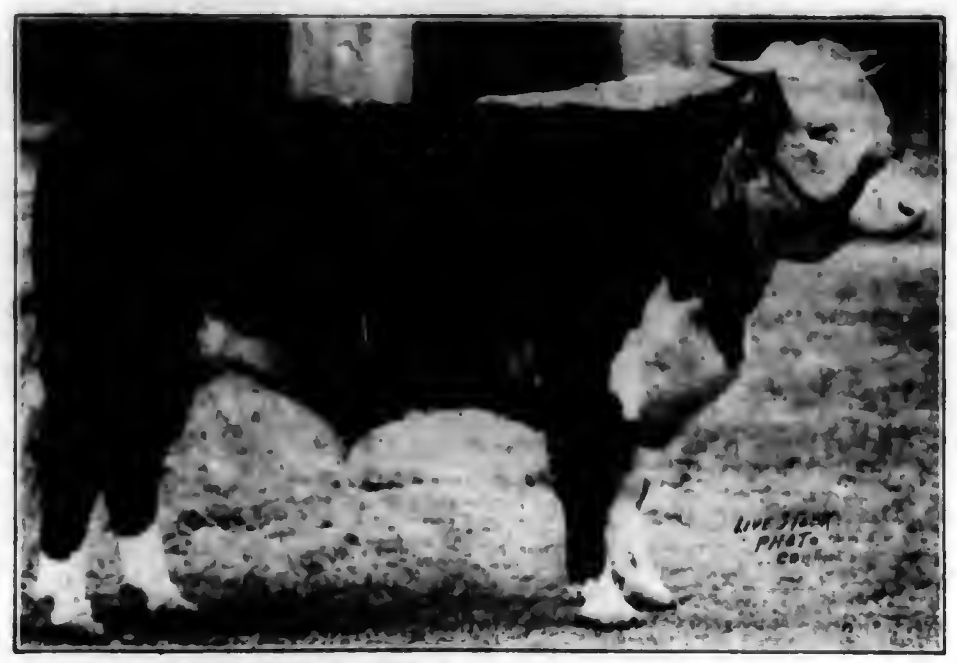
Every purchaser of such trees shall file with the Secretary of Agriculture an accurate plan of planting. The details of operation are specified in the law, and anyone desiring to receive this service should get in touch with the secretary's office for full information.—S. D. S.

Florian—Chief, ah needs protection! Ah done got a unanimous letter this mornin' which done says: "Nigger, let mah chickens alone."

Chief of Police—Why, protection? Just leave the chickens alone.

Florian—Dat's all right, boss, but how does I know whose chickens I's to leave alone?—DeLaval Monthly.

He Brought a Big Price



Rnpert B, grand champion steer of the 1926 International, bred, owned and exhibited by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, sold at auction for $3.60 per pound.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 95,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 6 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department.

Minimum, Ten Words.

Send all orders to

Pennsylvania Farmer
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BARRON White Wyandottes, cockerels. Eggs for hatching from stock I imported direct. Records 262 to 313. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS for winter broilers. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns hatching every week 13c up. Quality Hatchery, Elkview, Pa.

LARGE stock fine poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, Bantams, Collies, pigeons, chicks, stock, eggs, low, catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Penna.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders for our high quality chicks. Write for catalogue. Portland Hatchery, Portland, Indiana.

SHEPPARD STRAIN Single Comb Anconas. Cockerels, pullets, $2 to $5. Kie Brown, Mann's Choice, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TURKEYS—Good stock. No blackhead. Mrs. Samuel B. Collins, R. D. No. 2, Middletown, Del.

BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Star Route, Freehold, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS can be yours by simply mixing a well known ingredient in your poultry feed. Cod liver oil is now used by the foremost poultry raisers in the country and its use is also taught in many of the agricultural schools. It makes more profits because it produces better layers, better eggs, and bigger poultry for market. The cost is small when the oil is bought in bulk. It is packed in tin lined barrels of 30 gallons each. Write for prices. Smith, Kline & French Company, Department 41, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

STANDARD HOTBED SASH—Redwood, $1.40 each; white pine $1.75 each, made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. C. N. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

A FEW "SUCCESSFUL" demonstrator incubators for quick sale at great reduction. 80 to 300 eggs capacity. Good as new. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 30-inch slate surface $1.75. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

PHELPS CARBIDE gas light and heating plant. Approved by Underwriters. Cheaper than electric. Generator complete, reasonably priced for immediate sale. John A. Millard, Etters, Pa.

WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.25 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

FURS WANTED—Ginseng, skunks, raccoons, mink, muskrats, $1.75; weasels, $1.50. Postage refunded. Flat prices—list free. Stern's Furriers, New Brunswick, N. J.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FARM LANDS

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 914 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

125 ACRES and splendid home, fully equipped; riverside; close village, best of neighbors, in a prosperous farming section with ready markets; 80 acres crop land, good water, ample woodlot; delightful home of 7 rooms, fireplace, barn, poultry houses, garage, etc., thrifty orchard of apples, peaches and other fruit. Low price $3800 takes it and horses, cows, poultry, all farm and garden tools included to settle quickly. Part cash. Details in new Illus. Catalog Supplement. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

20 ACRES BUCKS COUNTY—Remodeled Colonial house, modern conveniences, electric light, bath, vapor heat, 4 bedrooms. High elevation. Near station. Within commuting distance of Phila. Barns, outbuildings. Good water. More acreage if desired. C. A. Euler, R. D. Newtown, Pa.

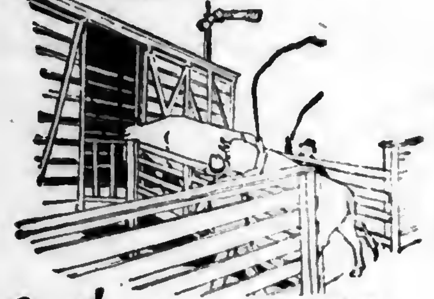
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

40 ACRES—Oklahoma, contains 150,000 ft. of standing pine timber, $1200. E. Anderson, Watsontown, Pa.

16 WAYS IT PROFITS

Linseed MEAL —shows a good profit when added to rations for dairy cows. Helps raise calves economically.



Linseed MEAL —hastens prime market condition for beef and shows a good profit on the investment.

Linseed MEAL —pays good profits when added to rations for fattening lambs and for maintenance rations for breeding ewes.

Linseed MEAL —proved worth $85.00 per ton feeding value in recent experiments, saved month's time in securing market weight of 200 pounds and solved fall pig problem by giving 1 ½ pounds daily gain without pasturage.

Linseed Meal Finds Increasing Popularity with Successful Feeders and Breeders Everywhere BECAUSE

1. It pays large returns on the investment.
2. It is rich in Protein.
3. It is a mild laxative, mucilaginous and soothing.
4. It is safe.
5. It is palatable.
6. It can be profitably fed to all farm animals.
7. It makes mellow hides and silky hair.
8. It is widely used for cows on test; lengthens lactation.
9. Extensively used for fitting animals for show.
10. It proves the thrift of animals.
11. It lessens the time needed to fatten stock.
12. It saves a large bulk of other feeds.
13. It is contained in nearly all good mixed feeds.
14. It is highly digestible.
15. It helps make other feeds more valuable.
16. It greatly increases the value of the manure.

How—and Why—are Shown in the Books Illustrated Below

Among which is our latest offering to the American live stock feeder—

"How to Speed Farm Stock to Market"

This book is a Marketing GUIDE that will prove of great value to every one who buys, feeds and sell hogs, cattle and sheep. It emphasizes the fact that skillful marketing is equally as important as skillful feeding. It shows how Linseed Meal enables the feeder to market his live stock 30 to 40 days earlier than otherwise, but is primarily a book of "pointers" on the best weights, the best time and the best place to buy and sell. By all means get this book—and the others, too, if you do not already have them.

DO YOU KNOW---

—why some men secure gains at half what others pay?
—the exact weights at which live stock are discounted?
—the best rations for producing Baby Beef?
—how to get quicker "turnover" in your farming operations?
—how to figure market demand?
—how to be a good judge of values?
—how other industries affect feeding?
—what a "Cattle Cycle" is?
—what a "Hog Cycle" is?
—what a "Sheep Cycle" is?
—the apparent and REAL returns in stock farming?
—Linseed Meal can lower your costs?
—Linseed Meal saves 30 to 40 days in getting stock to proper weight, thus enabling you to sell on a rising market?
—what day of the week is best for shipping hogs?

The Book "How to Speed Farm Stock to Market" Will Tell You

Send for it. Get the other two books also. Any or all of them may be had—FREE—Write our Dept. E-1.

This book written by marketing specialists who are in daily contact with activities at leading live stock markets.

This book written by sucessful dairymen, feeders and breeders—practical men who have learned by the hard knocks of experience the "100% value" of Linseed Meal.

This book written by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author, with W. A. Henry, of the famous book, "Feeds and Feeding" and Director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

HOW TO SPEED FARM STOCK TO MARKET
Dollars and Cents Results
How To Make Money With LINSEED OIL MEAL

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
1228 Union Trust Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

Linseed MEAL

Pays the feeder as high as 100 per cent

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1927 No. 2

" . . . . in a one horse open sleigh."

Plans for Pennsylvania's Farm Products Show at Harrisburg and New Jersey's Agricultural Week at Trenton. Pages 2 and 3.

$598 ALADDIN 6 ROOMS-5 PLANS WE PAY THE FREIGHT

ALADDIN Certified Lumber All Materials-Readi-cut

4 Rooms—4 Plans $382 All Materials—Readi-cut

5 Rooms—9 Plans $487 All Materials—Readi-cut

7 Rooms—4 Plans $696 All Materials—Readi-cut

Story-and-a-Half $789 All Materials—Readi-cut

7 Rooms—2 Plans $959 All Materials—Readi-cut

7 Rooms—1 Plan $1148 All Materials—Readi-cut

You can buy all materials for a complete home direct from themanufacturer and save four profits on the lumber, millwork, hardware and labor.

Price Includes All lumber cut-to-fit, highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows, doors, glass, paints, hardware, nails, lath, roofing. Complete instructions and drawings are also furnished. Safe arrival of complete materials is guaranteed. We pay the freight to destination on all Houses, Summer Cottages and Garages.

Save 18% Lumber Waste—30 % Labor Costs

The lumber that's wasted costs just as much as the lumber that's used, and the best way to cut your cost is to save the usual waste. The Aladdin System prepares all the lumber in our mills ready to be nailed in place. Cost of lumber is reduced 18 per cent, cost of labor is reduced 30 per cent. Quantity production of standard designs allows us to quote the very low prices we do, and still maintain the High Quality materials for which Aladdin Homes are noted.

Aladdin Certified Lumber

Aladdin homes are all built of beautiful, clear siding, clear flooring, clear interior woodwork, and sound, strong framing. They are permanent, year 'round houses, and are not portable or sectional in any sense. They are just like any other architect-designed, contractor-built homes in your neighborhood, and are warm in winter. You get the finest quality of materials obtainable. Our blue prints and instructions make it easy for anyone familiar with tools to erect an Aladdin. We guarantee safe arrival of complete materials and PAY THE FREIGHT to destination.

Aladdin's 21 Years' Success

is proof that you can do as thousands of other home builders do every year—save from $200.00 to $800.00 by building an Aladdin home. There is an Aladdin near you wherever you live. Go and see one. SAVE money, time and annoyance by ordering all materials from one reliable manufacturer. Complete shipment guaranteed.

SEND COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG

You will be sure to find in the Aladdin Catalog the home, garage or summer cottage that you will like. Address coupon to nearest mill and mail TODAY.

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THE ALADDIN COMPANY (address nearest mill).
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Please send me your FREE Money-Saving Catalog No. 309.
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$238 up
Summer Cottages We furnish the same high quality of materials for our summer cottages as we do for our regular houses. If you are interested in building a summer cottage mark the coupon for our special catalog of 27 different designs.

Garages $87 up Various types of one, two and three-car garages shown in this catalog. Twelve different designs to choose from.

New Jersey Farm Week

Display of Labor-Saving Equipment a New Feature

AGRICULTURAL problems of New Jersey will be discussed by national and local leaders during Agricultural Week in Trenton, January 11-14th. Secretary William M. Jardine, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, will address the State Agricultural Convention on Wednesday afternoon, January 12th. He will be followed by Hon. Franklin W. Fort, congressman from the Ninth District, New Jersey, who has attained national prominence by his study and exposition of farm relief measures under consideration by Congress. Other speakers on that day are Governor A. Harry Moore and former United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, president of the State Board of Agriculture.

Tag the Dog Now

THE Pennsylvania Dog Law requires that the 1927 licenses be on all dogs by January 15th. It is just as much a violation of the law to allow a dog to be without a 1927 license after that date as it would be to run an automobile without a new license on or after January 1, 1927.

Dog licenses for 1927 are available at the county treasurer's offices thruout the state, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

During the week twelve state agricultural organizations will hold their annual or adjourned meetings in Trenton at the invitation of the State Board. They are: State Horticultural Society, State Poultry Association, New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, State Potato Association, Alfalfa Association, Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, Guernsey Breeders' Association, New Jersey Home Bureau, Farmers' Roadside Market Association, Beekeepers' Association, New Jersey Swine Growers, and New Jersey Town and Country Church Federation.

This year, in addition to the usual display of New Jersey farm products in the Armory, Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee has arranged for an educational exhibit of labor-saving equipment for the farm and home. This innovation is receiving widespread approval by leaders in the various commodity groups, who have assisted in planning for the types of machines found to be most practical. Tuesday, January 11, has been designated as "Farm Equipment Day" when attention will be centered upon the following classes of farm and home equipment, which have been authorized: dairy equipment, milk-cooling apparatus, garden tractors, transplanters, spray machines for vegetables, graders, poultry equipment and practical home equipment.

Educational exhibits will also be shown by several state departments and the State College of Agriculture. Modern kitchens equipped with practical time-saving appliances will be of interest not only to large numbers of farm women, but to women of the cities as well.

Travels Among the Danish Country Folk

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

I VISITED J. P. Mortensen at Olstak, Denmark. Mr. Mortensen's farm consisted of 11 acres. There were on the place four cows, two heifers and two calves. He keeps four cows and delivers his milk to the cooperative creamery. His average production of milk last year per cow was over 9000 pounds, testing 3.83 per cent of butterfat. He sells about 15 hogs a year to the cooperative packing house. In addition he gets a substantial revenue from his hens, the eggs from which are also packed and sold by a cooperative.

Owns Only High-Class Stock

Mr. Mortensen had established a rotation of crops, the reasons for which he could give clearly. His cows, as you may judge from their yield, were high-class cows—as good as could be found upon the larger farms. Likewise his pigs.

He took us into his house—a neat, comfortable and home-like place—where he showed us the records of production of his cows and his books of account. Mr. Mortensen was a farmer and a business man. He was making a very comfortable living from his small farm and apparently was leading a satisfying life.

His case, I was told, was not an exceptional one, but was typical of the small holdings.

The middle sized farm, which means a farm from 50 to 125 acres, is the farm which is regarded as the backbone of Danish agriculture. I visited several farms of this size in different parts of the country. They had better homes, better equipped, better and more complete farm buildings than can be found in the most favored portions of the United States so far as I have seen.

In more than one instance we were hospitably invited by the farmer into his house for a meal. The food was abundant, too abundant I thought, and of excellent quality, and there were all the indications of culture in the home.

The thing that impressed me most as I motored thru Denmark was that

(Continued on page 13)

A level stretch in rural Denmark.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Vol. 95—No. 2 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 8, 1927 Whole No. 1547

Farm Products Show Plans Completed

Highlights of Pennsylvania's Farm Exposition and Convention Week

THIS year's Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, to be held in Harrisburg, January 18, 19, 20 and 21, will have the greatest floor space for exhibits, the largest number of livestock entries, and more meetings and lectures than ever before in its history. The exhibits will cover over 120,000 square feet of floor space and at least twenty-eight different organizations will convene to transact their business and hear approximately 175 lectures and discussions during the week.

The exhibition is now regarded as the largest winter show of its kind in the United States. In addition to some of Pennsylvania's finest livestock, the exhibits will include corn, small grains, apples, potatoes, wool, tobacco, maple syrup and sugar, honey, milk, butter, poultry and eggs. The eggs, wool and corn exhibits have become recognized in the past few years as the largest exhibits of their kind in the eastern states. Sales of Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White and Duroc swine, and beef steers have also been arranged.

The printed program of the week's events is a 28-page booklet which gives the schedule of all meetings, the location of exhibits and other events of interest scheduled for Harrisburg during Agricultural Week.

Notables at Mass Meeting

The open mass meeting will be held Tuesday evening in the Chestnut Street Auditorium and the principal speakers will be Governor-elect John S. Fisher and President-elect Ralph D. Hetzel, of Pennsylvania State College.

The members of the former STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE and INSTITUTE SPEAKERS will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 in the State Chamber of Commerce and will have a luncheon at 5:00 in the Plaza Hotel.

The PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF MARKET MASTERS have scheduled a business meeting and program of talks for Tuesday morning in the State Chamber of Commerce.

The SOCIETY OF FARM WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA will convene on Wednesday and Thursday in the Penn-Harris Hotel, with Mrs. Alda Mayo, president of the Federated Farm Women of America, as principal speaker.

The PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION will meet Wednesday in Felton's Hall on Cameron Street and will hold a General Dairy Banquet Wednesday evening in the Masonic Temple.

A meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will be held Thursday, 10 A. M., in the State Chamber of Commerce.

There will be a meeting and luncheon of the GUERNSEY BREEDERS Thursday noon in the Penn-Harris Hotel. The JERSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting after dinner Thursday in the State Chamber of Commerce. The HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' meeting is scheduled for Thursday, 10 A. M., with a luncheon at noon in the Masonic Temple.

Sheep, Wool and Swine Luncheons

A luncheon and business meeting of the SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION is set for Wednesday noon at the Plaza Hotel.

The HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will convene Thursday afternoon in Felton's Hall.

The swine breeders' luncheons and business meetings have been scheduled as follows: BERKSHIRE, Wednesday noon at the University Club, 7 North Front Street; CHESTER WHITE, Wednesday evening at the Plaza Hotel; DUROC JERSEY, Thursday noon at the University Club; POLAND CHINA, Wednesday evening at the University Club.

Veterinarians, Horticulturists, Potato Growers

The VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will convene for both morning and afternoon meetings on Wednesday in the Penn-Harris Hotel.

The STATE HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION has scheduled meetings for Wednesday and Thursday in the Assembly Room of the South Office Building, with a banquet on Wednesday evening. Wednesday and Thursday are the days on which the meetings of the VEGETABLE GROWERS will be held in the Senate Caucus Room. A banquet will be held Wednesday evening.

The meetings of the POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in the Chestnut Street Hall. A banquet is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Poultrymen, Beekeepers and Many Others

The STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION and the BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION will hold their business meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, a banquet to be held on Wednesday, in the Lodge Room of the Elks' Home. A meeting of the Buff Orpington Breeders is scheduled for Thursday evening in the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce. A Barred Rock meet will be staged Wednesday afternoon in the State Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the PIGEON SHOW ASSOCIATION is scheduled for Wednesday in the State Chamber of Commerce. The BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will convene on Wednesday and Thursday in the Harrisburg Public Library. The FARM BUREAU FEDERATION will meet on Thursday evening in the State Chamber of Commerce. Meetings of the THRESHERMEN'S AND FARMERS' ASSOCIATION have been planned for Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings in the Chestnut Street Hall. There will be a session for the EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE on Thursday evening in the State Chamber of Commerce. The PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS' COOPERATIVE FEDERATION will meet Thursday evening in the Auditorium of the South Office Building.

The STATE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS will meet Thursday at 6 P. M. at the University Club. The IMPLEMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION will convene Wednesday, 8 P. M., for an entertainment in the Lodge Room of the Elks Home.

Wednesday, January 19, has been designated Vocational Day. The presentation of the gold and silver medals to the winners in the Junior and Senior Project Contests, will be one of the features of the afternoon meeting. An opportunity will be given to the boys and girls to see the State Capitol and meet the Governor.

A vocational exhibit will feature certain phases of vocational education in the rural districts. Products from the laboratories, shops, and home projects will be displayed. These exhibits, with a number of demonstrations, charts and photographs will illustrate the methods of teaching vocational agriculture and home economics in rural districts.

A special feature will be the exhibition and sale, in the International Building at 27 North Cameron Street, of 200 head of baby beeves by members of the boys' and girls' baby beef clubs of the state. The members of these clubs organized for the purpose of demonstrating proper methods of feeder selection, proper methods of feeding and management, showing and marketing their animals.

Public Auction Thursday

Another feature will be the exhibit of 150 fat lambs by the boys' and girls' clubs. This exhibit will be in the Duco Building at 40 North Cameron Street.

Animals will be exhibited and judged on their merits Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and be sold at public auction on Thursday afternoon in the Duco Building at 40 North Cameron Street.

The swine sales will be held in the Duco Building on Cameron Street on January 19 and 20 as follows:

Berkshire	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday
Poland China	12:30 P. M.	Wednesday
Chester White ...	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday
Duroc Jersey	9:30 A. M.	Thursday

Following are the exposition buildings: Emerson-Brantingham Building, Tenth and Market Streets. Show Headquarters. Apples, apiary products, dairy products, maple syrup and sugar, potatoes, dairy equipment, orchard supplies, farm machinery.

Chestnut Street Market House. Poultry and pigeons. Vance Building, Fourth and Chestnut Sts. Educational exhibits, wool, corn, eggs, small grains. Duco Building, 38 N. Cameron St. Swine and Sheep. International Building, 29 N. Cameron Street. Baby beef. Felton Building, 42 N. Cameron St. Dairy cattle. Breed Association booths.

The State Farm Products Show is under the management of three representatives from each of the participating organizations and agencies and an executive committee of which F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, is chairman; R. H. Bell, Pennsylvania State College, secretary; John M. McKee, treasurer, and Henry E. Klugh, manager.

The Growth of the State Show

THE first state-wide Farm Products Show in Pennsylvania was held in Harrisburg in 1917. Previous to that year local shows had been held in various parts of the state. As early as 1875 the State Horticultural Society, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, began to hold quarterly meetings in different parts of the state. At the last meeting, which was usually held in January or February, they would arrange a State Fruit Show, with a few agricultural products thrown in.

Every two years, when the Legislature was in session, the show was held in Harrisburg; on all other occasions the shows were staged in other places of which Lancaster, York, Reading, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia were the principal cities.

In 1901 the Fruit Show had attracted so much attention thruout the state that other agricultural organizations joined in the movement and brought about a great expansion in the exhibits. The Pennsylvania Breeders' Association and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union were the principal organizations that cooperated with the Horticultural Society. In 1917, the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture joined with these three associations already mentioned, and staged in Harrisburg the first state-wide Farm Products Show.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

A gem is not polished without rubbing nor is a man perfected without trials.—Chinese.

December Farm Prices

AN EXAMINATION of the crop report published by the Department of Agriculture, dated December 20, shows that fifteen of the general farm crops were bringing lower prices than they did one year ago, the only exceptions being rye and cloverseed. The same is true when the prices are compared with those of two years ago. The 1926 crop of wheat was about 30,000,000 bushels less than in 1924, yet the farm price this year on December 20 was ten cents per bushel below the 1924 price on the same date.

Potash Prices to Be Higher

WORD has been received that the German Federal Potash Council has voted an average increase of nine and one-half per cent in potash prices. The Minister of Economies who has the veto power has not yet passed upon it, but it is expected that he will approve. No doubt the price in this country will be advanced accordingly, but there is nothing we can do about it. Some comfort may be taken from the fact that since the prices were reduced about nine per cent after the close of the war, the increase will put them back to pre-war levels. It is said that the increased price was made necessary by the gradual falling off of trade. In order to maintain the mines and keep part of them at work it was decided to raise the price,—a reduction having failed to stimulate consumption.

Justice in the Basic Milk Price

PROBABLY no one thing has done more to bring about the production of a regular milk supply in the Philadelphia district than the adoption of a "basic" price for surplus milk. So well has this worked that there are now no seasons of disastrous surpluses with their consequent derangement of prices. The producers make more money, the dealers know where they stand, and the consumers have an ample and regular supply of milk at all seasons. Of course, there are those who still believe that the producer should be paid the highest price for all he produces at all seasons of the year, but they are few in number and it is heartening to note that the great majority realize the justice as well as the economies of the adopted plan. By the way, it is some such plan that the farm relief people are trying to work out for disposing of the surplus crops of the nation; at least the same principle is sought after.

Help the Mothers

IT IS to be hoped that the public will bring sufficient pressure upon the coming legislature to cause it to appropriate enough money to carry out the provisions of the mothers' assistance act. The state has set up all the necessary machinery, but so far it has failed to provide sufficient funds to give the needed aid to all who deserve it.

The purpose of the law is to enable mothers having dependent children to keep them together when the husband and bread winner has been removed, but so far, the legislature has always failed to provide sufficient funds to carry it out. We do not like to think it is because children have no votes, but the results might be different if all people who have votes would demand action in the matter.

Aside from sentimental and humanitarian reasons, and viewed from the cold standpoint of state economy alone, it is good business to keep little children under the care of their mothers as long as possible. The cold-hearted objection that we maintain children's homes and almshouses for the care of dependents is a most shortsighted one. It is a well-known fact that such institutions, even under the best of management, are inimical to the best development of childhood and that many of the wards become criminals or public charges. A proper home life is necessary to make good, self-supporting citizens and a mother is an essential part of such an institution. Every child having a mother has a right to her care.

A House Divided

TO AN outsider who reads the dairy and farm papers of New York it would seem that the different factions of the dairy industry would become weary of persistent warfare and get together. We shall not assume to say what the united body should be named, but we offer the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia as proof that it is possible not only for the milk producers but for the milk distributors to get together and work in harmony. In order for an entire section to cooperate there must be unity, and if any person or faction having influence becomes bull-headed and sets out to create discord, harmony and full cooperation are impossible. We once heard of an old Scotch-Presbyterian who said he fully believed in a union of all the churches,—providing they all became Presbyterians.

The Women Are "Clamoring"

IT WAS stated the other day in the news of a meeting of politicians that it was observed that the women of the state were "clamoring" for the reappointment of Dr. Ellen C. Potter as Secretary of Welfare. Now, clamor may be a perfectly good English word but we don't like its use in this case. It sounds as if the men using it resented the suggestion made. Politicians do not like the interference of outsiders when they sit down in a back room to make up a slate. We never read of a body of business men "clamoring" for favors. They "ask," "suggest," and "demand." Maybe we have overlooked the sex ending in the declension of these words. Who has a better right to be interested in the personnel of a department the business of which is to improve human welfare than the women? At the risk of being charged with "clamoring" we reiterate our statement that Dr. Ellen C. Potter should be reappointed.

Teachers for Rural Schools

A FARMER came into the office of Pennsylvania Farmer the other day and said he would like to tell the man who wrote the article on "Better Teachers for Rural Schools" a thing or two. We invited him to write his answer and we would publish it,—providing it was sane and temperate. What he wants to bring to the attention of the writer is that rural districts are financially unable to pay salaries which will get and hold the best teachers. Their absence in rural neighborhoods, he said, was not because rural people did not appreciate the value of the best for their children, but because they could not pay them what city schools can afford.

Here is something everyone should realize and think about. A great many things would be done to better rural institutions if there was money available to do it. Taxes are up to the limit now in most places and until there is a more equitable system of taxation adopted and a more generous distribution of state money little can be done in matters that require more money. Of course, Professor Cromwell in his article was not dealing with any phase of the question except that of ability in teachers.

What Is an Editorial?

WE ONCE asked an editor of a paper who had been at the work longer than we what an editor should say on the editorial page. His answer was, "Say what you think, within reason, and stick to it."

A regular reading of a good many periodicals leads one to believe that many editors have not heard of this rule, or that they are afraid to apply it. A great many writers and public speakers fall into the habit of saying the things people like to hear, rather than the things the writer or speaker firmly believes. We know from experience that a frank expression of opinion is pretty sure to be followed by a brick or two in the form of disapproving letters. However, it is our belief that an editorial page should contain the honest convictions of the editors, and that to use it for creating applause alone is to prostitute its use. We do not expect that all will agree with everything we write. If they did we would conclude that the readers considered it "applesauce."

Editorial Sidelights

ANY man whose name is in the list published on Page 22 of this issue may be proud of the company in which he finds himself. Like the members of the 400 Bushel Potato Club, the farmers who have qualified for the Keystone Ton Litter Club have done so by accomplishing the impossible,—or what would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

POULTRYMEN who are concerned about "lights on hens" will find on Page 11 some interesting conclusions reached by New Jersey egg producers who are using electric lights to increase production in the season of high prices.

WHILE YOU are making your plans to attend the Farm Products Show don't forget that your county agent has certificates which will entitle you to reduced railroad fare to the show.

WHAT WILL BE the future trend in American agriculture,—toward immense farms run by wealthy men or large corporations, or toward small family farms where the farm is a real home? Mr. Lowden doesn't attempt to answer that question in his article this week, (Page 2), but he does point out an ideal that is worth striving for.

SOME STAYED ON JOB

Farm Relief Men Recruit Forces for Action—Treasury Department May Examine Farm Loan Banks.

Washington, D. C.

CONGRESS adjourned for the holidays. Many of the members returned to their homes for the seasonal festivities. But those who are engineering the fight for farm relief legislation remained at the Capital. In cooperation with the Corn Belt committee leaders they have been busily engaged in developing a line of action to secure consideration of the McNary-Haugen bill at the earliest possible moment. Leaders of the general farm organizations are taking steps to get into the fight. A call has been issued by Charles S. Barrett, of the National Board of Farm Organizations, for a meeting of member organizations at the Temple of Agriculture in Washington, January 6 and 7 to discuss farm relief. The meeting will be closed to the public.

Taber Calls Conference

In compliance with instructions from his organization, National Grange Master L. J. Taber has called a conference of farm organizations, including the executive committee of the National Grange, President Sam H. Thompson and the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation; President C. S. Barrett and the executive committee of the National Farmers' Union, and the executive heads of other national farm organizations to be held in Washington January 7 and 8, in an effort to reach an agreement on a farm relief program.

Agriculture and Industry

A meeting of the Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture Committee is called for January 10 to discuss better relations between agriculture and industry. The principal subject for this meeting will be federal, state and local taxation. The agricultural section of the conference will handle farm relief, Muscle Shoals and truth-in-fabrics legislation. Henry Harrison Lewis, of Washington, is managing director of this organization. L. J. Taber, of Ohio; W. J. Thompson, of Maine; Sam H. Thompson, of Illinois, and E. M. Bailey, of the American Dairy Federation are among the directors.

Explains Surplus Control Bill

The chief differences in the new and old McNary-Haugen bills are pointed out by Senator McNary. "The bill is essentially a surplus control bill, the sole aim being to stabilize prices thru control of the surplus. For that purpose a separate stabilization fund is provided for each of the five basic commodities—cotton, wheat, corn, rice and hogs. No public funds may be used directly in effecting such control but loans may be made from a revolving fund of $250,000,000 to the several commodity stabilization funds in anticipation of the collection of the equalization fees. . . . The aim is to provide funds drawn from each commodity to be employed in stabilizing the market for that commodity by sound commercial methods.'"

New Control Proposed

The move to bring the Federal Farm Loan system more directly under the control of the Treasury Department has taken form in a bill, H. R. 15540, introduced by Chairman McFadden, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, amending the Federal Farm Loan Act.

"The proposed amendment does not alter in any way the administration duties of the Federal Farm Loan Board," according to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, "but plans to transfer to the Treasury Department the duty of examining the banks of the system. Its purpose is to bring the Land Bank System into closer accord with comparable practices of the national banking system." Representatives of some of the farm organizations profess to see excellent features in this bill, but all are agreed that it should be carefully analyzed before it receives the support of friends of the Federal Farm Loan system.

Help Is Needed

Senator Arthur Capper is making a determined effort to get his truth-in-fabric bill thru the Senate. The American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange are strongly backing this move but all the help that the farmers, sheep raisers and other friends of honesty in fabrics can give at this time may be needed to put the bill across. Letters addressed to Senators urging enactment of the bill will help.—E. E. R.

INFORMATION APLENTY

Governor and Governor-elect Cover Wide Range in Addresses—One Potato Menace Believed Checked.

Harrisburg, Pa.

MEMBERS of the legislature will not want for information in regard to state governmental affairs when they get down to business for the biennial session later in the month. The Pinchot address reviewing the four years' administration is one of the most comprehensive ever read to lawmakers and its recommendations cover a wide range. Governor-elect John S. Fisher's inaugural address will likewise be a broad discussion of public affairs. Each will have reference to agricultural matters and the finances. The budget is to be presented to the legislature the last Monday of January and will be taken up without delay. It is about complete.

Wait for Appointments

Governor-elect Fisher will not be hasty in the matter of appointments of heads of his departments and chances are the great majority of the cabinet will not be announced until just before the inauguration. In this he will have abundant precedent. The Pinchot appointments came out after the organization of the legislature; the list going before the Senate for action at inauguration time. Mr. Fisher has declined to discuss his plans for the Department of Agriculture for whose head a number of well qualified men have been proposed. He has made a close study of activities of this branch of the government and observed the developments of the last year with much attention.

Rough Sailing

Members of the legislature coming to Harrisburg to look up abiding places for the session have frankly said some of the proposed constitutional amendments carrying bond issues are going to have rough sailing. Several proposals will come before the present session for second approval and if they get by will take their place with those previously passed along for submission to the people in 1928. The disposition of the legislatures of late years has been to pass all resolutions carrying amendments on the theory that the people should determine them, altho this has not always held good. The action of the State Grange on bond issues caused considerable comment among legislators coming to the State Capitol.

Beetle-Borer Plans

The incoming state administration will in all probability vigorously support the campaigns to hold down the spread of the Japanese beetle and the corn borer this year. Information on the methods and cost of the two campaigns for 1926 has been assembled and the possibilities of more trouble from the bean beetle are being considered. People at the Capitol have been hearing with interest suggestions for men concerned in the fights to get together for discussion of ways and means to meet the pests in the field.

Wart Checked

According to a statement prepared at the Bureau of Plant Industry the spread of the potato wart, which promised a few years ago to be one of the greatest menaces to Pennsylvania potatoes, has been checked. Surveys in eleven counties have shown the disease is not spreading. This inspection has extended to gardens in small towns where the worst trouble was encountered. Prof. W. A. McCubbin, who has been in charge of the survey, says that if the present close inspection work is continued valuable results will be obtained for the future.—A. B. H.

AGRICULTURAL WEEK

Farm and Home Equipment Big Feature of Show—Not Only Jersey Listens In When WPG Broadcasts Talks.

Trenton, N. J.

SPECIAL emphasis is being placed on the subject of farm and home equipment at the show being held in the Trenton Armory during Agricultural Week, January 11-14th. Manufacturers of poultry equipment, dairy equipment, transplanters, garden tractors, graders, field and orchard sprayers, etc., have been asked to exhibit the latest type machines in their respective fields. This phase of the exhibition is being conducted purely on an educational rather than a commercial plan, the expense of erecting booths being charged on the basis of cost.

MODIFYING THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT

WHERE DO YOU GET THAT WE STUFF?
LOOK MR. FARMER, THIS IS THE BERRIES, WE ONLY HAVE TO WORK FIVE DAYS A WEEK!
FIVE ~~SIX~~ DAYS SHALT THOU LABOR AND DO ALL THY WORK
FORD
LABOR
IT WILL GIVE MORE TIME FOR REST AND ARREST
LEET

Week's Course in Marketing

The New Jersey marketing institute opens at the College of Agriculture in New Brunswick on Monday, January 24 and continues until the 29th. Registration will be held from 9 to 10:45 A. M. on the first day. Information regarding the course and rooming accommodations may be obtained by writing to F. G. Helyar, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Extension Men Open Conference

The county extension workers of the state are meeting in New Brunswick during the first week of the new year for their annual conference. This mid-winter session takes the place of the usual fall conference formerly held in October, but postponed this year until January.

Talks to the Whole Country

Every Monday County Agent Eldred, of Atlantic County, broadcasts short talks on agricultural subjects from WPG, the 5000-watt radio broadcasting station at Atlantic City. Altho his talk is intended for New Jersey farmers he receives letters in response to his talks from farmers living everywhere from New England to Florida.

Seed Certification

Final inspection of white potatoes entered for certification was made during November. Of 63 growers, 22 were located in Salem County, 40 in Cumberland and 1 in Monmouth. The acreage entered was practically the same for Salem and Cumberland Counties. The Cobbler variety was decidedly the most popular for certification, with a small acreage of Green Mountains and Red Skins entered.

TRUSTEES ELECTED

American Institute of Cooperation Sponsored by Organizations Representing Two Million Farmers.

Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTERNERS are interested in the election as trustees for the ensuing year in the American Institute of Cooperation of two nationally known leaders, L. J. Taber, of Ohio, Master of the National Grange, and John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., head of the National Milk Producers' Association, and a leader in Dairymen's League official circles. The third summer session of the Institute promises to be the biggest event in the history of cooperative activities and will be held at Northwestern University, Chicago, from June 20 to July 17th. It will be sponsored by practically every cooperative of the country. The recent session held in St. Paul, Minnesota, was participated in by organizations representing more than 2,000,000 organized farmers, doing more than a billion and a half of business in the past year. The 1928 session will be held in California, with all the cooperatives of that state actively participating. The Institute is a unique educational enterprise, combining technical instruction and advanced methods in marketing to employes of cooperatives, with the practical experience features of a conference body.

Death of Dairy Official

Loton Horton, president of the Sheffield Farms Dairy Company and chairman of the National Dairy Products Company's board, died in Nice, France, on December 15 of pneumonia. He had been abroad two months, studying dairy conditions.

Farmers' Week

Plans for a Farmers' Week program that will equal or exceed the past events of this kind are proceeding very rapidly, with farming interests to be well represented thruout the state. The meeting will be held the second week in February.—M. G. F.

The patented Top Notch heel construction

The strengthened heel means lengthened wear!

WHERE do your arctics usually break through first? At the heel, don't they? Then, even though the sole and uppers are still good, you have to throw them away.

You won't have that trouble with this Top Notch Redfore cloth-top arctic. The "Clincher Cushion" construction gives an extra reinforcement that makes the heels last as long as the soles. It's a patented feature exclusive with Top Notch Arctics.

Then, to make sure that every other part equals the heel in long life, we strengthen with strips of the toughest rubber all other spots that have to stand the hardest punishment.

This *balanced* construction makes the Redfore unusually durable without making it heavy or clumsy. It gives you absolute foot protection and astonishingly long service.

Redfores have tough red soles. They are the *most economical* arctics you can buy—they last much longer than cheap arctics which are not fortified at the points where the hardest wear comes.

Rubber footwear for all the family

BOOTS, arctics, heavy and light rubbers, all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Made with unusual care to safeguard our 26 years' record for building durable, distinctive footwear. Ask for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name and look for the Top Notch Cross. The best stores carry it or will get it at your request.

THE BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY
Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
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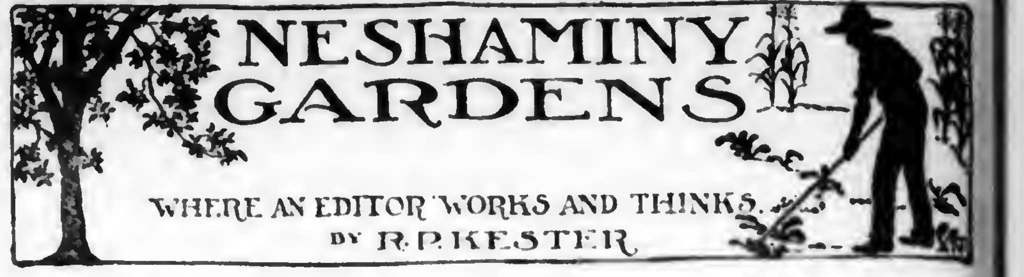
CORN BELT
All-Rubber Arctic
Waterproof from top to toe. Strong and rugged to stand up in rough going for months and months. Fleece-lined 4 or 5-buckle. Red or black.

TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE TOP NOTCH OF MILEAGE



NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

WHILE the big Sesqui-Centennial is over, we are having another this week in celebrating an event which, tho not so widely heralded and remembered as the signing of the Declaration, was vital to independence. The event this week is the celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of Washington's crossing of the Delaware. I am interested in this event for reasons which I will give herewith.

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THE winter of 1776-77 must have been similar to the one this year. There was considerable snow and much cold weather. Washington with his half-starved, half-frozen army had been retreating thru New Jersey for several weeks. Many soldiers were without shoes, and the supply of blankets was not half sufficient. The Revolutionary War had been going on for a year and a half and Washington had won but two battles. The British had taken New York, Long Island, and every other point in that region. Washington had lost many men and most of the supplies. His skill as a general was conspicuous only by the successful manner in which he conducted his retreat. The soldiers were discouraged. They were deserting by scores, and going home as fast as their enlistments expired. Washington had retreated across the Delaware into Pennsylvania and left the English in possession of everything east of the river. The next move of the British would be upon Philadelphia, and its seizure seemed inevitable.

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AS CHRISTMAS approached, gloom and despondency hung like a pall upon the country as well as over Washington's army. The term of enlistment of most of the soldiers would expire on New Year's day, and they declared they would go home and end the war. Thus it will be seen that on Christmas, 1776, all indications pointed to the possibility that the glee inspired by the signing of the Declaration of Independence six months before would be turned to sorrow, and that the attempt to gain independence would end in failure.

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TRENTON was in possession of the British who had located 1200 or 1300 Hessian soldiers. So sure were they that they had everything sewed up and that it was only a matter of a short time until they would end the affair, that they became careless. Colonel John Rahl, who had command of the troops in Trenton, seems to have been a genial soul, for on Christmas he took a holiday and spent the day and night in drinking and carousing. The morning after he slept late, but was rudely and quickly awakened.

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WASHINGTON had planned a bold attack. For all we know he may have considered it a last attempt. He and his little army again crossed the Delaware, in the manner which every school boy knows, at a point nine miles above Trenton, and surprised the troops in Trenton. So quickly and unexpectedly did it happen that it was all over before the British were well awake. Colonel Rahl was awakened out of his stupor, only to run out and be fatally shot.

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NOW to the point that personally interests me. Most of the captured army was brought across the river to Newtown, the town in which I live. The prisoners were quartered in the churches of the town. One of them, the old Presbyterian church, still stands in good repair. The others have been built anew. The Presbyterian church and a fine old stone house where Washington made his headquarters are located about half a mile above Neshaminy Gardens on the Buck Road to Philadelphia.

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THE Buck Road is a state highway and the plans are to make it an improved road thru to Washington's Crossing on the Delaware, a distance of about five miles. Washington's Crossing has become a popular resort and a great deal has been done to beautify it and make it a fitting memorial to one of the most important incidents of the Revolutionary War.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE success of this bold stroke on the part of Washington put new life into his army and into the hearts of the American patriots. Congress voted money and new troops enlisted. In fact, it was the turning point of the war. While it may be idle to speculate upon the subject, still, one knowing the conditions as they were may well wonder whether the United States might not have remained for a good while longer a British colony if Washington had not made that bold attempt. It is another illustration of the value of sustained determination.

Query—Does a cat only purr when she has an audience; or does she purr for gladness when alone?

Answer—We never happened to be with a cat when she was alone.

Covers a Lot of Ground in a Day

Breaking up the lumps is an easy task with an outfit like this.

I'll Set You Up in the Oil Business Without A Penny Investment

Yes, Sir; If you have the ambition to work—where work means big money, I'll start you in the oil business with me without a cent of investment. I want ambitious, trustworthy, energetic men—men I can depend upon—in every county to take orders and look after my business. The man I select for your territory I'll make my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do business and *divide the profits 50-50 every week.* I have hundreds of men established now on this basis. Am ready to put on 100 more. It's a chance of a lifetime—a real opportunity to win unlimited success.

$50 to $250 A WEEK

Your Share Of The Profits

On this square deal plan, Wengard, an Ohio partner, made $430.00 for his share in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made $216.00 for the first week he started. In West Va., Mason's share for a week was $126.02. Hundreds are making $200 to $500 every month the year round. No wonder my representatives are enthusiastic. No wonder my men call this "the prize opportunity of the age".

Everybody Buys Oil

It's a great business—something doing every minute. Millions of automobiles, trucks, tractors, farm engines use oil. You know that. The market is unlimited. In this proposition you handle the nationally known line of Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils—oil of wonderful quality—15 years a leader in the field of motor lubrication. Prices are right. Beats all competition. You simply take orders on *long credit terms.* We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. *Pay you every week.* Every order means a satisfied customer. You soon have a large, steady, repeat order business of your own.

PROFITS GROW FAST

In addition to lubricating oils, I give you the opportunity for greater profits with my complete line of Columbia Paints and Roofing—well known brands in constant demand. There's a big business waiting for you wherever you are. No matter what you are doing now or what kind of work you've done, how young or old you are, if you are willing to work, follow my directions and have the ambition to make real money, I can guarantee your success.

Write Quick Don't wait if you want this chance. Opportunities like this can't wait. My organization for this year must be completed at once. If at the start you can devote only your spare time to this business, I can arrange that. Just say, "I am interested in your proposition" in a letter or on a postcard. Mail it and I'll send complete particulars by return mail. All it will cost you is a stamp. You can begin doing business and making money within a week without a penny more capital. First applications get the preference.

P. T. Webster, General Manager
Central Petroleum Co. 711 Century Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO

At the State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, January 17—21

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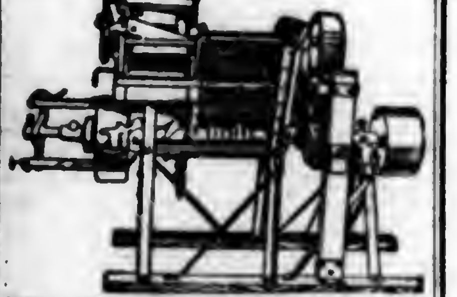

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High Quality—Low Prices—24 Hour Service

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TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

WHEN you are going to town with stuff to sell don't you think it pays to take time to shave and put on a clean collar? You feel so much better than you would with your face rough as a hetchel and your collar showing the wear and tear of a week. What is more, the folks down town are more apt to trade with you than they would if you looked as if you had just tumbled out of bed. They know the difference, even if we sometimes imagine they do not.

This morning I heard a man say, "I have spent quite a lot of money keeping my farm buildings painted, but I am not sorry. It is my home and I want it to look the best possible." Now, there is more in that than we are in the habit of thinking. Folks in this world are all subject to the subtle influence of contact with one another.

Last night I was talking with the mistress of our home. Every time she spoke a word, I heard something not far away make a ringing sound. For some time I could not think what it was, but at last I made up my mind that it was the vibration of the air striking a big dish that sat on the top of the kitchen range. She spoke; the dish responded.

It is so with painting houses and barns and doing other things to keep them in good condition. If you let your buildings get bare of paint, the glass in the windows broken and the holes stuffed with old bran sacks, and everything showing a loose and run-down appearance, the spectacle will not be a very inviting one to those who pass by. Somehow or other it will make them a little bit more lax about their own buildings, and the time may come when the entire neighborhood will drop down a trifle in tone, just because you have neglected the truth that men's actions have an effect upon those of other people.

But when you keep things shipshape, well painted and the battens all nailed down tight, the yard well cared for and everything showing the touch of the man and the woman who care, why, it gives an uplift to every farm in the community. The paint on your barn will help to keep paint on your neighbor's barn.

And there is more to it than this. The care we take of things about the old place has more than a little to do with the success we gain and the kind of men we are. No man ever made much of a go of farming unless he thought well of himself. That made him think well of the farm; it led him to try to make it the best possible; it brought better cows, and sheep and hogs and hens to the farm, and contributed to the sum total of his success.

Now, follow this a bit farther. Life is made up of things that seem unimportant, but all of which add a little something to that wonderful thing we call character. You know, character means something chiseled into something else. We take a hammer and a well-tempered stone cutter and we cut all sorts of beautiful things in the hardest substances.

The things we do on the farm are the tools we use to carve out character in ourselves. High living, and that means just being good and honest and true and kind and tenderhearted, chisels manhood into the very fibre of our lives. The higher we live the more perfect will be our lives at last. And after all, that is about all there is of life, to carve out a good character and help others to do the same.

STAR Equipment

Make Your Good Cows Still Better

Get the full satisfaction and profit from careful feeding and breeding by having your barn right.

Let us help you get your barn right and save you money and many a backache.

When you turn your present barn into a real money maker or build a new one, this big organization can help you. Get the benefit of their forty-four years experience in planning and in designing and building equipment to cut out work, worry and expense.

Get a Barn Plan and Big 228-page Star Line Book Free

Tell us the size and kind of barn, hog house or poultry house you want to build or send sketch of one you want to fix up. We'll help you develop your own ideas and furnish a floor plan blue-print without the slightest cost or obligation to you.

This big 228-page book shows you how Star Equipment cuts down production costs by saving steps, time, feed and labor; by preventing dirt, dampness, waste, accidents and diseases that wipe out profits. Shows all about Star Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, Door Hangers, Ventilators and other conveniences. Letter, coupon or postal brings it to you.

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Send floor sketch for free plan blue-print. P-1

The Walsh Has No Buckles or ...
See How Buckles Tear Straps
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Made in Ten Styles Breechingless, Side-Backer, Express, etc.

The Walsh No-Buckle HARNESS

$5 AFTER 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

I Will Ship You a Walsh Harness for a 30 day free trial on your own team. See for yourself that my harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way—a proven success for over ten years. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1¼-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packers' Northern Steer Hide leather—best that can be tanned.

SAVES REPAIRS—LASTS TWICE AS LONG

The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

$5.00 AFTER 30 DAYS' TRIAL OFFER

Balance easy payments, or cash after trial if you wish. Write today for free book, prices, easy payments and thirty days' trial offer, also how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

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Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.
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DOES 4 MEN'S WORK
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A New John Deere Spreader

Now you can get a tight-bottom New John Deere Spreader with the same distinctive features that have made the John Deere the leading endless-apron spreader.

This new spreader with the beater on the axle and the box roll turn gives you the four essentials in a spreader that are really important: It saves work in loading; it is easier pulling; it does better work; it lasts longer.

Its lower box saves from 15 to 25 per cent of the labor in loading. The energy required to load 100 loads of manure into the ordinary spreader will load from 115 to 125 loads onto the New John Deere.

Its higher drive wheels and fewer moving parts, combined with draft-reducing roller bearings, save your horses. Many farmers who always have used three and four horses on ordinary spreaders, use only two on the New John Deere.

Better work follows the low-down beaters. Manure is not thrown high in the air. A wide, even blanket of manure is spread beyond the drive wheels before winds can cause drifting and unsatisfactory spreading.

For years to come the New John Deere will give you profit-making, labor-saving service. It is built to the John Deere high standard of quality.

See it at your John Deere dealer's—compare it with others. You are sure to want its exclusive advantages.

FREE—A Real Treatise on Fertilizers

SOIL FERTILIZERS, a booklet worth dollars to you. Tells all about the value and use of barnyard manure and other fertilizers. This booklet, also folder describing the New John Deere Spreader, free. Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklets S-736

JOHN DEERE
JOHN DEERE MOLINE ILL
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Leads in - productiveness-size-quality

And this tomato of delicious flavor, is free from acid and is nearly all meat, having few seeds and practically no core. Fruit averages 1 to 1½ lbs.

You will glory in Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato and the other finer varieties in Wood's Better Book of Seeds. They will help you to realize your gardening ambitions.

And Wood's Catalog is as helpful as the seeds are good. May we send you a copy? A post card or letter brings it.

free Flower Seed Collections Page 4 of Catalog

T. W. Wood & Sons
Seedsmen Since 1878,
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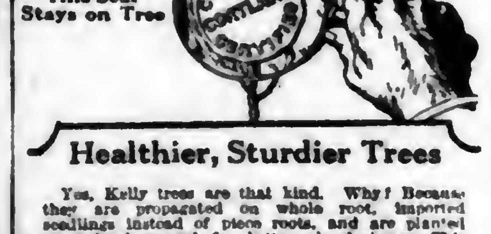
This Seal Stays on Tree

Healthier, Sturdier Trees

Yes, Kelly trees are that kind. Why? Because they are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings instead of piece roots, and are planted on upland ground for better air drainage. This means most profitable crops for you.

And you get the right fruit because both we and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association certify the Kelly tree to be "True-to-Name".

Write for the big Kelly Catalog. Orders shipped on the day received for guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
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Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
(This trade mark means quality)

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

READING BONE FERTILIZER CO.

Write for booklet and further information.

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Reliable and Full of Life
SPECIAL OFFER
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c. 65 varieties in all; worth $1.

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Write today; mention this paper.

SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

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Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Delicious—Healthful—Profitable. It pays to grow them.

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Hort Week Came Up to Expectations

(Continued from last week)

EXPERIMENTS by S. W. Frost, at the Arendtsville Field Laboratory, indicate that bait pails may be of value in controlling the Oriental moth as a supplement to spraying and early spring cultivation. A one-gallon tin pail with a long bail that is made into a hook at the end is hung in the top of the peach tree. About fifty pails are used per acre.

They are filled with a bait consisting of one part molasses and ten parts water. Water is added from time to time during the summer, so as to keep the pails about half full. In dry weather they will need attention once a week, but usually once in three weeks is sufficient. The higher grade, lighter-colored New Orleans molasses will catch the most moths, but black strap will do.

All Moths Stick Fast

The fermenting mixture attracts moths of all kinds, including the Oriental moth, which are caught in the sticky material. Nothing is gained by adding poison. From 100 to 350 Oriental moths are caught in a single pail. They are about equally divided between male and female, and about eighty per cent of the females have not yet laid eggs.

The pails should be set from about the middle of April until the middle of August. Use discard pails costing two to three cents each at the cannery. The materials and labor ought not to cost over fifteen dollars an acre. In one orchard the bait pails reduced the wormy fruit from forty per cent to twelve per cent. Bait pails are suggested merely to supplement spraying, not to replace it.

Last season the spray service was supplied to about 18,000 fruit growers in twenty-six counties, thru the county agents. There were 750 in Erie County alone. This service consists of definite advice on when to apply sprays in that particular county. This is based on local observations on the emergence of insect pests, the discharge of disease spores, and weather conditions. Notice of when to spray goes out long enough ahead to give the fruit grower about thirty-six hours of continuous spraying before the critical time occurs.

This greater timeliness of application should result in greater effectiveness than is usually secured by following the old time spray calendar, which is necessarily very general in its scope. Labor conditions on the farm, local weather conditions and the spraying equipment available necessarily must modify the time of application somewhat, but the nearer the spray is applied at the time recommended the more likely it is to hit the mark. Other counties should secure the spray service.

Several growers expressed a fear that this will prove to be a year of severe winter killing. The trees went into the winter with wood and buds very poorly ripened, some of them almost in full foliage. Where the orchard is not large it may be an advantage to delay peach pruning until the extent of the injury, if any, can be determined.—S. W. Fletcher.

Budding and Grafting

When is the best time to graft or bud fruit trees? Also, where can I obtain grafting wax?—L. J. S., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Budding is usually done in July or August. It is used chiefly on young trees, mainly to work over seedlings that are one or two years old. It cannot be used to advantage on old trees.

Grafting is done from February to April. Grafting wax can be made according to the following formula: 4 parts resin, 2 parts beeswax, 1 part rendered tallow. Melt, pour into cold water and pull until of a light color. It can be bought of seed houses.—S. W. Fletcher.

A Cue for Eastern Growers

MORE than one lesson can probably be learned by eastern fruit growers from the experiences and methods followed by their progressive competitors in the Pacific Northwest.

The far western efforts of fruit growers in cooperative marketing have been reviewed many times with benefit to all. Less has been said about their experiences in selecting varieties of fruit which are best suited for their conditions both in production and marketing. One particular cooperative marketing association in the state of Washington has been spending much time and money keeping production and sales records of dozens of different varieties of apples.

Non-Profitable Trees in West

The field department of that organization just recently made a report on these varieties pointing out that odd varieties and poor producers show up especially in low price years. Non-profitable trees were divided into two classes: odd varieties which are not salable, and commercial varieties which have been found unprofitable for other reasons.

Of course, conclusions reached on the Pacific Coast may not apply to the East, but nevertheless the findings out there are worthy of attention, especially as they relate to trends in future competition.

Among the odd varieties, they list Baldwin, Ben Davis, Blue Permain, Grimes Golden, King David, Kinnard, Missouri Pippin, Northern Spy, Paragon Sap, Ruby Spitz, Snow, Wagener, York Imperial, Geniton, Gano, Black Ben, Black Twig, R. C. Pippin. The King David was found fairly good in the early districts.

Of the so-called commercial varieties the Spitzenberg has been found unprofitable in most sections, according to the department, because of shy bearing and its liability to infestation of all kinds. The report goes on to say, "large blocks of Spitzenbergs are being pulled thru the Yakima Valley, as are also Rome Beauties in the Kennewick district, as a study of the sales record over a period of years shows that this variety has not been profitable as the size, and also the color is poor.

"In many orchards also Jonathans are being pulled out. The Jonathan is grown over practically the entire United States successfully, and the association's records show that in a year of low prices, like the present, the only ones of this variety which bring a profit are the earliest shipments. These varieties are not only unprofitable for the grower but for the selling organization."—Geo. F. Johnson.

Look Backward—Then Ahead!

BEFORE you start work on your next potato crop, look back a moment at your last year's results.

Were you satisfied with your yield per acre? Did you get a lot of firsts or were there too many culls? Did your crop suffer badly from disease, insect attacks or frost injury?

If your crop was poor in any of these respects, *this* is the time to decide how to make your next crop a better one.

It will pay you to look into your rotation, your seed, and preparation of your seed bed and also into feeding your crop plenty of potash in the form of a well-balanced mixed fertilizer. For potash helps to increase yield, strengthens the vines, aids starch to form in the tubers (a big factor in quality) and assists the plant to fight disease and insect attacks, and to withstand frost.

It is important to check up on the actual number of pounds of potash which your crop receives. Good profits have been made when 80 to 150 lbs. of actual potash was supplied per acre. These amounts can be had in 800 to 1,500 pounds per acre of a high analysis fertilizer containing 10% potash, in 1,000 to 1,875 pounds per acre of an 8% potash mixture, or in 1,600 to 3,000 pounds per acre of a 5% potash mixture. For muck soils 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre of a 4-8-10 or 0-10-10 fertilizer is recommended.

FREE—Lots of useful information about fertilizers in our booklet "Better Potatoes." Write for a copy today.

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Genuine German POTASH

Top the Market

You can do it—get better prices,—more garden profit; make more money—have healthier crops, bigger yield, finer produce, if you USE ISBELL'S SEEDS

Why experiment—use tried proven seeds that have made good for 48 years. Write today for 1927 Annual. IT'S FREE. Tells all about varieties, soil, when to plant, etc. Post card will bring it.

S. M. ISBELL & CO. Seed Growers (38)
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Masters Plant Setter
Saves All The Hard Labor Transplanting
Tobacco, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Pepper Plant, Egg Plant and all similar plants.
No Stooping—No Lame Back

The success of your crop is assured, you can set out your plants just when you are ready, regardless of dry weather. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation. Three times as fast as hand setting. Every plant will grow. Complete satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write for free illustrated literature.

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Scott's SEED Guide
Send for FREE Book

Contains valuable information on all the Clovers, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture Mixtures, Corn, etc. Its the best Seed Book we have ever offered. Tells how to Avoid Weeds. Directs you in the way of better crops and greater profits. Tells you how to Know Good Seed. Plainly written so any one can understand it. Every farmer should have a copy of this book.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
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From the Week's News

ABOUT 1500 CARLOADS of peaches, apples and potatoes received official shipping point inspection in Pennsylvania this year. The inspection service was started in 1923 when 234 carloads were inspected at eight shipping points in Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Potter Counties. This year the work was carried on at 55 points in 12 counties.

§ § §

JAPANESE BEETLES like geranoil, a new substance developed by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology. In experiments with geranoil, beetles nearly a half mile away were drawn to a small block of trees sprayed with this substance within 15 minutes after the spray was applied. When this spray is used it is possible to kill large numbers of beetles with a relatively small amount of contact spray.

§ § §

NINE MEMBERS of the House in the Pennsylvania legislature which convenes this month are classed as farmers and one as a farm manager. This is an unusually large number. Only two members of the State Senate call themselves farmers.

§ § §

NEARLY seven per cent of the 14,000 bee colonies that were inspected last summer by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry were found to be diseased, and ten per cent were housed in illegal hives which make treatment for disease impossible. The state bee law, effective since 1923, provides that it is unlawful for any person "to keep or maintain honey bees in any hive other than a modern movable frame hive which permits thoro examination of every comb to determine the presence of bee diseases. All other types of hives or receptacles for bees are declared to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community."

§ § §

A LARGER PERCENTAGE of hogs are vaccinated for hog cholera in Pennsylvania than in any other state. Due to the foresight of the Bureau of Animal Industry there was no shortage of anti-cholera serum in this state as there was in the Middle West during the recent hog cholera epidemic.

§ § §

THREE TIMES as many peaches are now being grown in New Jersey as 15 years ago. The 1926 crop totaled nearly 3,000,000 bushels, in spite of unfavorable weather thruout the season.

§ § §

HOW CAN THE MILLIONS of acres of brush land in Pennsylvania be made profitable? That is the question Arthur C. McIntyre, a government forest research specialist, is going to try to answer. Mr. McIntyre has recently joined the staff of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

A New Kind of Farmers' Week

INSTITUTIONAL Farmers' Week for the farm managers and farm operators of the various charitable, penal and educational institutions in Pennsylvania will be held at the Pennsylvania State College, January 10-14, 1927. The program includes a discussion of potato, swine, fruit, vegetable, poultry and dairy cattle problems, which may confront the managers of the farms. The program is so arranged that round table discussions are included.

The State Department of Public Welfare and the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College have cooperated in making arrangements for the Institutional Farmers' Week which is the first program of its kind to be attempted in the state.—A. L. B.

Safeguard Your Farm Against Lightning Fire & Wind

PROTECT your farmstead against damage from lightning, fire and wind. Insure your property against quick depreciation and decay. Roof and sheath your buildings with the famous

"GLOBE"
SHEET STEEL PRODUCTS

The safe, long lasting, easily handled, moderately priced building material. Fire safe, lightning safe, weather safe. Rat and vermin proof. *The maximum of protection for the minimum of cost!* Tested—and proved right—by two generations of wise farmers. "GLOBE" Brand materials come to you backed with an enviable reputation for the best that can be produced.

Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Eaves Trough, Conductor Pipe, Ridge Roll, and Culverts

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Globe 5-V Crimp Roofing

Globe Roll and Cap Roofing

Our catalog contains a mine of valuable information for farmers. Write for it today—also list of money-saving prices.

The Globe Iron Roofing & Corrugating Co. (8)
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Send me your FREE catalog, prepaid.
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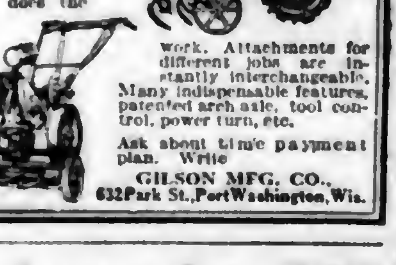

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Does Garden Plowing, Seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arch axle, tool control, power turn, etc.

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HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saved on all concrete jobs. Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments etc. Full of surprising bargains.

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Before You Order any Trees or Shrubs—get Green's Nursery FREE CATALOG—
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Filled with valuable information. New ideas on growing things. Trees, shrubs and vines—True to Name. Sold by catalog only for 49 years. Buy direct from Nursery and save money. Write today.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY
54-64 GREEN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.
FIRST IN THE FIELD—STILL THE LEADER

FRUIT TREES
Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals

3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreen, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE,
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FREE CATALOG

Get the Big FREE BASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. All varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Ornamentals. Bargain prices! $5.00 PER THOUSAND buys guaranteed, big-yield Strawberry Plants that thrive anywhere. Lowest prices. Send at once for our free catalog. Don't buy until you get it.

BASS NURSERY CO., Box 3, Bridgman, Mich.

PREMIER Strawberry Plants

Our specialty—Wholesale Prices direct to growers.

Big Money Saving Catalog Free

Lists small fruits, Dahlias, Glads., Canna Bulbs, etc.

E. W. T. SONS
E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 75 Vine St. Salisbury, Md.

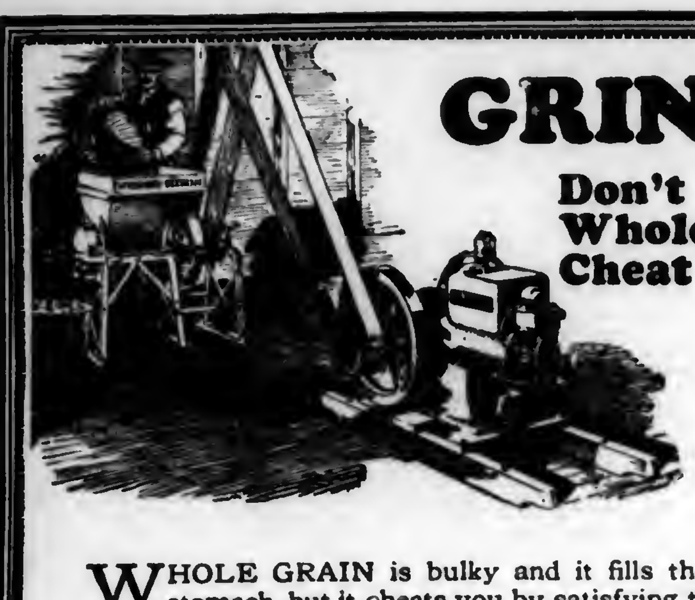
"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 4 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 2, Eaton, Ohio

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100.
J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 4, Bridgman, Mich.



GRIND!

Don't Let Whole Grain Cheat You

WHOLE GRAIN is bulky and it fills the animal's stomach, but it cheats you by satisfying the hunger through this bulk rather than through complete nourishment.

Tests have been conducted by Government stations in past years, with healthy, full-toothed animals, to determine the seriousness of these feeding losses. The tests show an average loss of from 12 to 26 per cent. In other words, out of every 100 bushels of whole corn fed, 26 bushels yield practically no nourishment while passing through the digestive tract. The unground oat diet showed a similar loss of 12 bushels out of every 100.

Such feeding losses can easily spell the difference between possible loss and a handsome profit. Many farmers are putting various combinations of grains through the McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder, assuring their animals a nourishing ration that is quickly and completely assimilated. In the interests of greater stock-raising profits, investigate the McCormick-Deering at the local dealer's store.

McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders—built in three sizes from 6" to 10", requiring from 3 to 16 h. p. according to size and type. Designed to grind various combinations of grains and forage crops.

McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller—for every need; ranging from the 1-hole steel hand sheller to the power cylinder sheller of 350 to 400 bushels per hour capacity.

McCormick-Deering Engines—full-powered engines with removable cylinder, enclosed crankcase, magneto ignition, efficient fuel mixer, etc. Sizes: 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory— Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCormick-Deering
Feed Grinders—Shellers—Engines

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses
this year. Raise 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding. **"Ray-Glass" Windows** let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 220 Mansfield, O.

Start Your Chicks *Right* in a
BLUE HEN Colony Brooder

They will be sturdier—its new hover spreads an even healthy heat from the stove to its edge—and its actual chick capacity is equal to its rating.

Write TODAY for money-making proposition to User-Agents

It saves your time because its new "all-day" magazine holds enough coal to maintain the same even temperature a whole day—even in zero weather.

It's inexpensive to operate —easy to control

Write for the FREE new "Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts"

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 S. Janet St. Lancaster, Pa.

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the Imported Barron English and Beall-Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick, pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 114-R, Berlin, Md.

More Egg Money
Make $1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.
3 Months' Trial 15c
One Dollar a Year
Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk.
Poultry Tribune, Dept. 7, Mount Morris, Ill.

FURS HIGHEST Market prices, better grading and MORE MONEY for your catch. FREE price list.
Fuerst & Steinlauf, 156 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

They cost no more and you can feel safe.
Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG
It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 43. GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Experience of a Practical Poultryman

Editors' Note.—We have received a number of questions from poultrymen asking which is best and most economical,—to mix their own poultry rations according to standard formulas, or to purchase ready-mixed feeds. In order to get the experience of practical poultry raisers we wrote to a number of them asking which plan they have found best. The following article was written in response to our request.

A GREAT deal of controversy has arisen in the past few years over the question of commercial poultry feeds versus home-mixed feeds and it will continue to arise until the poultryman really knows what commercial feeds are doing today, and how the large feed houses are testing, experimenting and improving their feeds, year by year, far better than the average poultryman can do for himself.

The writer has been mixing feeds for poultry for 15 years, and during that time has used no less than ten different formulas, some of which he has worked out himself, and he finds that it is impossible to get the ingredients fine enough, or well enough blended, so that each individual bushel of this mixture will contain the right proportions.

Now let's take the commercial feeds. There are still a few cheap forcing rations on the market, but there are a lot more that are good than bad. We are, of course, interested only in the good products.

Only Standard Ingredients Used

Commercial feed houses which put out a good product make it a business to accept nobody's test on grains. They buy in train loads, and reject corn, wheat, bran, or whatever the ingredient is, if it does not come up to their test. Thus the products they put into their feeds are of the same quality and the same chemical analysis the year around. Then, too, the ingredients are thoroly blended and scientifically compounded to maintain the health of birds and keep up egg production.

Just to illustrate this point, I will give the results obtained from 600 chicks hatched in one incubator from the same breeders. Chicks were equally divided.

Lot No. 1 received a good home mixture. They consumed 570 pounds of feed up to the 42nd day, with a loss of 29 chicks, and weighed 361 pounds. Lot No. 2, cared for in exactly the same way as lot No. 1, except that they received a reputable commercial feed, consumed 543 pounds of feed up to the 42nd day, with a loss of 17 chicks, and weighed 382 pounds. A check of this type has been duplicated five times during the past three years, with results similar to the one just given.

The writer has been successful in producing just as many eggs from the home-mixed ration as with the commercial, but at the end of the year when the books were balanced two facts stood out. The birds fed the commercial feed came thru in better physical condition, and the cost per dozen eggs produced was one and a half cent lower. This may not mean much to the 100-flock owner, but the commercial plant with 1000 or more birds will have enough additional income to pay the taxes.

A Life Hangs in the Balance

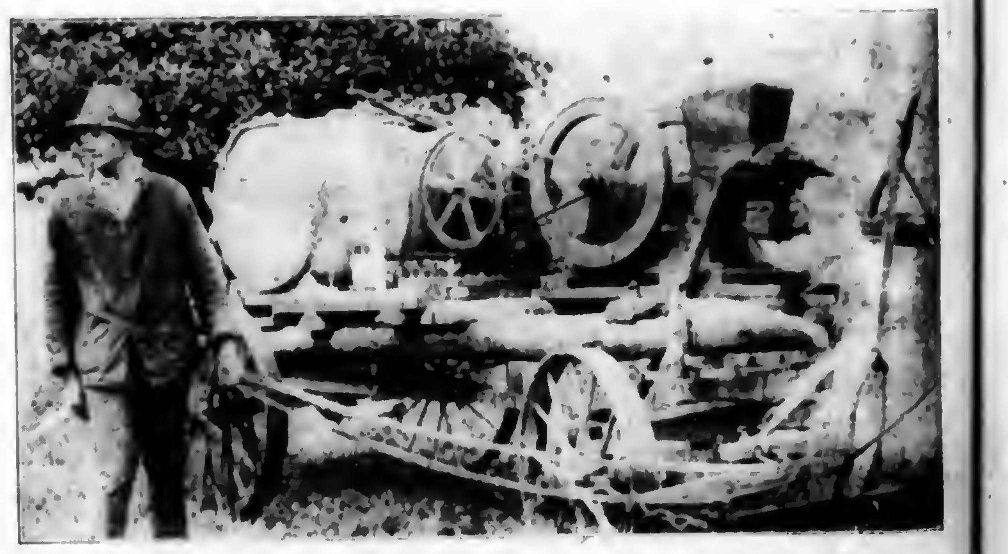
There is one more phase of the commercial feed that is worth mentioning. Ninety per cent of our poultry ailments today come from digestive disorders that occur during the first six weeks of the chick's life so it is important that the babies receive the very best care and feed during that time.

A sudden change of feed with a two-week-old child would cause death. Likewise with a baby chick. A chick's digestive tract is very delicate and should be watched closely.

Never feed smutty, moldy or coarse fibrous feeds, but a carefully compounded ration mixed by men who know their business. We have succeeded in mixing a ration that seems to answer all requirements for the development of good healthy birds, but after we buy the necessary ingredients, which consist of the very best we can get, the cost is about equal to that of the average commercial starting feed, and we find one thing in favor of the commercial feed. It is finer and the baby chicks do not pick over it as much. This, however, may be due to the fact that our own feed is not proportioned correctly.

The writer believes the day of home mixing is fast becoming a thing of the past, just as the policy of mixing fertilizers at home was discontinued when the farmer realized he could buy a better product than he could mix himself.—R. H. Stabler, Chester County, Pa.

It's Not Fancy, But It Works



Detsch Brothers, of Elk County, owned a potato sprayer. Deth Brothers had an engine. The two were combined, making the efficient high-pressure orchard sprayer shown above.

How to Get Big Hatches

Remarkable New Ingredient for Mixing in the Mash Shows Big Increase in Hatchability.

W. V. Steen of Dagsboro, Del., reports far bigger hatches than ever before. He gives credit to Protozyme, the Enzyme Digestant for Poultry and Stock. In a recent interview, Mr. Steen said:

"I noticed some of my trays were showing an increase of 15 per cent above others. Then I discovered the birds laying these eggs were fed mash containing Protozyme. Further check merely confirmed this good news. Also I noticed the chicks had greater vitality and my customers are more pleased with them. My hens and pullets are in far better condition than any previous years."

Eggs of Highest Fertility

More proof of the wonders of Protozyme is given by Mr. James Shannon of Eastport, N. Y. Mr. Shannon writes: "All my surplus eggs are shipped to one of the largest hatcheries in the East. I recently received a letter from them saying eggs I shipped are of the highest fertility of any they receive. I feed 2 per cent Protozyme in the laying mash."

Made Records at N. J. Station

Protozyme is the product tested and proved by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Its record is the talk of poultry authorities. Baby chick losses were reduced to practically nothing. Twenty per cent quicker growth was noted and egg production greatly increased. All this in addition to the greater hatchability just reported. Protozyme looks like dry mash. It keeps indefinitely and is easily mixed in the mash.

Booklet Gives Full Particulars

A booklet giving the official figures will be sent free to anybody interested. Many dealers and feed mixers are now supplying Protozyme. If yours can't supply, send for the booklet and full particulars. A little Protozyme goes a long way. Address, **Enzyme Products Co., Dept. 54, Montclair, N. J. or Chicago, Ill.**

DOWN FLAT

MR. KING Says—
HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY
is the only worm remedy I have ever found that will get the worms and not throw the hens off production.— (Signed) Wm. King, Vineland, N. J.

To folks who depend on eggs for their profits this means a lot and it is one of the reasons why Happy Hen Worm Remedy is the recognized dependable worm killer. When your birds are pale faced, always hungry, light weight, or perhaps prostrated—get this great life saver and use it according to the simple directions leading poultrymen everywhere recommend it. 600 doses $1.10; 2000 doses $2.50; 4400 doses $5.00; all post paid. Guaranteed to kill Tape, Round and Caeca Worms.

For individual treatment use
Happy Hen Worm Tablets
convenient, wonderfully effective and inexpensive: 100—$1.10, 450—$2.50 all postpaid.

Mail your order today—or have your Dealer get them for you.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY COMPANY
Room 118, 36 S. Market St., Boston, Mass.

CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

STOP
BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

More Eggs from Hens Under Artificial Lights

A RECENT survey of the use of artificial lights on New Jersey poultry farms by Willard H. Allen, extension specialist, shows that the average production of 60,000 pullets under lights was 42.6 eggs during the months of November, December, January and February, while during the same period, 20,000 birds not under lights averaged 32.1 eggs apiece. This is a difference of ten eggs per bird or fifty cents as prices go in Jersey, in favor of the lighted birds.

For two months after the lights were discontinued, however, the unlighted birds averaged two eggs apiece better, due probably to a slight molt on the part of some of the lighted birds. After that period the pullets were not kept separated from hens on farms where lights were used and comparable records for the entire year could not, therefore, be kept. Past experience has shown, however, that there is practically no difference after May 1st.

Different Systems Studied

In addition to the problem of lights versus no lights, the different systems of using lights were studied. Here the advantage in egg production seemed to rest with the use of both morning and evening light, giving the bird a 12-hour day from 6 A. M. to 6. P. M. This system produced 4 eggs per bird more during the winter than either the "Evening Lunch" from 9 to 10 P. M., or the morning light from 4:30 A. M. to daylight. The latter two systems gave equal results.

After the lights were discontinued, however, the birds that had been under morning light only produced the best, so that over a six-month period the difference in the three systems was too small to be of any significance. The conclusion was that the operator should follow the system most convenient for him.

Regardless of the system of lighting it was shown that lights were only profitable when used on well matured, healthy pullets, that were kept in a dry, relatively warm house and well fed. An abundance of light that was sufficient to get the bird off the roost and keep it off was found to be of importance.—C. S. Platt.

Nest Box Notes

OLD hens are subject to tuberculosis. Cold weather and molting bring out the symptoms. Such hens are listless, often with dark and shrunken combs. They are light in weight, with the flesh wasted away from the breastbone.

• • •

Internal symptoms of tuberculosis are yellowish nodules in the lungs and spots on the liver. The disease is incurable. Infected birds should be killed and burned, and clean quarters kept. Prevention consists of not keeping birds beyond their second year.

• • •

Cod liver oil is known to increase the hatchability of eggs and should be given to breeding stock from now on. It is very conveniently given in the noon wet mash. If the flock is eating 100 pounds of dry mash a day, add one pint of oil to the wet mash, varying the amount of oil to suit the consumption of mash.

• • •

Breeders that sell high grade chicks often have their output for the most desirable hatching dates sold out early in the year. Consequently it is a mighty good plan to get in touch with some reliable man right away, if you are going to buy very many chicks later, and make the necessary arrangements while the choice of dates is open.

Have a Better Farm

Good fences will enable you to have a better, more profitable farm. They permit modern, diversified farming, more live stock and poultry, easier marketing and more fertile soil. They distribute the work, save hired labor and make each field yield more profit.

SuperZinc-ed REG. TRADE MARK
Pittsburgh Perfect and Columbia Fences
are designed to give the greatest possible service per dollar invested. They are made from our own formula of steel which has unusual strength and an affinity for the heavy zinc coating which insures great durability. Both the Columbia and Pittsburgh Perfect brands have proven their merit under the tests of severe service. Buy the dependable Super-Zinced Fences for your spring fence improvements.

Guaranteed
All of our fences are Super-Zinced, that is, armored against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire, and are guaranteed unexcelled in quality and durability. Look for our brands when buying fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails. Write for catalogue and our excellent new booklet, "Farm Records", mailed free upon request.

FREE

Pittsburgh Steel Co.
704 Union Trust Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, your new booklet "Farm Records", also Super-Zinced Fence Catalogue.

Name ______

Address ______

HILLPOT Quality Chicks
Prove their superiority by your cash book
I have always worked for the approval of the hard-headed folks who are in the poultry business for the cash they can get out of it. My aim has been sturdy, vigorous, disease-free strains—sound stock that can be relied upon for heavy production under the average conditions of farm or back-yard. Bred for breed, no chicks are easier to raise. They mature quickly and keep the egg basket full.
LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES
Send for My New Big 1927 Chick Book. Entirely new, greatly enlarged and full of important information and profit-making ideas. Send today. It is FREE.
Order Now. Full Count and Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
W. F. HILLPOT Box 28, Frenchtown, N.J

AGRICULTURAL WEEK
Pennsylvania's Largest
Farm Products Show and Farm Organization Meetings
HARRISBURG
January 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1927
REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS
For Entry Blanks, Reduced Fare Certificates, Premium Lists, Programs and Other Information, See Your County Farm Agent, Secretary of Your Organization or Write the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers
ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Healthy Teats and Udder

The easy milker is usually the profitable milker. Much of the holding back of milk is due to lack of care of the udder and teats. It pays to go after the extra quarts by giving constant care to even the "little" hurts that make the cow nervous and restless.

Bag Balm has a permanent place in thousands of cow barns, because it keeps the delicate udder and teat tissues free from Caked Bag, Bunches, Inflammation, cuts, bruises, chaps, cracked teats, etc. All sores or congestion are quickly eliminated by this great penetrating, healing ointment. Most troubles are healed by Bag Balm between milkings—it acts like magic.

Bag Balm is clean and pleasant to use. Nothing in it to taint the milk; it penetrates at once to the injured part and restores the tissues to normal. A wonderful healer for any sort of skin trouble or animal sore—hundreds of uses on the farm.

Big 10-ounce can, only 60c at feed dealers, general stores and druggists. If your dealer is not supplied, order from us. Ask for free booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles."

Make a note now to put Bag Balm on the job of keeping your cows milking easily and liberally. It pays its cost every day in the average dairy.

BAG BALM
BAG BALM
MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

Write for our money-saving offer on "REO" Cluster Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Ceilings, Wallboard, Paints, Ready-Made Fire-Proof Garages, Farm Buildings, etc. Permanent, easy to install, economical.

BUY DIRECT AT FACTORY PRICES

We own our own sheet mills and manufacture the finished product. Not a dollar to divide with anybody. Edwards Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof, fire-proof. Outlast three ordinary roofs, bringing big saving in cost.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality, lasting satisfaction. Ask for Roofing Book No. 181 or for Garage Book.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
1341-1391 Butler St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR ORDERS Now BIG MONEY SAVING PLAN

WRITE US REGARDING THIS BIG REDUCTION FOR EARLY ORDERS

BUY NOW—PAY LATER

These products are made of rust resisting copper-content ROSS-METAL galvanized; Silos—Corn Cribs—Grain Bins—Brooder Houses and Garages

—also make Ensilage Cutters and Feed Grinders.

Check items below you are interested in and write for catalog—Agents wanted.

Ross Cutter & Silo Company
240 Warder St., Springfield Ohio

Silo—Cutter—Brooder H.—Crib—Garage

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using Aborno, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

HIDES TANNED

All kinds of hides tanned and manufactured into coats, robes, scarfs, chokers, rugs, etc. In any style and exactly as ordered. Best linings and furnishings. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Write for Free Catalog and Price List

READING ROBE & TANNING CO.
READING, MICHIGAN
CUSTOM TANNERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Carbon Association Leads

THE Carbon County Cow Testing Association is the first association in Pennsylvania to reach the goal of 10,000 pounds of milk production. The report for the fiscal year just ended is:

Av. no. cows in association	209.6
Av. lbs. milk per cow....	10,378
Av. lbs. butterfat per cow	358.6
Av. per cent butterfat ...	3.5
Value of product	$406.79
Cost of feed	162.58
Value of product above feed cost	244.21
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.50
Feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk	1.57
Feed cost per pound of butterfat	.45

Sixty cows in the association produced over 400 pounds of butterfat. One cow produced over 800 pounds, two produced between 700 and 800 pounds, four produced between 600 and 700 pounds, and 16 cows produced between 500 and 600 pounds.

An individual milk production record for a cow in a Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association was also made by a cow in this association owned by Adam Begel. This cow produced a total of 27,094 pounds of milk, containing 815.2 pounds of butterfat.

The average production of cows in testing associations of the state is 3000 pounds less than that of the Carbon association producers, while the average Pennsylvania cow gives only 4400 pounds a year.

Have You Sent Yours?

HAVE you written us about your milking machine? There is still time to enter your letter in our milking machine contest. The subject is: "HOW THE MILKING MACHINE HAS HELPED US SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM." The following prizes will be awarded for the best letters on this subject:

First prize	$10.00
Second prize	7.00
Third prize	4.00

Other letters which are published will be paid for at regular space rates. All contributions should reach this office on or before Monday, January 10th. Address them to the Contest Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

Their Daughters Score

ACCORDING to actual records taken from cow testing associations, the daughters of bulls in the Montgomery County Holstein Bull Association produce 16 per cent more milk and 21.3 per cent more butterfat than their dams. The average production of all cow testing association yearly records of the dams was 10,825 pounds of milk and 338 pounds of fat for the last year. The daughters from six dams, sired by association bulls, produced 12,512 pounds of milk and 470.7 pounds of fat. The bulls have doubled the production of some of the daughters of the poorer cows and even increased the production of the daughters over the best cows in the herd.

These facts were given by Professor S. J. Brownell, dairy extension specialist, State College, and County Agent R. G. Waltz at the recent annual meeting of the association.

There are now 166 purebred heifers of the association bulls in the herds of the members, which is approximately 50 per cent of all the cattle in the herds. These daughters will all be in production within two years and their increased production due to the association bulls should be worth $16,000 per year to the members of the association.

Forty-three sons of the association bulls have been sold in the county as breeders and are carrying the inheritance of more efficient production to other herds.

Big Change in Seven Years

When the association was organized in 1919 the active members had 173 purebred animals and 284 grades. At the present time the same men have 260 purebred and 126 grades, which is an increase of 256 per cent in the number of purebreds in the herds of the members, while the purebreds of Montgomery County as a whole have increased only five per cent. This increase in purebreds raised the inventory value of the herds of the association over $5500. The association bulls have sired 336 heifer calves and 395 bull calves.

Plans were made at the annual meeting to expand the activities of the association by purchasing younger sires and to encourage the members to obtain records by joining a cow testing association. C. E. Wismer, president of the organization, stated that the only definite method to determine the relative merits of the bulls is to keep actual production records.—R. G. W.

For Milking Only

CONSTRUCTION of a large barn to be used exclusively for the milking of cows will shortly be started on the famous Walker-Gordon Farm at Plainsboro, N. J. It is contended that by using one barn for the milking that the process will not only be more sanitary but a great deal of time will be saved.

At present 1033 cows are being milked at the Walker-Gordon Farm and about 14,000 quarts of milk are obtained daily. Some of the cows are being milked three times a day as an experiment. With the completion of the milking barn, one barn of cattle will be driven there and milked and another barn of cows will be waiting. At present there are 27 barns of 50 cows capacity on the farm—J. G. P.

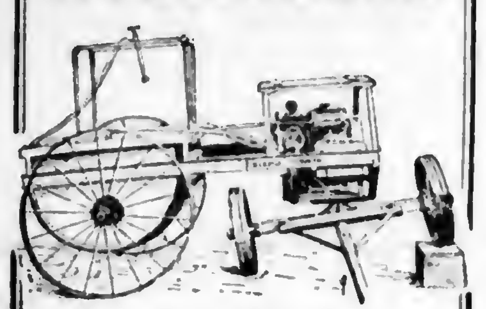
New Basis Fixed

AFTER carefully considering the market conditions, a modification of the Philadelphia Selling Plan was agreed upon by the officials of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Until further notice all cooperating buyers of milk will, under this agreement, compare the average basic quantity made by each producer in October, November and December, 1925, with the average basic quantity of the same producer for October, November and December, 1923. The higher of these two quantities shall be considered the established basic quantity of each producer beginning January 1, 1927, and until further notice.

New producers taken on after January 1, 1927, are to establish their basic quantities as heretofore arranged.

New Year Resolutions



Resolve Now To:

Grow better fruit.
Have less fungus.
Fat fewer worms.
Smite the red bug and aphis.
Grade fruit on the trees.
Spray on time and thorough.
Have less spraying delays.
Cut spraying costs.
Increase profits.
AND get the Big New "Friend" sprayer catalog before spending precious dollars on *cheap equipment.*

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.,
133 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.

Let's kill the
THIEVING RATS

CYANOGAS A-Dust kills rats quickly, cheaply and surely, without any fuss or bother. A small quantity applied to the rat-holes with a Cyanogas Duster gives off a poison gas that reaches them where they live. They cannot dodge it.

Kill them with

CYANOGAS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF
CALCIUM CYANIDE

"It's the gas that kills them."

Just as effective against groundhogs, woodchucks, prairie dogs, ground squirrels and moles.

Ask your dealer for Cyanogas A-Dust, or send us $2.00 for trial outfit of 1-lb. can and special duster with hose for killing rats. Sent express collect.

Write for Leaflet 112.

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Travels Among the Danish Country Folk

(Continued from page 2)

nowhere did I see farm improvements run down, which is so noticeable in America, especially in recent years. And it is a mistake to suppose that the Danish farmer does not have as high a standard of living as the American farmer at the best. In fact, as other travelers have noted, it is impossible in Denmark, from dress or manner, or in any other way, to distinguish between the farmer and the business man of the towns and cities.

In one instance we were told that the farmer was away at the seaside enjoying the sea bathing. His wife and daughter, however, very cordially explained to us the operation of the farm.

Sons Want to Stay on the Farm

Upon the middle sized farm some labor is employed in addition to that of the family. Usually it is a young man or young men from the neighborhood who are preparing themselves for farming on their own account later on.

Wherever there was a son or sons in the family, I asked if they were satisfied to remain upon the farm and succeed their fathers. This question caused some amusement for they could not understand what better in life the young man could look forward to than to carry on the work of the farm.

Nor did we see or hear of a middle sized farmer who was planning to buy additional land to add to his farm. He seemed satisfied with what he held. He employed his surplus funds, if any, in improving his farm, making his home more comfortable, or investing his surplus funds in bonds of the credit associations, which are also cooperative.

In this I thought I saw a great lesson to the American farmer. He has been too ambitious to increase his acres rather than to improve and make more productive the acres he already owns. This, perhaps, is natural in a new country where farm land values until recently have pretty steadily risen. The figures now disclose the fact that even in the most prosperous days of American agriculture the farmer's profits came not so much from the operation of his farm as from the increase in its value per acre. It therefore seemed to him an easier way to get ahead to take every dollar he could spare from his farm, make a partial payment upon other lands even tho he did not need them, confidently expecting a rise in their value.

If It Were Only True in America

That time, however, has passed in American agriculture. From now on the American farmer must depend upon the profits of operation of his farm if he is to have any profits at all. It is to be hoped that the spirit which has moved the Danish farmers to make their lands more productive, their homes more comfortable, their manners of living more satisfying, will become the spirit of the American farmer.

I left Denmark with the profound conviction that just as the middle sized farmer had become the backbone of Danish agriculture, so the family size farm in America is the ideal towards which we should strive. I could not but think of what an agricultural paradise America would be if these family size farms with improvements equal to the improvements in Denmark were to cover the agricultural area of the United States.

"Liliums," said the newly married man, "show me your cook book. This pudding tastes like a typographical error."

The Whole Family Likes it!

FATHER likes the De Laval Milker because it saves so much time, produces more and cleaner milk, and makes milking cows so much more profitable.

Mother likes it because there isn't so much help to care for, and because milking doesn't require the help of the whole family.

Brother likes it because it is so much fun to milk with it, and because it enables him to take the place of a man in milking.

The hired man likes it, too, because milking is so much easier, and he and the boss "trade off" milking every other Sunday, so that one has a full day off.

And best of all, the cows like it because of its regular, stimulating and soothing action—and prove it by giving more milk.

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The advent of Leadclad fence makes it expensive and even extravagant now to buy just ordinary wire fence.

Leadclad with its extra thick coating of pure lead, provides a fence that will remain rustless many years longer than the ordinary fence.

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Giant Grips GIVE THEM Sure Footing.

On slippery roads, icy hills—all wintry conditions—Giant Grip shoes and calks furnish sure and safe footing. Horses can play or work without fear—without strain

Your horses can have the same sure footing—always be shod sharp. Giant Grip calks *stay in—wear sharp and wear longest.* Easily changed without removing the shoes.

Your blacksmith has Giant Grip shoes and calks. Have him put on a set *now,* when your horses need sure and safe footing.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Thank you for your membership pin. We have the Palmer method penmanship in school and I have my Palmer method pin, my merit award, my progress pin, and I am getting my improvement certificate.

We are having a Christmas program in school on Friday and then we will have off the last two weeks of this month. I am very glad for Christmas. I might go to Lancaster next week.

I went sledding the other Friday and got my left hand under the runner of the sled. I wish the snow would not have melted so quickly.—Mary Hunchberger, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We are having good sleighing now. I go out to sleigh ride every night. Mary Rusin and I have lots of fun together. We go down the big hill, and sometimes we go into the ditch.

We also go skating on the pond. There, too, we have loads of fun falling down.

I wish some of the Forum friends would tell about the fun they're having now.—Jennie Serwanski, (X), Sullivan County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a cat named Rusty. He is yellow with kind of rusty rings around him. That is the reason we called him Rusty. I used to have a pet calf but it died.

In the summer we had baby chicks. I fed and watered them twice a day, morning and evening. They would get up on top of my head and on my arms and shoulders. I often wish I would have had their pictures taken like that.

We have a cross rooster. Almost every time I see him I tease him. That makes him cross. He will stand you a battle every time he gets a chance. When the battle is over he will get up some place high where every one can see him and crow. He spurred me on the ankle the other day till it bled.—Eleanor L. Miller, twelve (X). Perry County, Pa.

MY BROTHERS AND PET CALF
Emma Elwell, Salem County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We live on a farm of 100 acres near Paradise. My father raises Holstein cattle. We have 32 head all T. B. tested. I like to help father with the cows.

My teacher, Mr. Hemphill, was kind enough to take the girls of my class to the Sesqui this summer. Coming home from the Sesqui we stopped at the Zoo. We enjoyed the trip very much.—Elsie Metzler, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm about ten miles from the Allegheny River. Yes, Ada, there is plenty of elbow room on the farm. In summertime I help to harvest the grains and haul in hay. I milk two cows in the evening and one in the morning. I like to milk and like to drink it, too.

We have about 100 chickens and I feed them. When we sell them I get part of the money.

I baked a "Snow Cake" and, Elsie, it just tasted fine.—Gertrude Hawkins, (X), Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I entered high school this year and I like it very much. I go to the Frankford High which is about a mile and a half from where I live.

I live on a 200-acre farm and there is always lots of work to do.

Yesterday the U. S. Navy dirigible, "Los Angeles," went over. The balloon seemed very low and you could see real well. Nearly every week a dirigible or an airplane goes over so that I can see it. Just before the Shenandoah was destroyed by that storm in Ohio it went over our farm. You could look right straight up in the air and see and hear it very plainly.

Why don't some more of the boys from Sussex County write?—Francis M. Gum, fourteen (X), Sussex County, Del.

MY BROTHERS AND SISTER. I'M HOLDING BABY BROTHER
Francis M. Gum (X), Sussex County, Del.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My goat, Billy, is my favorite pet. He butts at trees and at me but he doesn't mean to hurt.

My dog, Prince, is jealous, if you pet Billy and not him. He barks and growls at you.

If I take time to write about each of my pets it would fill pages and pages.—Anna May Craven, (X), Cameron County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet dog named Wallise. He is brown and white. He is a good dog. He will get the chickens together in the evening. I live on a farm and I like the farm much better than the city. We have some good apples on our farm.—William Seeley, Cambria County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am a new reader of Pennsylvania Farmer. We have been living on a farm only a little over a year. We moved from a large city and it is quite different in the country.

I sure do enjoy reading about the Forum friends. Well, we are having the first snow this year. My brother and I go coasting in our orchard. We are very busy bringing in wood. I enjoy feeding the chickens and hunting the eggs. We have about 300 chickens.—Thelma Bender, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a little boy and can't write so my sister is writing for me. On May 2 we went with our neighbor and some of their relations to Pittsburgh to see their little girl who is deaf. We only rested once on the way. It was about dinner time when we got there. It was lots of fun to see the children at the school make signs with their fingers.

After we ate our dinner we took the little girl along and went to the Highland Park. There we saw all kinds of animals. It was lots of fun to watch them. We were watching the elephants when one of them got mad. Then the keeper ordered all of the people out of the building. It was about time to feed them anyway.

Papa, mamma, my three sisters and myself were together then. So papa went and got the people that went with us. Then we started home. Our neighbor took the little girl back to the school. Coming back we stopped at some garage and ate our supper. We arrived home about nine o'clock.—William Smith, Jr., five, Venango County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a pet cat, he is striped like a tiger. He likes to go after my feet and will bite them. He can take somersaults and roll around a spoke on a chair. I am in the eighth grade. I like grammar best of all my studies. I have different teachers for grammar and history. We sleighride every day up at school. I do not have far to walk. I just cross over a little field and I'm at the schoolhouse.—Florence Johnson, twelve, Elk County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a skating pond out in our field. I am just learning to skate. I had a pet lamb whose name was Susie. I went on a trip this summer. We went around lots of mountains and I had lots of fun.—Hazel Tulloch, ten, Crawford County, Pa.

Thanks and Explanation

MANY thanks to the Forum folk who sent me holiday greetings in letters and on Christmas cards. I appreciated them very much.

I hope you have all had a fine time this vacation Did you find yourselves in a beautiful fairy world when you woke up the day after Christmas? Every tiny grass and tall weed, every fence and telephone wire, every branch on all the trees around my home was wrapped in a thick coat of ice. It was a dazzling sight when the sun shone between cracks in the clouds and made everything shine brightly against a black sky. I took several pictures. If any of them turn out well perhaps I'll show you one sometime.

Each week someone asks how to become a member of the Forum. To those who don't know our few rules I write the following explanation.

It costs nothing to join the Forum. Boys and girls who send in contributions, not of money but of letters, pictures, drawings, original poems, recipes, etc., become friends of the page. Those sending in contributions which I think particularly good are made members and receive the pin.

Many Forum friends write several times before they become members. Don't grow discouraged if you send in one, two, or even three contributions and aren't made a member. If your next contribution is very interesting and I think you have done the best you possibly can I'll make you a member.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Margaret R. Hushey (X). **Allegheny County**, Minnie Mihlfried. **Armstrong County**, Ethel Wagner, Ivy Wagner (X). **Bucks County**, Newton Monte. **Clinton County**, Gladys Knarr (X). **Crawford County**, Hazel Tulloch, no address given. **Cumberland County**, Ruth Sites. **Elk County**, Florence Johnson. **Erie County**, Florence Ingram (X). **Jefferson County**, Everett Cramer. **Lancaster County**, Esther Mohler, Mary D. Leaman, Martha Stoffy. **Lawrence County**, Joe Caynar. **Lebanon County**, Martha Kreider. **Mercer County**, Eleanor Smith. **Venango County**, William Smith, Jr., Wilma Smith, Dorothy Smith, Ida Smith (X), Lyle Heasley. **Washington County**, Helen Mernan (X). **Wayne County**, Mable Daniels (X). **Wyoming County**, Howard William Sands.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Jennie Gerace. **Cumberland County**, Margaret Di Cuircia. **Gloucester County**, Naomi Robinson. **Salem County**, Paul Klements. **Warren County**, John Kuczynski.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Dorothy Ellen Butler (X).

Helen Blake, (X), no address given.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS.—All this arithmetic puzzle needs is just one minus sign—no pluses to add—nothing to do but place the minus sign where it belongs to make the four figures before the "equals" sign really equal to eleven plus eleven. Maybe you'll need to take some of the figures together as you did when you called the two "ones" eleven. Just try it out a few ways and I think you will get it. I'm glad I could have an arithmetic puzzle so soon after some of you asked for one.

When you have solved this puzzle, send me the answer on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by January 14th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and where you live, including the county, and don't forget to tell when your birthday comes.

The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards (or letters) are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle published in the December 18 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer (the one about the little boy puzzler) is DICK BROWN:

The prize winners are: Douglas Cooper, age 6, Denton, Md.; Alda L. Haney, age 7, Leechburg, Pa.; Miriam Hoover, age 8, Leola, Pa.; John Kuczynski, age 10, Hackettstown, N. J.; Pauline Shellenhamer, age 10, Hershey, Pa.; Adelaide Soden, age 11, Englishtown, N. J.; Ruth Stahl, age 10, Wrightstown, N. J.; Mary Esther Stoner, age 9, Ephrata, Pa.; Harry Walling, age 12, Keyport, N. J.; John Henry Yackey, age 11, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

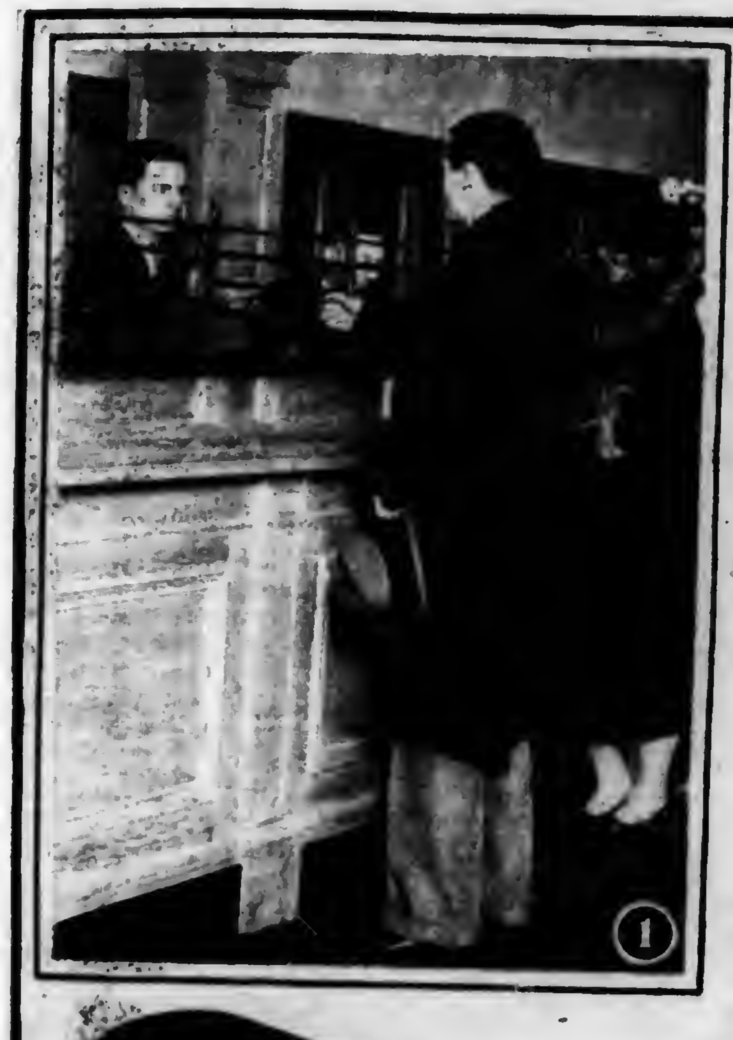
A number of you Little Folks that I have known for some time sent me nice holiday greetings. As there are so many new names each week, and I cannot write to every one of you, I want to say this:

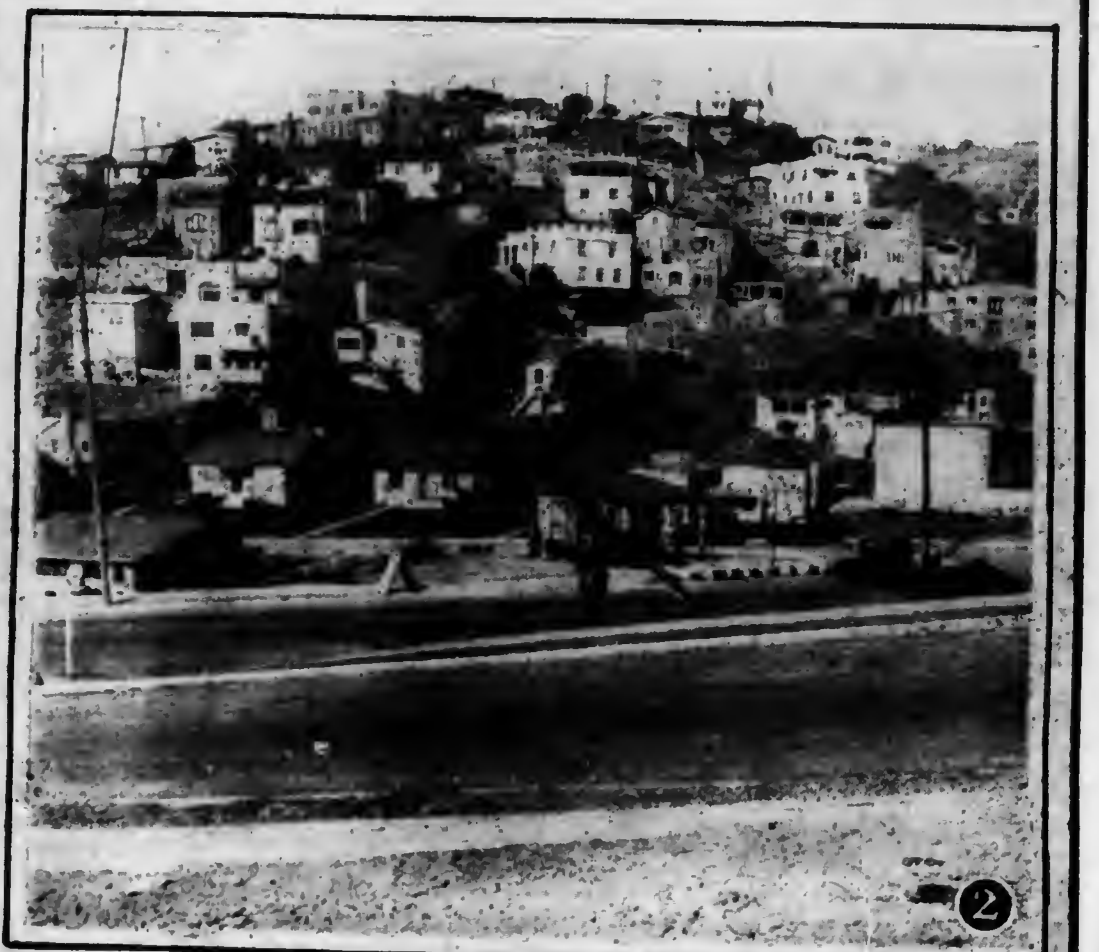
Thank You! You're Welcome!

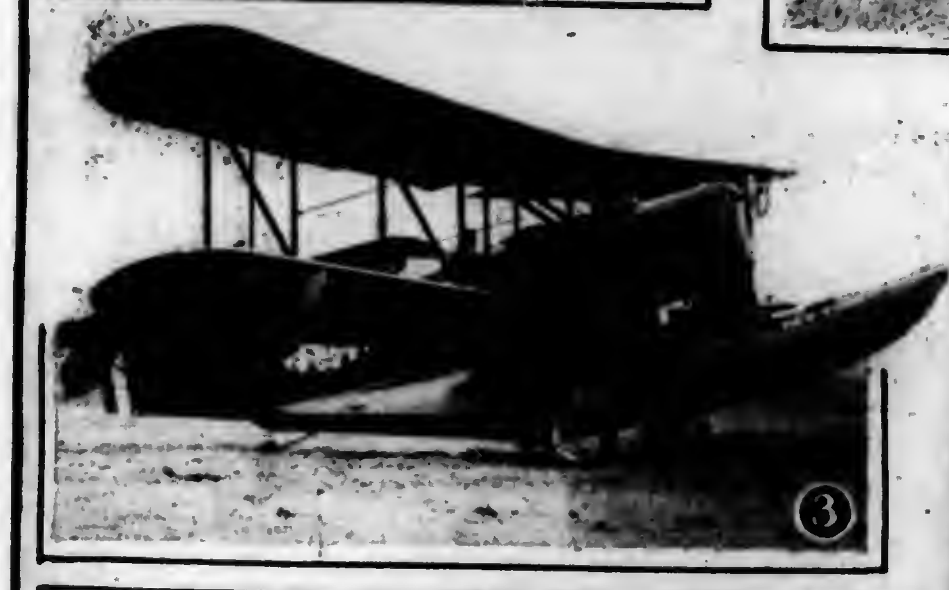
That does for old friends and new ones and I'm glad to have so many of both kinds.

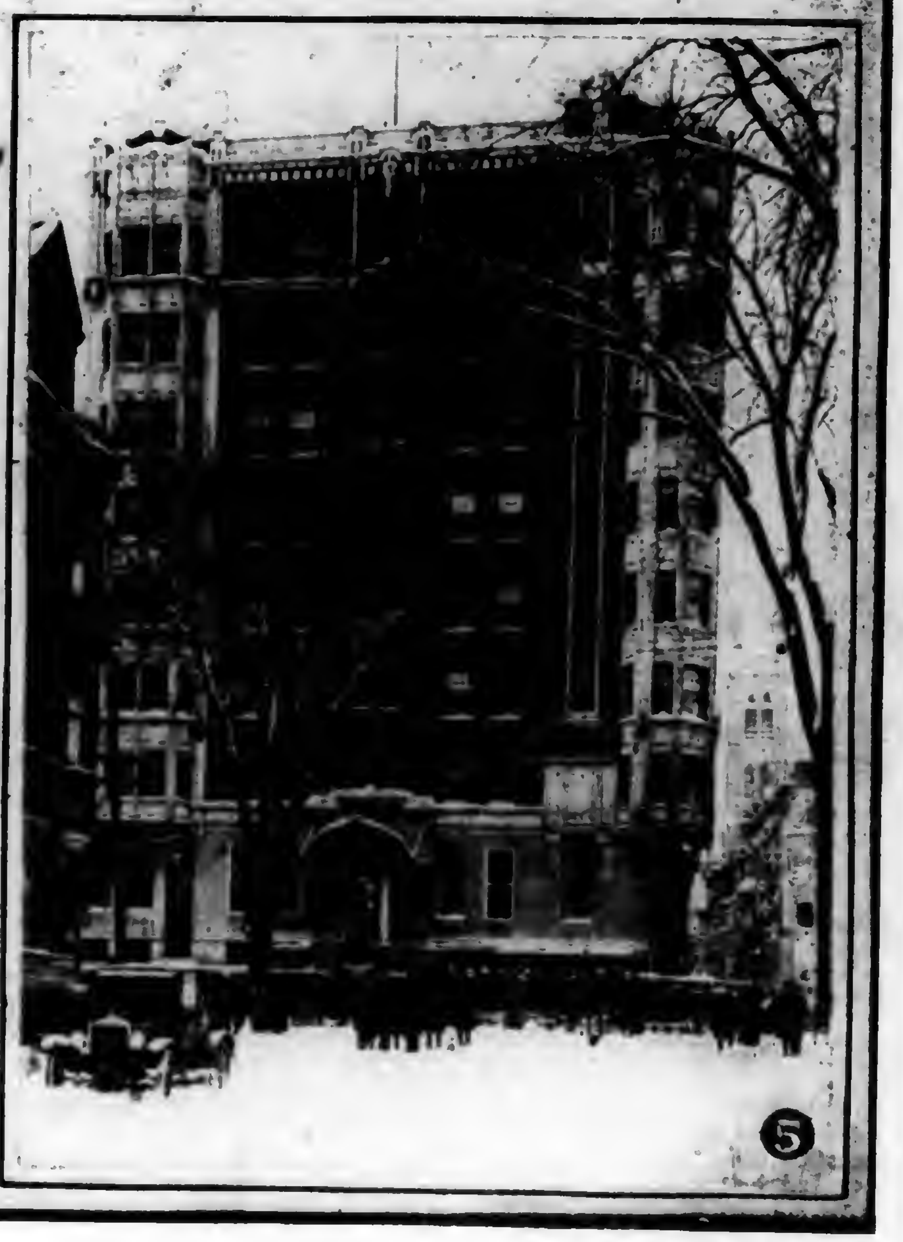
9 8 7 6 = 11 + 11

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









1.—As cages seemed to be no protection against hold-ups in banks, a New York banking house equipped its newest branch with the tellers' counter shown above. Nothing but an ornamental grille separates the teller from the depositor. This is the first bank in the United States to remove cages. We wonder how it affects the insurance risk

2.—Real estate men of Hollywood, California, have followed the practices of the cliff dwellers by building homes on steep hillsides surrounding the city.

3.—The "New York," one of the five planes making the Pan-American flight, just before hopping off from San Antonio, Texas, on December 20th.

4.—At the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., the children study and play much as normal children do, and enjoy making snow houses.

5.—In Albany, New York, an eight-story apartment house was removed from its foundation, "jacked" onto a transfer table of rollers and moved an entire block thru two feet of snow. Here it is on its way to its new site.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Light and Outdoor Pictures for the Workroom of the House

NOT long ago I enjoyed seeing inside a new house. The big living room was carefully planned for light and air but the kitchen had somehow missed out in the arrangement. It had but two small high windows over the sink which was in one corner of the fair sized room. The range was to be placed in a dark alcove at the other end of the room. Even if they finish the walls and woodwork in white enamel, it will not be a place where I should like to cook and bake.

Many older kitchens, also, appear to have been arranged to escape a window tax, but a little thought, planning and some money work wonders. In one such place the unsatisfactory cupboards were removed to add a window and then more compact cupboards were built against a partition. In another kitchen where countless dishes had been washed in a dark corner sink, a small casement window has quite transformed the place.

And then after we get enough windows to see what we are doing, we begin to notice the view outside. Fortunately for us country folks we can control, to a greater extent than city people, the scenery around our homes. Whatever the natural advantages of our location, any of us can have flower beds to provide a succession of blooms thru spring, summer and fall. Shrubs, as well as vines, make good screens to hide anything unsightly, and they are beautiful in winter when loaded with snow.

Particularly if one is limited as to available space or time, it is well to "paint the picture" for the kitchen view with a small variety of plants and shrubs, choosing those best adapted to local conditions. For instance, if I had the sunny brook that slips across my friend's backyard, I should border it with Jap iris, forget-me-nots, and ribbon grass, with possibly a willow or two as background.

If the ground sloped steeply up or down from my windows, I would try clumps of hydrangeas, both early and late, and sweet rockets and lilacs and bridal wreath for May blooming. I think Scotch marigolds and golden glow would thrive there, too.

There are so many hardy flowers from which to choose those best adapted to our own place and pocketbook — let's have our prettiest vistas opening from the windows where we work.—Vida M. Bates, N. Y.

Some kitchen windows look out upon fruit trees, others upon hills and valleys. Whatever the view from your window make it as attractive as you possibly can.

Southern Windows and a Rocker

I WAS in a kitchen the other day that appealed to me. There were two southern windows—I should always want southern windows in a kitchen—both with deep sills, deep enough for plants. A work table was in front of one window and a small rocker close to the other. The housewife assured me that she used that rocker more than any other chair they have. In it she has more visits with the family than in any other.

Father drops into that chair every time he comes thru the house and visits a few moments. Son sits there while he recounts the day's doings in school.

Our kitchens must be large enough to work in comfortably, and we must not shut our families out.—May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

Editor's Note.—If you are building a new kitchen or rearranging your present one, you will want to study a brand new bulletin on the subject of modern labor-saving kitchens. Farmers' Bulletin 1513-F tells just how to plan both new and old kitchens to make them practical. The bulletin is full of suggestions of all kinds which add to the convenience of the country woman. You may obtain this book free by mailing your requests to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

These New Kitchens

THE kitchens they have now-a-days
Are very grand indeed,
They shine with paint
But still they ain't
Just what I seem to need.

The winders have chintz curtains
And the porcelain table's fine,
The sink's so nice
Must cost a price
The very faucets shine.

With all the fancy fixin's tho
I think they're kinda bare,
It seems to me
There ought to be
Some place—a rockin' chair.

Electric ice-box—'lectric stove—
Linoleum made to wear—
Can't fill the lack
Or rest the back
Like my old rockin' chair.

There ain't a single spot to wait
While somethin' finishes boilin',
A place to sit
And rest a bit
And stop a spell from toilin'.

I know you can't keep up a house
'Less into work you're pitchin'—
But I don't care
Old Rockin' Chair
I want you in my kitchen.
—Elsa Clark.

Timely Tips

HERE is a substitute for cream. Thoroly beat two large or three small eggs, then pour very slowly over them one cup of boiling hot tea, and keep stirring. Only an expert can distinguish this combination from excellent rich cream.

* * *

By mixing together one ounce of sulphate of copper, one ounce of sweet spirit of nitre and one pint of water, and then waiting a few days you will have a fine home made bronzing liquid.—M. G. Taylor, Pa.

* * *

Thermometers cost but a trifle when compared with the time, labor and needless expense they often save. All winter long we keep one in the bathroom, one in the cellar, and another one is moved from the fruit closet to any room or place we think requires it.

By knowing just what the temperature is you can fortify yourself against frozen water pipes and possibly a large plumbing bill.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

* * *

The days are past when an evening dress needs an entire trunk tray to hold it, lest it crush and crease. An overnight case unpacked, the other day, disclosed the owner's party gown rolled, for safe transportation, on a mailing tube the length of the little suitcase. It was then covered with tissue paper and wedged in place. The dress came thru with hardly a wrinkle, and took the minimum of space for the inside of the tube could also be utilized for small soft bits of lingerie, folded silk stockings, or toilet articles.—Aldis Dunbar, Mass.

* * *

A friend with whom I was having a telephone conversation about the chances of the power company's giving us electricity (which are slight) told me how she had just cleaned her lamps. She boiled the burners with water to which she added caustic soda and even boiled the wick and hung it out in the sun to dry. Now she has a fine light.—Mrs. W. E. Hebel, Pa.

For the Sick Room

INSTEAD of discarding the old arm chair, fit it up for use in the sick room. Cut off the back and arms just where they join the seat, and this section makes a very handy arrangement for the patient to use during the stage of "sitting up in bed."

If you cut a nice board of the right length to place across the arms, you will have a good place on which to set the food tray. The same board provides a writing or working table for all sorts of bedside activities. The frame can be strengthened by nailing thin strips of wood from the bottom of the back across to the bottom of the piece which supports the arms on each side.—Helen Manning.

Soups That Stick to the Ribs

A SOUP need not be just an appetizer, made thin and unattractive, but so nourishing and palatable as to become the main dish. Especially during the cool months, these soups ought to be served.

CREAM OF CAULIFLOWER

Break a large cauliflower into sections and boil in salted water until tender, covered. Season and rub thru a sieve, saving the water in which it was cooked. Heat a quart of milk very hot with a little butter. Rub two tablespoons of flour smooth in a little cold milk, add to the hot milk, stir until thickened. Add the cauliflower and water and serve.

A little onion, grated, boiled with the cauliflower and rubbed thru the sieve with it adds flavor for those who like it.

RED BEAN SOUP

Wash two cups of dried red beans and soak an hour. Cook slowly until soft. Chop four full slices of bacon very fine and brown in a hot pan with one diced onion. Cover with three cups of milk, heat well, adding the beans which have been allowed to cook down, but not burn. Season and serve.

LAMB BROTH AND DUMPLINGS

A pound and a quarter of rack of lamb will serve six. A pound of the neck makes excellent broth if you do not wish to eat the meat.

Wash the meat and put on to cook in cold water. Season when hot and cook until tender, seeing that there is plenty of water on it to make broth. Make dumplings of flour, salt, milk and baking powder, mixing quickly and dropping them into the hot broth from a spoon. Cover and steam for twenty minutes. Serve the dumplings in the broth.

BEEF AND TOMATO SOUP

Chop a pound of top of the round beef into inch cubes. Season and cover with water. Cook until tender. Add two cups of tomatoes and serve with buttered toast or hot biscuit.

GREEN SOUP

Cook together in water, a quart of fresh spinach, half a small cabbage, shredded, and enough chopped celery to make two cups. Season and rub thru a sieve when soft. Heat a quart of milk very hot, season with butter and pepper, add the greens and the water in which they were cooked, thicken a little with flour and serve with salt crackers.

POTATO AND TRIPE SOUP

Cut a pound of fresh tripe into squares an inch and a half each way. Boil ten minutes in salted water. Meanwhile boil three large potatoes cut into slices until tender. Cover the potatoes with milk, season with butter, add the tripe and serve.—[illegible]fie Maurine Paige.

KEEPING HUSBANDS HAPPY

Neatness Wards Off Many a Household Tragedy

NINE out of ten housewives think they would make highly successful business women had Fate placed them in an office instead of a kitchen, and eight out of the nine are right in their opinion. The only trouble is that they under-rate the kitchen position and its possibilities.

In the first place if you lose a boss, or rather he decides to lose you, it is only the work of a few days (if you are competent) to get another. If you lose a husband the loss mars your whole future life. If you don't like the way your boss brushes his hair and he doesn't like the way you powder your nose, so long as you know how to handle his business and he signs the Saturday pay checks before he goes out to the golf links, life runs along fairly well. When you begin to notice that husband's hands are awkward and he wonders why your hair is always wispy and untidy, tragedy enters.

In planning a season's clothes it is better to wear a cheaper coat, to buy less ribbon for the fancy undergarments and less expensive things for the house, and invest a reasonable amount of money in house dresses, house shoes and becoming caps.

Appropriate Clothes Are Best

Pretty one-piece house-dresses cost no more than the calico wrapper of a former generation, boudoir and sweeping caps not only keep the hair in good condition and save frequent washing, but are becoming. The wearing of a cap also insures cleanliness and domestic science schools require their pupils to wear a washable cap of simple design when cooking.

The slender woman may wear a ark skirt and a middy blouse of ghter material or white. A house-ress of medium blue chambray with hite collar or a large white lawn chu will be becoming and it can be overed with an artist smock of dark- color when washing windows, opping floors, etc. A pair of foot- stockings or underwear sleeves ay be drawn over the dress sleeve hen cooking bacon, or meat the fat which is likely to fly These are ly removed as soon as the frying completed.

Shoe Comfort for All Tasks

A worn-out, down-at-the-heel shoe only one use in the kitchen, it ill serve in the place of a stick of dling, if the fire is low. A neigh- once slipped on a pair of shoes, sole of which had worn thru but uppers were apparently too good throw away. At the top of the irs that broken sole caught and rolled ignominiously down, for- nately escaping with bruises and ained muscles.

A pair of gymnasium shoes for rubbing and mopping, for the trips o the damp garden and for wear hen it is necessary to stand on a f to wash the second-story win- ; and a pair of comfortable light ight shoes with a medium heel for wear at other times, are an nomy,—because they are health d strength savers.

Keeping the Figure Fit

Then there's the question of girdle corset. No woman wants to wear same one for kitchen and church, if an old, out-of-shape, broken- yed corset is to be worn at all, it l be more useful when the wearer "holding herself up" keeping her cles taut, because she is in pub-, than in the kitchen where there a temptation to let one's self go, d where there is need of good ch-correcting stays.

A general would look a sorry fig- at the head of his army attired in a bathing suit. Correct attire is a housewife's uniform for in it she battles for her home and happiness. —Laila M. Thornton, N. Y.

The Kitchen Cabinet

BASLER LEBKUCHEN

1 pound granulated sugar
¾ pound candied citron cut into small pieces
Rind of 1 lemon, grated
4 eggs
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ pound almonds ground medium fine
1 tablespoon cinnamon.
Nearly 1 pound flour

Stir eggs and sugar till extremely light—about twenty minutes. Add the other ingredients in order named. Roll to one-quarter-inch thickness. Cut in diamond shapes and long narrow strips. Bake on well paraffined pans and cool before removing. Ice one shape with powdered sugar and orange juice, the other with powdered sugar and lemon juice. Stir each icing till a smooth nice spreading consistency.

* * *

HAZEL NUT CAKES

5¼ ounces hazel nuts
4½ ounces almonds, unblanched
12 ounces granulated cane sugar
Whites of five eggs

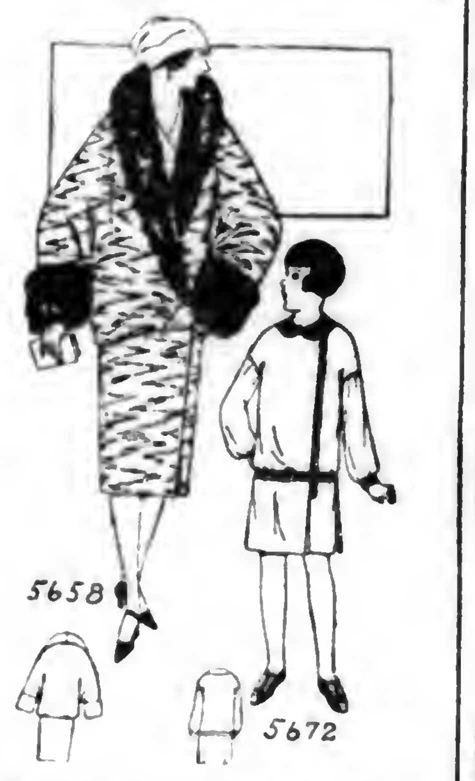
Beat eggs and sugar until very stiff. Reserve 4 tablespoons of this mixture for icing. Add nuts ground medium fine. Roll mixture on board dusted with powdered sugar and flour.

Cut into small cookies one-quarter inch thick. Ice and bake in slow oven ten minutes.—Betsey Ford.

When Wintry Blasts Blow

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5658.—Coat Model.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 54-inch material together with five-eighths yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, cuffs and fronts. Pattern, 10 cents.



5672.—Neat for School.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¼ yards of 40-inch material together with one-quarter yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and belt. Pattern, 10 cents.

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Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, had for sometime had an idea that Bayne Trevors, general manager, wasn't square. She hadn't been in his office more than a minute before she knew he wasn't square and had fired him. It didn't take Trevors long to realize she meant business and the men realized she meant business from the instant she stepped into the bunkhouse with "I am Judith Sanford. This outfit belongs to me. I fired Trevors. You take your orders straight from me from now on."

The men grumbled. Trevors threatened to sell her out to the Western Lumber Company. Fortunately, Bud Lee, horse foreman, said he'd stay and old Carson, who loved nothing better than a fight, promised to help her in the trouble ahead. She couldn't depend upon Pollock Hampton, third owner of the ranch. He didn't care how things went if he got money when he wanted it.

That afternoon when she called the veterinarian at Lower End he wasn't there. Trevors had fired him three days before because they didn't agree on treatment for lung worms. Instantly she put in a long distance for "Doc" Tripp, Rocky Bend. It didn't take him long to say he'd be out at once.

Then Judith began to check up on the men about the place—Ed Masters, electrician; Williams, the carpenter; Johnson, ditch man, and Miller, the storekeeper, one of the old guard who advised her to hurry over to the milking corrals—and went along. There was trouble all along the line. Bill Crowdy in defiance of her orders was still giving sulphur treatment for lung worms and Nelson, sent by Trevors to make trouble, had persuaded the milkers to leave the place for jobs with the lumber company.

Toward evening "Doc" Tripp came.

Continued from last week

"I'LL give you time to draw a second breath," she told him, forcing into her tone a lightness which she did not quite feel, even tho a surge of satisfaction had warmed her at the first thud of his horse's hoofs. "Then we'll talk."

She switched on the lights and turned to look at Tripp. He was the same little old Doc Tripp, she noted. His wiry body scarcely bigger than a boy's of fourteen, he was a man of fifty whose face, like his body, suggested the boy with bright, eager eyes and a frank, friendly smile.

"Prettier than ever, eh, Judy?" Tripp cocked his head to one side and gave his unqualified approval of the slim, supple body, and superb carriage of this girl of the mountains, warming to the vivid, vital beauty of the rosy face. "Been driving those cow-college boys down at Berkeley plumb crazy, I'll bet a prize colt!"

Judith laughed at him, watched his slight form disappear in the wide arms of a chair which seemed fairly to smother him in its embrace. Then from her own nook by the fireplace she opened her heart to him:

"It's not just that Trevors has crippled me by taking all of my milkers away; not just that he has come near doing I don't know how much harm in having Crowdy turn those calves with the lung-worm out into the fields with the others; not just that during the last few months, he has lost money for us right and left; not just that Benny, the cook, has tried to fire the range."

"What's that last?" said Tripp quickly. "Tried to smoke you out, huh?"

She told him briefly. How she had first seen the smoke as she came back to the ranch-house; how she had sent Jose on the run to get some of the other hands to see the fire did not spread; how, a little while ago, Carson, the cattle foreman, had come in and assured her that the damage was negligible.

"It was just a brush fire," said Judith. "Thank Heaven, things are pretty green yet. Carson says it might have been lighted by Benny, who, it seems, is one of Trevors' hirelings and not above this sort of thing; or it might have been accidentally started by some careless hunter. Anyway, and that's enough for me, the fire broke out close to the trail that Benny traveled on his way to the Western Lumber camp. But it isn't just these things which have set me to wondering, Doc. What I want to know is this: in how many other, still undiscovered ways, has Trevors been knifing us? And what else will he have ready to spring on us now?"

"Just what do you mean?" Tripp looked at her keenly.

"This case of lung-worm, to begin with: where did it come from?"

"Imported," said Tripp. "Trevors bought those calves, or at least four of the sick ones, last month. Brought them in from somewhere down the river. Smuggled 'em in, so far as I am concerned. Never gave me a chance to look them over." He paused a second. "Specially imported, I might say."

"I knew it!" cried Judith. "That's the sort of thing I am afraid of. If he has gone to the limit of introducing one disease among our cattle, what other plagues has he brought to the ranch? Has he imported any other outside stock?"

"No. He's been busier selling at a sacrifice than buying, just as I wrote you. Never another head has he bought lately—unless," and Tripp's eyes twinkled at her, "you count pigeons!"

"Pigeons!" repeated Judith.

Tripp nodded.

"Funny, isn't it," he went on lightly—"that a man like Bayne Trevors, hard as nails and as free of sentiment as a mule, should fancy little cooing, innocent-like pigeons? You'll hear them in the morning."

BUT Judith was not to be distracted by Tripp's talk. She smiled at him, however, to show him that she had understood and appreciated the purpose back of his light words.

"We're all going to have our hands full for a spell, Doc," was what she said. "To Trevors, with a free swing here, it must have appeared rather a simple matter to make so complete a failure as to force us, encumbered as we are, into selling out to the highest bidder inside the year. Especially when he counted young Pollock Hampton as a man without business experience and Judith Sanford as a girl without brains! But, Doc, he must have known, too, that at any time there might occur the very thing which has happened—that he'd lose his job. He strikes me as a rather long-headed man, doesn't he you? Now, a man who saw ahead, figuring on this very contingency, would have more than one trick up his sleeve. We've caught him, luckily, at the sick-calf game, before it is too late. I think that the obvious thing for you to do is to make certain that all the rest of the stock are in shape. Will you begin tomorrow making a thoro investigation?"

"Yes," he answered. "You're right there, Judith. There's nothing like making sure."

"HE'S not thru with us," continued the girl; "you could read that in the look of his jaw and eye when he left. Just what he stands to make on his play, I don't know. But I do know that the Western Lumber crowd is offering us only a quarter of what they'd be willing to pay if they had to. That means that they could afford to bribe Bayne Trevors pretty heavily and still save half a milion on the deal if he succeeded in the thing he has begun."

"In his way," admitted Tripp thoughtfully, "Trevors is a big man. Big men cost big money. And, besides, it looks to me as tho he were a heavy stockholder in the Western Lumber. He'd stand to win two ways."

"Another thing I want you to do," Judith went on, "is to try to locate all of dad's old men whom Trevors let go. Johnny Hodge and Kelley and Harper and Tod Bruce. We'll need them. We've got to have men that crooked money can't buy."

"Aren't you magnifying things, Judith?" asked Tripp quietly. "There's such a thing as law in this country, you know."

But she shook her head.

"Maybe I'm seeing the dangers too big. But I don't think so. And it will be a lot better for Blue Lake ranch if I see them that way at the beginning. And as for the law, it costs money. I'm not sure that Trevors or the lumber people would be averse to getting us involved in a lot of legal intricacies. Oh, he has been careful not to leave any definite proof behind him."

"You hit the bell that time!" laughed Tripp, and Judith smiled with him as there came to their ears the faint tinkle of the telephone bell in the office.

Judith excused herself and hastened to answer the summons. Hastened because she wanted to be back with Tripp as soon as might be. So, knowing her way so well about the big house, she went quickly thru the dark hallway without turning aside to switch on the lights and came into the office, dimly lighted by the stars shining in thru the windows.

"Doc!" Her voice rang out suddenly and Tripp sprang to his feet, wondering what had put that note into her exclamation. "Doc! Come here, quick!"

He ran into the hall that was suddenly illuminated as at last Judith's groping hand found the office switch. He saw Judith running ahead of him, out of the door opening on to the veranda and down into the courtyard.

"What is it?" he asked sharply.

"There was some one here," she told him quickly. "He went out that way, I think. Look thru the lilacs."

She ran on one way, Tripp hurrying the other, wondering. They saw the lilacs standing still in the starlight, saw the thick shadows thrown by the columns and grape-covered trellises, heard the murmuring of the fountain.

"Jose, perhaps," suggested Tripp, coming at last to her side.

"No!" cried Judith. "It wasn't. It was somebody in his stocking feet, standing in the hallway, listening to us. I heard him run before me; I saw him for a second, framed against the square of the window as he slipped thru and out on the veranda. Who could it have been, Doc?"

But a close search thru the shrubbery showed them nothing. It was clear that if a man had been listening at the door he could have had ample opportunity to slip away into the darkness. He would not be loitering here now.

The telephone bell was still insistently ringing and they turned back to the office.

"Judy," said Tripp solicitously, "don't you go and get nerves, now."

"You think I imagined the whole thing!" She looked at him with clear, confident eyes. "Don't you fool yourself for one little minute, Doc Tripp. I'm not the imagining kind—yet!"

She snatched up the telephone instrument.

"Hello," said Judith. "Who is it?"

It was the telegraph operator in Rocky Bend. A message for Miss Judith Sanford from Pollock Hampton, San Francisco. And the message ran:

What were you thinking of to chuck Trevors? Thoroly excellent man. You should have consulted me. Don't do anything more until I come. Send conveyance to meet Saturday train. Bringing five guests with me.

Pollock Hampton.

Judith turned frowning to Tripp.

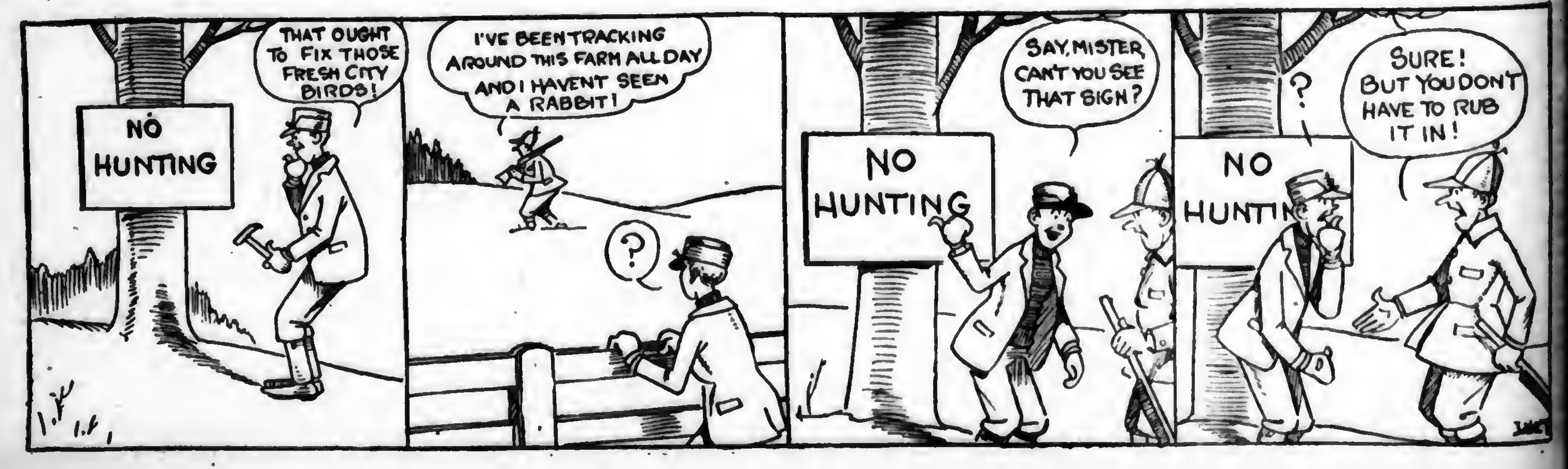
"As if I didn't have enough on my hands already," she exclaimed bitterly, "without Hampton dragging his fool guests into the mix-up! I could slap his face."

"Do it!" chuckled Tripp. "Good idea!"

BUSY days followed for Judith and for every man remaining upon Blue Lake ranch. A score of men, including the milkers, Johnson, the irrigation foreman, and his crew of laborers, had quit work, going over openly to Bayne Trevors at the Western Lumber camp. He had work there for every man of them, and Judith was not the only one upon the ranch who came to wonder how much money Trevors—or the lumber company—was prepared to spend in fighting her. From the first day she found the outfit short-handed.

Almost her first answer to Trevors' coup was to telegraph San Francisco for a Firth milking machine, together with an expert sent out by the Firth Company to install and superintend its working for the first few days. At the same time she hired from one of the Sacramento dairies a man who was to be foreman of her own dairy industry, a capable fellow with an intimate practical knowledge of automatic milkers. He, with a couple of strippers paid overtime wages managed until the dairy crew could be builded up again. Her new foreman from the first took the greater part of this burden off her shoulders.

Activities of Al Acres: *The City Man Says That the Sign Is Superfluous, Al* : By Lee


NO HUNTING
THAT OUGHT TO FIX THOSE FRESH CITY BIRDS!
I'VE BEEN TRACKING AROUND THIS FARM ALL DAY AND I HAVENT SEEN A RABBIT!
?
NO HUNTING
SAY, MISTER CAN'T YOU SEE THAT SIGN?
NO HUNTI
?
SURE! BUT YOU DONT HAVE TO RUB IT IN!
LEE

Mrs. Simpson, the matron from Rocky Bend, arrived, true to her promise and, motherly soul that she was, took a keen interest in Judith's comforts and in caring for the big house, of which she immediately waxed proud with an air of semi-proprietorship. Jose, from the first, bestowed upon the cheerful, bustling woman a black hatred born of his thorogoing Latin jealousy. From this or that corner, appearing unexpectedly, glaring darkly at her in a manner which ruffled her placidity and suggested to her lively imagination terrible visions of knives in one's back, he brought an actual thrill into Mrs. Simpson's long days of routine.

Busy days also for Bud Lee, who had already begun the education of a string of colts. Busy days for Doc Tripp who, unhampered, trusted, aided at every turn by his employer, was from dawn until dark among the ranch livestock, all but feeling pulse and taking temperature of horses, cows, colts, calves, hogs and mules. He stopped the calf sickness; effected cures in every case excepting one. And the rest of the stock he finally gave a clean bill of health.

BUSY days for Carson. Painstakingly he estimated, to the head, the number of cattle the pastures should be carrying, counting from long experience upon the hard months to come from August to December; estimating values; appearing at the week's end to suggest the purchase of calves from the John Peters Dairy Company, to be had now at a very attractive figure. And suggesting, almost insistently, upon buying a certain Shorthorn bull worth twice the twelve hundred dollars asked for him. Busy days for the foremen who had held over from the management of Trevors or who had been taken on since. The first crop of alfalfa, shot thru with foxtails, must be cut without delay and fed into the silos before the beards of the interloping growth could harden. Busy days for the short-handed milking crew; busy days of installing the new milking machines.

Judith and Doc Tripp had sought to find some trace of the man who, Judith insisted, had listened at the door in the hall. They had found nothing. So that episode, as well as Trevors himself, was shoved aside in their minds, in the stress of activity demanding attention everywhere.

With Saturday came Pollock Hampton and his guests. Trevors had misnamed him a fool, sweepingly mistaking youth, business inexperience and a careless way, for lack of brains. Just a breezy young fellow, likable, gay-hearted, keen for the joy of life, scarcely more than a boy after all. One of those rare beings whose attitude toward his fellow mortals was one of generous faith, who sought to see the best in people, who had an outspoken admiration for efficiency in any form. He came to the ranch prepared to like everything and everybody.

"Look here!" he exclaimed to Judith, before she had time for more than a sweeping appraisal of his friends. "Why didn't you tell me you were up to a thing like this? Great Scott, Judith, you don't know what you are tackling, do you? It's ripping of you; you're a sheer wonder to tie into it; you've got no end of nerve. But running a ranch like this—why, it's a big proposition for a thunderingly big man to swing."

"Is it?" smiled Judith.

Beyond that, the only answer he got from this brief conference was the timely suggestion that his chief concern for the immediate present lay in making his guests comfortable.

Accompanying young Hampton were "Major" Langworthy, a little short, fat, bald gentleman, who, so far as the knowledge of his club members went, had never been connected with any part of the army or navy, unless one counted his congenial brigades of cocktail drinkers; Mrs. Langworthy, his supercilious, uninteresting wife; Marcia, his languidly graceful daughter, in whom Hampton gave certain signs of being considerably interested; Marshal Rogers, the Oakland lawyer, and Frank Farris, the artist. Also Marcia's maid and Hampton's Japanese valet, Fujioki. In due course of time this representative of the Flowery Kingdom grew to be great friends with Jose, the two forthwith suspected by Mrs. Simpson of all sorts of dark plots and of a racial sympathy which must be watched lest it produce "something terrible."

Pollock Hampton, holding a third of the shares of the big venture, with his legitimate claim upon a third of the income, was of course a factor which must be taken into account. Judith, knowing little of him, sought to know more, watched him when he was talking, got his views upon many matters that came up haphazard, and found that, while she liked him, she would have been more than glad if he had not come to still further complicate matters for her. For it was open and shut that his interest and enthusiasm would demand a voice. She asked frankly how long he planned to stay?

"I'm here for good," he answered cheerfully. His explanation followed with a grin, quite as tho he were telling her of some rare good news: "Money's all gone, creditors are nuisances, there's no prospect with you here of having you send me anything. What is left for me but to stay?"

Judith suggested a monthly allowance. Hampton laughed good humoredly.

"Pay me to keep out of the way? There's nothing stirring, Judith. Absolutely. I'm here to give a hand."

Judith had hopes, even yet, that a couple of weeks or a month at the most, of life as it runs forty miles from the railroad would dampen and finally extinguish his bright enthusiasm. But swiftly those hopes died. This was his first visit to the mountains, and for a man sick of the city's social round, every inch of the ranch, river and cliffs and rolling hills had its compelling interest. Perhaps the thing which Judith overlooked was the blood of his fathers. For before Pollock Hampton, Sr., had made his money, he and his wife had been, like Luke Sanford, pioneers. Now something in the mountains here called vaguely to the soul of young Hampton and made him restless and stirred his heart. He looked up at the sheer and mighty fall of rock behind the ranch house and his face glowed; he leaned over the rail of a rustic bridge and forgot Marcia, who was with him, as he watched the beauty of the foam-flecked water. As he stood stock-still, looking on while Bud Lee rode a bucking bronco, his eyes were bright and eager.

"Glory to be!" he exclaimed to the major, who had been coaxed away from the buffet for a brief half-hour. "Watch that man ride! While I've been learning to dance and play the piano these men have been doing real things."

"Let's go have something," said the major hurriedly. For it did not fit in with his and Mrs. Langworthy's plans to have Hampton risk his neck at such pastimes—at least not yet.

It soon became obvious that long ago Hampton had given freely of his admiration to Bayne Trevors. For Trevors had taken the time, his own purpose in mind, to look in upon Hampton some months ago in San Francisco. Further, he had created the impression which he sought to make. An impression, by the way, not entirely erroneous.

"A great man!" cried Hampton warmly. "The only man I know big enough to swing a job like this."

To himself he said that the chief good he could do at the outset was to work to get Trevors back. With this in his mind and having had no full account of Judith's manner of ejecting the general manager, he went straight to her.

"Trevors is a friend of mine," he said lightly. "I'm going to ask him over to meet my guests. No objection, is there?"

She looked at him keenly.

"Do as you please," was her cool answer. "I imagine he won't care to come."

(To be continued next week)

The Latest in Potato Diggers

LAST season W. H. Leslie, who lives in the southern New Jersey potato section, used a new style tractor digger to take out his six acres of spuds. It was as far ahead of the horse-drawn digger, he said, as the horse digger is ahead of the old plow and potato hook.

This new way of handling the heaviest job in growing a crop of potatoes was developed last year by a manufacturer who has made a digger which can be fitted into the tractor now found on most potato farms. The change can be made in a very short time by extending the two tractor axles and installing a gear box.

Power to run all the lifting and separating mechanism is taken by a sprocket and chain from the tractor take-off and shaft and all the working parts are under the control of one man in his regular seat. If anything happens to clog the elevator a safety clutch automatically throws it out of gear before any damage can be done.

Mr. Leslie told me that it did the work very much faster than horses and even when set to go deep it had lots of power and made a perfect separation of the trash. Indeed, he said it was one of the most satisfactory tools he had ever used.

The compactness of this digger, the point is right under the front axle and only eleven feet over all, appealed to him as it got all the potatoes in a row. Also, with its abundant power, he could proceed with the work at top speed no matter how hot the day or adverse the conditions.

When the potato market or the thermometer is falling, speed in getting out the crop is essential and many growers remember only too well the dollars they have lost thru inability to work faster.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Digging potatoes in this way speeds up the job when the market or thermometer is falling fast.

Did you ever hear this one?—

There Is a Limit

The man and the girl were saying good-night on the doorstep when a window above them was pushed suddenly open and a weary voice said, "My dear sir, I have no objection to your coming here and sitting up half the night with my daughter, nor even your standing on the doorstep for two hours saying good-night, but out of consideration for the rest of the household who wish to go to sleep, will you kindly take your elbow off the bell-push?"

A Good Shot

A keen-eyed mountaineer led his overgrown son into a country schoolhouse. "This here boy's arter learnin'," he announced. What's yer bill o' fare?"

"We teach arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry—"

"No triggernometry," interrupted the old man, "he's already the best shot in the mountings."

First Aid

An elderly gentleman was observed acting rather nervously in a department store, and the floorwalker approached him.

"Anything I can do for you, sir?"

"I have lost my wife."

"Oh, yes. Mourning goods two flights up," promptly responded the floor-walker.

Helpful Hubby

During the spring cleaning, a man told his wife to go to the movies while he papered the house. When she came back, he showed her the results.

"But," she asked, "what are those big square lumps on the wall?"

"Dash it," said the man, "I've forgotten to take the pictures down!"—Sanford Mills "Velmo Times."

Political Pull

Ruth came home from her first visit to Sunday school carrying a small bag of chocolate.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the chocolate?" asked her mother. Ruth looked up in surprise.

"I bought it with the nickel you gave me," she said. "The minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."

Training Tells

Teacher—If there are any dumbbells in this room, please stand up.

A pause, then finally Johnny stood up.

Teacher—What, do you consider yourself a dumb-bell?

Johnny—Well, not exactly that, teacher, but I hate to see you standing all alone.

No Doubt About It

Minister—I hear, Paddie, they've gone dry in the village where your brother lives.

Paddie—Dry, mon! They're parched. I've just had a letter from Mike, an' the postage stamp was stuck on with a pin.—Chase Bag Co. "Bagology."

First Eskimo—You should pull the curtain down when you kiss your wife. I saw you last night.

Second Eskimo—The joke is on you, I was out last night.

Seasoned Boarder (to newcomer)—I say, old man, I don't think I'd touch the rice pudding if I were you. There was a wedding in this street yesterday.

Markets

Editors' Note.—The suspension of trading on account of the New Year's holiday makes it impossible for us to publish our usual complete market reports. The quotations given on this page, however, reflect the general trend of prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

December 31, 1926.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50@25; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light, clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14.50@15.50; oat straw, $14.50@15.50.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevators, No 2 red winter, $1.48 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.40 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58¾@59¾c; No 3 at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 57@60c; extra, 92 score, 56c; 91 score, 55c; 90 score, 51½c; 89 score, 46c; 88 score, 45c; 87 score, 44c; 86 score, 43c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 25½@26½c; single daisies, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; small jobbing lots, 28@28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

January 3, 1927.

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60c; creamery, 58@68c; fresh eggs, 68@72c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; geese, $2.25@5.75 ea; turkeys, 75@80c lb.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 35c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; eggplant, 10@25c ea; endive, 10@15c a platter; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2 bchs for 5c; peas, 50c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15@18c bch; potatoes, 30c ½ pk; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; sauerkraut, 15@18c qt; scallions, 10c bch; souse, 5@25c mold; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; soup beans, dried, 13c pt; sweet potatoes, 15@25c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@30c ½ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 77c; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $41@42; hominy, $41@42; middlings, $45@46; linseed, $54.50@55.50; gluten, $40@41; ground oats, $43@44; alfalfa, regular, $40@41; alfalfa, reground, $44@45; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39@40; dairy feed, 16 per cent protein, $34@35; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $41@42; 24 per cent, $44@45; 25 per cent, $47@48; horse feed, 85 per cent, $44@45.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

December 31, 1926.

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, Danish seed, bulk bbl, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $2; carlots, ton, $28@30. CELERY, Calif, crate, best, $4.50@5; poorer low as $4. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, $1.25@1.40; Iceberg, crate, Arizona, $2.25@2.50; Fla, ½-bu hmpr, head, $1.25@1.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25. PARSLEY, La, bbl, plain, $4@5; Calif, drums, $3.50@4.

Fruits—CRANBERRIES, box, Mass and N J, best, $3.50@4; poor, $2.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; standard timothy, $20@20.50; No 2, $18.50@19.50; No 3, $16.50@17.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $22@23; No 2, $20@21; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $26@27; No 1 clover, mixed, $26@27; No 2, $23@24; No 1 clover, $26@27; No 2, $22.50@23.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@56c; No 3, 50@53½c; No 4, 43@48c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 72@74c; No 3 and No 2 mixed ear, nominal; No 2 yellow shelled, 83½@84c; No 3 yellow shelled, 79½@81½c; No 4, 72½@75½c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

YORK PRODUCE

January 3, 1927.

Butter and Eggs—Fresh eggs, 50c; storage, 45c; country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $2 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; spinach, 20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ¼ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu; pears, 15c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.32; corn, 82c; rye, 92c; oats, 45c; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $38 ton.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 3, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$ 35.00
Spring bran	34.00@34.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.00
Hard winter wheat bran	34.50@35.00
Standard middlings	35.50@36.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.20@40.00
Flour middlings	39.00@42.50
Red dog flour	44.00
White hominy	36.50
Yellow hominy	35.70@36.50
Gluten feed	41.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal	31.50@32.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	33.50@34.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	34.75@35.50
34 per cent linseed meal	48.70@48.75

Millfeed in light supply with demand quiet.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Prices Less Than Year Ago

FARM prices have not changed much the past month or so. The beginning of the New Year finds the general level about like the average of November and December, but the range is some 10 per cent under that of a year ago owing to the slumps in cotton, grain, fruit and in some lines of livestock.

Those who feed grain are mostly in better position than those who raise it to sell because animal products raised on cheap feed have been selling to better advantage than the crops. Wheat prices did not show any great net change the last two months of the year, altho some lines advanced. The price is still 25c or more under that of a year ago, while corn and feeds sell about the same as in early 1926. Winter wheat acreage is a little more than last season and condition not quite so good, but the outcome depends mainly on the extent of winter injury. The export prospect is considered moderately good because of the comparative shortage of the wheat crop in Europe, but part of the deficiency will be supplied by liberal crops of Argentina and Australia.

Supply curtailment, attributed to holiday influences and to the previous declines, was credited as the principal factor in price upturns on most classes and grades of livestock at Chicago around the end of the year. Heavy steers advanced fully 50c, yearlings and other slaughter classes gaining less, while stockers and feeders held barely steady. Hogs showed a net advance of 15 to 25c for the period, packing sows excepted, and fat lambs, under sharply reduced receipts, recovered 50 to 75c of the preceding week's decline. On the week-end session top hogs scored $11.90 and top lambs, $13.25. Wholesale trade in western dressed fresh meats at Atlantic Seaboard markets has been sluggish and price changes, for the most part, in buyers' favor.

Competition of imported butter became the main cause of unsettlement in dairy markets near the first of the year. Various sharp declines disturbed the minds of buyers and operations became more cautious with a tendency to buy for immediate needs only. Losses of one to 2½ cents occurred, with some recovery later. A more cheerful feature of the situation was the active demand for storage butter, causing much heavier withdrawals than for corresponding time a year ago. It is evident that the active consuming demand is the principal support of the market. Imports may limit any rising tendency but are not likely to become of large volume under present conditions. Cheese markets continued quiet and steady.

After reaching high point of the season in December, eggs declined somewhat in price but have been holding fairly steady since. This is the time of year when the main trend is downward with more or les interruption from weather conditions. Arrivals are fairly heavy fo winter, including liberal shipme from the Pacific Coast, where th poultry industry has been makin great advances. Eggs in cold storage are in lighter volume than year ago and are going into th market at a satisfactory rate.

Poultry markets quieted dow after the activity of the holiday season and prices have held abo steady. Storage holdings, howeve show increases. Trade in turkeys wa active, with advance in prices an the year-end supplies were fairl well cleaned up.

Apple markets show some sligh improvement with advances here an there of 25 cents per barrel for leading varieties and more than that f some kinds in light supply or especially wanted for export. Foreig markets have continued active wi good demand especially for the gr and yellow varieties, and over 12 p cent of the market crop has been e ported already.

The Butter Markets

THE evidence of strength in th butter markets which becam apparent late in the week ending December 24 developed into a decided firm tone at the opening Monday an prices advanced rather sharply o all markets. Confidence in the situ tion appeared more general and bu ers with direct consumptive outle operated more freely.

In addition to this buying, speculative interest developed in so quarters where operators felt th the supply of fresh butter was insu ficient to take care of consumpti requirements, especially on the eas ern markets.

Just why fresh domestic butt should be short at the moment is d ficult to say. Receipts at the fo markets for the first few days of th week under review were consid ably heavier than for those of th previous week and the correspond week a year ago. Some explanati for this condition can probably found, however, in the fact that bu ers for consumptive trade had boug sparingly during the period of decli ing markets early in the previ week and had allowed their stocks reach a low point not anticipat the rather sharp reaction which curred during the current wee Finding themselves short of butt and the markets advancing th came on to the markets and boug heavily.

Supply Centralized Cars Light

Centralized cars have been in ra er light supply during the curr week on all markets but especially at Chicago. Lower grades of wh milks have also been in short sup and in fair demand. Butter has m ed out of the freezers in fairly l eral amounts and the situation a whole appears quite favorable. Th are few, if any, weak points evid that would indicate any sharp brea but neither are the factors of fir ness such that further sharp a vances are anticipated.

According to the informati available at the moment the prod tion of butter is slowly increa from week to week. This is n in the slight increase of size of r ular shipments from the creame during the current week.

During the week under revi 7838 boxes of New Zealand bu arrived at New York and was f ing a ready sale at prices rang from 52@53c. The declines of mestic prices last week curta the purchase of more foreign b ter but with prices advancing dur the current week a certain degre confidence was restored and with wider range between foreign domestic prices some new buyin New Zealand has developed.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	...	.52	.54	.48½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	...	...	.58½	.43½
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia)	4.25	4.05	4.25	7.13½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	...	...	9.50	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.48	1.48¾	1.48½	...
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59½	.60½	.57¾	...

Many Markets Show Advance

Review of the Week Ending January 1

GRAIN—The market held about steady with trading limited on account of the holidays. Wheat prices held about steady after the recent decline. European markets were also quiet. The movement of new corn increased and prices were slightly lower. The best quality oats were in demand and the market firm.

HAY—The market averaged firm despite the rather liberal offerings. The demand in the East and South was good. Alfalfa receipts were liberal.

FEEDS—The holidays retarded the movement of feeds and trading was quiet. Wheat feeds were about steady but linseed meal was weaker. Gluten feed moved readily altho offerings were fairly liberal in the East. Hominy feed was barely steady and cottonseed meal was firm.

LIVESTOCK—The top price of hogs at Chicago was higher than last week but beef steers registered declines of 25@75c. Heifers advanced and cows held about steady. Vealers were $1.00 to $1.25 higher with stockers and feeders unchanged. Fat lambs were steady with yearling wethers advancing. Feeding lambs were steady and fat ewes unchanged.

BUTTER—The markets opened firm and prices advanced sharply on all markets. Supplies of fresh butter were light and buyers were more active. The best 92 score reached 56½c in Philadelphia and 55c in New York. Most operators expect a firm market this week.

EGGS—The New York egg market was firm toward the close of the week, especially on fancy fresh stock. Prices on this stock advanced. Nearby Pennsylvania and New Jersey eggs were more plentiful but the quality was irregular. Extra fancy stock sold readily at a premium.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was firm with prices advancing. Chickens advanced about 2c per pound on Thursday and fowls were higher. Supplies of broilers were not ample for the demand. Receipts of dressed poultry were liberal and the market weak.

POTATOES—The potato market in Philadelphia opened steady and became firmer as the week advanced. The cleaning up of the accumulation of stock was the chief strengthening factor. Prices advanced and fancy well graded stock was in active demand. On January 3 the market was strong and Maine Green Mountains brought $4.65 to $4.85 per 150-pound sack. Pennsylvania stock offered was not of as good quality and sold at $4.25. There was some stock of better quality in two-bushel sacks that brought $3.65 to $3.85.

Berks County, Pa.—Have been having winter weather for some time. We had very little snow. The ground is frozen about four inches. Manure on most farms is nearly all loaded on spreaders and taken directly to fields as long as the snow does not interfere. Butchering is about at its height. Dressed hogs sell at $18 per hundred pounds. Beef sells at $17@18 per quarter. Most farmers finished threshing this week, weather conditions were most favorable. Some hay and straw was baled during the last few weeks and will be ready for spring delivery. Very few farm sales this spring and very few changes in farms will be made in spring. Wheat, $1.30; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; eggs, 75c.—W. N. M., Dec. 27.

Bradford County, Pa.—The thermometer has been below zero several times and we have about six or eight inches of snow which piles up in places to four or five feet. The main thorofares are kept open with scrapers but many of the crossroads are not open for auto traffic. Winter grains not looking as well as usual. Some buckwheat still in the fields and snowed under. Very little fall plowing done. Apples are very plentiful, many being fed to poultry and stock. Poultry flocks in general are not laying up to par this year. Very little roup and colds as yet. Red Cross and Christmas seal drives prove quite popular. Prices on feeds and grains are on the increase.—G. E. E., December 27.

Butler County, Pa.—The holiday season finds the ground almost bare. There has been much hard freezing and the late sown grain has suffered. About 50 per cent of corn still in the field. No plowing done. Fat hogs not very plentiful, selling at 18c dressed, eggs, 60c. Potato growing and purebred cattle increasing in interest among the farmers of this county, the Farm Bureau having placed orders for 17 carloads of disease-free seed potatoes and several head of purebred cattle having recently been purchased.—F. E. , December 27.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Weather wet and cold, very few fair days. Much corn still to be husked and little fodder has been hauled. Much butchering being done. Trapping wild animals has been carried on very extensively. Animals are numerous. Few farmers raise turkeys but many are shipped to the local markets and sell at 60c lb. Farmers having woodlots find ready sale for wood at good prices. Prices for products: eggs, 65c, butter, 58c; potatoes, $1.75; apples, 80c.—I. F. M., December 24.

Fulton County, Pa.—Rain, snow and sleet have come every few days during the month with some very cold weather. Streams had been frozen over but the ice went out with the high waters of the past week. Owing to the wet weather very little fall plowing was done. Most of the corn has been husked; much of it spoiled entirely in the field while the remainder is of inferior quality. Farmers are hauling and sawing wood. A large number of sawmills are preparing to saw as soon as the weather permits. Our timber is fast disappearing and the result is evident in the washed-away lands that were once very productive and now little more than waste land. Eggs, 45c; butter, 33c; chickens, 18c; turkeys sold for 40c; pigs scarce and selling for $6@7 each.—T. H. , December 27.

Lawrence County, Pa.—During the early part of the month side roads were wet and muddy. Since freezing weather came on many rough spots are found and the traffic keeps going. Cattle testing caused a ripple of anxiety during this month. Many dairymen awaited the second call from the veterinarian with fear and trembling. Fortunately but very few were condemned compared to the previous test. We feel that little Lawrence will soon be clean. Plenty of butchering to be done yet. An unusual amount of poultry was marketed for Christmas, live chickens bringing from 22c to 28c. Dressed poultry brought from 50c to 55c; veal, dressed, 20c; good country butter, 60c; strictly fresh eggs, 75@80c.—M. L. V., December 27.

Lebanon County, Pa.—J. C. Kreiner, of [illegible]ettlerville, Pa., judged the poultry at the county's biggest show. Mr. Kreiner judged stock at Richmond, Va., at the Sesqui-Centennial and he will assist at the Madison Square Garden Show. Our show was great. John Light, Grange lecturer last year, was elected treasurer for 1927 at the Lancaster meeting. Henry [illegible], of Mt. Zion, butchered four hogs which gave 17½ stands of lard. John E. [illegible], of Iona, had best potato exhibit at the county show held in Malta Temple, Lebanon. My home town, Richland, held a fine show in the town hall. Many other products shows just held over county. The band of boys and girls belonging to the potato clubs was banqueted by Chamber of Commerce and sponsors. Have had perfect sleighing in December. Are having much damage to trees by rain which is turned to ice. Some corn and fodder still out in snow. Milk, cwt., $2.75; dressed hogs, 16c; beef, live weight, 7@8c. Christmas market prices: live turkeys, 55@60c; do. geese, 30c; dressed chickens, 50c; butter, 60c; potatoes, $1.75; celery hearts, 35c large bunch; artichokes, 15c each; turnips, 20c ¼ pk.; apples, 50@75c large basket, Christmas trees, 50c; holly sprays and wreaths, 15@25c each. We wish all a happier and more prosperous New Year—R. I. W., December 27.

Snyder County, Pa.—Christmas was the warmest in many years; little snow and birds warbling in the trees. Trapping is resulting in many valuable catches with good demand and fair prices. Apples all sold out and farm work, save corn husking, up-to-date. There will be corn to husk in April and farmers are fearing an outbreak of the borer as many sheaves remain in the fields to afford a harbor. Coal plentiful, turkeys, ducks, geese and all manner of poultry being bought up by hucksters for the coal region markets. Prices range high. Wheat generally remains in the granaries awaiting higher prices. Oats advancing. Little ice garnered thus far. The annual Road Supervisors' Convention in the Court House on the twentieth was well attended. Master of State Grange P. H. Dewey was present and gave an illuminating talk. The recent high storms washed out many local bridges, tho roadways are in good repair otherwise.—W., December 27.

Somerset County, Pa.—We are having rainy weather with a lot of ice, not much snow but rain, rain, and more rain. Some potatoes froze before being dug; some in the ground yet. Many sportsmen who went deer hunting were successful. The cold weather came suddenly this year. More plants froze in the house than for years, there was so much cold east wind. Health of community good. Prices of farm produce, hay, $18.50; straw, $12, oats, 55c; wheat, $1.40; buckwheat, $1.65 cwt; eggs, 45c; butter, 50c; creamery, 60c, milk for November, $2.88 for 3.5.—Mrs. H. W. B., December 27.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Thus far we have been having an unusually hard winter. It started early and has shown no signs of letting up. We have about six inches of snow with the thermometer constantly hovering around zero. In many places ice is thick enough to start operation of ice cutting crews. A large number of farmers are cutting their winter's wood while a few are selling wood. Winter wheat is amply protected by the blanket of snow. Wild animals, especially deer, are very numerous this winter. Nearly every farmer has deer wintering in his back pastures. The dirt roads, which were badly washed by the recent flood, are in bad condition. Jobs are scarce and wages low. Oats, 50c; buckwheat, $1; corn, $1; butter, 50c; eggs, 55c.—M. G., December 28.

York County, Pa.—The freakish weather of 1926 still keeps up. Owing to rough and stormy weather a lot of men, who are usually ahead of their work, still have corn to husk and other fall work unfinished. The corn crop this year was not as good as usual and the quality of the grain is very poor. The potato crop was slightly better than was expected but not up to average. Most of crop has been marketed at a good price, many truckers hauling direct from farm to the city market and at one time paying as high as $2.75 per 100 lbs. at the farm. Most of the wheat was sown late and as the weather was unfavorable all fall it has not made a very good growth. The county farm products show was held in the State Armory at York on December 15 and 16 with a good showing of produce and a good attendance. Wheat, $1.32; corn, 85c; oats, 45c; four per cent milk, $2.70 cwt., eggs, 41c; chickens, 23c; hogs, $14 cwt., live weight.—W. K., Dec. 21.

State of Delaware—Weather conditions in Delaware and thruout the entire Peninsula during the past few weeks have been very unfavorable for corn harvesting, consequently many of the farmers have been greatly delayed in getting their crop of corn husked. The shortage of farm hands and the low market price for corn at this particular time of the year has resulted in the Delaware grain growers being in adverse financial circumstances. Corn and wheat are the two chief grain crops produced in this state, so the majority of the farmers depend upon these crops for the cash returns from their farms. The lack of proper storage facilities and the need of operating capital has caused practically all of the 1926 crop of wheat to be sold, but there is a great amount of corn on the farms at the present time being held for more favorable prices.—R. E. W.

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Pasteurized and Raw Milk
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

November 15, 1926.
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I keep an accurate account of the test on all milk going out from my dairy and am getting a larger percentage of butterfat than anyone I know of in this district. This I attribute to the fact that my cows get Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders every day. I also use Dr. LeGear's Remedies whenever disorders appear among my cattle, and they are quickly overcome. I am also proud to say that my pure bred Holsteins took three first prizes at the Kanawha County Fair this year. They were raised on your Stock Powders.
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POLAND CHINAS Sale: January 19 - - - 12.30 P. M. Sec.—C. L. Rumberger, Uniontown, Pa.
CHESTER WHITES Sale: January 19 - - 3 P. M. Sec.—C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.
DUROCS Sale: January 20 - - - 9.30 A. M. Sec.—H. G. Niesley, State College, Pa.

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proves an undoubted success wherever used. It is made from fresh, whole Menhaden fish, finely ground and cooked, and is wholesome and nourishing. A necessary food supplement, that should be added to the daily rations of poultry, hogs and cattle, in cold weather, when the benefits of proteins and minerals are essential.

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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Pennsylvania Holds First Place in Ton Litter Contest This Year

LAST year Illinois tied with Pennsylvania for first place in the ton litter contest but so far this year Pennsylvania leads all states with 114. Three counties, Adams, Indiana and Jefferson, report nine litters each. To Cambria goes the honor of having the heaviest ton litter in the state. Eleven pigs, sired by a purebred Yorkshire boar, weighed 3158.5 pounds in the specified time of 180 days. They were fed by Mr. A. A. Feighner. Theodore Klinger, Dauphin County, raised the second heaviest litter, 13 pigs, sired by a purebred Duroc-Jersey boar and weighing 2890 pounds. The following farmers produced ton litters this year:

Adams County, Roy W. Bream, Gettysburg; Hartman Brothers, Biglerville; Knouse Brothers, Biglerville; Francis Murren, Hanover; E. C. Prosser, York Springs; Arthur Roberts, McKnightstown, two; R. M. Spangler, Gettysburg, and A. B. C. Williams, York Springs.

Armstrong County, James Rayburn, Worthington. Bedford County, R. B. Ferry, New Enterprise, and Ray Reasey, New Enterprise. Berks County, Calvin Moyer, Stouchsburg. Bucks County, Harry F. Landis, Pleasant Valley.

Cambria, Clarion, Crawford

Cambria County, E. A. Farabaugh, Loretto; A. A. Feighner, Carrolltown; J. N. Griffith, Ebensburg, and J. C. Sides, Southmont, Johnstown. Carbon County, E. A. Bec[illegible]er, Lehighton, and Dennis Strohl, [illegible]hton. Centre County, B. Claude [illegible], Bellefonte; John A. Thomas, Port Matilda, and Pennsylvania State College, State College, three.

Clarion County, L. L. Brown & Son, New Bethlehem; L. T. Conner, Clarion, and J. W. M. Gruber & Son, Shippenville. Clearfield County, G. M. McDivitt, Curry Run; Harry McDivitt, Curry Run; S. V. McKee, Westover, and W. T. Thrope, Grampian. Clinton County, John W. Ferree, Mill Hall. Columbia County, W. J. Fairchild, Berwick; C. L. Dietrick, Orangeville; J. C. Miller, Rohrsburg, and T. A. Potts, Millville.

Crawford County, Thomas Slobodyok, Conneautville, and R. J. Robar, Conneautville. Cumberland County, C. G. Leigh, Newville; J. K. Shields, Mechanicsburg, two, and S. L. Weidner, Gardners. Dauphin County, Theodore Klinger, Gratz. Fayette County, G. W. Blaney, Jr., Smithfield; A. B. Crow, Smithfield; T. W. Gans, Gans; Frank Rolf, Farmington. Indiana County, W. F. Barkley, Livermore; B. L. Compton, Livermore; J. A. Compton, Livermore; T. W. Craig, Parkwood; S. L. Fyock & Son, Clymer; W. M. Kunkle, Blairsville; Hugh McIsaac, Rochester Mills; G. C. Swan, Home, and F. W. Williams, Indiana.

Jefferson Has Long List

Jefferson County, J. D. Anthony, Punxsutawney; C. F. Gahagan, North Point; Frank DeMotte & Son, Brookville; H. M. Haugh, Brookville; V. S. Himes, North Point; T. P. Smith, Falls Creek; E. S. Smith, Punxsutawney; C. C. Stahlman, Baxter, and Bert Wonderling, Summerville. Lancaster County, W. J. Carter, White Oak Station, two; Ralph Keener, Lancaster; J. Harold Rand, Refton; Isaiah Schoch, Washington Boro; H. H. Snavely, Willow Street, and C. Y. Stauffer, Quarryville. Lebanon County, F. L. Hellman & Son, Cleona, and Robt. W. Klick, Palmyra.

Luzerne County, R. A. Briggs, Nescopeck, two; Central Poor District Retreat, and Hayfield Farm, (J. Hamilton), Dallas. Mercer County, A. J. Campbell, Grove City; M. M. Kin[illegible], Mercer; C. A. McCandless, Grove City; J. B. Tait, Mercer; Boyd Wilson, Grove City; F. A. Woods & Son, Mercer, and W. E. Wylie, Grove City. Mifflin County, John B. Kauffman, Belleville.

Northampton County, W. A. [illegible]heimer, Nazareth; G. W. Buss, Easton; C. F. Graver, Easton, and C. [illegible] Werkheiser, Easton. Northumberland County, A. C. Hottenstein, Watsontown; Scott Rohrbach, Northumberland, and C. E. Ross, Sunbury. Perry County, N. B. Gabel & Son, Newport, and C. E. Tressler, Newport.

(Continued on next page)

Samples from World's Champion Litter

These purebred Poland China barrows are from the World's Champion Ton Litter of 17 pigs which weighed 5117 pounds at six months old. The litter was bred and developed by the W. T. Rawleigh Company, Illinois. When six months old these three barrows weighed 336, 337 and 3[illegible] pounds, respectively. Corn, ground hulled oats, wheat middlings, and plenty of buttermilk, together with rape pasture, were the principal feeds used.

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from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, $2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

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[illegible] BEST Milk Stock, Nubians $40, Toggenburg & Saanane $35. Some first freshening $25. Fine Buck $25. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohlon, Pa.

Ton Litter Contest

(Continued from preceding page)

Schuylkill County, C. E. Barrow, Ringtown. Snyder County, H. H. Klinglers, Beaver Springs. Somerset County, H. H. Gnagy, Boynton; W. E. Gnagey, Myersdale, and W. O. Keim, Boswell. Union County, C. S. Miller, Lewisburg; W. A. Everitt, Allenwood; D. H. Strickler, Mifflinburg, and John S. Wohr, Mifflinburg.

Wayne County, S. O. Snedeker, Waymart. Westmoreland County, G. H. Dunlap, Blairsville; T. C. Gill, Apollo; F. E. Lyons, Saltsburg, and F. J. Springer, Ligonier. York County, J. B. Jenkins, Stewartstown; J. H. Lanius & Son, York; H. M. Livingston, Brogueville, and J. M. Rudisill, Seven Valleys.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW HAS LUMP ON JAW.—We have a cow which has a lump on her upper jaw under the eye. It is hard and fast to the bone. She eats all right.—C. B., Kermoor, Pa. This lump may be a new growth of bone due to injury or disease. It is possible that it may be an abscess having a thick wall. The treatment would vary according to the condition. It would be impossible to give you a definite treatment until the exact nature of the lump could be determined. Have your veterinarian examine this cow and advise you concerning treatment or surgical removal.

DOG IS BLIND.—I have a Shepherd dog about 2 years old. About 3 weeks ago he got a large swelling on top of head which caused him much pain for a week. Now he is all right from swelling but is blind.—L. E. L., Smithmill, Pa. The swelling should be examined by a competent veterinarian. If it is an abscess it can be drained which should give the animal relief. Apparently the blindness is due to pressure and may be overcome by surgical treatment.

BULL BLOATS.—I have a two-year-old stock bull which bloated about two weeks ago. Have had a veterinarian stab him and remove the gas but did not give relief. Had to stab him each day since. Please tell me the cause and what to do.—C. G., Gettysburg, Pa. Bloating is usually caused by animals feeding on green feeds such as clover, alfalfa and green corn that ferment readily. Stormy, rainy weather seems to favor bloating. Spoiled and frozen feeds are another cause. It is possible that a foreign body is at fault. The use of drugs and the trocar will usually remedy the trouble. You are advised to give this bull a variety of foods to stimulate his appetite and to keep the bowels open. It is unfortunate that the examination did not reveal the cause of bloat.

HORSE HAS GROWTH IN EYE.—I have a horse ten years old that has some sort of growth in his right eye. This condition has existed for about one year. The eye was not totally blind until lately. When worked the condition of the eye becomes much worse, discharging yellow matter having a very bad odor.—J. O. K., Export, Pa. In your description you did not indicate the color of the horse. If it is white or gray this growth may be a tumor known as a melanoma. In this case other tumors would probably be evident on the neck and on the tail. Such tumors usually have an exudate with a bad odor. The tumor may be removed by a competent veterinarian and healing will probably occur in a relatively short time.

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JERSEY BREEDERS ATTENTION—3 bull calves. Superior breeding. Priced for immediate sale. LEON O. VAN NOY & SONS, Troy, Pa. Bono Farms.

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Reg. Guernsey Bull 8 months old. Splendid May Rose Calf. Accredited Herd. A. S. Graybill, Elverson, Pa.

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BERKSHIRES—Large and prolific strain. Cholera immune breeding stock, all ages service boars, mature sows bred. Special price on trios. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

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PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

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PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEGO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

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PURE BERKSHIRES eight weeks old. Same size and dam as Ton Litter Eleven that weighed 2487 pounds. Hugh McIsaac, Rochester Mills, Pa.

Registered Berkshires Litter of 15 pigs, 8 weeks old. Price $15 each. HOWARD A. CLOSE, Slippery Rock, Pa.

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ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FARM LANDS

RIVER VALLEY VILLAGE FARM—130 acres, state road; 10 cows, horses, farm machinery, tools, hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables included; motor bus passes, advantages like a city home, roadstand opportunity; level fields, large wire-fenced pasture spring-watered, 500 maples and sugar house, 15 ac. woodland, fruit; excellent 8-room house, wonderful views meadows and river; good 80-ft. barn, wagon house, etc. Sacrifice at $5000 to settle quickly, part cash takes it. Picture and details in new illus. Catalog Supplement. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

GOOD 20-ACRE FARM—Soil in good condition. 7-room house, heat, and electricity. Plenty of outbuildings in the Borough of Newfield. Good schools and churches. Good train service. Ten minutes to station. Sold right, if sold at once. Half down, balance on mortgage. Apply John Liak, Newfield, N. J.

20 ACRES BUCKS COUNTY—Remodeled Colonial house, modern conveniences, electric light, bath, vapor heat, 4 bedrooms. High elevation. Near station. Within commuting distance of Phila. Barns, outbuildings. Good water. More acreage if desired. C. A. Euler, R. D. Newtown, Pa.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

40 ACRES—Oklahoma, contains 150,000 ft. of standing pine timber, $1200. E. Andersen, Watsontown, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. Free, pay when received. Farmers Union, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 pounds $1.25, ten $2. Cigars $1.80 for fifty, $3.25 for 100. Guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 10 lbs. $2.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Aged in bulk. Mellow and sweet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 100 Perfectos postpaid $2. Snell Co., Red Lion, Pa.

Live Rubber••

One reason why "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots stand the hardest farm wear

HERE'S a real test. If you cut a strip of rubber from the upper of a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot—it will stretch more than 5 times its own length without breaking! Under the roughest treatment on the farm this rubber stands up!

This "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is right all through. The gray sole is as tough as the tread of a tire. And at every vital point from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough fabric and reinforcements are built in to give *extra* strength.

Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They look better, fit better, wear longer. Get a pair—you will notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots *are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—in knee to hip lengths*

Trade Mark

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus *slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black—4 or 5 buckles*

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

How much does it cost to produce a pound of pork?

WHEN corn brings 60c a bushel, middlings $1.80 a hundred and hogs selling at 11c a pound, what is your margin of profit in turning your low-priced feed into high-priced pork?

Dr. H. B. Ropp, D.V.S., of Ohio, recently made a most interesting experiment and test along this line. He took a bunch of eight wormy, unthrifty shoats and fed them for six weeks. To the daily ration he added a small quantity of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to drive out the worms and keep the hogs in condition to do their best.

Feed consumed and cost as follows:

2809 pounds of corn costing	$24.06
550 pounds of middlings costing	9.90
Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic used	2.10

Pork Produced at 5⅓c a Pound

The total cost of the feed and Stock Tonic was $36.06. The gain in weight for the six weeks was 668 pounds. The cost of the weight gained was therefore only 5⅓c per pound.

At the time of making this experiment Dr. Ropp was feeding another pen of pigs for a comparative test. This pen had the same weight to start with, had the same ration and the same care, but were not given the Stock Tonic. At the end of the six weeks he found that these hogs had gained only 371 pounds at a cost of 8⅓c a pound.

Apply a little hog arithmetic and figure for yourself how well it pays to add Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to the ration.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved—with Minerals Added

—Drives out the worms.
—It supplies the minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, potassium iodide, lacking in the feed.
—It prevents hairless pigs.
—Gives good appetite and digestion.
—Its laxatives provide the necessary elimination and keep hogs' systems from clogging.

An offer to all hog owners

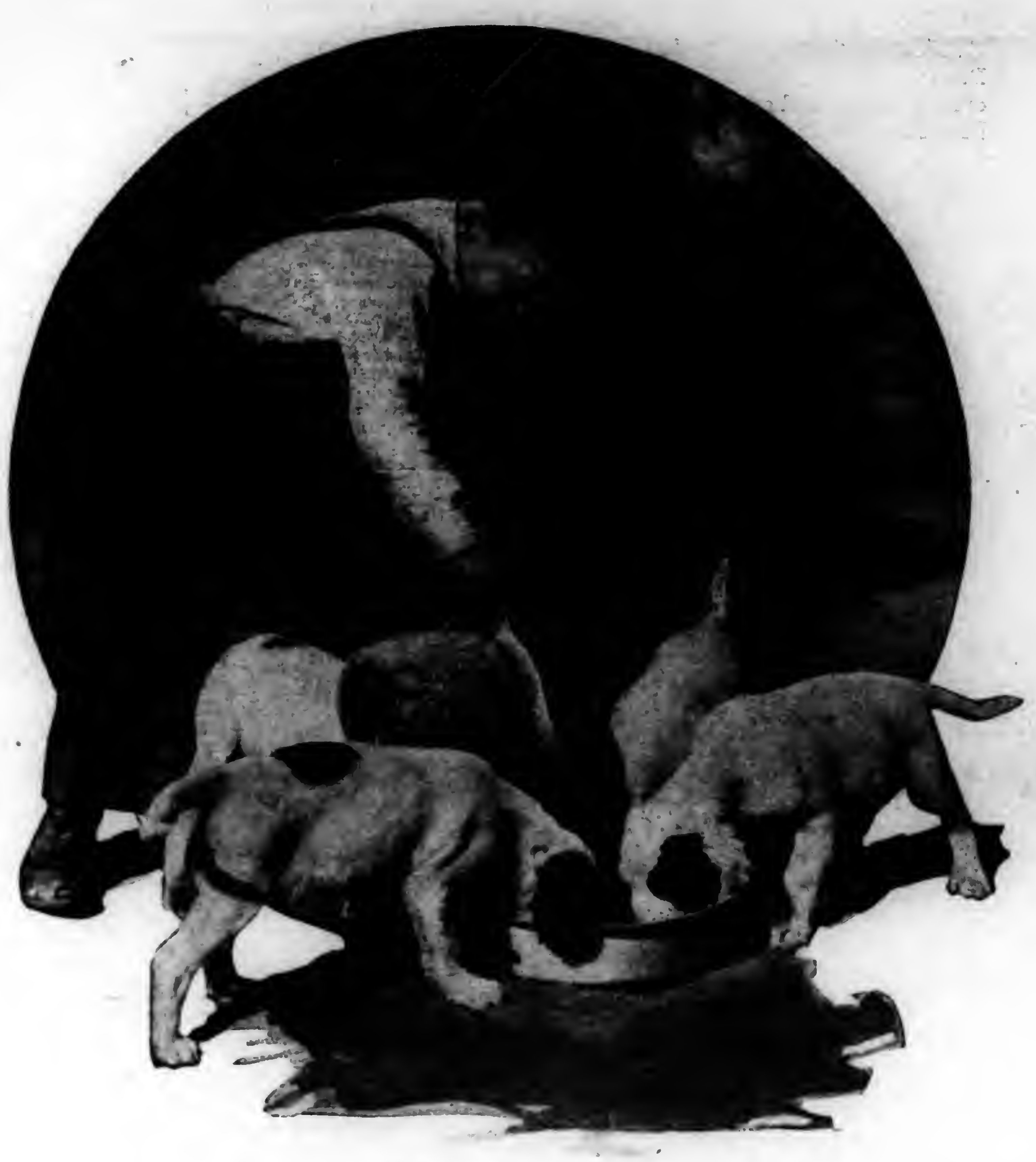
Go to the dealer and get enough of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your hogs 30 days. Get 25 pounds of Tonic for every 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If it does not drive out the worms, keep your hogs thriving right along and produce gains in weight at a less cost per pound, simply return the empty container to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

Prices: **25 lbs., $3.00. 100 lbs., $10.00. 500 lbs., at 9½c. 1000 lbs., at 9c. Ton lots, at 8½c a pound.**
Except in the Far West and Canada

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927 No. 3



The kind of chores he likes.

An important announcement for readers who are interested in vegetable gardening and poultry raising. Page 3.

Longer PROTECTION
-is yours in every pair!

WHEREVER there's mud or slush, you will find Goodrich Rubber Footwear giving its extra service and longer life.

Millions of feet are enjoying that snug, dry comfort which this footwear can bring to you.

And 65,000 dealers make it easy for you to get this protection.

Ask them for Goodrich "Hi-Press" Rubber Footwear—for every purpose and every member of the family.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Established 1870 Akron, Ohio
In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

Goodrich HI-PRESS

The first thing to do in buying Zippers is to look at the flap and find the name.

An instant of caution—and months of satisfaction are yours.

Zippers are made only by **Goodrich**

Cigarettes Played Havoc with the Pennsylvania Tobacco Industry

Editors' Note.—The following article is taken from a report on the Pennsylvania tobacco situation just issued by H. Andrew Hanemann, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Complete copies of this mimeographed publication, entitled "An Analysis of the Pennsylvania Tobacco Market," may be obtained, while the supply lasts, from the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

DURING the last three years the outlook for the Pennsylvania tobacco grower has been far from bright. He has been faced with high production costs and steadily falling prices for his products. The average price per pound of the 1925 Pennsylvania tobacco crop was estimated to be 10.4c by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is nearly 7c less than the average price for the years 1916-20 inclusive and is only slightly above the average price for the pre-war years 1910-1914. During the period from 1910-1914 Pennsylvania tobacco brought an average of 8.75c a pound and during the years 1916-1920 it averaged 17.3c.

A Giant Appears

The market for Pennsylvania tobacco, despite the increase in population of this country, has been shrinking since 1920. The cigar industry, which is the principal user of Pennsylvania tobacco, is losing ground to the new giant of the tobacco industry—the cigarette industry. In 1920 the cigar output in the United States exceeded 8,000,000,000 cigars but in 1925 production dropped to 6,500,000,000. During the same period the production of cigarettes nearly doubled. The output of cigarettes in 1920 was slightly less than 47,500,000,000 and in 1925 total production reached nearly 82,000,000,000.

Production of Pennsylvania tobacco from 1921 to 1925 was almost constant and the decline in cigar production caused an accumulation of stocks on hand. From 1921 until 1924 average stocks of Pennsylvania tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers steadily increased altho during the last two years (1925 and 1926) they have shown a slight decline. This increase of stocks has no doubt caused the sharp decline in tobacco prices.

From 1897 to 1907 the production of cigars showed a steady annual increase, mounting from 4,000,000,000 in 1897 to 7,300,000,000 in 1907. During the same period there was only a small increase in the production of cigarettes. In 1897 the production of cigarettes totaled 4,600,000,000 and during the next ten years it fell considerably below this amount, but from 1907 until the present the production of cigarettes in the United States has increased by leaps and bounds.

The Cigar Loses Ground

From 1907 to date, with the exception of the year 1920, the production of cigars has remained almost stationary, being in the neighborhood of 7,000,000,000 annually. In 1920 the output of cigars exceeded 8,000,000,000 but in each year since then annual production has declined and in 1925 it was barely 6,500,000,000. Cigarette production however, has climbed from 5,256,000,000 in 1907 to 81,926,000,000 in 1926.

These figures show that the American public is changing its smoking habits and turning from the cigar to the cigarette. As no Pennsylvania tobacco is used in the manufacture of cigarettes this change is bound to affect the Pennsylvania tobacco market. However, a close analysis of the cigar production statistics in which Pennsylvania tobacco is principally used does not paint as black a picture for the future of the Pennsylvania tobacco industry as a first glance would indicate.

Pennsylvania tobacco is used in the lower priced cigars principally, particularly in Class A cigars. Class A cigars are those which retail for not more than 5c apiece. Considerable Pennsylvania tobacco is also used in Class B cigars which are those that retail at more than 5c and not more than 8c apiece. A few manufacturers of Class C cigars (which retail at more than 8c and not more than 15c) use Pennsylvania tobacco for filler but the total amount which

(Continued on page 28)

Boy Champion Tobacco Grower

LOWER costs thru better production methods is one solution of the tobacco grower's problem. The picture above shows a fine field grown two seasons ago by the most approved methods under the direction of James R. Landis, a pupil in the West Lampeter Vocational School, Lancaster County, Pa. The yield from two acres was 4392 pounds of tobacco which returned a profit of $458.91.

In November, 1924, the seed bed was fertilized with chicken manure. The bed was sterilized and seeded on March 25th. After the seed was sown, bristles, canvas and sash were put on the bed to keep an even temperature. Then the two-acre patch was manured and plowed. The plants were set in the field when four to six inches high, being placed thirty inches apart in rows forty inches apart.

A hot spell in early June killed three-fourths of the plants but the weather was ideal for the second planting and it came along rapidly. The patch was cultivated three times. The plants were topped to ten or fourteen leaves and in early September the entire patch was suckered.

The tobacco was allowed to remain standing five days after the last suckering began. It was left on the scaffold until partly cured and then it was hauled into the tobacco shed.—G. F. J.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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He Made a Profit, But Couldn't See It

The Income Tax Man Points Out Some Good Things in an "Intolerable Nuisance"

THE income tax reports will soon be due—whether we will have to pay an income tax or not. Last year at about this time I spent a day at our bank with one of the income tax "specialists." He gave me several new ideas about income tax reports.

I intimated that making income tax reports was a lot of bother, whereupon he informed me that having to make these reports was one of the best things Uncle Sam has required of us, and especially for farmers.

Of course, I immediately was interested.

He told me of one farmer who came to his office to see if he would have to make a report. The Income Tax Man said: "Have you made any money this year?"

"I should say I have not," replied the farmer, "I have actually farmed at a loss."

Outside the Window

The specialist looked out the window and said: "Well, I see you are driving a rather good looking car. I suppose that was given to you."

"Oh, no," said the farmer. "I bought that automobile." It was far removed from the flivver class.

"But you could not buy that car if you had no money," rejoined the federal man.

"Well, an automobile isn't a luxury—it is a necessity now-a-days," said the farmer.

"True," came back Uncle Sam's representative, "but the fact of the matter is there are still a few people left who do not have enough money to buy an automobile—and I am one of that class."

There was nothing more for the farmer to say.

"Now let me see—how many children have you?"

"Two," replied the farmer.

"And they have enough to eat? They have not been kept by charity?"

Good Food, Of Course

At which the farmer bristled and replied: "Well, I must say we sit down to the table first and we do have the best of food. You see we keep chickens. The children tend them and our egg money more than keeps us in the groceries we need to buy. Of course, we have our own milk and eggs and pork and potatoes and flour and apples and garden . . ."

Well, the long and short of it was, before that particular farmer left that office he began to realize that he actually had made a clear profit of more than $3000 the last year.

So many realize it takes all the money that comes in to pay expenses, so they feel they are farming at a loss, when actually the money they are putting back in the farm is investment.

It has always seemed to me it is a good thing for the housewife on the farm to keep the accounts. Really the woman can do it easier than the man. And then the wife realizes just how the money goes. I do believe in keeping accounts, but it does seem unnecessary to keep track of each postage stamp. Why not devise some method that will keep finances straight with the minimum of detail work? For example, I planned that my egg money bought groceries, so wrote down the amount of my egg check each week, but kept that amount of currency on hand.

Do you actually know how much you spent for gasoline for the automobile? It is quite surprising how that counts up. If you buy your gasoline by the 100 gallons it is not so difficult to keep track of.

I do not believe that any method of keeping farm books will be equally good for all farmers, for there are so many different kinds of farming.

Of course, farmers now-a-days pay by check, and it does seem necessary to know what each check was paying for. If these checks are listed in true ledger style, with what the check was paying for written after it, it will be comparatively easy at the end of the year to know just how much was spent for fertilizer and how much for twine; how much for feed; for labor; for taxes and for interest.

A Page a Month

I like each month's business kept on one page of the ledger, credit on one side, debit on the other. It is comparatively easy to summarize the business at the end of the year, and know how much was taken in from milk, and how much from potatoes, etc.

If these accounts are kept from year to year it is interesting to go back over the accounts and see at a glance which year the cows made the most money and which year the potatoes made the most. Of course, the cost of the potatoes must be kept as nearly as possible so the accounts are accurate. We have our farm accounts beginning in 1912, and enjoy going back over the years to see actually which were the best years and why.

An Inventory Is Essential

Of course, no farmer can actually know how he stands without an inventory. Which is the best time for the inventory, the first of the calendar year, or the beginning of the crop year when barns are empty? Probably it does not matter greatly, tho personally it seems to me preferable to go by the calendar year.

If these accounts are kept accurately income tax time will not be a time to be dreaded. Perhaps Uncle Sam is helping us to help ourselves, as suggested by his representative at our bank.—May H. Mumaw.

There are three things a man should get out of his business—(1) profit, (2), permanence, (3) pride. Without profit, it isn't business, but only a hobby. Without permanence, it's only an existence. Without pride, it's only a drudgery.—Obiter Dicta.

Our New Staff Contributors

THE EDITORS take real pleasure in announcing this week two important additions to the Editorial Staff of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. One is a new Staff Contributor and Adviser to head the Garden and Truck Crops Department. The other will act in the same capacity in the Poultry Department.

These additions to the staff will give our readers the services of two more outstanding men who are actively engaged respectively in commercial gardening and poultry raising in the very heart of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER'S territory. The former contributors to the Truck Crops and Poultry Departments will continue their popular and valuable articles.

Readers, Meet Mr. Watts

GILBERT S. WATTS, the new Staff Contributor and Adviser on Garden and Truck crops owns and manages Logan Spring Farm, in Blair County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Watts grows about 75 acres of vegetables and strawberries each year, marketing a very large part of his output thru his own model wholesale and retail roadside market. Permanent irrigation mains with portable distributing lines provide irrigation for 36 acres of the farm. A plant house 15 by 75 feet and 250 hotbed sash are required to grow the plants used on Logan Spring Farm. No plants are sold.

Mr. Watts was raised on a truck farm formerly operated by his father near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was graduated in Horticulture at the Pennsylvania State College in 1918 and immediately entered training in the United States Naval Aviation Service. After the war he was connected for a time with the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, and later with the Department of Vegetable Gardening, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He bought Logan Spring Farm, midway between Altoona and Tyrone, Pennsylvania, in April 1922.

and Mr. Scharring-Hausen!

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN, new Staff Contributor and Adviser on poultry, is the owner of Glenview Farm in Mercer County, New Jersey. High producing White Leghorns are his specialty, but even tho he finds them profitable he doesn't put all his eggs in the egg basket. Tree fruits, small fruits and asparagus are grown as sidelines. The eggs, poultry and most of the fruit are marketed at the farm. Some fruit is sold at wholesale in Trenton.

The poultry flock at Glenview Farm now numbers about 1000 birds but will be increased as new laying houses are completed. The buildings he now uses all have electric lights and running water. Incubator and brooder capacity has already been provided to care for future needs.

Mr. Scharring-Hausen was graduated from Rutgers University in 1916 and for some time after his graduation was connected with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick. He resigned in 1918 to take up the work on his farm.

HERE'S WHAT YOU ASKED FOR, MR. FARMER

Here are the butcher knives you have wanted. Since Remington put out a line of pocket knives that meet the exacting needs of farmers and stockmen, there has been an insistent demand for butcher knives of the same fine, Remington quality.

The blades in Remington Butcher, Sticking, and Skinning Knives are made from special high-grade crucible steel, developed by Remington metallurgists to stand up under the hard use such knives get. Each blade is carefully tested, beautifully finished, swaged, correctly shaped, and scientifically tempered, hardened and ground. Each blade is sharp, and has a strong, durable edge.

The handles are made in one piece from selected, highly-finished walnut, mounted securely to the tangs with three large brass rivets.

The cold weather is here. Killing time is at hand. Get these Remington Knives and know the satisfaction of having the best knives ever designed for butchering, sticking, and skinning. They are made in all the popular sizes and in various patterns.

See them at your dealer's in the display stand with the Remington red ball.

No. 4306
Remington Butcher Knife
(Clip Point—6 in. Blade)

Blade made from special, high-grade crucible steel, beautifully finished, swaged, correctly shaped, and scientifically ground, uniformly hardened, and tempered. It is sharp, and has a strong, durable edge. Handle made in one piece from selected, highly-finished walnut, mounted securely to the tangs with three large brass rivets. Also furnished with 7 in. or 8 in. blade.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

THIS is the first batch of Neshaminy Garden notes written in the new year, altho not the first to be printed. It seems but a short time since the introduction to 1926 appeared. As I remember it our hopes and expectations at this time a year ago were as high and ambitious as they are now for 1927, but they began to ooze out early in May. The grower of the tender kinds of plant life must have favorable weather at the start of the season in order to succeed. Last year we did not have it, nor did it improve thruout the season. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall a season so adverse to successful farming here in the East.

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BUT the books are closed on that. The accounts have been balanced and we turn a new page with high hopes and renewed faith. The figures for some of the crops are on the wrong side of the ledger in red ink, but on the whole we came out very well. The encouraging thing about it is that we did not lose money, and if we were able to do even that well in such a season and under our unfavorable conditions what may we do when we have a fair chance? We have had letters from some people who have given up. Their courage has gone and they will seek some other kind of employment. Well, it is probably as well. When hope, the mainspring in life, breaks, the individual is like a clock with a broken spring; he simply cannot go on.

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MANY farmers seem to be slow in realizing that farming has changed recently from a purely individualistic, isolated, home-making vocation to a keenly competitive business. It is only a short time ago that country life was simple and farm homes primitive in their furnishings. The farmer was satisfied if the returns from the farm furnished most of the family's food and enough surplus to pay the taxes and interest. The farmer who could do this was rated a successful farmer.

THE difference between city homes and rural homes, and between city conveniences and country conveniences was great. Rural people and city residents had little in common, either in equipment or ideals. But a great change has taken place. When some close observer takes up the work of writing the history of the first quarter of the twentieth century, he will find that the most outstanding improvement made was in the rural communities. In that time farm homes have been installed with the same equipment and conveniences that were found only in city homes before.

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BUT the development in these directions has required money,—a great deal more than was needed by farmers previous to 1900. The amount sold from the farms must be much greater than our fathers and grandfathers produced, and this selling requires a higher degree of merchandising skill than they possessed and which we are slow in acquiring. Thus, the business end of farming has sprung into first place in importance. It requires clear judgment to produce most economically and keen ability to sell advantageously on a highly competitive market. Those who may unconsciously feel that they are incompetent in these directions have been and will continue to be forced out of the farming game.

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WELL, maybe that's enough philosophizing for this time. It does not get us any place,—except as each one realizes the facts for himself and sets out to improve. Each of us is, after all, more interested in his own affairs than he is in generalities. For instance, I am more concerned just now about making out seed orders, deciding on fertilizers, getting the house built, starting the chicken flock, preparing to fight insects and disease in field and orchard, working up the asparagus field to get a good crop, than I am in what goes on at Washington or Harrisburg.

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The OSPRAYMO LINE

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An OSPRAYMO sprayer means one that will make your work effective. Suction strainer brushes, mechanical agitators. High pressure guaranteed. Send today for late catalog. Don't buy any sprayer till it comes. Local dealers at many points. Address

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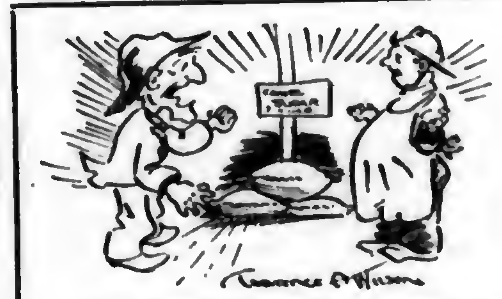

The Cheerful Plowman

The Storekeeper's Side of It

BILL HONK is thru at Willison's store, he'll trade with Willison never more, for he has found too high a price on butter scotch and pungent spice. "The catalog I have," says he, "shows plainly Willison's fleecing me! I'm thru with him, I am, I vow; I'll send for goods, I say it now!" "Well, Honk," says I, "you have the right to run your business, day or night! If you can really make it pay to quit the store and 'send away,' I must admit that's up to you, no man can tell you what to do! But, there's another side, my friend, to think about before you 'send,' and that is this: don't be too sure that Willison's crooked, simon pure!

"Please keep in mind his stock is small, some things 'turn over' not at all. He's forced to carry all the time some goods that do not yield a dime. He buys thru channels ready made, from wholesale firms that must be paid, he pays their prices, has to, friend, or lock his store at either end. No doubt at times he feels the same when he confronts the buying game as you feel when you buy from him,—feels that his chance is mighty slim!

"Then, Honk, I know quite well myself he's filled your larder from his shelf when you were strapped, plumb out of cash; his credit nearly went to smash one year because men 'on his books' were slow—or should I call them crooks? Quit if you wish at Willison's store,—that's your canoe and not my oar; do as you please, this land is free, and no one dares dictate to me,—but if you quit, be kind, my friend, don't 'send' with rancor when you 'send,' for there's two sides to every deal, two sides to everything, I feel, two sides, I know, to Willison's price when he sells butter scotch and spice!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House.

This advertisement is addressed to those who do NOT buy at Ward's

To you we bring this opportunity. To you we say that a business of $200,000,000 a year—and that serves over 8,000,000 American families—could be built only upon the basis of saving money for our customers.

Eight million people could hardly be wrong in comparing prices. Eight million people could hardly be wrong in judging Quality. They could hardly be wrong in choosing Ward's as the place to buy for Saving and for Satisfaction.

You, too, can find at Ward's Your Greatest Saving

Saving money for our customers is not merely a claim. "Lower-than-market prices" is an established proven fact. A fact made possible by enormous purchases for ready cash—through buying for this Catalogue $100,000,000 worth of merchandise and paying cash.

This is the enormous buying power that secures for you, too, the big saving this Catalogue offers. Goods bought by the thousand dozen cost less than if bought by the piece; a train load of lawn mowers cost less than if bought by the dozen; shoes by the hundred thousand pair, made under our supervision of carefully tested and examined leather, cost less and wear longer. They will be to you a true bargain, bringing you a saving in their first cost, and doubling that saving by longer service. And that is equally true of all our lines of merchandise.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

My wish is this: To make the aged happy, to show sincerity towards friends and to treat young people with tenderness and sympathy.—Confucius.

Simple Bookkeeping

IN SPITE of the urging that has been done, comparatively few farmers keep any kind of book records of their business. Many have tried to simplify a system so that it would be easy and practical, but, so far, no popular plan has been evolved. The simplest system we have found is the card plan. A card of good size, say six by eight inches, ruled for Dr. and Cr. entries, is prepared for each crop or product. If each item of cost or sales is recorded as it is made, at the end of the season a good working account of each crop is available, and a summing up of all of them will give the needed information about the farm as a whole.

Our New Staff Contributors

OUR two new Staff Contributors, Mr. Scharring-Hausen and Mr. Watts, are not entire strangers to the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer. For some weeks they have been contributing to the Poultry and the Garden and Truck Crops pages and we are sure they will be welcomed as regular staff contributors.

These new members of our staff are widely known as live wires. They are not, however, the know-it-all kind of live wires. They will have many interesting things to write about their experiences on their own farms, but they want to do more than tell about their own successes and failures. They want readers to join in the discussion by writing in their own problems so they can be threshed out in round-table style.

Can You Make $500 More?

"IT HAS taken us eighteen years to write this editorial," says the editor of the Progressive Farmer at the beginning of an article entitled "The Average Farmer Can Really Make $500 More." While that statement is addressed to the cotton farmers of the southern states, it is based on a careful study of the whole farm problem. The editor proved over and over that he was right before he made the flat statement that the average farmer could make $500 more.

Here are the things he says are needed to give the average cotton grower this extra half-thousand dollars: Richer land, the result of intelligent use of legumes and fertilizers; not fewer but more acres per man, thru the use of more power and machinery; food, feed, and fertility first, plus two money crops; practice thrift, avoid time prices, go into debt only for productive purposes.

All these items in the advice given to cotton growers may not be applicable to the farmers in the territory of Pennsylvania Farmer but some of them are, and there are other items which might be added. There is nothing surer than that farmers need to drop some of the old practices and adopt others which will meet the changed conditions. Now is a good time to study out new plans.

What of 1927?

BUSINESS men and political leaders are always glad to share their prophetic optimism at this season of the year. Recently, most of the noted men in industry and finance have expressed the almost unanimous opinion that the outlook for 1927 was very promising, even tho the volume in some lines might be somewhat less than in 1926. They see no clouds on the horizon of the business world, and find no indications of a serious slump in business. Of course, all these opinions refer to industry, commerce and finance,—few of them caring to include statements concerning the farmer's prospects. But if, as we are told, the farmer must make his profits from the prosperity of other business he ought to feel encouraged.

A few statements taken from a daily paper's business section will epitomize the general feeling:

"Profits of corporations in 1926 were the greatest in the nation's history . . . The steel, building, and automobile business have enjoyed a year of unprecedented prosperity, but the outlook for 1927 is not so promising . . . The financial structure of the Federal Government is strong and its credit is ample . . . The whole Philadelphia district has been a veritable hive of industry in 1926, altho a slight slowing down at its close . . . The mounting burden of taxes is a menace to the profitable maintenance of railroads . . . The necessity for cheaper meat is gradually taking Europe out of the market for American meat products . . . No reason for expecting a lessening of prosperity so long as credit remains as now . . . The general rise in real estate values has given an increased field for placing mortgages . . . How can business be poor when labor is 100 per cent employed and railroads are carrying more freight than ever? . . . The best basis for optimism is the fact that American people have been spending liberally, yet have put more money into savings banks than ever before . . . An unbiased survey of the farm problem will convince the open-minded man that the outlook for agriculture during the next decade is one worthy of optimism."

A Lagging Institution

A FEW years ago speakers and writers on farm subjects had several subjects at their disposal,—the farm home, the public roads, the rural schools, and the country church. Within ten years the first three of these have been solved, or are in the process of satisfactory solution. The last one,—the country church,—remains in an unimproved condition. Reports from every section indicate that little has been done to popularize the church and its activities. What is the reason for this? Surely, it cannot be truthfully said that rural people do not need the church, nor that they are not interested in the things the church is supposed to stand for. Is it the fault of the farm people, or is it because the church as it exists does not furnish what is wanted? We asked this question once before, and an ex-minister replied that it was because church leadership was not equal to the job of ministering to the needs of the rural communities. What do you think?

How Much Should Be Planted?

THE success or failure with the crops of last year, whether because of price or yield, should not be the sole criterion in planning the acreage for the coming year. There is little danger of eastern farmers over-planting grain and forage crops so far as markets are concerned, because the East is not self-supporting in these things. The facts to decide are, how much can I plant and take care of properly under the labor conditions, and what acreage can I fertilize and cultivate and get maximum yields?

Deciding on the perishable, marketable crops is a more important matter. Not only the acreage but the varieties of fruits and vegetables must be considered. Time was when the natural advance of the seasons set and limited the products of a region. Now, owing to rapid transit, cold storage, and refrigerated cars, the products from the different sections of the country overlap in the markets so that the grower in the Philadelphia district cannot say, "Well, the products of the Eastern Shore will be off the market on such a date, and I will have a free hand." Anyone who is acquainted with what has occurred in the peach industry in the last ten years knows what is meant. The whole question of marketing has been greatly changed and only those who know and keep step with these changes can succeed. It is not only how much? but what?

Editorial Sidelights

THE MAN behind the voice. You'll find his picture on Page 16. In this particular case it is the voice of radio Station WIP. It has been heard from the clouds and from the floor of the ocean. It has been heard all over America, in Europe and even in far-away South Africa.

Next week and for several weeks thereafter we shall publish the pictures and life stories of the men whose voices are heard by more people than ever heard one mortal's voice before. The article that begins the series this week is but a fair sample of the interesting stories behind the announcers of the great broadcasting stations.

WE ARE BEGINNING this week another series of articles, this one on how not to dig your grave with your teeth (Page 25). Everyone knows, and usually to his sorrow, that his feelings and his disposition are influenced very largely by what and how he eats.

Doctor McCoy's articles are not propaganda for any health fads or trick diets. Some of his ideas about food and about eating may seem novel at first, but a little consideration will convince anyone that they are only sound common sense.

MANY NEW JERSEY READERS will recognize the new Garden and Truck Crops editor (Page 3) as the man who started something when he addressed the New Jersey State Horticultural Society's annual meeting last year—or was it the year before?—on the subject of roadside marketing on Sunday. He was against it.

THOSE SWINE SALES held during the Farm Produc's Show at Harrisburg have come to be events of real importance to livestock men. They have gained prestige because of the good management behind them. There is more to a successful sale than a good auctioneer. The article on Page 31 gives some of the other requisites.

PROSPERITY AHEAD

Conditions Seem to Indicate a Good Year for 1927—Dairy Interests Want Larger Appropriations.

Washington, D. C.

THE present industrial prosperity is going to continue thru 1927. This is the prediction of nearly every one whose financial prognostications are considered worth printing. The public buying power is greater than ever before. The condition of the railroads is said to be the best since the World War. Building operations in the United States during 1926 were the largest in history, totaling $6,850,000,000, and it is predicted that operations for 1927 will equal those of 1926.

Hoover Is Optimistic

Secretary Herbert Hoover gives out the optimistic information that the highest total production and consumption of any year in the history of the United States was the record of 1926, and this prosperity is to continue during 1927. He defines economic progress in the fact that per capita as a result of the year 1926 we have more and better homes, more electric lights and power, more transportation, more roads, more substantial buildings, more radios and more automobiles, more savings, more life insurance and more of a lot of things.

While the past year proved a disappointment to many farmers who were hit by low prices of cotton, grain and fruit, drought, floods and epidemics, other producers did well from their potatoes, winter wheat, sheep and dairy products. He feels that farmers can look toward the new year with reasonable confidence.

Busy Counting Votes

The McNary-Haugen farm relief relief bloc in Congress is doing some careful speculating on the probability of their measure getting thru Congress if it comes to a vote. They are figuring that if all who voted for the bill in the House last spring will stand put, only 23 more votes will be needed to pass it. If the senators who voted for the bill last spring are of the same mind, only six new recruits will be needed to pass the bill in the Senate. No aid is expected for the bill from the East, but the McNary-Haugen bill promoters are confident that the new bill will win additional support from southern members.

Favor Canadian Route

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship canal project has received another boost. In its report to President Coolidge, the United States-St. Lawrence Commission, of which Secretary of Commerce Hoover is chairman, gives its unqualified support to the St. Lawrence deep water canal in preference to the all-American routes.

The commission reports that the cost of the St. Lawrence canal would be $148,000,000, as contrasted with an estimated cost of $506,000,000 for the route from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River and with a cost of $631,000,000 for the all-American plan.

The report figures that the toll cost per ton necessary to carry operating expenses of the St. Lawrence canal would be 43 cents. For the all-American route it would be $2.06 while if the Lake Ontario-Hudson canal were constructed the cost would be $1.64 per ton.

Strong Backing for Dairy Bureau

Representatives of the American Dairy Federation were given a hearing before the Senate Committee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture on December 29, on the matter of appropriating for the carrying on of the work of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Appearing for the dairy interests were Henry N. Woolman, of Philadelphia, and Prof. A. A. Borland, of State College, Pa., member of the federation's committee on relations with the Department of Agriculture; Fred Rasmussen, secretary of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers; Robert W. Balderston, of the Philadelphia Interstate Milk Producers' Association; Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, and A. M. Loomis, secretary of the American Dairy Federation.

Mr. Loomis says that the Bureau of Dairy Industry has the same relationship to the dairy industry that the Bureau of Plant Industry has to the plant crops of the United States. This bureau now gets $459,094 per year and the dairy representatives want it raised to $717,794. The Bureau of Plant Industry receives $3,801,000, and this is being increased in this bill to $3,914,585 or $137,000 more than the Budget Bureau recommends. Why should the $4,000,000,000 dairy industry not have proper work done for it?—E. E. R.

UNDER NEW REGIME

Federal and State Agencies Will Coordinate in Fighting Pests—T. B. Eradication Won't Be Curtailed.

Harrisburg, Pa.

ONE of the purposes of the new state administration about to assume responsibilities here will be to coordinate the efforts of not only various state agencies working against the pests and menaces of the Pennsylvania food supply, but those of the federal government and the several states as well. The activities of the State Department of Agriculture against borers, beetles and other trouble makers have been surveyed and will be linked up with the other states where possible. A plan for very close cooperation with the federal government is in prospect, in fact, the relations between Harrisburg and Washington will be closer in many ways than they have been of late. State authorities have been giving some attention to plans under discussion at other state capitals on the borer and during the remainder of the winter will be in communication.

To Continue Work

There is no truth in reports that operations of the state to help stamp out tuberculosis in cattle will be curtailed during the next administration. What reduction will come during the winter will be owing to the funds on hand. Recommendations for substantial sums for this campaign will in all probability figure in the budget. At the close of every administration there is always a lot of talk about what its successor is not going to do, most of which turns out to be barnyard gossip.

Exhibits on the Way

Altho the Farm Products Show does not start until next week a number of exhibits for the big exhibition are in Harrisburg, having come to be placed in storage until called for. Work of preparing the exhibition buildings has been progressing and the opening will not only be on time, but complete, according to reports. The lack of a suitable hall in which to group the exhibits is to be urged by Harrisburg people as a reason for state matching of local contributions for a building. Considerable money is said to be in sight for a location right in Harrisburg.

Traffic to Be Regulated

Judging from what is said by legislators gathering here for the opening of the session there is pretty certain to be strong support for the proposed uniform traffic regulations. Rural members discussed certain proposed clauses in the bill suggested with city colleagues in an effort to get some agreement in advance which would not make things burdensome or dangerous.

More County Aid in Sight

If only some of what is said here by visitors for the start of the legislature is true there will be more aid of money for matching state cash for road improvements from county sources than for a long time. It is generally realized that with the road bond money either used up or covered by contracts the state must depend on current revenue and the motor vehicle license fund. From the latter must come the millions for fixed charges on bonds and as there will be millions required to put state hospitals and normal schools in shape to meet demands what can be spared from the general funds will not be extensive. Hence, the disposition to make county or local money available for early matching of what the state can find.—A. B. H.

MORE SPRAY RINGS

Success of One Ring Insures Organization of Others—Grange Lecturer Contest Again This Year.

Trenton, N. J.

THE operation of the Shiloh potato growers' spray ring in recent seasons has been so successful that the Cumberland County Board of Agriculture will organize another ring this year in potato growing districts. At a recent meeting of the County Board further emphasis upon practical service to members was apparent. The County Board will foster a number of farm group demonstrations and will start an innovation at its next annual meeting in the form of a county exhibition of farm products. Field demonstrations held in conjunction with members of the extension service will be the order of the day during the spring, with pruning demonstrations now being scheduled.

LET'S KEEP THE NEW BOOK CLEANER

Pomona Granges Meet

The next few weeks will find practically all of the Pomona Granges in annual meeting. Some of the northern counties have already held their annual meetings while others are scheduled for the latter part of the month. The State Grange lecturer has renewed the lecturers' contest, which runs this year from February to next October. Awards will be made to the Grange conducting the best average lecturers' program during the season, the honors being based on points according to an established score card. Last year the contest brought forth much favorable comment and resulted in the improvement of lecturers' programs very generally thruout the state.

State Board Meeting

Considerable interest is centering on the election of two new delegates to the State Board of Agriculture which is holding its annual meeting at Trenton on January 12, in conjunction with Agricultural Week. The present State Board has functioned admirably with the State Secretary and altho the plans are to make the representation on the State Board as wide as possible, there has been a serious effort to select candidates for nomination that would work freely with the department on its newly developed plans for service to farmers of the state.—W. H. B.

BEEKEEPERS' COURSE

Practical Talks and Exhibits Planned at College—Farmers Urged to Take Inventory.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE beekeepers of New York state will have a chance to attend a special short course for beekeepers to be held at the college on January 24 to 29th. An exhibit of helps for selling honey will be a feature of the school. Modern methods of combating American and European foul brood, which are much improved over former methods, together with a report on eradication work in the state will also find places on the week's program of practical talks.

Farm Inventory Week

A real state-wide effort has been made for the past weeks to get more farmers to take farm inventories, the week of January 3 to 9 being an especial date to observe in this practical way. The state college furnishes free blanks that are valuable helps. Those farmers of the state who take annual inventories are the ones who are business-like enough to be really successful and they would not dispense with this definite aid in their year's activities.

Farm Conditions

The value of farm crops in this state showed an increase of nine per cent over last year's crops. Dr. G. F. Warren, Cornell's farm economist, says that if the prices farmers receive for these crops were as much above pre-war prices as retail prices of the same products are the farmers would be getting a cash income of $1,900,000,000 more than they are now receiving. No more convincing argument as to the need of cooperative marketing for all farm products could be imagined.

Dairy Day Featured

One of the outstanding features of the 20th annual Farmers' Week, to to be held at Cornell on February 7 to 12th, will be "Dairy Day"—on Thursday February 10th. A full day's program, with speakers of state and national fame, will be followed by a banquet in the evening. —M. G. F.

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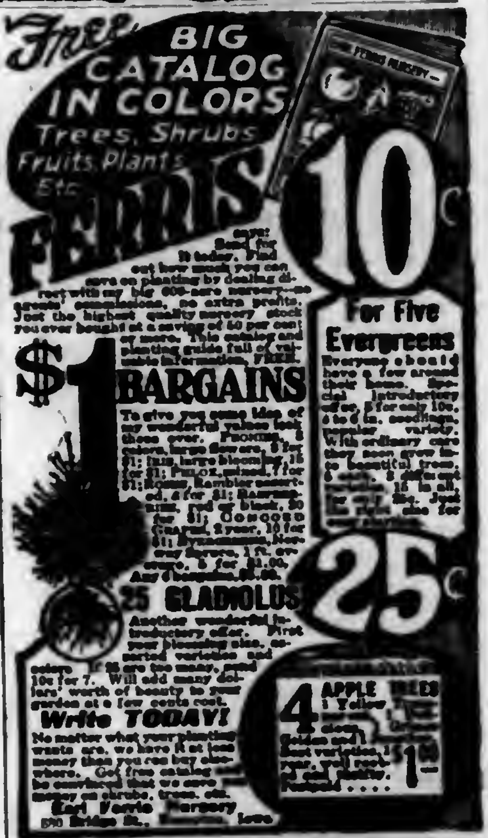
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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Observations from Logan Spring Farm

LET us not forget that the "biggest ever" Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show will be held in Harrisburg, January 17-21st. But even more important, we should remember that the vegetable growers last year broke away from the mother organization, the State Horticultural Association, and are now sailing their own craft, the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association. The secretary, Mr. Walter Nissley, of State College, Pa., will furnish details of the meetings upon request.

I am sure many of our readers, including some of those who are more interested in vegetables for home consumption than for market, will find the vegetable meetings well worth while. Unless signs fail there will also be a vegetable growers' banquet.

Those who are especially interested in vegetable growing will find the 1925 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture a rich source of information. Several hundred pages have been devoted to the vegetable industry; cultural details, crop pests, statistics, marketing, and distribution of the industry all come in for attention. No doubt a letter to your congressman will bring a copy.

Eight American Vegetables

An interesting feature is a list of 32 common vegetables divided into the 8 which are of American origin, and 24 of Old World origin. All of the eight were handed down to us by the American aborigines, and, it is pointed out, exceed in value of product the other 24. What are they? Corn, potatoes and beans, of course. That was as far as the writer was sure of himself. The others are tomatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, pumpkins and peppers. It is also interesting to note that every one of the eight is tender to cold and that the white man has made no addition to the list.

Thruout the winter months we see in our grocery stores quantities of long, beautiful, golden-hued celery, much of it of enormous size. California, Florida, and to a lesser extent certain other states, make their contribution to this supply and many hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania dollars flow West and South in return for the commodity and the service which makes it available at this season.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to store native celery until this time of year and have it compete with the freshly-harvested, shipped product on the basis of appearance. When the comparison is gotten down to that final basis, table quality, the story is very different and I wonder if we fully realize the extent of the demand thruout our Pennsylvania cities and towns for celery that is fit to eat from the outside in.

The Profit Comes from the Pack

On the other hand, is it not true that a great many of us have failed to realize the profit we should have secured because we have so packed and marketed our honest-to-goodness good celery that it was finally sold to the housekeeper at a disadvantage when compared with the more handsome shipped stuff? I am sure the writer has done that very thing.

More recently, and the idea is not original, his entire output of stored celery, and much direct from the field, has been trimmed very hard. All stems of inferior quality have been removed, very leafy tops have been trimmed back and one pound of celery hearts, every ounce good as can be, has been wrapped in parchment paper and tied with red braid. The pack holds up in market, is attractive, whether the celery is large or small, and, perhaps most important of all, is recognized by the consumer who has "tasted the stuff" as an essentially different product. Just so long as quality is maintained and an honest pack is given, that same consumer—and there grow to be more and more of him—will buy again and again in the identical package.

It is not too soon to make certain that seeds of cabbage, tomato, celery, pepper and eggplant are on hand for planting in the greenhouse, hotbed or kitchen. Market gardeners who aim for highest prices quite generally grow plants that are transplanted once or more before going to the field. When so grown cabbage is commonly sown in late January or early February, tomatoes and pepper in late February or early March, celery and eggplant in early March.

When digging the spent manure out of last year's hotbed it will pay to conserve this material as it is ideal for use in the bottom of plant boxes or flats and in squash, melon and cucumber hills. Fresh manure may be put in shape for such use before spring if it is placed in compact piles and is kept moist but not soggy. Forking over at intervals as the piles become heated thru will hasten decomposition and insure a product of even texture. A good reserve of rotten manure, and well composted soil, represents a not inconsiderable investment of material and labor but is the foundation for growing good plants.

If the cold frames are not filled with snow and no protection against frost has been given, delay and annoyance may be avoided later by placing a liberal mulch of horse manure in the beds to prevent further freezing. In fact, if considerable freezing has already taken place thawing will begin under 8 or 10 inches of good hot manure unless the weather is extremely severe.—Gilbert S. Watts.

On an Old Indiana County Homestead

After years of experience, Mr. Clarence McHenry, Indiana County, finds that fruit growing pays better on the old homestead than general farming. His trees are carefully sprayed and the fruit carries off many premiums at the county fairs. Mr. McHenry is a member of the local fruit growers' association and the Farm Bureau and he takes a keen interest in all farm problems.—McC.

Duster Races Sprayer

THE results of a direct comparison between spraying and dusting for the control of insect and disease enemies of apples were given by Professor H. A. Cardinell, extension pomologist of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, before the recent joint meeting of the American Pomological Society and the Michigan State Horticultural Society.

Separate blocks of McIntosh and Winter Banana apples on the same farm were treated with a high pressure spraying outfit and a duster. The spraying pressure was fixed at 300 pounds and the 300-gallon tank was emptied in about 28 minutes. The duster, drawn by the same type of tractor used on the sprayer, could be operated continuously for eight hours without going to the barn to reload.

Where Dust Won Out

The dust won over liquid thru the loss of time when the liquid tank was forced to go to the barn for reload. The dust machine sprayed at the rate of 294 trees per hour while the liquid machine could treat but 94 an hour.

The trees were sprayed with the tractor pulling the sprayer at full speed. It was thought this "careless" method of spraying would give poor control but the records at harvest showed 93 to 95 per cent of the apples in the Winter Banana and McIntosh blocks, the two varieties most susceptible to scab injury, were clean.

In dusting 374 trees of these two varieties all season the cost was found to be 24.8 cents per tree. In spraying 374 trees with liquid materials the cost was 23.8 cents per tree.

Split applications (from one side of the tree one week and from the other side the next week) were used in the experiment. Five complete applications were given of each treatment.

In the McIntosh block, the percentage of clean fruit was 95 for both liquid and dust. There were 4 per cent stings in the liquid block against 1 in the dusted. Other insect injury in the liquid block was 1 per cent against 2 per cent in the dusted. There was no scab in the liquid stock and 1 per cent in the dusted.—G.

SUPERIOR
—the Name to Trust!

BUY with confidence any farm implement that bears the name SUPERIOR. It is a trade symbol worthy of your highest trust. It is your guaranty not only of remarkably long service but of exceptionally profitable service.

SUPERIOR implements not only save time, reduce labor and eliminate the need for early replacement—*most emphatically, they do better work!* We have built quality implements only—for more than a half-century. Our products are famous for outstanding efficiency in every grain-growing section of the world. The line is complete. There is a SUPERIOR seeding-machine for every planting need. And every model built is a precision tool—correctly designed and perfectly constructed for utmost planting accuracy.

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See your SUPERIOR dealer now—or write direct to us—if you are in need of a drill or planter for any purpose. Grain, Corn, Cotton, Beets, Beans, Clover, Alfalfa—all crops are given the right start with SUPERIOR.

SUPERIOR seeding is safe seeding because the seeds are planted evenly and accurately—uniformly buried under an even covering of soil. No clogging. No skips. No misses. Perfect timing—even spacing—mechanical precision in every detail of the work. Dependable performance—and long years of heavy-duty service. You get both—in fullest measure—when you insist on genuine SUPERIOR Planting Machines.

The coupon below will bring you full information on any implement in the complete SUPERIOR line, which includes the famous SUPERIOR Black-Hawk Manure Spreader and the SUPERIOR Buckeye Cultivator. Even if you are not in the market for an implement of any kind, write us for advice and information regarding any special planting problems you may have.

The American Seeding-Machine Co., Inc.
416 Monroe Street Springfield, Ohio

Check items you are interested in:
—Grain Drills
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NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

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Apple Growers BEWARE
of Red Mite or (*Red Spider*)
It is a terrible pest and injures fruit and weakens trees.
MECHLING'S
Scale Oil
controls San Jose Scale, Apple Aphis and Red Mite at one time.
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Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
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Mapes Manures are first made to grow good crops—then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned to you many times over in increased crops of better quality. Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop *yield;* compare the crop *quality;* compare the crop *profits* with the result from any other fertilizer you can buy. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Write for list of brands and prices. Mail coupon today.

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.
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MAPES
Manures
cost little more ~ worth much more

start 1927 right use FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

—and get More Eggs and Better Chicks

January is a good time to start feeding your hens Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. For if you resolve to do it this month you may be sure that you have a profitable New Year ahead.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is the excellent producing ration that contains Cod Liver Meal! This substance helps the rich oatmeal, minerals and other egg-making ingredients of the mash to do faster and more thorough work. Despite short daylight, and chill weather, or the absence of green-stuffs, the hens lay more regularly.

You get more eggs—*and better eggs*—eggs that are large, more uniform in size, and strong-shelled. Ful-O-Pep eggs are very desirable for their high food value and good flavor.

And eggs produced with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash hatch into strong, lively chicks. The Cod Liver Meal adds greatly to the fertility of eggs, and the baby chicks are sturdy, husky little birds that can be developed into profitable market poultry, or layers.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is easy to buy and easy to use. Near you is a dealer who has it—also, Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains. Start now.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
1600 Railway Exchange Bldg., Dept. 207 Chicago, Ill.
Send me, without charge, postpaid, a copy of your new 1927 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

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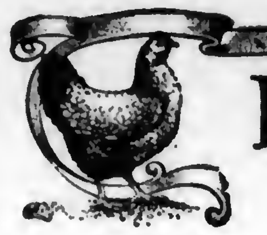


POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Lights on Birds

I would like to get some information on how to light hens for winter egg production and as to whether it is more profitable to light pullets or yearlings, season to begin and when to take lights off and how feeding is carried out. Could you tell me where I could get complete information on this subject?—Mrs. W. C. G., Sullivan County, N. Y.

Pullets are lighted from the time they are housed until April, giving enough artificial light to make the day and night of equal length. Yearlings are not lighted until after they have completed the molt in January; and if they are to be used as breeders, a great many poultrymen declare that they should not be lighted at all.

You can readily see that lights on pullets are much more important and profitable than lights on hens (yearlings).

The principle of lights is to get the birds to eat more, and hence produce more. They should have free access to laying mash and get about 14 pounds of grain per 100 hens daily, fed 4 pounds at 8:00 A. M., 8 pounds an hour before dusk, and 2 pounds after dark to be found when the lights go on.

If you will write to the State Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., and ask for "Hints to Poultrymen," Volume 14, Number 12, you will get plenty of information on the subject.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Why They Shake Heads

Can you tell me what makes my chickens shake their heads all the time?—G. A. S., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Chickens shake and scratch their heads because of some irritation or because of colds or roup. Dry, dusty or moldy litter would cause an irritation of the nostrils. Perhaps your chickens have colds. If you find birds with a foul-smelling discharge from their nostrils, get your druggist to make you a 10 per cent solution of argyrol and place a drop in each eye and nostril twice a day until they get better.

Old hens cannot be expected to lay much at this time but mature pullets should. They should have dry poultry mash in hoppers before them all the time, and should get at least twelve pounds of scratch grain per 100 birds a day. They should also have plenty of oyster shell.

If your pullets are getting these things, are well housed and ready to lay and still are not producing, perhaps they have intestinal worms. The remedy is to add 2 pounds of tobacco dust to every 100 pounds of mash. I would try this for a time.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

What Size Should It Be?

Would you please tell me the size a brooder house should be for five hundred chicks?—Mrs. M. H. H., Lawrence County, Pa.

We use a 10x12 colony house for a 52-inch hover and 300 chicks. If the hover of your brooder is not more than 52 inches, I would advise you not to put more than 300 chicks under it. As a rule, the smaller flocks do better.

However, if the hover is large enough, you could use a 14x16 house and have the same floor area per chick.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

"There goes a man who thinks in terms of millions."

"He doesn't look to me like a great financier."

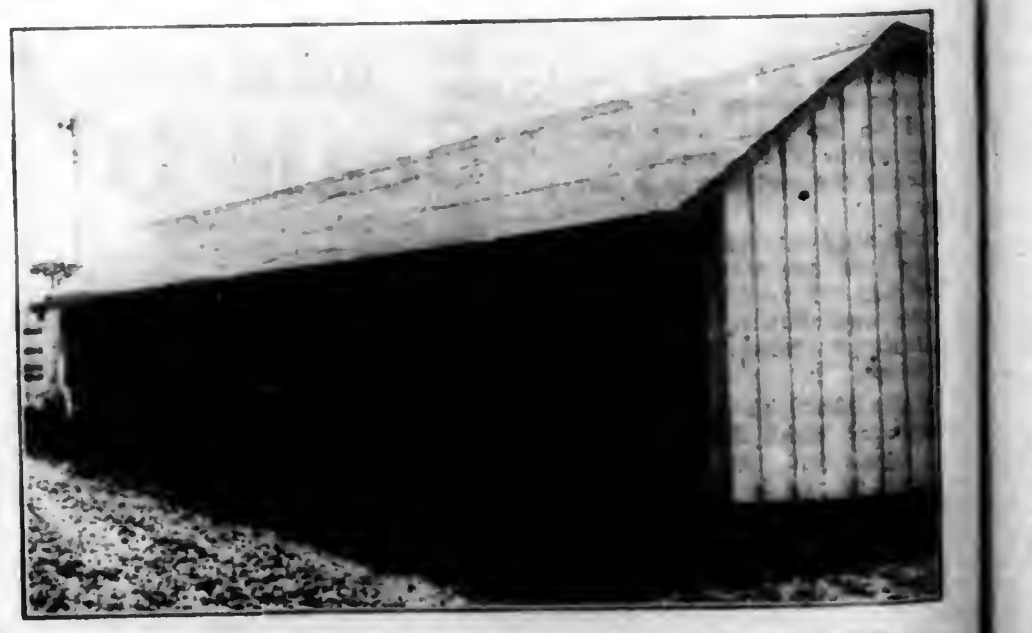
"He isn't; he's a germ expert.—Exchange.

Machinery That's Under Cover Lasts a Lot Longer

SINCE it has been settled definitely that more farm machinery rusts out than is worn out and that nearly all farm machinery has nearly doubled in price during the past few years, it behooves the farmer, as never before, to take proper care of his machinery. This is a physical impossibility without storage quarters.

The accompanying photograph shows the storage house on the farm of W. S. Kilmer, Virginia, which measures 20x100 feet and safely houses $8000 worth of valuable farm machinery.

This is a type of storage building endorsed by a score of experimental stations. There is not a wasted foot of lumber in the entire building. Faced to the southeast rain and snow rarely blow in. The open front, providing outside drainage is taken care of, permits free circulation of air at all times and air dries up the moisture which, it is well to remember, is a friend to rust, the destroyer of machinery.—C. C. Conger, Jr.



Many experiment stations have endorsed this type of storage building.

Warding Off Trouble

I RECENTLY had an interesting experience in bringing back a pen of 100 Leghorn pullets into laying after a sudden check.

Early in November this pen was laying 35 per cent and coming right up. Following a spell of warm, bright weather we had a sudden cold snap over night, and the birds reacted by dropping way down in their production and refusing to eat.

Such actions generally precede a fall molt or an attack of roup and chickenpox, both of which I set out to avoid.

The first thing I did when I saw what was up was to give the flock a pound of Epsom salts in the drinking water. Then we cleaned out the pen and spread fresh straw. I cut down the grain ration to a point where the hens were anxious for it, and started a noon wet mash containing a pound of condensed buttermilk mixed with laying mash and germinated oats, about what they would clean up in half an hour.

This program was successful in warding off both roup and molt, and the birds started back into production in a couple of weeks.

One of the worst things a poultryman has to face is such a sudden drop of temperature when the birds have been accustomed to warm sunny days. Steady continued cold is not nearly so bad.—R. L. S-H.

Nest Box Notes

IT WILL soon be time to start breeding, hatching and brooding operations. Right now is the time to make plans and get everything ready before the spring rush begins.

• • •

A good many farmers who keep only small flocks now depend on buying their chicks from a hatchery instead of trying to hatch them under hens or in incubators. This eliminates much uncertainty and save a lot of time. Also the chicks are all the same age and much easier to raise. Then, too, the pullets are a uniform lot when the time comes to house them in the fall.

• • •

A 10x12 colony house with a good coal brooder will accommodate 300 chicks. This number should give 100 pullets in the fall, allowing for losses and male birds.

• • •

Sometimes an old building about the right size can be made over into a satisfactory poultry house. Whether old or new, it should be thoroly cleaned out and whitewashed some time ahead. We use a disinfectant whitewash made of hydrated lime, water and commercial lime-sulphur. Enough lime-sulphur is used to give a deep yellow color to the mixture. It dries out white and sticks well.

• • •

Whitewash can be applied much more quickly with a sprayer than with a brush. It should be put thru a wire sieve before going in the tank. A consistency about like cream is right.

• • •

Roosters should be kept by themselves until three weeks before fertile eggs are wanted. As soon as the weather gets nice, breeding flocks should go on free range. This insures higher fertility. Two per cent of cod liver oil in the mash also increases fertility, improves shell texture and reduces losses from chicks dying in the shell.

• • •

Farmers who have good flocks of hens often want to keep their strain instead of buying chicks. Such flocks can often be improved by the purchase of a good cockerel from a recognized laying strain. The chicks can then be hatched at home or at a commercial hatchery, which usually costs about three cents an egg.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Cheated myself

bought only on price—thought I was saving money

BY A MASTER FARMER

I know *now*—I fooled myself for years on binder twine.

Last Spring I wondered if my cheap twine was really worth the grief it gave me. So, at harvesting time I tested out, under identical conditions, my cheap twine and (according to my dealer) the best twine on the market—Plymouth.

Had a crop of 104 acres to cut. We bound 52 acres with my cheap twine and 52 acres with Plymouth. It took 19 balls of my old twine and only 16½ balls of Plymouth to harvest exactly the same number of acres.

More length in each ball of Plymouth

The answer dawned on me! Although both twines averaged 8 pounds per ball and were tagged 500 ft. per pound—the Plymouth Twine lived up to its guaranteed length* and the cheaper twine ran 13% short. Plymouth's guaranteed length was actually saving me money by giving me several hundred feet more twine in every ball.

No breaks—no loss of time

Another difference surprised me! My old twine was knotty and full of thick and thin spots—broke and tangled as usual. Plymouth was free of knots, snarls and unevenness and didn't break once.

I decided then and there I'd quit cheating myself on poor twine. Plymouth twine for me—it's dependable! I can always count on its evenness, strength and guaranteed length.*

**Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.*

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Made by the makers of Plymouth Rope

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY, North Plymouth, Mass., and Welland, Canada

Plymouth—*more economical:*

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect-repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

This milk can test has been made frequently. You can easily duplicate it—test Plymouth's strength against any other binder twine on the market.

Plymouth is last to break. Swings the greatest weight—the most quarts of water. Plymouth wins because it's stronger.

This excellent 4-Color Poultry Book—9 in. x 12 in. —won 1st prize at 1926 Int. Baby Chick Assn. Convention. It is a masterpiece! *Your copy is ready for you.* Describes newest and most successful ways of making money with chickens. Tells why *"Kerlin-Quality"* S. C. W. Leghorns are world's greatest money-makers.

Strong • Active • Hardy
265 to 332 Egg Record Stock

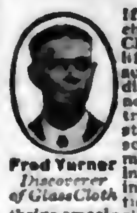
Many customers report flock averages of over 200 eggs per bird. Big lopped comb, clear-eyed, wedge-shape, money-making egg machines. Strong, large, healthy, carefully inspected, northern-grown, free-range stock. Highest quality breeding. Best blood in America. Trap nested stock. Official Egg Contest Winners.

Free Feed and Free Book
"Feeding Formulas and Methods" with Chick Order

Liberal Discount if ordered now. Delivery when wanted. Safe delivery anywhere—postpaid. "Kerlin-Quality" S. C. W. Leghorns have put more money in the bank, paid off more mortgages, bought more necessities and luxuries. They will pay you! Write today.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm
Box 89 Center Hall, Pennsylvania

GLASS CLOTH Brings Amazing Success with BABY CHICKS



Fred Turner
Discoverer of Glass Cloth

If you want unusual success with your chicks this year raise them under GLASS CLOTH. This wonder material admits the life giving ultra-violet energy rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Science has discovered these rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles. Death loss from these causes is stopped. Ultra-violet rays enter the body, supplying Vitamine D and speeding up the building of bone and tissue. Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you want early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight. It is nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Millions of yards in use today. Success everywhere. Experts recommend it. Repays its cost many times a season.

The Ames Test

Experts everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration shows the difference in two chicks that had the same start and same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none.

Ideal for HOT BEDS

Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindley for want of violet light.

Patented—Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send $3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or $2.25 for 18 ft roll. Common sense instructions, "Success With Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Turner Bros. Dept. 639 Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

MORE MILK
—Less trouble

ARE you fair to your cows? You drive them to the barn in the Fall, feed them heavy, hard-to-digest concentrated rations. No natural, tender, green pasturage, little exercise—no wonder the milk pail disappoints you, right when milk prices are highest.

Right now—of all times—your cows need help. They need something to help them digest their feed better—turn more of it into milk. Without such an aid, the more you feed the greater the strain on their overworked vitality.

Kow-Kare gives the needed help, in a simple, natural, definite way. It gives needed support to the digestion and assimilation—helps carry the burden of heavy winter feeding. By toning up these vital organs your feed dollars become milk dollars. The cow has summer pep and vitality. No more "off feed"; no more profit threat from disease and disorders. Kow-Kare builds health while it is bringing back to you via the milk pail several times what it costs you. It is a real money-maker in any dairy. A single can will ration a cow for one to two months. Just follow the simple directions on the can.

No More Disease-Loss

Use Kow-Kare to prevent disease—but if you have actual trouble with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., use Kow-Kare as directed on the can and you will be amazed how quickly your cows are able to throw off their trouble and again become productive. Write for our FREE BOOK on cow diseases, "The Home Cow Doctor." Every cow owner ought to have it.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

What Dairymen say:

From A. G. KATZUR, De Lamere, N. D.—"*I find that Kow-Kare is a wonderful aid to increasing milk yield. Had a cow quit milking after coming fresh and would not get with calf. After feeding Kow-Kare for awhile, she came back to milk again and has raised a calf since and is now the best cow in the barn.*"

From C. R. STODDARD, East Rodman, N. Y.—"*I have owned a large dairy of cows for twenty-five years, and I find nothing that will equal Kow-Kare for giving cows an appetite and therefore increasing the milk flow.*"

From HARLOW M. KASTNER, Hammond, N. Y.—"*Have used a great many cans of Kow-Kare in my herd for improving the milk yield and toning up the digestive organs. It is a wonderful medicine in the treatment of retained afterbirth, as Kow-Kare has not failed me in a single instance.*"

KOW-KARE
FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

Write for sample and circular
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Write Your Own Guarantee!
Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the
COPPER-IZED METAL SILO
Most Modern, Most Practical Silo. COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.
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Control Contagious Abortion
Don't let this costly malady run through your herd and ruin your profits. ABORNO, the Pioneer Guaranteed Remedy has proved wonderfully effective in preventing and overcoming abortion. Easily administered—safe.
Write for free booklet on the treatment of Contagious Abortion.
ABORNO LABORATORY, 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Dairy Day at the Farm Products Show

YOUR state dairy breed associations will hold meetings in Harrisburg during the week of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, January 17 to 21st. Wednesday, January 19, will be Dairy Day, with general meetings in the morning and afternoon and a banquet in the evening.

Wednesday noon, January 19, the Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association will hold a luncheon and business meeting. Karl Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, will address the group. G. W. Koser, Biglerville; R. H. Powers, Glenshaw, and M. T. Grimes, Catawissa, form the executive committee in charge of Guernsey affairs in the state.

Meetings Planned for Thursday

C. T. Conklin, secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, will address the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association business meeting, Thursday forenoon, January 20th. L. S. Clough, Jr., Warren, president, and Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Merion, secretary, will officiate at the meeting.

Members of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs will convene Thursday forenoon. Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, will preside, and H. E. Robertson, York, will perform the secretarial duties. Important business before the black and white cattle breeders consists of revision of the bylaws and membership lists and election of officers.

The Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club, W. F. Shrum, Jeannette, president, and C. A. Fox, Pocopson, secretary, will meet at luncheon, Thursday noon, January 20th. Business will be conducted and medals will be awarded to calf club winners. M. D. Munn, Minneapolis, Minnesota, former president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, will deliver the principal address of the meeting.

Enzyme Is to Blame

WHEN milk at this time of the year develops an abnormal taste and odor the trouble commonly is caused not by bacteria but by an enzyme which is secreted into the milk and which breaks down the fat to produce the rancid odor.

The common practice in overcoming this difficulty is to cut down the grain ration to the amount needed by the cow and to give two or three doses of Epsom salts at intervals of three days. The milk is brought to the boiling point and then rapidly cooled to check the development of the bitter taste.

The same trouble may occur in the milk of individuals in large herds, but the mixture of milk from the herd will cause the abnormal condition to go unnoticed. The milk from these single cows develops a characteristic bitter or salty taste, particularly when the cow is well advanced in her lactation. It rarely occurs, however, when she is receiving green feed. The milk is objectionable but not necessarily unwholesome. The cream from such milk churns with difficulty and often not at all.—N. J. State College of Agriculture.

An Attractive Pack Sells the Goods

DEALERS in every kind of merchandise know that an attractive package aids in selling the commodity.

The butter market offers an excellent illustration of the value of a clean attractive package. When a dealer is showing several lines of butter to a customer and two or more lots suit him as far as price and quality are concerned he will purchase the lot packed in the most attractive package. If the sale is lost the butter must be carried until a scarcity occurs, or be sold at a lower price than the actual market value of the lot.

Regular Shipper Has Learned

The regular shipper has learned by experience that the package affects the selling price and even when he is shipping on a contract basis the dealer cannot continue to pay more than the sales value of the butter minus a handling charge. The occasional shipper who uses the city markets only as an outlet for his surplus is generally the worst offender. Shipments of this kind are usually made on a consignment basis and the receiver is forced to sell on the open market, since the regular trade will not buy these unattractive lots.

In some cases shipments are received in second-hand tubs which have seen hard service. Even counting the lower cost of used tubs, this practice is not generally economical. Dirty liners and inner circles are frequent defects and always affect the sale. According to buyers the most frequent defect is a poorly finished surface. Often instead of being level across the top, a concave effect is obtained, with the center as much as an inch below the outer edge. In some cases lumps of butter have been slapped on, or gouged out in order to regulate weights.

One dealer told of a shipment which he received. The tubs were dirty and flimsy. The receiver's name was scrawled all over the top with crayon instead of being neatly stenciled. When the tubs were opened the inner circles were missing. The surface of the butter had been leveled off with the hands and the imprint of hands and palms was evident in each tub. The quality of the butter was fairly good but when the sale was finally made it was at a price considerably lower than it would have been had it been properly packed.—W. R. W.

How One Thing Led to Another

IT IS interesting to note how one farm organization in Denmark has led to another. Before the cooperative creamery was established, each farmer was inclined to be satisfied with his own cows. He had no means of comparing their production with that of other cows. He inherited them from his father and was quite content.

When, however, the farmers of a neighborhood joined together and established a cooperative creamery it was unavoidable that everyone should know what his neighbors' cows were doing. He soon learned that some of them whose cows did not appear to be any better than his own were receiving much larger milk checks than he received. This naturally stimulated his interest in improving the quality of his herd. Better herds increased the volume of business of the cooperative and, therefore, the management of the cooperative was likewise interested.

Out of this grew what they call their control associations, which are similar to our cow testing associations. And now for the first time was the Danish farmer able to distinguish between his profitable and his unprofitable cows. He may have found that his unprofitable cows were due to the use of an unsatisfactory bull. If he were a small farmer, of course, he could not afford to own a high priced bull himself. And so another form of organization arose, working along side by side with these two others.—Frank O. Lowden.

Do You Know Just Where You Stand?

START the new year right by starting a systematic record of your farm business. No business man or manufacturer would even attempt to start the new year without keeping a complete and accurate record of his business. Many of them have less capital invested than the average farmer has in his farm, livestock and equipment.

Someone has said that too many farmers do too much work with their hands and feet and forget to use their heads. Every farmer, no matter how large or how small his farm, can keep a farm account to the great profit of his business.

The successful farm is one that maintains its productivity and returns a reasonable wage for the labor of the farmer and his family after paying farm expenses, and deducting a fair rate of interest on the amount of capital invested. Can you prove to your own satisfaction that your farm is doing this? If you know that it is not, can you locate the leaks which are draining your profit? Do you know the actual size of your farm business and what part of your investment is in land, buildings, livestock, machinery, and other capital? Are they properly balanced in their relation to each other? If they are not, can you change them intelligently?

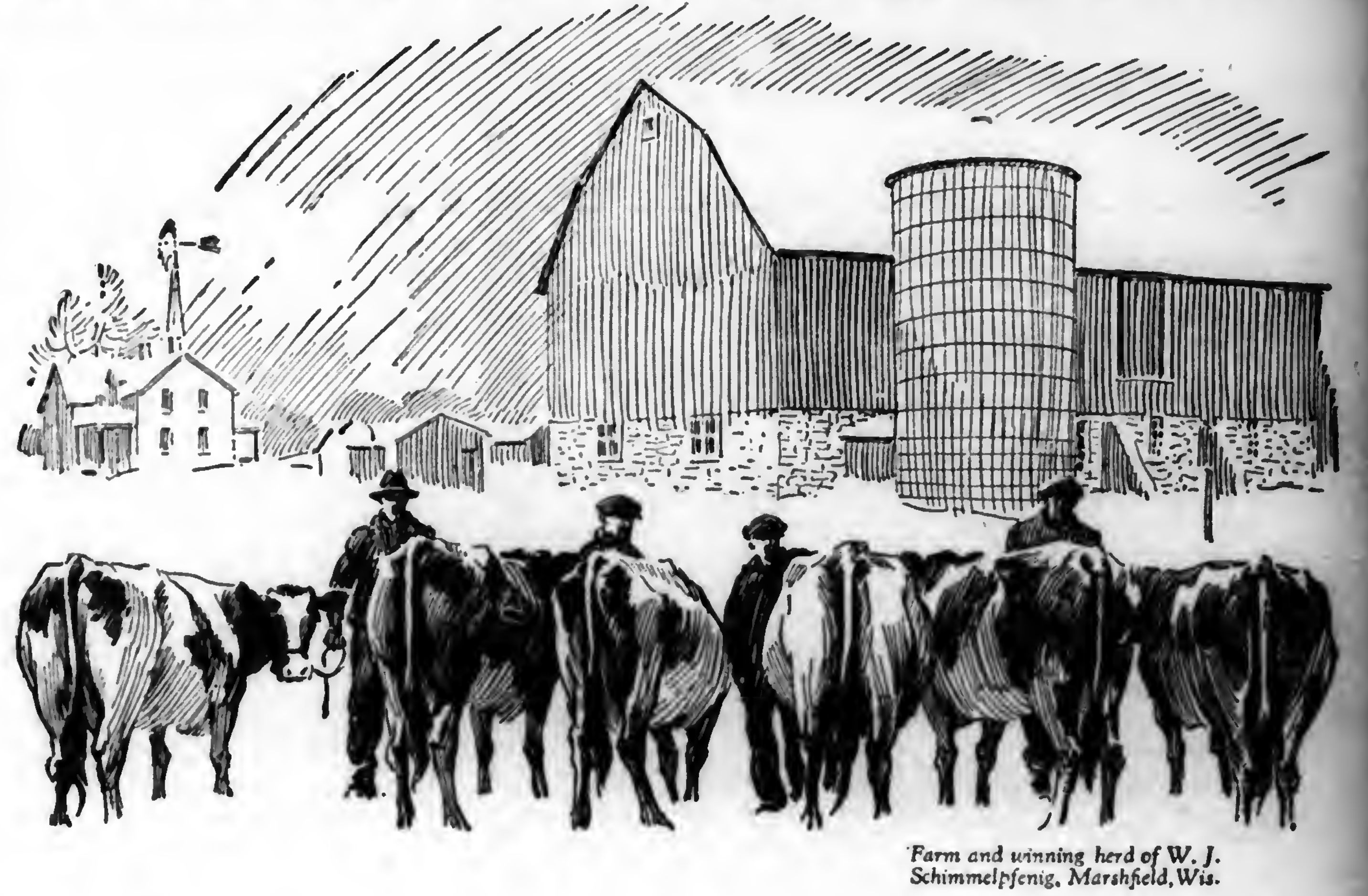
Where Profits Come From

Is your crop area properly proportioned to the various crops to the profit derived from each? Have you given any thought or study to the relative effect, the size of business, yield of the crops, production of livestock, and efficiency in the employment of labor thruout the year upon the profit or loss for the year? There is a direct relation between crop rotation, volume of business, sources of income, size of your farm, type of internal farm organization and your labor income for the year.

Five records are necessary to have a complete record of the farm business for the year. They are: an inventory of the farm, machinery, crops and supplies on hand, livestock at the beginning of the year, a record of all farm receipts and expenses, a labor and complete cost record on the more important farm enterprises, a crop summary record showing acreage and yields of the various crops, and an inventory of all farm property at the close of the year.

The Pennsylvania State College has made up a simple farm account book from nine or ten systems of accounts, that is complete and easily kept. Your county agent will be glad to explain it to you and assist you in starting the record free of charge.—H. S. Sloat.

THIS HERD WON A $1,000 AWARD FOR GOOD FEEDING



Farm and winning herd of W. J. Schimmelpfenig, Marshfield, Wis.

"We fed the *right* feed *liberally*"
And Mr. Schimmelpfenig's profit went up 43%

WHEN W. J. Schimmelpfenig got a new manager for his dairy farm at Marshfield, Wis., last March, his herd of 19 Holsteins got a new ration.

Peter Bushman, the new manager, talked enthusiastically about Corn Gluten Feed. He had fed it for 16 years. So, the next day after he came, a load of it arrived at the Schimmelpfenig barn.

The records of the Marshfield Cow Testing Association take up the story here. From April 1 to October 1, 1926, six high cows produced 53,732 pounds of milk. They ate a grain ration of which 39% was Corn Gluten Feed (see ration).

Compare the two years

Now look at 1925. Five of the same cows were in the herd. A sixth, the high cow of that year, is added to make a fair comparison. These six cows produced 38,638 pounds of milk. They ate home grown grains largely, with small amounts of concentrates. "Stump" pasture both years.

Thirty-nine per cent more milk in 1926; 43% *more profit!* For this record, certified by the official tester of the association, Mr. Schimmelpfenig was awarded first prize of $1,000 in the contest conducted by the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers to encourage better feeding.

Good feed, good feeding

"We fed the right feed liberally," says Mr. Bushman.

There is much meaning in those words. This herd was not superior in productive capacity to thousands of others. It was fed Corn Gluten Feed *liberally*—before pasture came and *with* pasture.

In the great dairy sections of the United States *liberal* feeding of Corn Gluten Feed is paying high returns. Test Corn Gluten Feed, for *results*, in your herd. Your dealer can supply you.

THE RATION
Average ration for 6 months of 1926

Corn Gluten Feed (39%)	300 lbs.
Oats	170 lbs.
Oil meal	100 lbs.
Corn	100 lbs.
Barley and oats	100 lbs.

THE RESULT
(the six cows)

	1925 Apr.—Oct.	1926 Apr.—Oct.	Increase
Milk	38,638 lbs.	53,732 lbs.	15,094 lbs.
Profit over feed cost	$524.23	$751.36	43%

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ASSOCIATED CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS
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FREE CATALOG

ALWAYS mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to our advertisers. This will insure you prompt attention and service.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Results Depend Upon Both Soil and Crop

THE following paragraphs of general interest are taken from a letter written in answer to questions from a Delaware reader.

In considering results obtained from commercial fertilizer, we must take into account the requirements of both the soil and the crop. In the case of sandy or peaty soils, there is almost invariably a response to applications of potash no matter what the crop may be. In the case of heavy silt or clay soils, there is usually a response to phosphoric acid in the growing of any of the field crops. Similarly, in the case of rundown soils, an application of readily available nitrogen fertilizers will result in crop increases. On the other hand, certain crops will respond to applications of nitrogen or phosphoric acid or potash on almost any soil.

It is well known that corn, potatoes, clover, tobacco and beets usually give increases from applications of potash. Corn, turnips and buckwheat almost invariably show a response to applications of available phosphoric acid. In the case of wheat, rye, barley, timothy and other grasses, a response to applications of nitrogen is obtained on almost any soil.

Available Phosphoric Acid

When 100 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate is used per acre, there is applied 16 pounds of available phosphoric acid. This will more than cover the phosphoric acid contained in 25 bushels of corn, 1500 pounds of stalks and 250 pounds of cobs. In a fifty-bushel crop of corn, with the corresponding amounts of stalks and cobs, there will be contained about 27 pounds of phosphoric acid, or less than the amount found in 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate.

In the case of the potash, the amounts used are larger than those of the phosphoric acid. A 25-bushel corn crop will contain the following amounts of potash: in the grain, 5.5 pounds; stalks, 21.0 pounds; cobs, 1.1 pounds; total, 27.6 pounds. For a fifty-bushel corn crop there would, therefore, be required about 55 pounds of potash, equivalent to more than 400 pounds of kainit.

It is to be further remembered that phosphoric acid is held more firmly in the soil than is potash. We know by actual tests and experiments that available phosphoric acid is made insoluble in the soil to water very quickly and that the phosphoric acid is held in the upper four or five inches of the soil. In the case of potash, the transformation of the water-soluble into water-insoluble combinations takes place more gradually, and some of the soluble potash gets down into the subsoil before it is made insoluble. In fact, in very light soils some of the soluble potash is carried away in the drainage water before it is made insoluble.

Land Determines the Amount

The amount of potash, as well as of phosphoric acid, that might be used to best advantage will depend on the productivity of the land. Obviously, where large crops are grown more generous applications of fertilizer should be made. Assuming yields as large as 50 to 60 bushels of shelled corn per acre, 25 bushels of rye, 20 bushels of soy beans, 8 to 10 tons of timothy and 200 to 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, it would pay to use as much as 50 to 100 pounds of actual potash. This would be equivalent to 100 or 200 pounds of muriate or 400 to 800 pounds of kainit per acre.

Land naturally well supplied with potash would not require as large additions since the soil itself would supply a large portion of the potash for large crops. As to phosphoric acid, application equivalent to 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre should be sufficient for most purposes, especially when the land is well supplied with humus and lime is applied from time to time. The use of nitrogenous fertilizer in addition to the potash and phosphoric acid would be justified in the case of the tomatoes and potatoes. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or a mixture of the two, might be employed.—J. G. L.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

The Rise in Land Values

DEAR EDITOR:—Thank you for the editorial, "Farm Values," appearing in your issue of November 3rd.

In it you have given no endorsement of Single Tax, but you have at least mentioned it as a proposed remedy for our economic diseases. If all newspapers and magazines would do as much, that would draw enough attention to it so that many voters who now think they are opposed to it would study it enough to understand it. A proper understanding of its purpose and operation is all that is required.

I am glad to read in Pennsylvania Farmer that: "It is readily seen that the rental value of land is a big item in reckoning the cost of producing crops." I am glad to hear you ask: "What is to be done about it?" It puts you, as a farm paper, in line with some of the "great dailies" of our large cities in trying to grapple with the "housing situation."

You conclude with the question: "What makes farm land rise steadily in value when farmers are going out of business?" You want an intelligent and satisfactory answer from some one, so I will try and accommodate you.

The landlord, especially he of the speculating variety, figures that this country, rich in natural resources, has at this time 110 million population. If he knew (classing the system of landlordism as an individual) positively or even thought that this population would remain stationary or recede, he would stop speculating in and holding land out of use. This would have the effect of keeping land values stationary with perhaps a reduction, anyhow, as a whole, they would not advance.

But he knows with absolute certainty that except some world-wide catastrophe takes place, that population, especially in the United

(Continued on next page)

States, will not remain stationary, and that no matter how many farmers leave the farm in 1923, a great many more farmers will be required to feed the 200,000,000 of inhabitants this country will have in say 1960.

During all this time, the producers on the farm and the workers and the producers in the big cities will be called to render to the landlord a continuously larger and larger portion of what they produce, not to those who have helped in any way in aiding production, but to those whose business it is to stand in the way of useful producers until they get their price for getting out of the way.

Is it any wonder that farm and city land rise steadily in value when farmers temporarily go out of business, or, outlying sections of the big cities take on "central" values?—Oliver McKnight.

Problem Hard to Solve

NO, WE admit that farmers are not good housekeepers, but even with the most tidy and careful methods, is not their business one that in the very nature of it must resemble in many ways a fertilizer factory? Stock has to be somewhere and the farther it is kept from the buildings the greater must be the work of caring for it. The barn certainly shouldn't be too near the house nor should it be too far away.

Good gravel and cement paths help very materially and every farm home should have a room in which overshoes and outer garments worn in the stables may be kept before entering the dining-room or living-room. It never should be necessary to fill the kitchen with these things. The problem is a complicated one that seems very hard to solve satisfactorily.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Who Can Beat It?

I HAVE been reading reports of the Ton Litter contest and have not seen accounts of any that can come up to mine yet. I had a sow that farrowed 11 pigs on April 1, 1926, of which 10 were raised and entered in the Ton Litter contest. They were weighed on September 28 at the age of 180 days, and weighed 2739 pounds, or an average of 273.9 pounds each. Who can beat it with a 10-pig litter, or can beat the average with more than 10 pigs?—E. A. Farabaugh, Cambria County, Pa.

The Genius of the Big Show

THIS is Henry E. Klugh, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the man who is given a large part of the credit for the success of the annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. As manager of the show for many years, Mr. Klugh has won a reputation for efficiency and for good humor in handling difficult situations that has placed him high in the esteem of farmer and commercial exhibitors alike.

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Buick could not offer so much at so moderate a price, if the world did not buy so many Buicks, and if the savings of great volume were not continually poured back into Buick quality.

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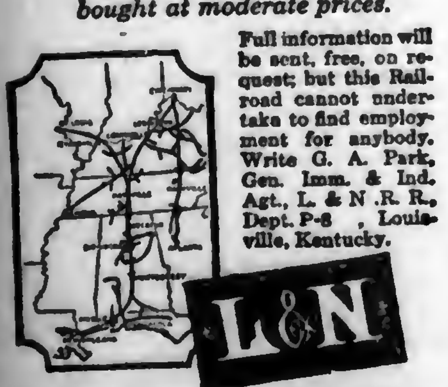

Full information will be sent, free, on request; but this Railroad cannot undertake to find employment for anybody. Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. R. R., Dept. P-8 , Louisville, Kentucky.

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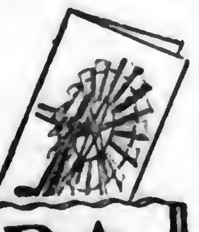

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

Editors' Note.—This is the first of a series of short articles about the men whose voices are familiar to every reader of Pennsylvania Farmer who owns a radio receiving set.—the announcers of the famous broadcasting stations. Readers are invited to write us about other announcers whose pictures they would like to see in these columns.

EDWARD A. DAVIES, director and chief announcer of station WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, was one of the pioneers in the radio broadcasting field. He was instrumental in the building of the first Gimbel station back in 1920, then a very small affair of 50 watts. His was the first voice that broadcasted from Philadelphia, and was heard in Trenton, N. J., as the farthest point.

Mr. Davies attended Central High School and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and during the war, served overseas with the A. E. F. fourteen months. He was wounded twice in action and cited by the United States Government.

Messages from Ocean Depths

He originated the idea of broadcasting from the bottom of the ocean, and made the idea a reality in August 1924, when his voice was heard from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean almost a mile off shore in Atlantic City. On this broadcast alone, WIP received over sixty thousand letters from all parts of the country.

His voice has been heard from an airplane flying at a height of six thousand feet from New York to Yorktown, and last May he was appointed Official Announcer for all Stadium events at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

A Trained Musician, Too

Mr. Davies is a trained musician, having appeared in opera and concert for the last twelve years. He is a former president of the Philadelphia Operatic Society.

His experience in broadcasting events held in the Stadium during the Sesqui-Centennial and in announcing football games and other sporting events at the University of Pennsylvania has made his voice familiar to thousands of radio and sport fans.

The equipment and the methods of WIP are constantly being improved under the direction of Mr. Davies. In June this pioneer director and announcer will sail for Europe to study broadcasting conditions abroad.

Edward A. Davies, Director and Chief Announcer of WIP, Philadelphia.

More Peaches Every Year

AT THE annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Atlantic City on December 10, Mr. H. B. Weiss, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Inspection analyzed the recent survey of the peach industry for New Jersey, competing states and for the United States as a whole.

Peach production in New Jersey has trebled during the last fifteen years. The average production for the five-year period ending in 1910 was 700,000 bushels, while for a similar period ending in 1925 it was 1,740,000 bushels. The 1926 crop totaled nearly 3,000,000 bushels.

Over the Whole Country

The trend of peach production in the entire United States has been upward during the same period, the average production in 1910 being 39,000,000 bushels as compared with 47,000,000 bushels in 1925. There has been a considerable increase in production in Georgia and California and a smaller increase in Pennsylvania and New York.

Production in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia has continued at a uniform rate, with a tendency to decline, altho the planting of young trees has been active during the past year or two.

The Elberta is by far the most important variety in New Jersey and competing states. The J. H. Hale variety has increased considerably in popularity during the past three years, while plantings of Carman, Belle of Georgia, Champion and Hiley have slowed up during that period. In New Jersey, there has been an increasing tendency to plant more miscellaneous varieties.

New Jersey has a smaller percentage of non-bearing trees, i. e., under three years, and a larger percentage of trees over ten years, than most of the competing states.—S. D. S.

"How can we get rid of this cook without a fight?"

"Praise her up to the neighbors."

From the Week's News

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the Pennsylvania State College, Dr. alph D. Hetzel, took up his duties Penn State with the beginning of e new year. For the past nine ars Doctor Hetzel has been present of the University of Vermont.

§ § §

THIRTY-FIVE agricultural organ- tions and institutions will take rt in the eleventh annual Pennsyl- nia State Farm Products Show at rrisburg, January 17 to 21st.

§ § §

THE NEW YORK STATE Vege- ble Growers' Association will hold annual meeting at the Hotel Laf- ette, Buffalo, January 19 and h. The growing of potatoes for le use will be the main topic for ussion.

§ § §

McKEAN COUNTY, Pennsylvania, the only county in the United tes having bull associations for the four leading dairy breeds. irty per cent of the bulls owned these associations are from cows lding world's records and 75 per are from cows that rank among highest 10 producers of their re- tive breeds.

Yours for the Asking

DID someone in the family receive a camera for Christmas? Many owners of purebred livestock use home made photographs in promoting the sale of their surplus stock. Others like to make a record of the growth of their animals by photographing them at intervals against a background ruled off in six-inch squares.

This method of recording the changes that take place in the conformation of an animal from its birth to maturity is described in Circular 371-C issued by the U. S. D. A. A copy of this circular may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

§ § §

OURI SHIPPED nearly three more eggs to the Philadelphia et during December than came points in Pennsylvania. Dur- the same month 13 states ship- more dressed poultry to Phila- ia than Pennsylvania, and eight ed more butter. Illinois pro- the most dressed poultry, Min- the most butter, Missouri the eggs and Wisconsin the most

§ § §

T ITS LAST MEETING the Indi- County Pomona Grange passed a ution favoring a gasoline tax of least five cents a gallon to be used road building and maintenance. organization will finance the hing of a purebred livestock poultry directory for the coun-

§ § §

UNITED STATES Depart- of Agriculture predicts that a few years practically all roads and their inter-connect- highways in the United States be kept open for motor traffic the winter. In some states yers have demanded that the be kept clear in winter even money for snow removal had to taken from road building funds.

§ § §

35th ANNUAL state meeting he Pennsylvania branch of the Plymouth Rock Club of will be held during Farm Show week at Harrisburg.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

The receiver illustrated is the extra-powerful Model 32, with ONE Dial; price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $140; Speaker, Model H, $21.

"ONE DIAL —just what I was waiting for"

"I WAS minded to buy a radio set, but those I had seen were too complicated. My wife and I didn't want to fuss over a thing that looked like the dashboard of an automobile. We didn't want *work*—we get plenty of that. We wanted to *listen*.

"Well, a couple of weeks ago, over at a neighbor's, we found what we were looking for. It was one of those Atwater Kent sets, with only ONE Dial. It looked simple, and was simple.

"When I got my fingers on that ONE Dial, it seemed as if I could go anywhere. I heard a lecture, a fiddling contest and a band concert in the first ten seconds—just by turning that ONE Dial. The band concert suited both families, so I let go the dial and stayed with it until they signed off.

"Then we rounded out the evening by getting the latest news from Omaha, and the next day's weather forecast from Des Moines. All we had to do was to shift the ONE Dial.

"The next Saturday I went to town and got a set just like it. It is even better than I thought it would be. It's what I call the real thing in Radio—just what I was waiting for."

That's what a Middle Western farmer told us. It's the same sort of story we are hearing from farmers everywhere. If *you* thought Radio was complicated—try *your* fingers on an Atwater Kent ONE Dial.

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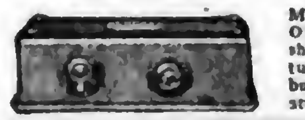

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Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, knew Bayne Trevors, general manager, wasn't square and fired him. Trevors and the men soon realized she meant business.

The men grumbled. Trevors threatened to sell her out to the Western Lumber Company. Fortunately, Bud Lee, horse foreman, said he'd stay and old Carson, who loved nothing better than a fight, promised to help her in the trouble ahead. She couldn't depend upon Pollock Hampton, third owner of the ranch.

That afternoon Judith found that the veterinarian had been fired three days before by Trevors. Instantly she put in a call for "Doc" Tripp. He said he'd be out at once. In the meantime Judith began to check up on the men about the place. Miller, storekeeper and one of the old guard, advised her to hurry over to the milking corrals. She found trouble all along the line. Bill Crowdy in defiance of her orders was still giving sulphur treatment for lung worms and Nelson, sent by Trevors to make trouble, had persuaded the milkers to leave the place for jobs with the lumber company.

Toward evening "Doc" Tripp came. To him the girl confided her troubles but he added more by telling her that Trevors had recently imported sick calves to the ranch. "Has he imported any other outside stock?" she asked. "No. . . unless you count pigeons." Tripp answered. The telephone rang. As Judith hurried into the office an eavesdropper disappeared into the garden. The phone message was from Hampton. He would arrive Saturday with five guests.

Busy days followed for everybody. Shorthanded, Judith bought a milking machine and hired a new foreman. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Hampton came, a breezy, likable young fellow, with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist. Hampton wanted Trevors back, so the first thing he did was to invite him over to meet his friends.

Continued from last week

LAUNCHED upon his first business venture, Hampton went to the telephone. That evening he surprised Judith not a little when he said casually that Trevors had said he'd run over in a day or so, as soon as he could find time.

"What's that?" he asked, breaking off.

For certainly Judith had started to speak. But now she merely shrugged her shoulders and sat in silent thoughtfulness.

Mrs. Langworthy had no liking to bestow upon such as Judith. The girl, she confided every night to the major, was unladylike, unwomanly, outre, horsy, unthinkable, an insult to any woman into whose presence she came. The major agreed monosyllabically or with silent nods for the sake of peace. Personally he was rather inclined to fancy Judith's uncorseted figure, to admire her red-blooded beauty, and he always touched up the ends of his mustaches in her presence.

Judith, having early taken Mrs. Langworthy's measure, found an impish joy in murdering the proprieties for her special benefit. She said "Damn" upon occasions when Mrs. Langworthy was there to hear; she rode her horse at a gallop into the yard and right up to the veranda when Mrs. Langworthy was there to see, swinging down as her mount jerked to a standstill, as "ladylike" about it as a wild Comanche; at table she talked of prize boars and sick calves and other kindred vulgar matters.

But the major admired her; Marcia, as days went by, proved to be a sweet-tempered, somewhat timid, but highly good-natured, affectionate creature generously offering her good-will; and Rogers, the lawyer, and Farris, the artist, both of the sophisticated, self-sufficient type, were little behind the major in interest.

DURING the last week of May, a rumor came to Judith's ears of which, at first, she thought little. Carson, coming to her upon a bit of ranch business, remarked dryly before taking his departure, that a report had got around among his men—Poker Face had mentioned it to him—that Blue Lake ranch was on its last legs; that it was even to be doubted, if the men ever saw another pay-day before the whole affair went into a receiver's hands. Judith laughed at him and told him not to worry.

"Me?" said Carson. "I'm not the worrying kind. But idees like that ain't good to have floating around. A man won't do more'n half work when he's wondering all the time if he's going to get his mazuma for it."

But, when again the rumor came, this time telephoned up to her from the Lower End by Doc Tripp, she frowned and wondered. And she was careful, upon the thirtieth of May, to send Charlie Miller, the storekeeper, into Rocky Bend for the monthly pay-roll money. She gave him her check for one thousand dollars, which, with what was in Charlie's safe at the store and in her own here, would more than pay the monthly wages. Charlie left for Rocky Bend in the afternoon, spending the night in town to get the customary morning start for the ranch. The men were to be paid at six o'clock.

Upon this same day Pollock Hampton told Judith that Bayne Trevors was coming to the ranch to have dinner, spend the night and the following day. Judith made no reply beyond favoring him with a quick look of question. She had not believed that the man would came. What next?

The last day of May came, and true to his promise, Trevors was a guest at the house from which, so short a time ago, he had been evicted. He dined there that night, cool and self-confident, casually polite to Judith, civil and courteous to the other guests, especially to Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, leading conversations unobtrusively, making himself liked. He watched a game of billiards, but refused to play, saying carelessly that he had a stiff shoulder. He and Hampton strolled out into the starlight and for some two or three hours walked up and down, talking quietly.

"A gentleman!" cried Mrs. Langworthy with spirit. "It just shows that a person can do outdoors work and not sink back into the barbarian!"

The morning after Trevors' arrival, Judith was up betimes and breakfasted alone. Lunching early, noon found her in the office expecting Charlie Miller. She was at work on the pay-roll book when her telephone rang. It was Doc Tripp and there was suppressed excitement in his voice.

"Bad news, Judy," he began. "It sure looks as tho you were getting your share."

"What is it, Doc?" she broke in sharply. "Tell me!"

"It's Charlie Miller. Hurt. No, not bad. Thrown off his horse, back in Squaw Creek canon. And—robbed."

Quickly he told all that had happened. Miller hastening back with the wage money, was riding thru the narrow gorge when a man had sprung out suddenly in front of him. Miller's horse, shying, swerving unexpectedly, had thrown him. Before he could get to his feet the bag of gold under his coat had been torn off, his revolver wrenched away and the highwayman, his face masked with a red bandana handkerchief, had run into the thick timber.

"Charlie just walked in, reeling like a drunken man," Tripp concluded. "His fall and a rap over the head with a gun-butt made him pretty sick. I am sending out a posse of men from this end to try and get the stick-up man. You'd better do the same up there."

For a moment Judith sat staring at the telephone dully. Robbed of a thousand dollars, and in broad daylight! A thing like this had not occurred on the Blue Lake for a dozen years.

"Bayne Trevors!" she gasped. For, suddenly, she thought that she understood the significance of the rumor which had twice in a week come to her. Perhaps, as Tripp himself had said, she was getting nerves. Trevors himself was on the ranch right now. . . . Her two fists clinched. Yes, Trevors was here with triple purpose: To curry favor with Hampton against a possible need of it, to establish an alibi for himself, to witness Judith's discomfiture, when at six o'clock she must turn the men away with an excuse.

Thank Heaven it was just noon! Judith sprang to her feet, her eyes bright and hard, and ran down to the men's quarters. Coming up from the corral were Carson and Bud Lee.

"Miller with the pay-roll money has been held up and robbed at Squaw Creek," she told them swiftly. "Get some men together, Carson, and try to head the robber off."

THE two men, having glanced quickly at each other, stood a moment looking at her curiously.

"That's on the level, is it, Miss Judith?" demanded Carson slowly.

"Of course it's on the level!" she cried impatiently. "Oh, I know what you're thinking. I'm going to phone immediately to the bank at Rocky Bend and have another man sent out with more money. You can count upon getting your pay at six o'clock!"

"I told you, didn't I," muttered Carson, "that I wasn't worrying none personal? But if I was you I'd sure have the money on tap!"

With that he left her, going hastily to round up what men he
find and get them into their
Bud Lee, his eyes still on her,
where he was.

"Well," demanded the girl, "
you going, too?" Suddenly an
by his leisurely air, she added
tingly: "Not afraid, are you?"

"I was thinking," Lee answ
coolly, "that the stick-up gent
most probably figure on a play
that. If he was real wise he'd
along toward Rocky Bend and
off your second man. Two tho
bucks a day would make a real
little draw."

Judith paused, frowning. T
was truth in that. If Trevors
were behind this, he would
chosen his man carefully; he
have planned ahead.

"If you'll do my way," conti
Lee thoughtfully, "I'll have
enough time to roll a smoke and
dle little old Climax. He's in
stable now. You're not afraid of
double-crossing you? Even
smart-headed man had planned
hold-up he wouldn't figure on a
like this. He'd think we'd h
Rocky Bender bring it out or
wait until tomorrow."

"It won't do," she decided qui
"I want that money here at
o'clock."

"Eighty miles," mused the
foreman. "Six hours. That's
right along, but do it my way
I'll gamble you my own strin
horses—and they're worth con
able more than a thousand—tha
be back, heeled, at six."

JUDITH, quick at decisions,
ed him hard in the eye,
his plan, and three minutes later
Lee, a revolver in his shirt, rode
the ranch house, headed
Rocky Bend. Judith already had
ed up Tripp, and the veterin
himself, leading the fastest
dle-horse he could get his
on at brief notice, was also
toward Rocky Bend, from the L
End, five miles in advance of L
the start. He went at a gentle
consulting his watch now and

So Bud Lee, riding as once
hard, dare-devil riders rode wh
ried across the land the mail-
the Pony Express, overtook
Tripp and changed to a fresh
at the end of the first fifteen
He swung out of his saddle, s
ed his long legs, remarked
that it was a real fine day, and
gone again upon a fresh mount
twenty-five miles between his
Rocky Bend. The clock at the
marked forty-three minutes after
as Lee, leaving a sweating h
the door on Main Street, p
his check at the paying teller's
dow. The money, in a small
bag, was ready.

"Hello, Bud," and "Hello,
was the beginning and end of
conversation which ensued. Le
not stop to count the money,
drew his belt up a hole as he
back to the door, found a fresh
there fighting its bit and all
lifting the stable-boy off his
mounted and sped back along
Street.

Judith was to send out
man leading still another fresh
for him so that he could not
be back at the ranch house by
o'clock. As Bud Lee, riding hard
never without thought for the
which carried him, began the

Activities of Al Acres: *Daddy Noah Says It Doesn't Keep Him Awake* : : By L

HELLO, DADDY NOAH, THAT'S SOME LOUD SCARF, WAS IT A CHRISTMAS PRESENT?
EH?
I SAY THAT'S SOME LOUD SCARF YOU'VE GOT ON!
EH?
I SAY THAT'S SOME LOUD SCARF!
OH!
?
YES, IT IS KINDER LOU
AL, BUT I'M SO HARD O'
HEARIN' THAT IT DO
BOTHER ME MUCH!

, he drew the heavy caliber re-
ver from his shirt and thrust it
his belt. When he had left
ky Bend half a dozen miles be-
d him and was hurrying on into
outskirts of that country of roll-
hills and pine forests, his hand
never six inches from the gun-
t.

he road wound in and out among
pines, always climbing. Lee
d on, his eyes bright and keen,
chful and suspicious of every
shadow or stirring branch.
ing up the two-mile-long Cuesta
de, he saved his horse a little.
the top of the mountain, before
again followed a winding road
to the river's side, he saw a
man riding a distant ridge; the
glinted upon the rider's rifle.

Old Carson himself," thought
"Looking for the hold-up man.
ks! They'll never find him this
"

ting his own animal out into
inging stride as he got down to
level going, he hammered on at
clip of fifteen miles an hour. In
thick shade of the forest, three
before he came to the line
of the Blue Lake ranch, he saw
er horseman, this one Ed Mas-
the "college kid." The young
's flushed, eager face passed in
r as Lee shot by.

NOTHER mile, and Bud Lee was
riding thru a clearing, with the
of Squaw Creek canyon looming
on his left, when suddenly and
tely without warning, his
screamed, gathered itself for a
plunge, staggered, stood a mo-
trembling terribly, then with
moan collapsed under him.
swung out and to one side
clear as the big brute fell.
d not understand. He had rid-
the animal hard but certainly
hard enough for this. And then
w and his eyes blazed with
. He had heard no shot, noth-
beyond the metallic pounding of
shod hoofs on flinty road, but
from an ugly hole in the neck
addle-horse was pouring out its

keless powder and a Maxim
r!" muttered Lee, his eyes
sote of the ten thousand pos-
hiding-places on the cliffs.

his ears there was a little whine
second bullet sang its way by
d. Again he sought to locate
arksman, again saw nothing
ag and precipice and brushy
He took time for that thing
came so hard to him, sent a
into his horse's brain from his
revolver, and then slipped out
clearing into the shelter of
pines.

miles left to the border
he estimated it. "Afoot."
from the saddle, he moved on
for a little. But as his mus-
sponded and warmed to the
he broke into a trotting run.
little now could he keep un-
er; if he went on with any de-
of speed he must keep to the
and the open. The thought
to him that he might lie under
until dark. The second thought
to him that he had assured
that he would be back on
and he forged ahead.

the second time that day he
the whine of a bullet. He
t that the shot came from the
just at the head of Squaw
canyon. But he could not be
There was ample protection
for a man hiding, tall brush in
and three or four stunted
wind-twisted. He'd make the
tomorrow and see about it.
he'd keep right on moving. Lit-
to traveling save on a horse's
he was shot thru with odd little
when at last he came to the
-line fence and the waiting
Tommy Burkitt held it for
while Lee mounted.

body up on the cliffs, head
canyon," panted Lee at Tom-
amazed expression when Lee
running into sight. "Killed my
Go after him, Tommy. Tell
her boys." And on he went,
g out the last fifteen miles,
vas bag beating safely against

th, in the courtyard, watched
ride in. She looked swiftly at
from the watch on her wrist.
es brightened. It lacked seven
to six. As Bud dropped the
bag into her hands she flash-
him the most wonderful, radiant smile that the long horseman had ever seen. She gripped his lean, brown hand hard in hers.

"Bud, you're a brick!" she cried.

Mrs. Langworthy had just come out with Hampton, Trevors and the major.

Judith turned from Lee to Trevors but managed to keep half an eye on Mrs. Langworthy.

"You see, it's pay-day with us, Mr. Trevors," she said quietly. "And when pay-day comes we pay our men at six o'clock in spite of hell and high water!"

Bud Lee, leading his horse away, turned for a word. "A man killed a horse for me today," he said very gently, and his eyes rested steadily upon Trevors. "If I ever get him, or the man who put him up to it, I'm going to get him right."

On the Blue Lake Ranch there was more than one man ready to scoff at the idea of a robbery like this one, frank enough to voice the suspicion: "It's just a stall for time!" So much had last week's rumor done for them, preparing them to expect something that would set aside the customary monthly pay-day. But when they had seen Charlie Miller's bruised head and heard his story; when they had sat on their horses and looked down at the animal which had been shot under Bud Lee, they were silent. And, besides, when long after dark they came in behind Carson from a fruitless quest, their pay was ready for them as formerly, in gold and silver.

Major Langworthy imbibed an unusually large number of cocktails and long before noon of the following day had suggested that the ranch be put immediately under military law, hinting that a military-mustached gentleman be appointed commanding general of the Blue Lake forces, and forming within his own mind the picture of himself in the office, revolver on table, cocktail at elbow, directing the manoeuvres from this point of vantage, not to say safety. Mrs. Langworthy ruffled her feathers and sniffed when Judith's name was mentioned. It was perfectly clear to her that all the ruffians of the West would be quick to take the advantage arising from the ridiculous condition of a rowdy girl assuming men's pantaloons.

"I am rather inclined to think, mama," said Marcia, "that you don't do Judith justice."

TREVORS, with little to say to any one, took his departure in the forenoon, extracting from Hampton the promise to ride over and see the lumber-camp some day soon.

Judith, held at the office by a lot of first-of-the-month details, did not get away until close to eleven o'clock that morning. Then she rode swiftly down the river, a purpose of her own in mind. At the store she stopped for a sympathetic word with Charlie Miller who had long ago forgotten his own hurt in his grief and anger that he had lost her thousand dollars for her.

"What's a thousand dollars, Charlie?" she laughed at him. "We'll lose and make many a thousand before the year dies."

Just below the Lower End settlement she came upon Doc Tripp. He was in one of the quarantine hog-corrals, his sleeves rolled up, a puzzled look of worry puckering his boyish face.

"What's up, Doc?" asked Judith.

"Don't know, Judy. That's what gets my mad up. Just performed an autopsy on one of your Poland-China gilts."

"Found it dead?" asked Judith.

"Killed it," grunted Tripp. "Sick. Half a dozen more are off their feed and don't look right. A man's always afraid of the cholera. And," stubbornly, "I won't believe it! There's been no chance of infection; why, there's not an infected herd this side of the Bagley ranch, sixty miles the other side of Rocky Bend, a clean hundred miles from here. But, just the same, I'm taking temperatures this morning and having my herders cut out all the dull-looking ones and break the herds up."

"Not getting nerves? Are you Doc?" And Judith spurred on down the valley.

BEFORE she came to the spot where Bud Lee's horse had been shot she came upon Lee himself. A rifle across his arm, he was looking up at the cliffs of Squaw Creek canyon.

"Well, Lee," she said, "what do you make of it?"

He showed no surprise at seeing her and answered slowly, that far-away look in his eyes as tho he were alone still and speaking simply to Bud Lee.

"Using smokeless powder nowadays is a handy thing for a man shooting under cover," he said. "Then rig up your gun with a silencer and get off at fair range, half a mile up, with a telescope sight, and it's real nice fun picking folks off!"

"All of that spells preparation," suggested Judith.

He nodded. When he offered no further remark but sat staring up at the cliffs, Judith asked:

"What else have you learned by coming back down here? Anything?"

"There were two men, anyway. I'd guess, three. The one who stuck up Charlie and then drifted while the drifting was good. Then the two other jaspers that tried to wing me."

"How do you know that?"

"My horse that was shot," he explained, "got it in the left side of the neck. Now, look at that hole in the little fir tree yonder."

Judith saw what he meant now. At this point Lee yesterday had heard the second bullet singing dangerously near. It had struck the fir, and plainly had been fired from some point off to the right of the canyon. Her eyes went swiftly after his up the cliff walls.

"I doped it out while I was running," he went on. "Look at the way the trees grow here. If a man was on the cliffs shooting at me, and coming that close to winging me, why, he'd have to be off to the right. These big pines would shut him off from the other side. It's open and shut there were two of them. And darn good shots," he added dryly.

(To be continued next week)

Pines Instead of Line Fences

This typical clump of loblolly pines separates two fertile potato fields on the lower Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, in Accomac County, Virginia.

Did you ever hear this one?—

A Way with Him

A Hebrew salesman at one of the department stores was approached by a lady dressed in mourning and evidently in much distress. She said her husband was dead and she wanted to buy a suit of clothes to bury him in, but did not know what kind to get.

Not only did that salesman satisfy the poor lady in her predicament but he managed to sell her a suit of clothes with an extra pair of pants.—Exchange.

It Isn't Done

One evening the young man went to his uncle's home for a call, and in the course of conversation, asked:

"Uncle, don't you think it would be rather foolish for me to marry a girl who was intellectually my inferior?"

"Worse than foolish, Thomas," was the reply. "Worse than foolish—impossible."—Success Magazine.

Entitled to It

The elderly and somewhat shrewish daughter of a general received a proposal of marriage from a subaltern.

This she announced to her father.

"Dad, Filbert has proposed to me. He's only a second lieutenant. Now you must do something for him."

"I can't promote him over the heads of others," responded dad soothingly, "but I might have him cited for gallantry."

Why Shouldn't There Be?

Two Irishmen were excavating for a proposed building, when an interested spectator inquired: "How is it, Pat, altho you and Mike started work together, he has a bigger pile of dirt than you?"

"Shure," was the quick retort, "he's diggin' a bigger hole."—De-Laval Monthly.

A Logical Reason

Mary—Oh, Mr. Wilkins!

Visitor—Please don't call me Mr. Wilkins.

Mary—But we've known each other such a short time. What must I call you?

Visitor—Call me Mr. Smithers, because that's my name.

Nothing More

"Filbert seems to be getting over his bashfulness in the presence of girls. He's doing the Charleston fairly well."

"That's just his knees knocking together."

Why Not a Can of Salmon?

A Scotchman invited to a golden wedding was told that each guest would be expected to take a golden present.

He took a goldfish.—Good Hardware.

As It Happened

"How did you make out on that deal?"

"They let me in at the bottom."

"Well?"

"Then the bottom dropped out."

Combustion

Boss—Rastus, you certainly do your work quickly and well.

Rastus—Well, I sticks de match of enthusiasm to de fuse ob energy an' it jes' natchally explodes.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have 77 White Leghorn hens and I have a hen that laid 26 eggs last month and another hen laid the same number. We got 1535 eggs last month. We have trap nests in our hen house.

I have a dog and cat for pets. The dog's name is Rover.—Donald Hood, (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet dog and two pet cats. The dog is a Collie and his name is Ring. He has a white ring around his neck and is very playful.

We got some Christmas seals yesterday and I have mine all sold already.

I went to the county fair this year. I had a good time but my I got tired. I was there all day. Our school made some things for the fair and they took first prize.—Anna Williamson, thirteen (X), Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live in the country but I don't like country life. I do not go to school. I must stay at home and help my mother and father.

How many of the Forum members have a camera? I do, and I just love to take pictures. I have lots of fun just now. My girl friend is Elizabeth Henry. We go to church together. Last summer I went to Hershey. I think it is a very nice place.

I am sending a picture along. From left to right, Idell Henry, myself and Elizabeth Henry.—Erma B. Lenz, (X), York County, Pa.

I'M IN THE CENTER
Erma B. Lenz, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have five rabbits for pets and a dog. We like to gather leaves in the woods and bring them home for our rabbits. Our dog does many tricks. You can stand in front of him and wave your handkerchief in the air and he will jump at it and bark. When we go to feed him sometimes we hold the feed up above him and he will stand up till he gets it or if we wrap something in paper for him he will put his paws on it and with his teeth unwrap it and eat its contents. We call him "Frisk," because he is so lively and playful.

I used to have a pet pigeon that would come up close to me and I would give it corn and when I was out any place it would leave the rest and come to me. One night an old owl killed it. It was caring for two young ones at the time.

Once there was a bird had its nest in our barn and it had five little birds in the nest. When father had some traps setting for rats the old mother bird got in one of them and got killed so we got the young birds and put them in a little box and fed them bugs and worms, etc., and we soon had them quite tame.

One day we let the little birds out in an old loft and one got out but it did not go away. So then we let the rest out but they didn't go away very far. We would put cracked corn or bread crumbs on our hand and hold it out and call "birdie," and then one by one they would come and light on our hands and shoulders. They roosted each night on a big cherry tree in our backyard. One night there was a very cold rain and the little birds drowned. I like to feed the birds. How many of you realize what the birds are worth to us?—Mary J. Thomas, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a freshman in the Akron High School and have six books. They are: classics, rhetoric, science, civics, Latin and algebra. I have about three-fourths of a mile to go to school.

Besides my school studies I take music and elocution lessons. I enjoy them very much.

How many of the Forum friends like to go coasting? I do. Our high school organized and now we have lyceum every two weeks. How many Forum members are Grangers? I am. I just took the sixth degree.—Esther Mohler, fourteen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live in a mining town. At our place there is a very steep hill and it is just a cake of ice. We go sled riding on it. I take my sled and start at the top of the street and go clear down. Here is a recipe:

MAPLE FONDANT ACORNS
2 cups maple syrup
1½ cups granulated sugar
¾ cup cold water
Confectioner's sugar
2 or more squares of chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla

About ¼ cup fine chopped almonds, browned in the oven.

Make fondant of the syrup, granulated sugar and cold water, and when it comes to a boil add chocolate. When done take off of fire and add vanilla and almonds. Stir until it thickens and then pour into buttered pans. When cold cut into squares.—Hazel Ogline, thirteen (X), Somerset County, Pa.

SOME OF OUR POULTRY
Nancy Bamberger, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received the pin which you sent me and thank you very much for it. I was delighted with it.

I have caught one skunk since I wrote last; tough luck isn't it? At our school we gave each other presents. You picked a name out of a box and the person's name you got you had to give a gift to. It feels good to have a vacation once in a while.—Paul E. Kohler, thirteen (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have three cats and two dogs. One of the cats is old and two are young. The old one's name is Felix. She is all black except her paws are white. We have two dogs and while hunting one of them was shot but he was not killed but his feet were very bad. His name is Sport, and the other is Ned. He is a cross dog and when somebody comes to the house he barks and tries to bite.

Ned is a good hunting dog. Sometimes a bunch of boys comes to our place and my brother goes with them hunting at night. They catch skunks and 'coons. My brother has caught six muskrats, five skunks and one weasel. He sold them yesterday at Cross Creek and got $11 for all.

I was at the Burkettstown Fair on the seventh of October. We had a lot of fun and I won a dish and a baby doll. I have been going to school at Cross Creek for a month. Now I go to Lee's school.—Helen Mermon, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Forum Readers:—It is snowing today and getting cold. The ground is freezing hard and the beach close to our place had ice on it. The ice was not very thick.

WHEN DAYS WERE WARM
Ruth Weir, (X), Washington County Pa.

I am sending a picture of my friend and me on the beach. The picture was taken this summer.—Ruth Weir, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have an Airedale dog that does two very interesting tricks. One of them he sits upon his hind legs. We call him "begging." The other he stands on his hind legs and walks. About a year ago we used to get him to sing which was very comical to listen to. I do not know whether he will sing now or not.

We had a Christmas entertainment. I was in two of them. One was a club, the other was a room in a house in Russia.

The name of the first was the Podunk Alysium. It is very funny. The other was the Babushka. Isn't it a peculiar name? In Russia they do not have a Santa Claus, they have a Babushka that goes around every year giving out presents to everyone. She is supposed to be looking for the Christ child. I was the Babushka.

We had a Christmas tree this year.—Florence Dunn, twelve (X), Cape May County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like my Forum Pin and wear it on my Sunday coat. are the X's after the names th in letters? We have been new home four weeks and lik didn't get many Christmas but am thankful for what I I had a recitation for Sunday also one for school. We all got of candy at school and at school. A Happy New Year to in Ruth and all.—Oscar Smith, eight (X), North County, Pa.

The (X) after your name that you are a member of the Those who have written to the but haven't yet been made don't have an (X) after their

COUSIN R

Suspense a Little Lo

I'M SORRY that I can't the names of the winners title contest this week, but I' to keep you in suspense a little longer. While you are wa hear the verdict why not be ing up some ideas for other If you have any good send them along and if I possibly I'll use them.

Are you all glad to be school after the holiday vac Now please don't all speak at Perhaps some of you don't study very well. In case the any of you in that class you' that there will be lots more th play in the out-of-doors and you'll have a lot better time you are playing if you work have those dreaded lessons your minds. Try it and find yourselves.

A Happy New Year to all.

COUSIN R

Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Week's Contribut

PENNSYLVANIA

Berks County, Freda F. R **Bradford County,** Harold Mor **County,** Mary Scott (X), Hannah (X). Paul E. Kohler (X). **Car ty,** Edith Renner (X). **Chester** Virginia Shoffner (X), Verna (X). Edna Brubaker (X). **County,** Pauline Souders. **Indian ty** Naomi Stewart. **Lancaster** Caroline Ranck, Titus Weaver (X) othy Minum. **Northampton Coun** Elmer Smith (X). **Schuylkill** Edna Cooper (X). **Venango Co** ert Harwick. **Wayne County,** wak (X). **Westmoreland Coun** Bortz (X). **York County,** no No. 3, York.

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County, Miriam (X). **Salem County,** Melvine Ru **ren County,** Karl Scott (X).

MARYLAND

Frederick County, Margaret (X).

Names with (X) are Forum

OUR LITTLE FOL PUZZLE CORN

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Often times we say that we're "all mixed up." But just see what a commotion it makes when ten perfectly respectable states belonging to Uncle Sam get mixed up. Some people say that when you travel far into the West, right while you are in the train, you may eat your breakfast, dinner and supper each in a different state. But I never did that. I suppose it was the trip that Cousin Ruth took last summer that made me think of the West. These states in the mixed slices below are all in the East.

The way you go about solving this puzzle is to try to find the two slices that belong together. The first one says "PENNSYL" and you know right away that the slice which belongs with this one must be "VANIA," and you will find it if you look carefully. When you have straightened out the ten states so that Uncle Sam would recognize them as his, send me the list on a postal card or in a letter so that it reaches me by January 21st. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please remember to tell me when your birthday comes, and the name of the county where you live. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general ance. Address all puzzle answers Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania South Third Street, Philadelphia,

The answer to the Christmas zle published in the December of Pennsylvania Farmer, is: SKATES, CANDY, DOLL, SLED ERA. And I hope you all least some of these and other sides.

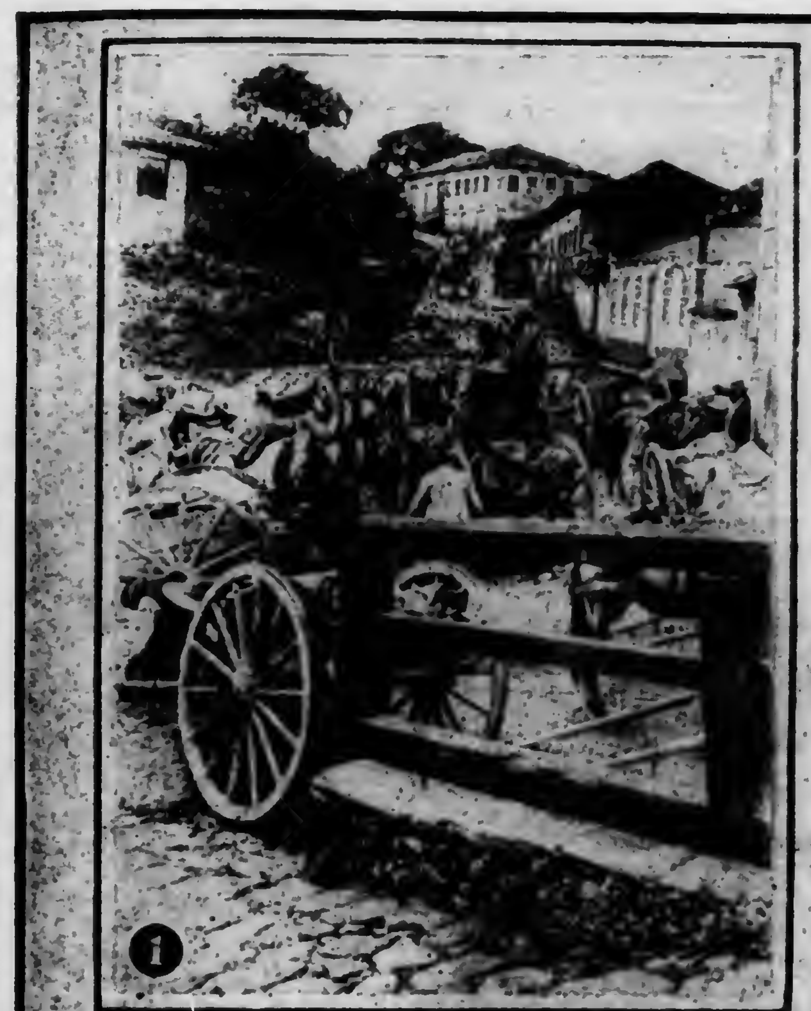
The prize winners are: Mabel age 9, Hancock, Md.; Josephine age 8, Harrington, Del.; Cather pregher, age 9, Millville, N. J.; Fisher, age 7, Hickory, Pa.; Mays, age 11, Callensburg, Pa. G. Rohde, age 11, Pikesville, Sholl, age 8, Summit Station, Pa.; belle Smith, age 8, Spartan Sylvia Spencer, age 10, Gra Arlene G. Wert, age 6, Gratz, Pa.

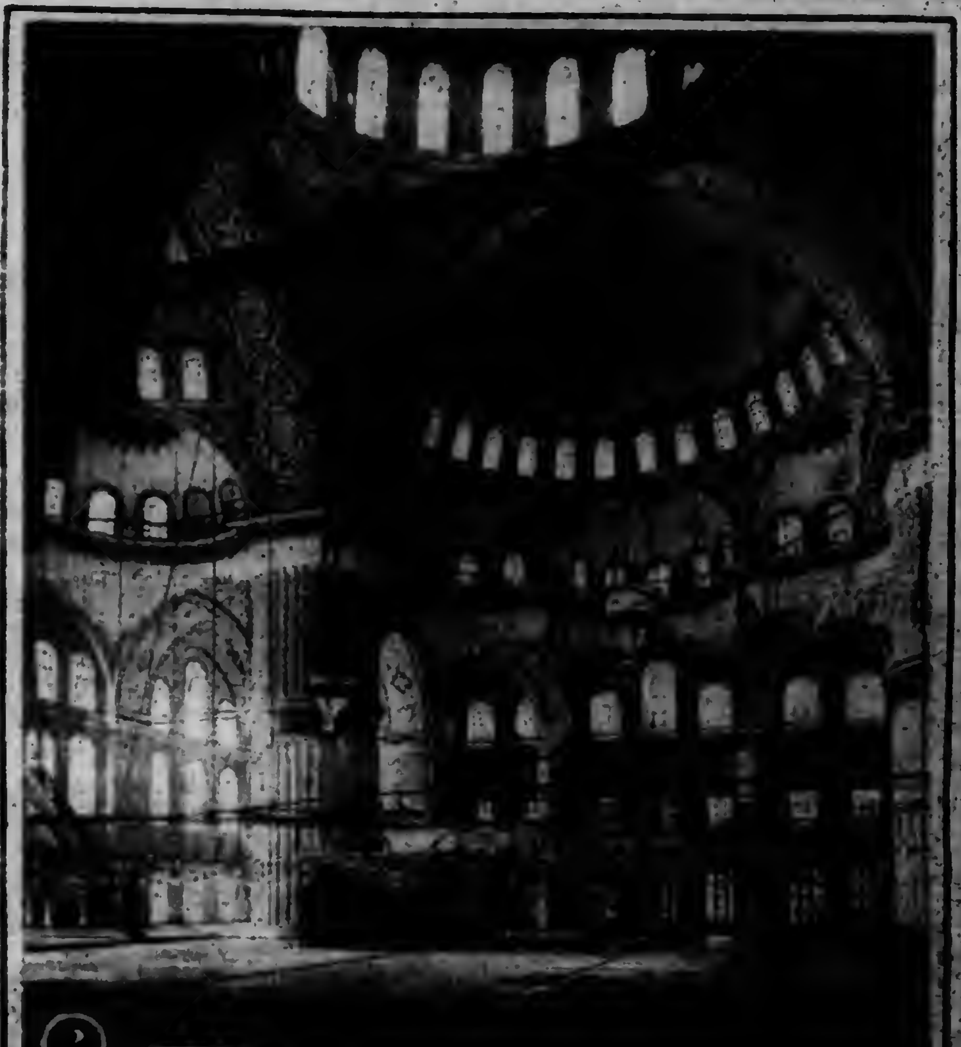
SLICED STATES

PENNSYL
RHODE
DELA
NEW
MARY
NEW
VER
CONNECT
MASSA
VIR

WARE
ICUT
GINIA
ISLAND
MONT
CHUSETTS
JERSEY
LAND
VANIA
YORK

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Near Mendanha, where diamond hunters drive thru the streets in their quaint mule-carts, alluvial deposits containing diamonds have been found. English mine owners have gone to Cape Town to use their influence with the South African Government to pass a law limiting the output, fearing that diamonds may soon become as cheap as imitation pearls.

2.—The beautiful St. Sofia Mosque in Constantinople may be turned into a dance hall by the Turks. Originally a Christian church, built in 326 by Emperor Constantine, rebuilt by Emperor Justinian in the sixth century after being destroyed by fire, it was stripped of all its valuables and converted into a mosque by Mohammed II in the fifteenth century.

3.—The crater of Vesuvius immediately after its recent eruption.

4.—"Hayama Palace," where the late Emperor Yoshihito, of Japan, died.

5.—James Watt, of Scotland, whose name was given to the electrical unit of power he discovered. Like Watt, Ohm of Germany, Volta of Italy, and Ampere of France, gave their names to electricity.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

"Keep Them Growing"

Therein Lies the Secret of Success with Plants

THE secret of keeping plants in perfect health can be explained in three words: keep them growing. Plants, like human beings, are responsive and unfurl their most gorgeous tints and tones for those who love them well enough to give them the best of intelligent care.

You must learn to know your plants. Each plant, like each person, has certain peculiarities and certain definite requirements as to temperature, water, soil, drainage, light and ventilation. These needs must be met if we would get out of a plant all there is in it, develop all its possibilities, and have a specimen of which we can be proud.

A plant that is sending forth new growth is rarely attacked by insects but the moment it ceases to grow, trouble begins. The ends of the leaves turn brown and fall off. When its vitality is at low ebb, some insect puts in an appearance and aids in the final destruction of the life of the plant.

Systematic Care Brings Results

To keep up a constant development of new growth is not an especially hard matter. You must be systematic in your care. Watering today and forgetting tomorrow will never lead to anything but failure. Remember, too, that plants in a warm room where the atmosphere is dry require a great deal of water. Therefore, we must wet them thoroly every other day and when I say thoroly, I mean literally soak every particle of earth about their roots.

Then, you must keep the pores of the plant open. A plant breathes thru its pores and when these become clogged with dust, the plant at once begins to show signs of disease. There is only one sure way to keep the pores open and that is to sprinkle the foliage every day. This treatment also adds to the plant's beauty, for dusty foliage is unsightly.

Then, as a preventive treatment, it is well to take a table fork and turn over the surface soil in the pot about twice a week, being careful not to disturb the lower layer of loam. This will go a long way toward keeping your indoor garden in perfect health.

Sick Plants Isolated

One thing that usually benefits a plant that begins to show signs of disease is to remove it to a cool place, away from its fellows. Sometimes when a plant ceases to send forth new shoots, it is a sign that it needs more root-room, and must be transplanted to a larger pot. To be sure that this is the case, examine the roots.

If you notice a fine network of white root fibers in the outer surface of the soil, repot at once—choosing a pot only one size larger than that in which the plant has been growing. When placed in too much soil, a plant never does well. It is not able to make use of all the nutriment available, and soon gets into a condition quite similar to that of a dyspeptic person who is unable to properly digest the food taken into his stomach. Being overfed, the result is a general weakening of the system which often results in death.

When a plant begins to droop, a little stimulant in the form of liquid manure will be just what it needs. Plants, like human beings, require an occasional tonic, and liquid manure is the one best suited to the needs of plants in general.—Jane Leslie Kift.

The Kitchen Cabinet

COLORFUL SALAD

Soak a half box of gelatin in a cup of cold water for one hour. Strain one quart of canned tomatoes and cook gently. Add one teaspoon onion juice, two teaspoons sugar, one bay leaf and one teaspoon finely minced parsley. Add salt and pepper to suit the taste. Simmer together for about twenty minutes, then stir in the gelatin. When thoroly mixed, strain into jelly mold. In five minutes add one cup finely chopped celery. Chill.

This may be made the day before serving and is helpful in being ready at a moment's notice. Arrange the mold on crisp lettuce leaves or a mound of endive. Boiled salad dressing may be passed for those who desire, or the dressing may be heaped over the salad mold, if preferred.—Betsey Ford, Md.

• • •

CRANBERRY JELLY.

Cook 4 cups cranberries in 3 cups water until clear. Crush, pour into flour sack and let drain without squeezing, then strain thru flannel. Measure juice and add half as much sugar. Cook until it sheets or flakes from the spoon. Pour into sterile jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

Unmold jelly and alternate with pieces of green mint jelly made with commercial pectin, green vegetable color and oil of peppermint. If both jellies are made at the same time, they may be poured into the same jelly glasses, alternating layers, as each cools and sets. A clear yellow apple juice can be used as foundation for the mint jelly.

• • •

APPLE CONSERVE

To make this conserve I use a ten-quart preserving kettle which I set on my scales and weigh. Then I put in seven pounds of tart apples—pared, cored and quartered. I then add five pounds sugar, one pound raisins (chopped), one lemon and one orange, both finely chopped, removing only the seeds. Lastly I add a pinch of salt, and stir the mixture well. If cooked until quite thick, stirring occasionally, you will have a fine spread, easily made and not very costly.—A. B. N.

• • •

BOILED SALAD DRESSING

1 well-beaten egg
¼ cup cream
1 rounding tablespoon sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cornstarch
½ teaspoon mustard

Add cream to well-beaten egg. Into a small pan boil up until butter is melted 4 teaspoons vinegar and 1 dessert spoon butter. Blend the two mixtures, and cook until thickened.—E. May Willis, Md.

Tagged for Owners

WHEN buying children's hosiery it is wise to adopt a good brand and not switch from it, so that matching is possible if accidents mar one or more of different pairs.

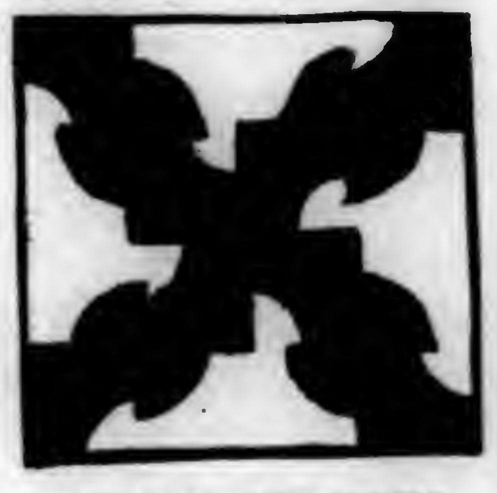
Mark each child's hose if there are several in the family, and save time, for a mere glance shows to whom they belong. I prefer the number system, using for each one his age as his number. Stockings not worn out then are transferred to the younger ones without any change in the marking.

To keep pairs together during the laundry process, sew snaps in the top and teach the child to clasp the before tossing them into the laund basket.

The fine soft wool hosiery ma for small children usually wears quickly in the heels. To make last longer, darn both direct across the heels using soft co yarn and following the shape of heel until all that portion has be strengthened. If toes are thin t may be similarly enforced.—H Manning, Ill.

Quilts Use Up Bright Patches

YOU will need a few interesting quilt patterns to keep you happily busy during the indoor hours that are now upon us. Christmas sewing left us many bright patches which offer gay suggestions for the bedroom quilts or pillows that are so very popular at this time.



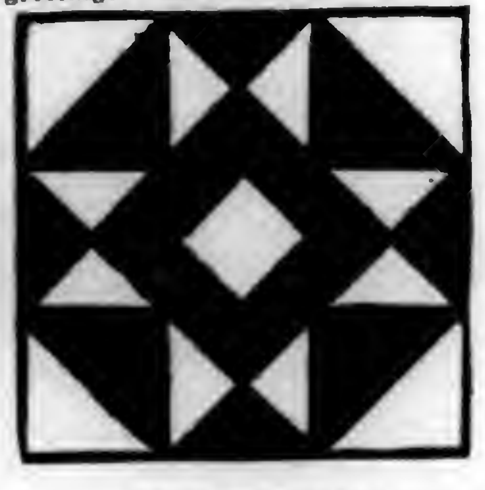
COUNTRY WIFE'S PUZZLE
A ten-inch block in two colors.

Country Wife's Puzzle

This 10-inch block worked out in two colors fascinates every one who sees it. The finished quilt is unusually beautiful. It is a very old pattern and dates back to colonial days when puzzle patterns were very often seen.

The Letter Tray

Another two-color pattern of interest and very good to use up small pieces is the twelve-inch block called "The Letter Tray." It is a happy reminder of our trays at this season when they hold so many cheery greetings from friends all over the country—many of whom we have not seen for years, perhaps.



THE LETTER TRAY
A twelve-inch block in two colors.

If you wish these patterns send 30 cents, if you want only one 15 cents, together with a self-addressed envelope, addressing Quilt Pattern Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rag Toys Find a Ready Sa

RAISING money to help with club building started my id of making and selling rag toys. I iginated a few doll and animal p terns, and a group of us sewed a sold to the amount of $300 worth rag toys during one summer and fa The need for our group sewing passed, but I continued to make c cheted and rag toys in my spa time.

I am my own housekeeper and assist my husband in his poult business at least three to five h each day. I also find quite a time for club work. I believe in rising and planning ahead for next week or even longer. In f I often catch myself planning wh should accomplish each month ing the year. It is so much when you know ahead what want to do.

My toy-making hobby, besides ing lucrative, has broadened my terest in art and literature.—Mrs. A. Umoselle, N. J.

A Dog's Life

WHEN naming the animals the farm in order of us ness, we must place the dog near the head of the list, but his fulness, or worthlessness, depends a large extent on the care and tr ing given him. The most intelli dogs are the ones most easily ed. Our dog knows the boundary of our farm as well as we know th He chases stray animals to the and no farther. He knows head of stock on the farm and kn when a stray is among them. had a vicious temper when we him, but he responded to fair ment as most dogs do.

Plenty of good food, a warm to sleep, at least one comrade in family, and sensible training ar the average dog requires to mak him an almost indispensable he on the farm.

He Likes His Meals on Time, T

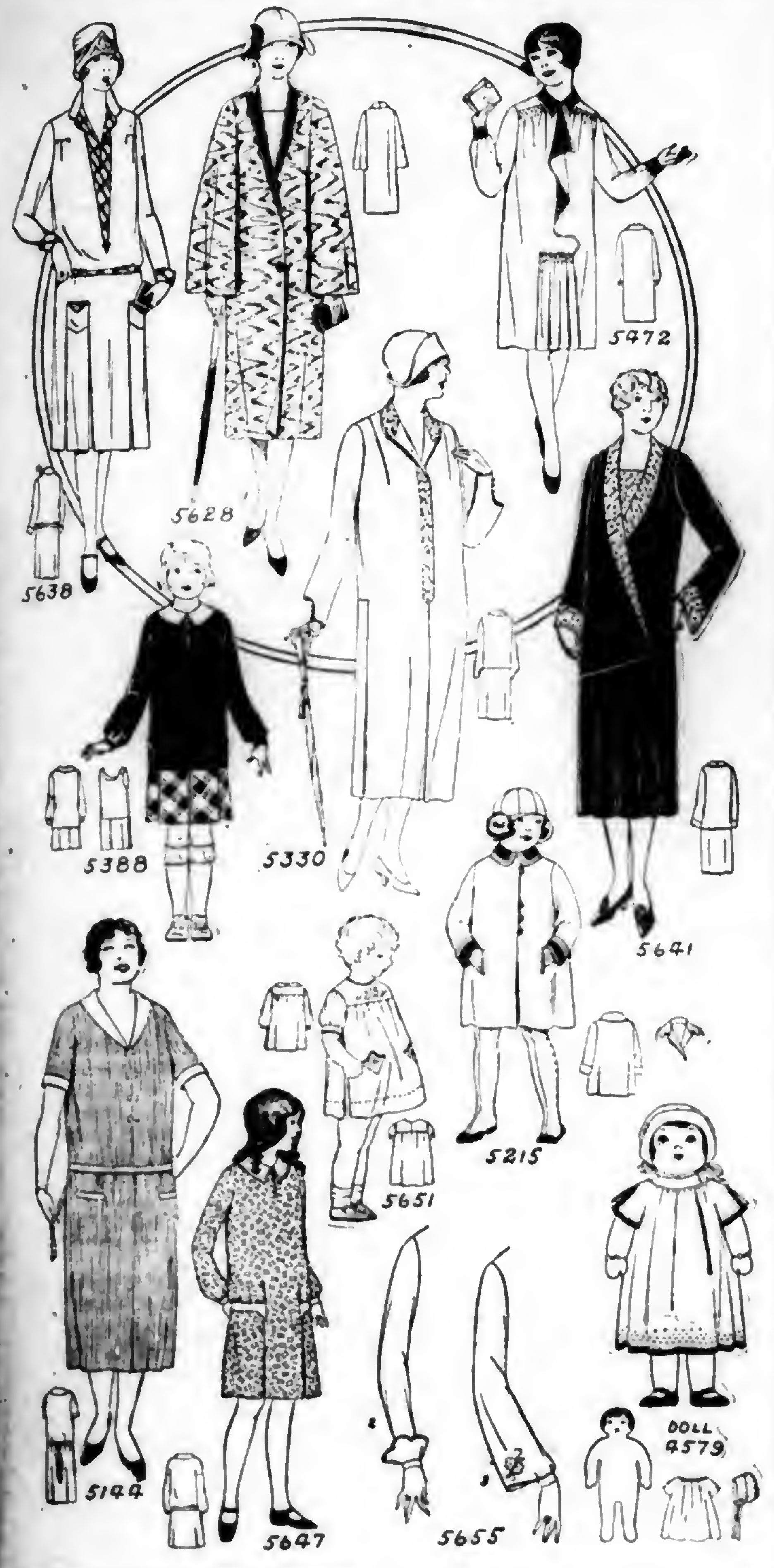
On a nearby farm, a real beauty a dog is petted and kindly t but sometimes he is fed once a sometimes forgotten, and often too much.

I once lived in a double house family occupying the other part a hound for hunting. Sometime was tethered to the leg of the and after he became so warm could scarcely breathe, would tie him on the front porch bitterly cold weather.

Every dog should have its day made happy, to pay for the ligence that often warns us of ger, the love that survives kicks neglect; the faithfulness that fishly rushes into danger when are in peril of flame or flood.—M. C. Smith.

When Winter Wraps You Round

That's the Time to Take a Long Neglected Stitch or Two



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5638.—With a Touch of Plaid.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2⅞ yards of 54-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5628.—Ladies' Coat.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅜ yards of 40-inch material, with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5472.—She'll Like a Jabot.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting for facing on collar, cuffs and jabot. Price 10c.

5388.—Two-Piece Dress.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 1⅛ yard of 40-inch material for the blouse and ⅞ yard for the skirt, if made as illustrated in the large view. The underbody will require ½ yard of 36-inch lining. Price 10c.

5330.—Tight Fitting Cuffs.—Nine sizes: 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size as illustrated in the large view requires 4 yards of 40-inch material and ½ yard of contrasting for collar facing and for overlap.

5641.—Slenderizing Lines.—Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 4⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5651.—Child's Dress.—Five sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 4-year size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material. Price 10c.

5215.—Coat for Little Folks.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yard of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting for collar and cuffs. Price 10c.

5144.—Practical House Dress.—Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅜ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch material for collar, cuffs and pocket facings. Price 10c.

5647.—Broken Belt Line.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 2¼ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5655.—Set of Sleeves.—Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. To make No. 1 for a medium size will require ⅞ yard of 40-inch material. For No. 2, ⅝ yard will be required for one pair of sleeves. Price 10c.

4579.—A Doll and Her Clothes.—Three sizes for dolls: 12, 16 and 20 inches in length. To make the doll in a 16-inch size requires ½ yard of 36-inch material. The dress and cap require ⅞ yard. Price 10c.

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The Teacher's Side of It

Mothers Could Learn a Lot in One Day at School

I HAVE been doing some substitute teaching for one of the teachers who is ill. It has been a week full of needed experience. It might be a good thing if all mothers could stand in the shoes of the teacher for a few days occasionally.

How many mothers know the temperature of the school room and dress the children accordingly? Most mothers insist on their children wearing clothes that are too heavy for ordinary schoolroom wear, for the schoolrooms in our modern school buildings are kept at a summer temperature. It surely is wrong to wear clothing that would be comfortable in a zero temperature in a room that is kept at 70 degrees.

Dressed for Comfort

Daughter has this winter dressed just as she does in summer with the exception of wearing serge dresses and flannel middies in the extreme below zero weather.

But she has preferred wearing cotton dresses—and next winter I am thinking her wardrobe will be composed entirely of cotton dresses. She is wearing low shoes and cotton stockings, of course being careful to wear arctics when going out-of-doors. A heavy sweater under a heavy coat has furnished ample protection against all kinds of weather. She has not had a symptom of a cold so far, and I think her way of dressing has something to do with good health.

Brother, 7, has worn his long, heavy underwear, and he has had a number of little colds. Next winter I believe we will try lighter underwear. I realized today in the schoolroom that many of the children were dressed entirely too warm. The room was heated to 70 degrees and some of them were over-dressed so that they simply could not do good work.

The child and teacher are handicapped if the mother does not see that the child comes to school rested. When a child is sleepy before ten o'clock in the morning, he cannot do good work. How many children of the lower grades are in bed by 7:30 at night, and sleep until seven in the morning? The child under eight years needs that much sleep.

It should be part of the job of the mother to see that the child has proper foods—with no candy thrown in between meals to spoil the appetite.

One little boy was annoyed today because one of his elastics was broken. That elastic consumed the time which I might have spent on the other children to advantage.

A little girl was annoyed because the buttonhole on her dress was too large and kept opening. We finally resorted to a safety pin, rather against her will.

I realize that accidents will happen to children's clothing, but the aim should be to dress them in clothing that is serviceable and comfortable and stoutly adjusted, and minimize the danger of accidents.

Physical Care Gives Brains

I thoroly approve of bobbed hair for little girls but it is an injustice to a child to permit that hair to be continually bobbing in the eyes.

If you ever walk thru a schoolroom in the winter you will realize that children's hands get in pretty bad shape if not properly cared for. The child should have hand lotion as well as a tooth brush—and use it after washing the hands. It is not the work of the teacher to manicure the children's nails—but I am sure teachers have ofttimes felt like doing it.

We cannot expect children to do their best work if we do not do our part at home and send them to school, not only in the right frame of mind, but properly cared for physically.—M. H. M., Ohio.

How Folks Do Enjoy Pie!

IS THERE anything nicer than a big delicious pie when there are guests? We have a tin that takes a custard pie made from six eggs, a quart of milk and a cup of sugar. When it is baked it cuts more than an inch thick and looks delicious. The same granite pan is used for a very thick lemon pie that is cut in small slices, but still means as much in actual bulk as the big pieces cut from small tins.

A whipped cream pie is a favorite. Whip cold thick cream till it piles up firmly, and fill a baked shell with it just before dinner. Dot with bits of bright red jelly. The cream should be sweetened just before putting in the shell. If you have the pink sugar crystals that are used for cooky tops use a light sprinkling of them to give a pretty color.

All kinds of soft pies with meringue lightly browned are also good. Pumpkin, butterscotch, chocolate and cream are rich and delicious. If well made and cut with a thin sharp knife they do not look mussy when served. A berry custard is also good. Place a thin sprinkling of berries in crust, cover with custard and bake in a steady oven.

As Good As It Looks

The old fashioned "cross kiver" pies are coming back. I tasted one the other day made of cherries with dainty lattice work, and it certainly was good. A berry or peach pie with rich colored juice oozing from the slits in the cover and served warm is a luscious thing and well liked. Plum pie is also rich and deep colored. The main idea in pie making, as in other cooking, is to make something that looks tempting and tastes just as good as it looks.

The individual pie or tart can be used for guests as well as for home folks. It takes longer to make them but they are easy to serve and good. They can be made of any materials used for the larger pies. Served on small plates, topped with fruit or frosting, they are fine. They should be made quite small. The crust should be delicate, thin and rich and one tablespoon of material is quite enough for a good dessert.—Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

First Aid for Burns

A COUPLE of winters ago a tray of scalding coffee was accidentally poured down my back. Fortunately the doctor lived next door. He immediately covered my back with a good salve, then with cotton, firmly bandaged me, and ordered me to bed for a real sleep. My back healed perfectly, and not a bit of skin came off.

I immediately purchased some of that good salve for my emergency shelf. I have been glad to have it handy a number of times. It is one thing every emergency kit should have.

Of course, after any burn a patient should be kept quiet and gotten to sleep if possible. Even a slight burn may be quite a shock to the system. —May H. Mumaw.

Note.—The editor will be glad to write any one interested in learning what ointment is here so highly recommended. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

ere's to Your Health

By Dr. FRANK McCOY

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HIS is the first of a series of articles, which I am writing for with the object of teaching you to feed yourself as carefully and scientifically as you do your live- ck.

o successful farmer can afford to his stock haphazardly. Cattle d for the market are fed in the scientific manner and not al- to choose their food as care- y as most humans are in the t of doing.

hile animals are living in the state they are comparatively from disease. This is because live on the food which nature ded for them. When we bring under the influence of civil- ion, they soon lose their natural ct for the right food, and must be fed scientifically, if we wish et the best results.

has evolved intellectually the centuries, and our modern tific inventions show how much ge has taken place, due to man's intelligence and reason- power. The telephone, street wireless telegraphy, flying ma- all of the modern inventions, so changed man's habits of liv- that instinct is no longer a safe for him in the conduct of his affairs.

ot What They Used to Be

the last hundred years or r food has become entirely rev- Those foods which our used in a natural state are preserved, purified, pickled, distilled, polished, frozen ored. They are so entirely from the way they grew y, that we are not able to se- the proper ones by instinct

en hear people say, "Oh, I eat r I feel like eating, what- I want at the time, and I am that I stay well because I do ke up any of these diet fads." who makes such a state- is probably well "in spite" of ay he lives.

ought to take advantage of all modern scientific inventions, we are unwise if we think we t food haphazardly, and not consequences which in the end be disastrous. Appetite or in- calls us to eat a pickle, but in- ce warns us against it.

essons from the Primitive

must take our lessons from ve races who lived in a natur- , "uncontaminated," if we can it that way, with our modern ic inventions. They lived in open air, gathered what food needed, and lived a joyful life the mental strain and stress everyday civilized life.

e reason is progressive, in- t is practically stationary. Life one continual course of in- , and we live in a scientific from which we cannot well . Only the most brutish of live by instinct.

average man spends his whole learning by experience, but if wise we are instructed by rea- and we see all of the truths of scientific researches.

is not necessary or advisable to to nature; it is much bet- we bring nature to us and her secrets. In the first place, few people have a normal hun- r food. The desire they have better be called "appetite."

that while you are living in ific world, you must live on fic diet, and be as careful of foods you put in your body as of the fuel you put in your

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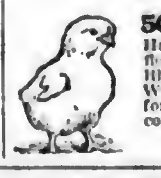

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Markets

January 10, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75; La, bu, 75c@$1; Fla, crate, $1.25@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c; Penna, bu, 75c@$1. BRUSSEL SPROUTS, Long Island, N Y, qt, 20@30c. CABBAGE old, N Y, ton, $17@25; N Y, 100-lb sack, $1.40@1.50; new, Texas, hmpr, $1.75@2; Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.75; Savoy, Virginia, bbl, $1.50; Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.50; hmpr, 80c@$1. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75; La, bu, 75c@$1.25; Mass, rough, 100-lb sack, $1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 60@90c; extra fancy, $1. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@3.50; Calif, crate, $4.50@7; N Y, crate, $1.50@2.75; Penna, wired, bch, 10@20c; extra fancy, 22@25c. LEEKS, N J, bch, 3@4c. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $2.25@3; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, $2.50@3.25; poor, $1.50@1.75; Calif, crate, $2@2.50; poor, $1. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.10; poor, 40@60c. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, N Y, $2.65@3.10; Mass, $3; Spanish, crate, 50s, $1.65. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1. POTATOES, Maine, 150-lb sack, $4.15@4.40; 120-lb sack, $3.50@3.60; Mich, 150-lb sack, Rural Russets, $3.90; Long Island, N Y, 150-lb sack, $5.15@5.25; N Y, 150-lb sack $3.50@4; Penna, 150-lb sack, $3.75@4.25; 120-lb sack, $3.50@3.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, red skins, 90c@$1.10. RADISHES, hot house, 100 bchs, $3@5. SWEET POTATOES, Md-Del, hmpr, $1@1.25; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.50; mediums, 75c@$1; ⅝ bskt, yellow, No 1s, 65c@$1; No 2s, 25@40c; red, No 1s, 75c@$1.15; No 2s, 30@50c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $8; choice, $7; Penna, hot house, lb, 30@40c. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, 100-lb sack, $1.40@1.50; Va, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.40@1.50; N J, yellow 100-lb sack, $1.75@2; white, bu, $1@1.50; ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $2.50@3.25; poor, $2@2.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Greenings, $3@4.50; Rome Beauty, No 1s, $3; Grimes Golden, No 1s, $2.75@3, ripe low as $1; Staymans, $1.75@3.25; Delicious, $1.75@4; boxes, Staymans, extra fancy, $2@2.35; bushels, Staymans, 70c@$1; Delicious, 75c@$1.50; extra fancy higher; N J, ⅝ bskt, various No 1s, 50@75c; various poor and ordinary, 25@40c. CRANBERRIES, N J, ½-bbl crate, $3@4; poor, $1.50@2; 32-qt crate, $2@2.25; poorer, $1@1.50. PEARS, Kieffers, N Y, bushels, 65@75c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, 5 to 6 lbs each, 32@33c; medium sizes, 29@31c; Leghorns, fancy, 27@29c; fair to good, 23@25c; poor and thin, 16@19c. Chickens, fancy roasters, 30@31c; ordinary, 26@28c; Leghorns, 24@27c; broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 36@38c. Roosters, 20@22c. Ducks, White Pekins, 34@36c; mixed colors, 30@32c; Muscovys, 24@26c. Turkeys, fancy, 38@43c; medium, 34@37c; poor and thin, 30@32c. Geese, fancy, 26@28c; fair to good, 22@25c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 48c; firsts, new cases, 44c; second hand cases, 43c; seconds, 34@37c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.25@10.25; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.25@9.25; cows, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.75@5.75; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.75; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $11@13; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.50; spring lambs, extra, $13.50@13.75; medium, $12@13; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50@25; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light, clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 3, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14.50@15.50; oat straw, $14.50@15.50.

Wheat—No 3 red winter, $1.48 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.40 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—The market was nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58½@59½c; No 3 at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52½@55½c; extra, 92 score, 51¼c; 91 score, 50c; 90 score, 49c; 89 score, 46c; 88 score, 45c; 87 score, 44c; 86 score, 43c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@26½c; single daisies, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; small jobbing lots, 28@28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60c; creamery butter, 58@70c; fresh eggs, 58@62c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 85c@$2.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50; guineas, $1.40@1.60 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 35c qt; beets, 15c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; eggplant, 10@15c ea; endive, 10@15c plate; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 50c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15@18c bch; potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; radishes, 10@15c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 13c ¼ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 77c; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 1100; market strong, 25c higher. Bulk of sales, $13.25@13.50; top, $13.75.

Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs... 13.25@13.75
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs. 13.25@13.75
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs ... 12.75@13.50
Rough stock .... 10.00@12.75

Cattle—Receipts, 1225; calf receipts, 75. Beef steers steady; top, $9.75 for low 1180-lb averages. Bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls and heifers steady. Cows tending lower; bulk, $4.50@6. Cutters about steady. Stockers and feeders steady. Demand light. Calves steady. Top vealers, $16.

Steers:—	
Choice	$9.75@10.50
Good	8.75@ 9.75
Medium	7.75@ 8.75
Common	6.75@7.75
Cows:—	
Choice	6.00@7.25
Good	5.00@6.00
Medium	4.00@5.00
Common	3.50@4.00
Canners and cutters	3.00@3.50
Calves:—	
Choice	14.00@16.00
Medium	11.50@14.00
Common	5.00@11.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 50c; storage, 45c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $1.90@2 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ¼ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu; pears, 15c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.32; corn, 82c; rye, 92c; oats, 45c; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $38 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50@51c; choice, 48@49c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 52@53c; do, blocks, 50@52c; do, ladles, 30c. Md, Penna rolls, 24@28c. Ohio and West Virginia, rolls, 24@26c; store-packed, 24@25c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 24@28c; process buttter, 37@38c pound.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 42c; bid, 41½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 28@30c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 22@24c; Leghorns and other light stock, 23@25c, old roosters, 18@20c. Young chickens, springers, large size, 30@31c; springers, medium size, 29@30c; springers, small size, 36c; White Leghorns, as to size, 25@26c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, hens, 48@50c; do, gobblers, 45@46c; old, 40@43c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 26@28c; all kinds, poor and thin, 18@20c. Geese, nearby, 23@25c; Kent Island, 25@26c; western and southern, 22@24c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 45@50c; old, 40@42c. Chickens, young, 28@32c; old and young, mixed, 28@30c. Ducks, lb, 26@30c. Geese, lb, nearby, 25@30c; western and southern, 20@25c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 42@44c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1; new stock, Texas, bu bskt, best, $1.25@1.75; poor, 50c. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, Danish seed, bulk, bbl, $2.50@2.75; carlots, ton, $27@28. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.15@1.25; new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75, few $2. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $2.25@2.75; poor, $1; Calif, crate, $5@5.50; poor, $4. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 20@30c; 10-lb bskt, $1.10@1.25; Iceberg, crate, Calif, best, $2.25@2.50; poor, 25c; Arizona, $2@2.50; few $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 85c@$1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohio and Indiana, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $2; Mich, $2.75@3. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $4.50; Mich, Rurals, $4.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3; Kings, $3@3.50; Hubbardstons, $2.50; Virginia, Stayman Winesaps, $3.25@3.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.10; W Va, Stayman Winesaps, $1@1.25; Grimes Golden, $1@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active; most butchers 20c lower; top, $12.90; weights above 225 lbs, $12.40@12.65; 180@225 lbs, $12.65@12.80; lighter weights, including pigs, $12.80@12.90; packing sows, $10@11.25.

Cattle—Steady; beef steers, $10.25 down.

Calves—Slow; steady; top veals, $16.

Sheep—Steady; top fat lambs, $13; wethers, $7.75 down.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy $20.50@21; timothy, $20@20.50; No 2 timothy, @19.50; No 3, $16.50@17.50; No 1 clover mixed, $22@23; No 2, $20@2 1 heavy clover mixed, $26@27; No 1 er mixed, $26@27; No 2, $23@24; clover, $26@27; No 2, $22.50@23.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 54@54½c; No 3, 52c; No 4, 41@46c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, No 2 yellow shelled, 80@80½c; No 3, 78c; No 4, 68@72c. Mixed corn valu 5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher extras, 51@51½c; do, extras, 92 50½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 4 packing stock, current make, No 2,

Eggs—Steady; fresh-gathered firsts, 44@46c; do, firsts, 42@43c; do onds, 40@41c; storage, choice, 3 do, prime, 35@36c; do, fair to good, 34c; nearby hennery whites, closely lected, extras, 49@50c; nearby and by western hennery whites, firsts to age extras, 45@48c; nearby pullets, 41c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 50c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, by press, unquoted; do, by freight, 48c; do, extra firsts, 45½@46c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@2 average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Unquoted.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, 23@35c; frozen, 20@32c; fowls, fresh, 33c; frozen, 19@32c; old roosters, 24c; turkeys, western, 42@50c; 42@43c; southwestern, 42@46c; western, 42@50c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10.50; bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.20@6.

Calves—Steady; veals, common prime, $5@17; culls and little calves, 9; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6; calves, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, @6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, um to prime, $10@13.50; prime $12@13.50; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium $12.50@13; pigs, $12.25@13; heavy $12.25@12.50; roughs, $10@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows prompt shipment; city bran, $35.50; dlings, $36.50, in 100-lb sack; red $46, nominal; western feed, prompt ment bran, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks; dard middlings, $35.50; flour mi $40; red dog, $45, all in 100-lb sacks rail and lake-and-rail shipments; hominy feed, $36 nominal, in 100-lb cottonseed meal, 36 per cent $33.50; prompt shipment linseed 34 per cent protein, $48.50, in 100-lb

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, bales, timothy and light mixed: $26; No 2, $24.50@25.50; No 3 and $20@24. Straw, large bales, rye,

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, $1.53¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, $1.58¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, $1.58¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in o b, export, $1.57¾; No 2 mixed f o b, export, $1.53¼. CORN, No 1 low, 89¾c; No 3 yellow, 86¾c. No 2 white, 57c; No 3 white, 55½c; 4 white, 54½c; ordinary white, 56¼@57¾c; fancy white, clipped, 62¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.09¾. LEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 87¾

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MA

Cattle—Week's bulk prices: Fed $8.75@10.75; yearlings, $8.65@10. cows, $5.35@6.75; heifers, $6.50 ters, $4.35@4.75; veal calves, $11 stockers and feeders, $6.75@7.75.

Hogs—Active; generally strong; top, $12.20 paid for 160 weight; bulk, desirable 140@200-lb ages, $12@12.15, most medium and weight butchers, $11.90@12; bulk ing sows, $10.50@11, few lights, 11.35; practically no pigs offered; weight hogs, $11.65@12; medium, 12.10; lights, $11.75@12.20; light $11.75@12.20; packing sows, $10.50 slaughter pigs not quoted.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices Fed western lambs, $12@13; native @12.75; fed clipped lambs, $10@11; ed culls, $9@10; yearling wethers, 10.50; aged wethers, $7.25@8; fat $5@7, feeding lambs, $11.25@12.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE

Toledo, Ohio, January 8,

Cloverseed, cash, imported, mestic, $23; February, $18.25; $18.35. Alsike, cash, $21.50; $21.75. Timothyseed, cash, old, new, $2.85; March, $3.05.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prom ments based on payment on cars as quoted by the Philadelph bing trade to retail feed dealers day, January 10, 1927. Quotations solid car lots for delivery at P or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran
Spring bran
Soft winter wheat bran
Hard winter wheat bran
Standard middlings
Soft winter wheat middlings
Flour middlings
Red dog flour
White hominy
Yellow hominy
Gluten feed
36 per cent cottonseed meal
41 per cent cottonseed meal
43 per cent cottonseed meal
34 per cent linseed meal

Millfeed in quiet demand with production.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .50½	...	$ .56	$ .44
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.45	...	.53½	.41½
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia)	$4.00	4.25	3.92½	7.25
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.62½	...	9.25	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	...	1.48	1.45¾	1.80½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.55	.59¼	.57½	.53

Trading After the Holidays

Review of the Week Ending January 8

POTATOES.—Consuming and shipping point markets were dull following the New Year holiday and prices were generally lower. More liberal offerings and a limited demand were the chief weakening factors. In Philadelphia extra fancy Long Island stock continued to sell at $5.25 per 150-pound sack but this is no indication of the real conditions since this stock is purchased by a special trade that is willing to pay a premium for extra fancy potatoes. Pennsylvania stock sold mostly around $4 to $4.25 and was generally rather ordinary. Some of the better stock packed in 120-pound sacks moved at $3.75 to $3.85. Dealers in general were not very optimistic at the close of the week and no immediate advances seem likely.

BUTTER.—Sharp declines of 3½c to 4½c per pound were the feature of the butter market. Buyers apparently had carried over stocks from the holiday and the market fell rapidly. On Thursday the demand improved and the market closed firm with dealers more confident.

EGGS.—The New York egg market improved toward the close of the week. White eggs continued weak but the market on brown eggs was firmer. Cold storage stock was in better demand but some holders refused to sell at present prices and were awaiting a cold wave to stimulate the market. Nearby eggs met a better demand at the close.

HAY.—The market for hay in the East showed a weaker tone due to liberal receipts and a moderate demand. The demand for hay in the South improved and at the close top grades were moving readily altho lower grades were rather dull and weak.

LIVESTOCK.—The Chicago hog market was stronger and prices advanced to 35@50c above last week's level. Beef steers were firmer and prices about 25c higher. Cows were weaker while heifers held steady. Heavy calves declined 50c while stockers and feeders held firm with advances of 25c. Fat lambs, fat ewes and feeding lambs were stronger.

GRAIN.—The market made considerable improvement after the recent holiday dulness and most points reported a better demand. Wheat prices were higher than a week ago but foreign markets were dull. Receipts of corn were more liberal and the market irregular. Oats held generally firm.

POULTRY.—A strike for increased wages by the coop handlers in New York and also in the slaughter houses tied up the poultry market. Most of the time it was impossible to make delivery to slaughter houses and because of this jobbers were bidding almost any price to obtain supplies. At the close of the week the situation was unchanged and the outlook was not promising.

OFFERS NOVEL SOLUTION

Would Pay Farm Hands Factory Prices

following extract from an article published in a daily was sent us by the auth- Mr. J. B. Haines, Sr. Mr. has a city business but lives and works intensively a big in Montgomery County. His usions as to an effective rem- for the farmer's troubles are ique, and so much at variance the average farmer's ideas that produce them. They are worth ng about.—Editors.

trouble with farming is production, and notwithstanding and ease in which we pro- a crop today—we have not our hours of work com- with that speed—and fifteen or sixteen hours a day, tly longer, for we ride in- of walk, and we haven't our horse to consider.

years ago it was a week's for two men and two teams to plant a twenty-acre field. our three tractors we com- seeding on the second day, am quite convinced that unless our hours of work or go to the old fashioned methods there is no possible way farming can be made to

Some Personal Experiences

advancing the argument that can be saved only by labor tion, I should like briefly to some of my experiences with and manufacturing. Thirty ago I was employed in the ad- department of a large daily I rented an eleven-acre that our children could have of country life and also I was fond of country work. years I moved to a sixty-acre in three years purchased a farm. I afterward added to acres—247 acres in all—it work, indeed, in keeping advertising work and the

"Having both country and city work has given me an inside knowledge of the problems of the farmer and the manufacturer—especially as it was absolutely necessary that we make the farm pay as well as our city business, and, let me say to the farmer who may read this article, that we are dirt farmers—driving our place as long and as hard as we can. We have a thirty-cow dairy, do a certain amount of general farming and specialize in melon growing, for which we have a good market in various cities.

"One might think with all this that we have a very paying proposition, but the fact is, owing to the low prices forced upon us, that we are always pleased when we can clear 2 or 3 per cent upon investment.

Washington Hasn't the Answer

"The President of the United States, the Agriculture Department in Washington, as well as the agriculture departments in the various states, have an unsolvable problem with farming, I think. Protect any particular crop with a price and we are capable of delivering so much of that particular crop in another year that it would be next to impossible to finance it. I can demonstrate this with our methods of growing potatoes, which we only grow in a year following overproduction, when we can purchase seed potatoes for less than the cost of production and transportation. We grow potatoes that year, as invariably a better market follows the coming year; but, let potatoes bring a high price and the year following they will not pay for the digging.

"Naturally, I belong to the employer class and would hesitate in having any labor organization dictate to me just what I should or should not do, but let us be just. I remember when a laborer was paid $1 a day—when good bookkeepers could be employed for $8 to $12 a week, when street-car conductors and drivers worked from six in the morning until they turned in their cars at 11 or 12 o'clock at night; in fact, all labor was poorly paid, with the result that we had hard times for the reason that the great mass of people could only purchase the bare necessities of life and not much of those.

"Let us ask ourselves fairly and frankly what were the causes that shortened the hours of work and increased pay—analyze these and you will find that labor organizations figured largely in this work. To be sure, in the beginning there were strikes, walkouts and fights, but gradually as the manufacturer found that it was to his best interest to shorten the hours of work and increase pay, business commenced to improve.

"It will bring greater prosperity if those who are living and working on the farm receive the same pay as those working in factories, for we who work on farms want a great many of the things that city people have. Our work is hard and rough and, accordingly wears out our clothes and shoes and, if the spending of two-thirds of our population has brought about prosperity, add to this the spending of the other one-third and I reiterate that we will enjoy prosperity beyond our imagination."

ounty News and Comment

County, Pa.—It has been very Thanksgiving, the ground be- covered with snow. Sleet broke lines. The first butchering is and was of a first-class vari- to the stock and prepar- for summer use is about all done at present time. The of spring sales will soon be Farm products shows are in different parts of the coun- one will be held in a few were a big success thruout Success is partly due to the the Granges and the extension are working on a cooperat- the latter supplying the judges speakers as well as getting the order. Banks in different sec- premiums. Our county pur- committee is receiving prices for etc., for spring delivery. are well under way for a at Geigertown when Berks Coun- its first Pomona Grange con- that place and will have in- of new officers for the next The meeting will be in their which will probably be dedicat- same day with impressive cere- Wheat, $1.30; ear corn, 70c; eggs, 72c; milk, $2.75; hogs, live weight, 17c; beef, 17@ —W. N. M., January 1.

County, N. Y.—December showing us what it can do in of blizzards. The thermometer 10 to 20 degrees below for sev- at a time at least three dif- this month. Icing is the the day just at present, due to ble cold weather. Ten-inch "grew" so early before. Before was over apples froze on as soft as puff balls and the snap was so unexpected that froze badly. Very little fall- done. Hundreds of acres of did not get harvested. Corn, t and potatoes were, in a total loss. Butter, 50c; potatoes around $2.—E. M. A.,

County, Pa.—Winter weather even low temperature, snow depth covers the fields and about evenly divided between motor vehicles. Baled hay is market at $28 to $30 per ton, tho most farmers are cautious as to selling roughage as farm animals will require all the short crop to see them thru the winter. Practically all the corn shocks that were snowed in a month ago are yet in the fields, likewise the potatoes that were not dug at that time. Apple market is well filled and prices vary from 75c to $1.25 as per variety and grade, potatoes are going to market slowly and the price in the local market ranges from $1.25 to $2.00. Buyers are waiting for a lower price and farmers unorganized sell as they can in competition with their neighbors. Dressed hogs, 18c; beef, 10@15c; chickens, 25@30c; good print butter, 60c; eggs, 60c; cabbage, 2c; turnips, round globe, $1.—D. H. W., January 1.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Winter weather still prevailing but not as cold as some days in December. Ground is covered with a light covering of snow. Farmers are still butchering. Some corn to be husked in several localities, something unusual for Lebanon County. Farm stock sales being held and fair prices are realized. A few farms are still advertised for rent. The farm products show held in Lebanon from December 14 to 18 was one of the largest and best in recent years. Some of the best exhibits will be shown at the big annual show at Harrisburg. Many radios were installed in the rural districts during the last year. Prices: wheat, $1.40; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; rye, 90c; hay, $22; straw, $14; potatoes, $1.75@2; butter, 58c; eggs, 60c; milk, $2.65 cwt.—P. L. M., January 3.

Northumberland County, Pa.—Winter has been here in earnest since December 5th. The 8-inch snow falling on that date is still with us. Two lighter snows have fallen since. Some 8-inch ice is being cut and stored. Considerable corn remains to be husked because farmers are unable to work on account of the cold and snow. At least 50 per cent of the fodder is in the field. On account of its green, sappy condition much will be hauled to the barn as it is needed for feed. Fodder is much in demand on account of the hay shortage and sells for 8@10c per sheaf. Much manure has been hauled on the corn ground the past two weeks. Market prices: wheat, $1.30; potatoes, $1.50; oats, , milk, for 3 per cent; eggs, 55c; chickens, 24c; pork, 16@18c.—W. C. G., December 30.

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Arctics 2
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Barn Equipment 12
Binder Twine 11
Boots 2
Brooder Houses 12
Butter Color 29
Carbide 24
Cash Registers 4
Cider Presses 17
Clothing 14, 23
Concrete Mixers 15
Corn Cribs 12
Cutlery 4
Dairy Equipment 29
Dairy Feed 13, 29, 30
Dairy Remedies 12, 27, 28
Electric Light and Power Plants 14
Engines (Gasoline) 14, 15, 17
Farm Land 16
Feeds 10, 12, 29, 30
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Fertilizers 4, 9
Firearms 4
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Grain Bins 12
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Hides Tanned 14
Hotels 25
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Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.

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David Mohr, Jackson, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 16 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 2 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

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SEND NO MONEY

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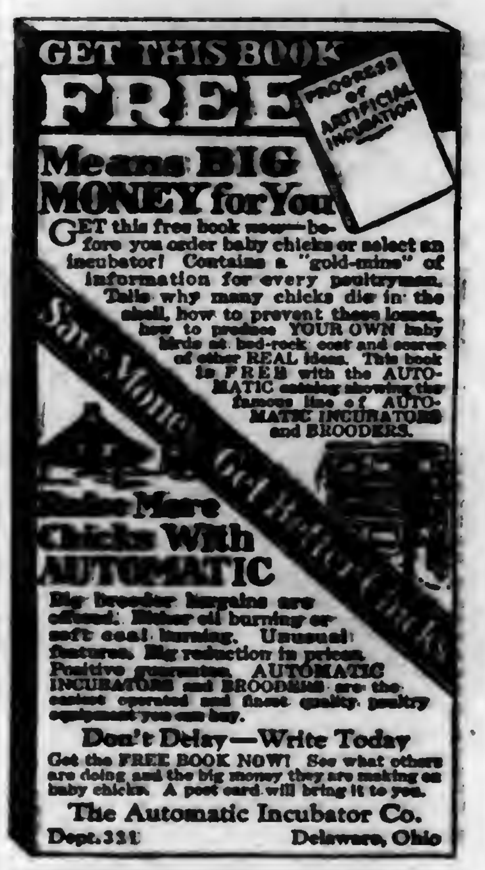

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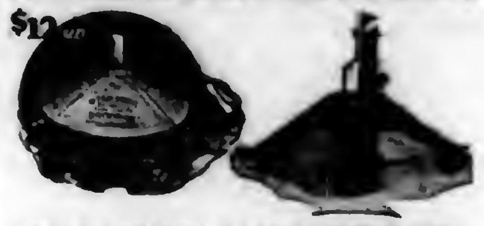

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Coal---Double draft control. Greater coal capacity. Steady, economical fire. Burns hard or soft coal or coke. Different size, shape and control. Two sizes: 52-inch hover, $26.50; 60-inch hover, $30.00. Shipped direct or see your dealer.

400 Jr. Mammoth only $95

Automatic egg turner with famous Wishbone roller tray. Three separate hatching compartments. Only 6 3-1 by 2 2-3 feet. Weight 360 lbs. No extras to buy. Can ship at once.

Certain territories open; write for dealer proposition.

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WHY? WHY?
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FRESHENING TIME is the most critical period in the life of a cow or heifer. Don't ruin your cows by neglecting a retained afterbirth. If allowed to remain disease and blood poison may follow. The afterbirth should not be removed by force except in rare cases, as under such circumstances some parts will surely remain. These decompose and are absorbed, leaving the cow in a more dangerous condition than before.

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Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
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INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Cigarettes Played Havoc with Pennsylvania Tobacco Indu

(Continued from page 2)

is consumed in this class is a small part of the whole.

Statistics show that the trend of production of Class A cigars is slowly upward and that of Class B sharply downward while that of Class C is almost constant. The encouraging part of this analysis is the upward trend in production of the 5c cigar in which Pennsylvania tobacco is principally used. It shows that the consumer prefers a 5c or 10c cigar and that the cigars which sell at prices between these are gradually losing his favor.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census show that stocks of leaf tobacco in the hands of manufacturers and dealers are nearly 50 per cent greater than they were a decade ago. Stocks of Wisconsin and Connecticut Valley tobacco are nearly twice as large as they were ten years ago and stocks of Pennsylvania tobacco have increased about 35 per cent in the last decade. Stocks of Ohio tobacco, the chief competitor of Pennsylvania, are about the same as they were ten years ago. The high point in cigar leaf tobacco stocks was touched in 1924; since then there has been a slight decline.

Too Much Produced 1916-1925

During the period from 1916 to 1925 the average annual consumption of Pennsylvania tobacco, based upon production and stock statistics, was 56,123,000 pounds. The average annual production for the same period was 59,314,000 pounds. This shows that during the above period production of Pennsylvania tobacco has exceeded consumption by approximately three million pounds per year.

Preliminary estimates by the Department of Agriculture place the size of the 1926 crop at 43,560,000 pounds. This means that production will be far below the average consumption of the last decade. If 1926 consumption equals this average, and there is every reason to believe it will since the production of Class A cigars for the first ten months of 1926 was greater than during the same period of 1925, then the Pennsylvania tobacco stocks should be considerably smaller in October 1927 than they are now. On October 1, 1926, the stocks of Pennsylvania tobacco held by dealers and manufacturers amounted to 105,261,000 pounds as compared with 113,400,000 pounds on October 1, 1925, a decrease of over eight million pounds or 7.2 per cent.

Five-Cent Cigar May Save Situation

The future of the Pennsylvania tobacco industry is closely linked with that of the manufacture of 5-cent cigars. During the last two years a better quality 5-cent cigar has been on the market than at any the war and the consump class of cigars is increasi the war and for several lowing it the price of tob high that it was nigh im make a good cigar for 5 tobacco prices during the years have enabled manuf produce a good 5-cent cigar can continue to make such only as long as they can tobacco at a low price. turers state (and the tra industry supports the that the margin of profit, is much smaller today than fore the World War and big sales volume can they in business.

Grower and Manuf

Pennsylvania tobacco therefore, should realize welfare is closely bound that of the cigar manufac the manufacturer realizes extent that his welfare is upon the grower is illustrat fact that one of the larges in the Pennsylvania tobacc opened the market for the at 13 cents per pound, crop could readily have bee at a price possibly 2 or 3 per pound.

As some Pennsylvania used in a few makes of cigars, good Pennsylvania suitable for use in the this class and if grower bend their energies to quality, more of our toba be adaptable for use i priced cigars. The grow familiarize himself with grades and insist that the turer or dealer buys by careful handling of tobacco time it is harvested thru preparatory processes for would undoubtedly place sylvania tobacco in the ket grades.

Wholesale Reduction Not

Altho prices of tobacco are low, the Pennsylvani grower would in no wise in abandoning his big and expensive tobacco Wholesale discontinuance growing in Pennsylvania fled by present conditions dication points to a creasing outlet for this war period is closed and th high prices for tobacco that from the war is definitely tobacco grower must striv utmost to cut his costs of tobacco, produce a better crop and hold his acreage consumptive requirements.

It's an Annual Event in Nebras

More than 4000 spectators watched this Nebraska hay-baling which seven teams of five men each contested for championship winning team baled two tons of hay in slightly less than 17

uy Everything for Orchard and Garden DIRECT
at new low prices in large or small lot. Free catalog to all interested in trees, vines, and plants—
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grown from whole roots—standard tested. Our business has grown for more than a through recommendation rather than soliciting. No agents. We sell direct.
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super raspberry of twice the size and of the flavor and quality. Very hardy and abundant bearers. Other new fruit such as Caco Grape, Black Raspberry and Rochester Peach.
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Just add one half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug grocery stores. Write for FREE BOTTLE.
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Boys, here's a watch that stand the hard usage a watch usually gets. This is not a toy or tin watch, a genuine boy's watch by a well-known manufacturer of good watches. 16, open face, stem Full nickel octagon case. will send one of these to every boy who will us four 3-year subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer $1.00 each. Subscriptions may be new or renewal.
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Friendly Talks with Farm Folks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IN THE woods on my farm I found a large tree that had a vine climbing up its side. It was a pretty vine, with red and green leaves, and I stopped to admire it, altho I did not touch it, for I was afraid it might be of poisonous nature. But the thing which impressed me most was that while the vine was flourishing, the tree was dead; not a leaf on its branches, only bare, helpless limbs reaching up appealingly toward the sky.

Now, I do not know that the vine had anything to do with the death of that tree in the forest but I can see how that might be the case. By sending its roots deep thru the bark and into the surface of the wood, the plant may have sucked the sap that ought to have been going up into the top, furnishing leaf, wood and life to the tree and so in time brought about its final death.

Not Quite Strong Enough

A farmer I knew came down from the hills where he had been brought up and took a place in a public office. Back home he was known as one of the strong men of the neighborhood. Always interested in things that were good; ever ready to do a good turn when he could; loved and trusted by all.

The day came when I sat in a court room and saw that man brought in by an officer of the law, charged with a serious offense against the public. I never witnessed a more heartbreaking thing in all my life. And that was the end of this man's usefulness. What had happened?

He was not a bad man; his experience had not changed his nature radically. The great trouble was that he was not strong enough to stand up against testing when it came, as it was bound to come. In a day when he was at his weakest, a spirit of evil whispered in his ear that by bending from the right just a little he could swiftly climb to the success for which he was longing; and he gave way to the temptation. The roots of evil began to dig themselves deeper toward the heart of his life. The end was moral death.

When the body of President Garfield lay in state under the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, I stood on the east front of the great building and talked with a policeman. This is what he said: "I have seen men come here from all over the country. Many of them were good, true men when they came; but they went down."

The Power of Men

They went down! That is the story, and it is a terrible one, and as instructive as it is terrible. Trees cannot help themselves when deadly vines attack them. Men can. The power has been given them to say when the spirit of wickedness leans over and speaks in their ear, "I want nothing to do with you! Leave me and never come back again!" That is the only safe way.

Today men are going down in every direction killed by the vine of love of money. There is no more fatal course than to dally with that root of evil. It sticks up its head everywhere but we need not fall before it.

Once in the life of the Truest Man this world ever saw, the man formed just like you and me, and yet, the man whose spirit was more than human, was face to face with His greatest temptation. You know how He met it. "Get thee behind me Satan!" That was His command and the evil spirit fled! It will flee before you and me if we find our strength where our Great Exemplar found it and say as if we meant it, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

"Who Pays the Freight?"

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer:—I have read your article in the December 11 issue entitled, "Who Pays the Freight?" and I am of the opinion there will be others beside the Wisconsin farmer who will object to the conclusions of Professor Boyle.

Who pays the freight on any article depends upon where the price for it is established. If it is determined at the place of production the freight is paid by the consumer, while if it is established at the place of consumption the freight is paid by the producer. Hence the statement, "The farmer pays the freight both ways," is, for the most part, correct.

In the Case of Potatoes

To illustrate: The price of potatoes is determined at the city markets. The producer who lives near enough to a given market to make his own deliveries may get the market price for his product, but the grower residing at a distance will receive a price as much less than this as the amount of freight, cartage and commission charges.

As freight rates are raised, as wages are increased, in fact as any of the handling charges are advanced, there must of necessity be an increase in the spread between the market price and what the producer gets.

Another class of computations that may be very misleading is that of computing the percentage of the consumer's dollar that gets into the pockets of the producer. This is affected very much by the price of the article. It may vary greatly while the carrying and handling charges remain the same.

For example: If the cost of getting potatoes from a given producer to the consumer is 70 cents a bushel, then when the consumer is paying $2 a bushel the producer will get 65 per cent of it; but if there is a big crop and the consumer is able to get his potatoes for $1 the producer will get only 30 per cent of it.—J. J. Edgerton.

Distribution Costs

THE small quantity of food bought at any one time by consumers has been found by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Marketing experts to be an important factor in present-day distribution costs in urban centers. A study of distribution costs in New York City, for example, shows the standard retail sale of fruits and vegetables is about 26 cents for each kind of product, of which about 14 cents is the wholesale value landed at New York City.

Carloads of products are broken into smaller lots by wholesalers for the jobbers, the jobbers in turn break up the packages into still smaller lots for retailers, and the retailers further subdivide the shipments for consumers. All this entails service which is paid for ultimately by the consumer.

Time was in New York when consumers bought their fruits and vegetables in bushels, barrels and other correspondingly large packages. Lack of storage space in present-day dwellings, however, limits purchases to the immediate needs of one or two meals.

When you Go to Town
—ask your dealer to show you Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer. He'll tell you why it's the only strainer on the market guaranteed to remove all the dirt from milk or money back. He'll show you how easy it is to clean and how it assures your getting better grades in your milk tests. Take one home with you. Strain your milk with your present strainer then strain the same milk through the Purity. You'll quickly see what we mean when we say it removes absolutely all the dirt! Thousands of farmers, dairies, and condensaries such as Borden's, Van Camp's, Carnation and Mohawk use the Purity Strainer. They can't afford to take chances; neither can you!
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Dept B
Battle Creek, Mich.

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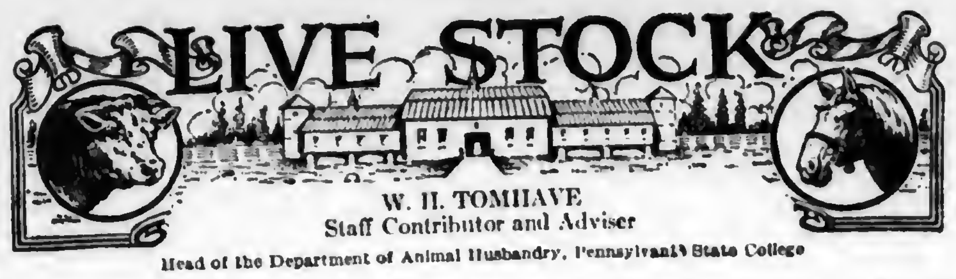

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Series of Forage Crops

Would you please tell me what two crops to plant besides rape for hogs. I would like you to tell me the amount to plant of different seed.—L. Y., York County, Pa.

A very desirable series of crops as forage for swine can be secured by seeding a field to Canadian field peas and oats early in the season or as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. This combination should be seeded at the rate of one bushel of peas and one and a half bushel of oats per acre. This combination will furnish spring and early summer pasture.

About two weeks after seeding the oats and peas seed a part of the field to Dwarf Essex rape, allowing about eight pounds of seed per acre. Two or three weeks later seed the balance of the field to rape which will make it possible to have continuous pasture.

After the peas and oats have been pastured seed the field to rape as the rape is about as acceptable a crop as you can secure for all summer pasture. Reseed any of the fields to rape that are pastured down. The land used for hog pasture must be in a good state of fertility for the best results.—W. H. Tomhave.

To Fatten Steers

I have some steers for fattening and am feeding ensilage, about all they want to eat, and also some cottonseed, also salt. Would you please tell me how much cottonseed to feed to a steer of about between 400 and 500 pounds? What is the best feed for steers?—C. R. H., York County, Pa.

The combination which you are feeding will give you fair results and is very economical. The ration can be improved by adding some of the corn and cob meal because the cattle are too light in weight to make the best use of a ration consisting largely of roughage. Seven to eight hundred pound cattle would do better on an all silage and cottonseed meal combination.

I would suggest the following ration as being somewhat better suited for cattle weighing from 400 to 500 pounds: An unlimited silage ration as roughage and in addition three pounds of cottonseed meal per 1000 pounds of live weight daily. On this basis the steers should receive about 1½ pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily and the amount gradually increased as the cattle increase in weight so that the ratio of three pounds per 1000 pounds live weight daily is maintained.

The cottonseed meal should be poured over the silage. The corn and cob meal can be fed to advantage. It should be fed at the rate of about one pound per 100 pounds live weight daily at the beginning of the feeding period and gradually increased toward the latter part of the feeding period.

In addition to the combination suggested, allow the cattle all the shredded corn stover they will clean up daily. The salt should be kept before the steers so that they can consume it at will. Also allow them free access to running water.—W. H. Tomhave.

Stock Relish Pumpkins

I would like to know the analyses or feeding value of pumpkins for milk cows. What stock does it pay best to feed them to? J. L. G., Carroll County, Md.

Pumpkins are relished by cattle, horses and swine. They contain a high percentage of water, giving them a low feeding value based upon weight or compared with other feeds. When fed to dairy cows, one ton of pumpkins including the seeds is equal in feeding value to about 350 pounds of good mixed hay or about 800 pounds of good silage.

The pumpkins should be fed raw and the seeds left in because they contain a considerable amount of food nutrients. When fed to pigs or horses they have about the same feeding value as when fed to cattle. They should in every case be fed without cooking as their feeding value is not improved thru cooking. —W. H. Tomhave.

Patient—My wife says that I talk in my sleep, doctor. What should I do?

Doctor—Nothing you shouldn't.—American Legion Weekly.

Lulu—How come yuh is always lookin' fer a job an' neber findin' one?

Mose—Dat's skill, woman. Skill!

If It Must Be Carried—

Hubby fell down on the job so she is making a hard task as easy as possible by using this simple yoke.

Eastern States Farmers' Exch

Eastern States Fee
Keep Users Satisfie

There were 46 cows in the mont-Lebanon, N. H. Cow Tes sociation in November making of fat or 1100 lbs. of milk. Of 46, 40 were fed Eastern grain. These November honor cows represent 16 farms, 15 of feed Eastern States grain r and have been doing so for year

The leading milk producer of month, a pure blood Holstein by the Sullivan County Farm, 1973 lbs. of milk, 63.1 lbs. fat leading fat producer, a pure Holstein owned by J. Frank hock, North Charleston, made lbs. milk, 68.5 lbs. fat. The Farm cow freshened October 4 the Frohock cow July 21. A 4- old registered Jersey owned by D. Hunter of West Claremont ened January 18 and produced in vember 766 lbs. milk, 45.2 lbs. All three of these producers been fed Eastern States dairy ra their entire milking life and Hunter heifer was raised on States Fitting Ration.

In this Association are found shires, Devons, Guernseys, Hols and Jerseys, and representative all of these breeds in this tion have shown capacity to economically year after year on ern States Dairy and Fitting tions. Eight members of this ciation have just received d from the National Dairy for producing more than 300 lbs per cow during the last cow year. All 8 of these herds wer Eastern States dairy rations.

One of these herds, Benayr Lebanon, averaged 333.6 lbs. fat 19 Ayrshires, the total feed co ing $106.98 per cow. This holds the following state Senior 2-year, Junior 3-year, 4-year, Senior 4-year—all in 305-day class—and Senior and Junior 4-year in the 36 class.

Another, that owned by F. Stearns of Lebanon, 363.5 lbs. fat for the last cow year on 25 Jerseys, the total cost being $118.93 per cow. herd holds the following state ords: Yearling and Senior 2-ye the 305-day class, and Junior in the 365-day class.

A. B. Hough of Lebanon, wi 25 Jerseys, during the same cow year produced 361.8 lbs. fat at tal feed cost of $88 per head. ern States feeders include and thrifty milk producers. are farmers who have learned by cooperating through the States Farmers' Exchange they the benefit of a feeding and service by which they profit in, month out, year after yea

Where records are kept States feeds prove their

For further information Eastern States cooperative service for dairy cattle, horse and poultry, a service which not be confused with the service offered by private turers through dealers or gro farmers, write the office.

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A non-stock, non-profit organ owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
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NEWTON'S Compound Heaves, Coughs, Condition er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio. For Stock

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SPLENDID long lactation milk strain. World's famous Nubians, Togs, Saanans $40, $35 & $30. First freshening. Bargain breeding buck Tog. $20. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 67, Grove City, Pa.

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RABBITS—Flemish Giants, breeding & young stock. Heavy type. Steel, black and natural gray. Prices reasonable. WAHLER WEHRY, Hepler, Pa.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT by buying one of our Registered Jersey Bull Calves, 3 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

JERSEY BREEDERS ATTENTION 3 bull calves. Superior breeding. Priced for immediate sale. LEON G. VAN NOY & SONS, Troy, Pa. Bone Farms.

[illegible] GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES, practically purebred, $25.00 each. EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

JERSEY BULL 12 mo. old, exceptional individual. Bull calf, 6 weeks old. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old, sire's dam A. R. record 729 lbs. fat. May Rose. Hey Tres. LOCUST LAWN FARM, ELVERSON, PA.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service. Calf $5 for immediate sale. Herd tuberculin tested. JOHN C. SARVER, R. No. 1, Millerstown, Pa.

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WANTED LOCAL SILO AGENTS—Some excellent territory open for well known silo. Help given in selling. Sales work backed by strong advertising. Liberal commissions offered. Big money for active workers. Write today. Harder Silo Co., Inc., Box E, Cobleskill, N. Y.

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

RELIABLE FARMER WANTED to manage 111 acre farm, suited for dairy; two-thirds share and option to buy. Must be able to invest some money. Gustav [illegible], R. D. No. 1, Berwick, Pa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. [illegible] month and house with garden and firewood. [illegible] Co., Middleville, N. J.

WANTED—Boys to sell flavoring extracts after school; send for free sample. Wakefield Extract Co., [illegible], N. H.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California [illegible] is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small [illegible] family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to [illegible] are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively [illegible] established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The [illegible] free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 914 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

[illegible] 112 ACRE DAIRY FARM only $3500; [illegible] house and barn; convenient good eastern [illegible] village and markets; crops of 200 bu. potatoes, [illegible] bu. oats, 2 tons hay per acre; 60 acres cultivated, spring-watered pasture, wire fences, est. [illegible] worth wood, 50,000 ft. timber, variety fruit; [illegible]-room house, view for miles, 80-ft. hip-roofed [illegible] barn. Will include horses, poultry, furniture, machinery, tools for quick sale at $3500, part [illegible] takes it. Details pg. 42 big illus. Catalog [illegible] free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE Land Title [illegible], Phila., Pa.

[illegible] ACRES BUCKS COUNTY—Remodeled Colonial [illegible] modern conveniences, electric light, bath, [illegible] heat, 8 bedrooms. High elevation. Near station. Within commuting distance of Phila. Barns, [illegible] Good water. More acreage if desired. [illegible], R. D. Newtown, Pa.

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[illegible] to hear from owner of farm or unimproved [illegible] for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

[illegible] ACRES—Oklahoma, contains 150,000 ft. of standing [illegible] timber, $1200. E. Andersen, Watsontown, Pa.

TOBACCO

[illegible] TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing 4 lbs. [illegible] $1.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on [illegible]. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. [illegible] Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

[illegible]N TOBACCO—Chewing, 10 lbs. $2.00; [illegible] 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Aged in bulk. [illegible] and sweet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers [illegible], Mayfield, Ky.

[illegible] HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or [illegible] 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. [illegible] pay when received. Farmers Union, Maxon [illegible], Kentucky.

[illegible]N TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five [illegible] $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe [illegible] pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell.

[illegible] from factory, trial 100 Perfectos postpaid [illegible] Co., Red Lion, Pa.

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Hog Sales a Big Event at the State Farm Products Show

THE hog sales held each year at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg are one of the big events of the show. Started as an experiment in 1922 they have come to be an established annual feature. Several reasons have contributed to their success.

First: The animals are placed on exhibition and judged in the regular way. This means that each breeder is anxious to have his entries make a creditable showing in order that he may establish a reputation for his herd. Therefore, only animals that are true-to-type for their breed and are of superior quality are entered. Every animal entered for the show is sold and the purchaser automatically becomes the exhibitor.

Second: The breed associations of the state carefully guard against inferior animals. Each association has a committee to pass upon all animals eligible for the show. This committee is composed of men who have the interest of the breed and the organization in mind rather than the mere sale of animals for dollars. Unless the animal to be consigned measures up to the standard for the breed, it does not get into the sale.

It's Good Advertising

Third: There is a friendly rivalry between the breed associations. The secretary of each association wants his men to consign the best individuals so that the general showing may be a good advertisement for that particular breed.

Fourth: Many of the animals which appear at the Harrisburg sales have been prize winners at fairs and shows thruout the state and the sows are invariably bred to the best boars in the state.

Fifth, and most important: These sales have always been run in the fairest and squarest manner possible. Everybody gets a square deal and the purchaser must be satisfied according to the terms of the guarantee.

Remembering these facts it is little wonder that the sows sold at the Farm Products Show have repeatedly produced winners in futurity shows, ton litters and have taken prizes at the county fairs.—S. R. Z.

Cost Limits Use

Is it profitable to feed cod liver oil to gilts that are to be used for breeders? How much should be fed?—I. K. L., Chester County, Pa.

The use of cod liver oil in any form for livestock feeding is not a common practice because of the cost of the product. It no doubt would have some beneficial effect on the development of gilts that are to be used for breeding purposes.

The cost of cod liver oil would hardly warrant its use for livestock unless a supply of a lower grade can be secured from some manufacturer of cod liver oil products where a supply of the lower grade is made available. If such product is available for feeding purposes the amount recommended of the product is usually indicated on the container.—W. H. Tomhave.

A Consistent Winner

PENSTATE'S POGIS HATTIE, a Jersey cow owned by the Pennsylvania State College, has been one of the busiest cows in Pennsylvania during the past three years. In three lactation periods Hattie has qualified for two silver medals and two gold medals.

Calving for the first time on December 31, 1922, as a junior three-year-old, she produced in 365 days 10,611 pounds of milk and 614.79 pounds of butterfat, winning a silver medal. She freshened for her second lactation period less than 15 months after her previous calving, and produced 15,505 pounds of milk and 833.40 pounds of butterfat in 365 days as a junior four-year-old. With this record she won both gold and silver medals and the Pennsylvania Jersey Championship in this age class.

Hattie started her first mature record in May, 1925. She proved her long-distance qualities by producing, with calf, 13,152 pounds of milk and 721.86 pounds of butterfat in 305 days, again winning a gold medal. This is the highest 305-day Pennsylvania Jersey record yet made. Hattie's records have never been equaled by cows of other breeds in the college herd.—C.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

STOMACH DIGESTION OF THE COW.—We would like to know the process of digestion and how it is carried on in the stomach of a cow. Also, an explanation of the cud.—C. W. H., Big Run, Pa. The digestive process in the alimentary canal of ruminants is a complicated one due to the manner of eating and to the divisions of the canal.

Food is obtained by means of the tongue. During the grazing process food is drawn into the mouth by the tongue and cut off by the lower incisor teeth and the upper dental pad. Only enough mastication is carried on to make it possible to swallow the food thus obtained. It is possible for such animals to swallow foreign bodies such as nails, wires and stones as the first chewing process is hastily carried out.

Most of the food and liquids go to the first compartment of the stomach, the rumen. This structure holds 35-45 gallons. It serves as a store room for the food until rumination or re-chewing of the food has been performed. A process of maceration or breaking down of fibrous substances occurs here. Certain bacteria also break down the cellulose and prepare it for digestion.

The food is again conveyed to the mouth in small amounts or "cuds," thoroly masticated and returned either to the rumen, the reticulum (2nd compartment) or the omasum or 3rd compartment.

The reticulum or honeycomb serves as additional room for liquids and as a means of collecting foreign bodies that have been swallowed.

The omasum or manyplies is a complicated structure having its outlet higher than its inlet. There are many leaf-like structures dividing it and these serve to further macerate and mix the food. From the omasum the food passes into the abomasum or true stomach. It is this structure that furnishes the gastric juice necessary for digestion.

In the healthy cow the process is orderly and regular. In a cow suffering from disease the process is materially interfered with and the one part most noticeable is that dealing with the "cud." Chewing the cud is largely a matter of the will and can be controlled by the animal. Disease, fright or fatigue is evident by the animal failing to chew the cud. This is commonly known as "losing the cud." As recovery from disease occurs, or the animal recovers from fright, or fatigue, it will begin chewing the cud in a normal way. Any remedy having for its object the restoration of the cud must, therefore, be based upon maintaining the animal in health and the provision of suitable surroundings. Briefly, a healthy and contented animal will chew the cud and one that is sick or disturbed will not chew the cud.

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CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 9c. Free range. Postage paid. Delivery guaranteed. Also "Special Matings." New circular free. Twin Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

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FORD TRUCK milk wagon, incubator hovers, cider press, photo camera, Enterprise sausage machines, Remington rifle .22, revolver 44-40, Indian motorcycle side car. Sell, exchange for cows. Reference Tamaqua National Bank. J. M. Ebert, R. D. No. 2, Tamaqua, Pa.

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PEACH TREES $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

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"I received my roofing in good condition. I feel that I saved at least $1.00 on each roll by ordering from you and if I ever need any more roofing I sure will send you my order for I know I would get the worth of my money. I certainly will recommend your roofing to all my friends." A. B. Ingram, Eton, Ga.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

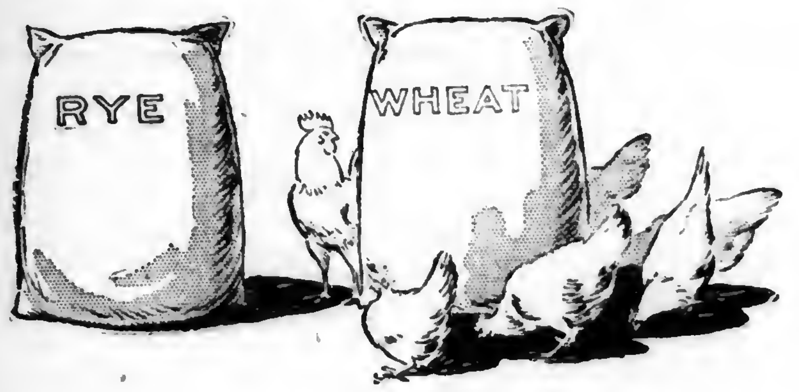
Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927 No. 4

Barnegat Light looks out over the broad Atlantic from Ocean County, New Jersey.

Letters from readers telling "How the Milking Machine Has Helped Us Solve the Labor Problem." Page 3.

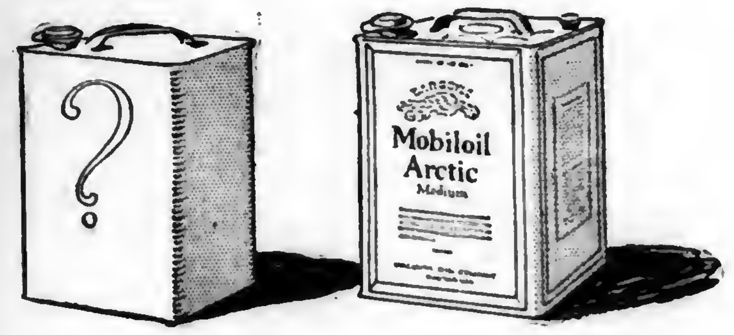
• • •

Rye may look like wheat—*but*—



"Rye is the poorest grain you can try to feed a hen," says a prominent farm paper discussing the substitution of rye for wheat as an ingredient in mixed poultry feed. "It looks so much like wheat that it is often a temptation to try it on poultry. Hens do not like rye until starved into eating it, and as plenty of feed is required by hens that lay many eggs *there is no economy in forcing them to eat a grain they dislike.*"

Many oils may look like Mobiloil—*but*—



Appearance is no guide to low-cost running. Many farmers are tempted to use a cheap oil because it *looks* like Mobiloil. They accept "just oil" and forget that Mobiloil is a *specialized* lubricating oil. And with less than Mobiloil lubrication they get less than Mobiloil protection against wear, repairs, over-heating, and carbon troubles. The correct grade of Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to 50%—proving the cheapest oil to use on cost alone.

An unmatched cold-weather record

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Mobiloil is the favorite oil in Canada, Norway, and Sweden, as well as in the United States. And Mobiloil successfully lubricated Commander Byrd's plane on his historic dash to the North Pole—the outstanding cold-weather lubricating job of all time.

The 42 Mobiloil Engineers have studied the cold-weather operating problems of your car, truck, tractor and other farm engines. Their winter recommendations in the Mobiloil Chart are your scientific guide to low-cost winter operation. 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve these recommendations.

If your car is not included in the brief Chart at the left, see the complete Chart at any Mobiloil dealer's. It shows the correct grades for automobiles, tractors, trucks, farm lighting and stationary engines.

Now is a good time to talk to the Mobiloil dealer about your season's requirements of Mobiloil. You make a substantial saving by buying Mobiloil in barrel and half-barrel lots.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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Vol. 95—No. 4 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 22, 1927 Whole No. 1549

No Milking Machine—No Cows

That's the Verdict of These Dairymen Who Rely on the Mechanical Milker

"Not One of Them Liked To Milk"

First Prize Letter

EIGHT years ago I bought a milking machine. Since that time it has been on the job twice every day, 365 days in the year,—never anything wrong outside of the normal wear and tear. I keep an average of about 20 good Holstein cows. Some give a flow of 20 quarts and before I got the milking machine it was some task to milk them twice every day and every day.

I have four girls and two boys. Not one of them liked to milk and it was a real job to get them to help, especially in the morning. Again, we were the only family near who kept a herd of cows and while the other boys and girls could "doll up and step out" after supper, at our house those cows must be milked.

Things were becoming so disagreeable that I had about decided that the cows must go.

But then the milking machine came. I kept what cows I had and bought more. I have two double units and with one of my children to carry the milk to the milk house I can milk the herd in 30 or 35 minutes,—no fault finding, no worrying, and the cost is less than $2.00 per month for electricity. The milker is more sanitary, the cows give more milk, and they seem to enjoy the machine far more than hand milking.

Now We Stay Until the Fun Is Over

When the family attended any public gathering, before we had the milker, along about 4 P. M. we all had to go home; "them cows must be milked." Now we manage to get some neighbor boy to turn them into the "cow lot" and we just stay until the doings are over. In a very short time after we arrive home the milking is done.

I really believe that the milking machine will play a greater part in keeping the children and hired help on the farm than any or all other farm labor savers, and it gives father and mother more real comfort and satisfaction.

In haying and harvest after a strenuous day in the hot sun, your strength and patience almost gone, it is a trying job, indeed, to sit between two panting cows and milk and milk. How much more comfort to slip the milkers onto them and sit back on the old milk stool in the cool air and listen to the white stream into the milk pail flow!—Ed. T. Henry, Clearfield County, Pa.

Cows Produce More after Four Years

Second Prize Letter

THE milking machine is the biggest labor-saving piece of machinery used on the average farm. That sounds like a strong statement but let me prove it.

We milk from fifteen to twenty cows and it used to take the hired man and me a good hour to do the milking. Now, in the same time, I milk alone, including the time to get the milker and put it away. And at the end of the milking I do not feel tired.

So first, I reckon the saving in energy to me more than pays the cost of operating the machine, for anyone who milks eight to ten cows, morning and evening, knows that it requires as much or more energy than pitching hay.

Next, it saves two hours of hand labor per day, three hundred and sixty-five days per year, and in leap year one day more. It is a most economical machine to run, costing about fifteen cents per day for power, all repairs and six per cent on the investment. The major parts are built to last a very long time and the rubber parts that need replacement are low in cost.

The milker has helped solve the labor problem as I can manage a twenty-cow dairy alone during the winter, while the boys are in school, and in the summer one does the milking while the others are at other jobs.

This week completes the fourth year I have used a milker. We have many of the same cows we had four years ago and it has not hurt any of them. They respond to hand milking as easily as before. It does not dry up the cows sooner but I feel safe in saying the contrary is true. We have weighed the milk for six years and the same cows are milking more this year than ever before.

The same hired man who swore he would not stay if he had to help to milk has offered many times to do the milking alone with the milker. When we were at State Grange he handled the farm as easily as I.

The Milker Contest Awards

NEVER have the judges of a Pennsylvania Farmer contest found it so difficult to select the winners as it has been to choose the best letter telling "How the Milking Machine Has Helped Us Solve the Labor Problem." The owners of mechanical milkers wrote such interesting letters that nearly every one had to be considered in the final analysis. After careful consideration the judges have made the following awards:

First Prize—Ed. T. Henry, Clearfield County, Pa.

Second Prize—George F. Ruth, Berks County, Pa.

Third Prize—Wilbur F. Barkdoll, Franklin County, Pa.

An an indication of the general attitude of the contestants toward mechanical milking, some of them wanted to find the inventor of the milking machine and help erect a monument in his honor. More of these letters will be published in later issues.

With a little care, cleaner milk can be produced than by hand milking. The washing takes only a few minutes and if a clean germicidal solution is used the hose will look and smell clean with a thoro cleaning once a week in summer and every two weeks in winter.

Would we go back to hand milking? Not on your life.—George F. Ruth, Berks County, Pa.

It Took the Women out of the Barn

Third Prize Letter

IN MARCH, 1915, we purchased and moved to the farm where we now live. Our aim was to run it as an up-to-date dairy farm, which meant a general overhauling of barn and surroundings. It necessitated a great deal of help as the milking of thirty cows by hand was no small task, especially on Sunday when the help "wanted off."

That meant a double portion of work for our own family, which I felt was not fair to them as they had done their part during the week.

Courtesy Used to Cost a Lot

If anyone wanted to see me on business they would always try to get to the farm between four and five P. M. as that was milking time and I was sure to be there at that time. What was the result? In order to help out I would send to the field, have one man unhitch his team and come to help with the milking. Many times it meant quite a loss to have a team taken from the field when it should have been at work.

After going thru the summer of 1915 in this way, we felt something must be done. Help was getting independent and unsatisfactory, as they felt you must have them regardless of cost or how they worked. To keep on dairying was what we meant to do. We felt a milking machine would help out, so we purchased a three-unit outfit.

Did it solve the labor problem? Well, I'll tell you what it did. In a very short time we found we did not need the ladies at the house to help at the barn. Next, in a very polite manner, I told one of my reliable men that he could tell the other men of the neighborhood that I was not beholden to any man for help, as one son, who was about twelve years of age, could operate the machine. He and I could do the milking in the same time that required five to do it before, and do it much easier and more satisfactorily. What was the effect on our help? One man has stayed with me twelve years. No one dreads milking time. One boy, thirteen years old, and I, often milk forty cows if other folks are busy in the field.

Not a Single Cow Has Been Injured

Now, as to the effect on the cows, I have not had a single cow injured by the machine from 1915 to the present time. One cow was in the herd for eight years. Her udder was in fine shape when she was sold. The nervous cow will stand better for machine milking than she will to be milked by hand. The machine is more regular and good cows respond to regularity. How about a real hard milker? Well, I never yet heard our machine complain about being tired. The machine will not irritate sore, cracked teats like hand milking.

Not only does the milker save labor for herdsmen in these direct and indirect ways, but it will help him keep a sweet temper which is so much needed in the dairy barn. I feel it is the most needed piece of machinery on a dairy farm. What other machine do you use, or can you use 730 times each year?—Wilbur F. Barkdoll, Forest View Dairy Farm, Franklin County, Pa.

Saved the Price of a Hired Man

OWING to the labor shortage I was forced either to sell some of my cows, buy a milking machine, or neglect my crops. After a thoro inspection and study of the make-up of the different kinds I bought a milking machine. I was milking 18 cows myself and not being a fast milker it required from one and one-half to two hours. With the machine it required thirty to forty-five minutes. It saved me the price of a hired man, which is from fifty to sixty dollars per month in this locality.

The milker also eliminated sore teats and many kicks. The cows really like to be milked in this manner and many kickers will not offer to kick when milked by the milking machine. I have milked this way for three years and had no expense more than for new rubber goods, which I replace every year at a cost of about $10.00. Gasoline and oil do not cost over ten cents per day.

The idea of keeping the milker clean was the largest in my mind, but have learned that it requires less than ten minutes a day to keep it in a clean, sterile condition by placing the rubber goods and teat cups in a solution of equal parts of chloride of lime and common salt, about one-half pound to eight gallons of water. Machine milking will produce a cleaner milk than the hand milking. The milk will stay sweet much longer. I know, because I retailed all my milk and that will tell the tale.—C. J. Maust, York County, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 95, No. 4 Phila., Pa., January 22, 1927 Whole No.1549

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Unless you are able to get excited about what you believe, you don't really believe it."

Make Farming a Business

ONE of our Contributing Editors sends his approval of a recent editorial on this page in the following words:

"I liked the editorial, 'Can the Overhead be Reduced?' very much, because it concerned something which has been very much neglected in the past, viz., the business and management side of farming. Farming right now is trying to emerge from a family enterprise to a real business. If it doesn't we are going to have inevitably an inferior out-and-out peasantry. I think it is the duty of every farm paper to tell its readers early and often that farming is in the dumps, not because of the tariff or the machinations of Wall Street, but because, in the larger view, the farming business is most unbusinesslike. Perhaps that's a paradox. The farmer is at present competing with Business and Labor for his share of the nation's prosperity on the same basis that a naked Indian with his bow and arrow would compete with an army tank. That certainly doesn't need amplification."

Trouble in Central America

IT IS most unfortunate, just at this time especially, that events in Mexico and Central America should develop along lines which make a threat of armed intervention seem imminent. Not only will it increase the suspicion and distrust which is always present in a more or less active state in that territory, but it gives credence to the charges of greed and imperialism made against us by some of the citizens in European countries. Whether real intervention will take place cannot, of course, be known at this time. The great majority of citizens in this country are earnestly hoping that events will shape themselves so that nothing more overt shall occur. There are several things which help to increase the friction and disagreement between the United States and Mexico. Some of them possibly are legitimate matters for arbitration at least, and some of them may be dismissed as the fomentations of disturbers. Some of the latter kind have disturbed the government of this country for twenty years, but fortunately we have had men in the White House who have thoroly understood the situation, and we believe that President Coolidge is of like mettle. The landing of marines in Nicaragua by this government has been vigorously criticised and as vigorously defended in Congress.

A Point of Big Difference

IN COMMENTING upon the favorable condition of business and the good outlook for the future, a monthly bulletin issued by one of the big New York banks includes this paragraph:

> "The profits of business, as shown by the corporation reports have been better than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the declining trend of prices. This is accounted for by the economies resulting from a larger volume of business, and the downward trend of prices is the natural result of increased production and lower costs."

We are ever on the lookout for suggestions from the industrial world which may be applied to the agricultural field. Here we have an analysis which shows that economies in production were realized and bigger profits made because of the increases made in production. We think it entirely logical. The world has never before seen a time when the whole population was able to and did buy so many things. The big wages made in producing them largely go for the purchase of things which the average person never had before. There is no end to the amount of clothing, luxuries, and equipment which people feel they may buy if they have the money. We know of one prosperous manufacturer in Philadelphia who has forty automobiles and four chauffeurs. An ordinary working man we know has five suits of clothes where, ten years ago, he had but one. But it is unnecessary to cite examples, they may be seen on every hand. For this reason manufacturing, transportation and allied industries have been made prosperous by making and handling immense volumes of business.

But we cannot apply the suggestion to agriculture. People, in the main, are not eating much more than they did ten years ago. The demand for food is more or less stationary, and people do not buy more than they actually need. There is no possibility of making more money on the farms by greatly increasing the volume of production. In fact, with even a slight increase over the necessary amount there is sure to be a calamitous fall in price. Consumers do not buy forty bushels of potatoes simply because they can, when four or five bushels will meet their needs.

But there is room for improvement and a consequent increase in profits on the farm by revising production methods so that what is produced will cost less when it is ready for the market. Here is where farmers may well take a lesson from the manufacturer.

How Is It to Be Helped?

EVEN if those who are trying to devise a workable system of farm relief succeed in their efforts only the more non-perishable products will be materially affected. Theoretically at least, it would seem that crops such as wheat, corn, cotton, etc., might be handled and marketed in a way to prevent glutting the markets. But with the chief products of the eastern states,—potatoes, apples, dairy and poultry products, and vegetables,—the case is not so clear. An over-production of things which cannot be exported easily, and which can be kept in storage only a short time, produces a condition which no kind of legislation can remedy. For this reason, the farm press, the farm organizations, and the farmers themselves have never been "het up" much over the proposed relief measures. Eastern farmers have problems peculiar to themselves, and they can be solved only by themselves. Intelligent production and businesslike marketing methods seem to be the chief openings for improvement at present.

But even when these are done by the most approved methods, Nature has a few disconcerting tricks which she sometimes plays. This year, the fruit growers found that she had played no favorites and had turned out a bumper crop thruout the United States. The result is that there are more apples in the country than it is possible to sell profitably. One of the best orchardists in Pennsylvania said recently that never in his experience had he done so much work, produced so much fruit and made so little money. But what can be, or even Congress, do about it?

What Are You Learning?

THEORETICALLY, the process of education never stops while there is life. Practically, it stops with a good many people with their last day of school. Unfortunately the idea has been fastened in many minds that mental training and the acquirement of knowledge is the business of children and young people only. It would be interesting and probably mortifying to know how many people past thirty years of age have taken up and mastered a new subject, or have studied a technical book, in the last ten years. Farmers in particular are following a calling in which most of the scientific knowledge concerning it has been made available since their fathers were active. While it is not possible nor necessary for everyone to go to an agricultural college, it is possible to learn the essential facts at home. It requires only a desire for the knowledge and a systematic use of spare time to become acquainted with the facts which would greatly increase the chances for success.

It is unfortunate that the public has moved so slowly in providing the opportunity for continuing education in adult life. Public libraries are the best means. Investigation has shown that over 50,000,000 of this country's population are out of reach of any public library, and that ninety-three per cent of this number live in rural communities.

Editorial Sidelights

SIX or seven years ago we met a prophet. He was also a dairyman, and two of the things we heard him prophesy about were milking machines and tractors. He was perfectly sure, and tried to convince us, that both would have gone out of use in five years. He based his theory on his observation of a few careless owners who tried to operate milkers without cleaning them and expected tractors to function without lubricating oil. We hope he sees the letters on Page 3 of this issue.

WHY should farmers stop going to school just because they are grown up? Frank O. Lowden, president of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of America, thinks they shouldn't. On page 28 he tells about the adult high schools that help Danish farmers enjoy the close relationship that should exist between culture and agriculture.

"BABY HAS HIS RIGHTS," says a Home Page contributor (Page 19). But babies, like grown-ups, don't always get their rights. A Philadelphia trolley, cab and bus company displays posters saying that "Safety is a By-Product of Courtesy." When one stops to think about it, nearly everything desirable in human relationships, including the right treatment of babies, is a by-product of courtesy. Courtesy doesn't mean superficial politeness; it means honest consideration for the other person's rights and feelings.

HEARINGS NOW ON

Relief Schemes Bob Up Like Mushrooms—Debenture Plan Hasn't a Chance—Aim to Combine Programs.

Washington, D. C.

HEARINGS on the various farm relief bills are in progress before the House Committee on Agriculture. There are many of these bills and the number is increasing rapidly as this or that farm organization or a member of Congress evolves a new scheme. Two or three have been introduced within the past few days. Of these new proposals the Crisp-Curtis bipartisan farm bill is the more important, with the Jacobstein farm relief plan a close second. To the man looking on, this multiplicity of bills appears to be a scheme to divide the support and stall off action on any one measure.

Taber Backs Grange Plan

The Grange export debenture plan was ably supported by National Master L. J. Taber in a statement before the House Agriculture committee. "The National Grange," said Mr. Taber, "would use the Adkins bill as a basis. It would favor the passing of the Adkins bill." It is unfortunate for the Grange proposal that Representative Adkins, who introduced it in the House last winter, is now backing the McNary-Haugen bill. It is well known that the Grange export debenture plan has no chance of being reported out by the House committee.

More Effective if United

Closer cooperation of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers' Union in the preparation of future legislative programs was planned by representatives of these farm groups, representing more than 2,000,000 farmers. They met in conference as a result of a resolution adopted by the National Grange requesting its executive committee to call a conference of farm organizations to agree upon a united legislative program.

The National Grange was represented by National Master Taber, E. A. Eckert, Illinois; Leslie R. Smith, Massachusetts, and A. S. Goss, Washington state, members of the executive committee; Dr. T. C. Atkeson, retiring Washington representative, and Fred Brenckman, his successor; John A. McSparran, past master of Pennsylvania State Grange, and P. H. Dewey, master of Pennsylvania State Grange.

Agree Upon Some Proposals

There are a number of legislative proposals upon which there is complete agreement. It is planned to make these the basis of a program to be announced after another conference to be held soon. It is proposed that in the future the organizations will work harmoniously on legislative programs, threshing out their various differences in conference, and presenting a single program to Congress. Each year the executive committees will meet jointly and decide which measures shall be brought before the individual organizations for indorsement at their annual conventions.

Toll Bridges Increasing

Hardly a day passes that from one to a half dozen bills are not introduced in Congress granting the consent of Congress to private corporations to construct, maintain and operate a highway toll bridge across a river. Hundreds of these bills are now in committee. There is now a proposal that all toll bridge companies in the United States unite in a national association for the purpose of promoting such legislation. If the toll bridge companies could persuade Congress to grant permits to construct toll bridges by the wholesale the people who travel would be held up at many river bridges, and compelled to pay toll to a private corporation that is profiting from the investments made by the government in building and maintaining hard surfaced automobile roads. This is regarded as a matter which vitally affects the welfare of the public.

Would Regulate Imported Milk

The bill H. R. 11768 to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States is making slow progress in the Senate, being held up by one or two eastern Senators, who appear to have more care for the welfare of the Canadian dairyman than they have for the American dairyman and consumer. The purpose of the bill, according to Senator Gillett, of Massachusetts, is mainly to insure the purity of milk which is imported from Canada.—E. E. R.

WILLITS HONORED

Employes Present Gifts to Secretary and Mrs. Willits—Pinchot Sends President Giant Power Plan.

Harrisburg, Pa.

AS A MARK of their esteem, the employes of the Department of Agriculture presented to Secretary of Agriculture F. P. Willits a beautiful engraved gold watch and chain, and to Mrs. Willits an attractive sterling silver pitcher, at a gathering of the employes in the auditorium of the South Office Building. Governor Pinchot attended and made a short talk.

Has Farmed 40 Years

Mr. Willits has been a farmer in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and has lived on the same farm for 41 years. He has been especially interested in the dairy business during these years, and in 1916 was instrumental in the formation of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association at Philadelphia of which organization he served as president for five years. He is prominent in Grange work, having been a member for thirty years, and serving as treasurer for the past thirteen years. Mr. Willits is now making a specialty of growing mushrooms, asparagus and peonies, in addition to general farming.

Pinchot Submits Power Plan

One of the last acts of Gifford Pinchot as Governor was to place before President Coolidge his much-discussed Giant Power plan, the drawing up of which he evidently considers one of the outstanding pieces of work accomplished during his administration. In a letter accompanying the plan he said: "The plan stands alone in four respects: A sound and practical scheme for stimulating private enterprise to mass production of electric current by steam at the source (in or near the coal fields); effective provisions to secure a state-wide power pool, with all the great economies resulting from the fullest use of equipment; a safe but thorogoing and new system for the regulation of power service in the state; regulation of interstate commerce in electric power by the states on their own initiative."—W.

NEW CHIEF SELECTED

Man Well Qualified Offered Leadership of State Bureau of Markets—Fertilizer Pool Now Open.

Trenton, N. J.

THE State Board of Agriculture at its annual convention on January 12, announced that the office of Chief of the State Bureau of Markets had been offered to A. E. Merker, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Merker has been with the federal government in market work, chiefly relating to fruits and vegetables. He has a wide acquaintance and a broad experience in cooperative and individual marketing problems. He knows the New Jersey situation. He is a graduate of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at Rutgers University and has had intimate contact thruout the state on New Jersey farm problems. It is expected that Mr. Merker will accept the appointment and start his connection with the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets at an early date.

Poultry Night School

The experiment of conducting a poultry school one night a week for a period of six weeks is gaining favor in South Jersey. The program at the Glassboro High School started early this month was well attended. The classes are conducted as roundtable discussions and the Glassboro School is held under the supervision of R. E. Culberson, instructor in agriculture. Topics for the discussion include culling and selecting of breeders, prevention of losses in the rearing of young stock, feeding of the layers and housing and general management problems.

Grange Installs Officers

Secretary James B. Kirby, of the New Jersey State Grange installed the officers of the Mullica Hill Grange last week, assisted by Willard Gardiner, of Mullica Hill, in performing the ceremonies. Those installed were: Master, Elbert Kirby; overseer, Edward Gaunt; steward, Asa Moore; assistant steward, Robert Duffield; lady assistant steward, Mary H. Heritage; secretary, Anna Tonkin; treasurer, Howard Avis; flora, Abbie Duffield; ceres, Mable Kirby; pomona, Elmira Duffield; chaplain, Wilmer Kester; gatekeeper, Frank Driver, and lecturer, Emma Packer.

Atlantic County Pool

Members of the Atlantic County Farmers' Exchange are opening a fertilizer pool this year from January 15 to February 15, during which time orders will be taken for fertilizer needed for the coming season. The Exchange made arrangements to purchase for its farmers at carlot prices and to distribute small as well as large sales to the members taking part in the pool. The work is in charge of Lawrence Kienzle, secretary of the organization. The South Jersey Farmers' Exchange of Woodstown, N. J., will hold its annual meeting on January 20 at which time directors for the coming year will be elected.

Area T. B. Plan

The Morris County Board of Agriculture will accomplish its aim for an opportunity to adopt the area plan of bovine tuberculin testing if a bill being introduced in the New Jersey Legislature becomes law. Morris County dairymen have cleaned up their herds under the accredited herd plan in excellent shape during the last year or two, and many of the leading dairymen are anxious to adopt the area plan so that Morris County milk, as well as livestock, may be marketed to advantage. The area plan cannot be adopted unless an enabling act allowing such procedure has been passed by the Legislature. The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture is likewise behind the plan.—W. H. B.

EXPERTS BAFFLED

Cause of Sheep Disease Unknown—League Has Stabilized Dairy Industry—Deliver Milk in Afternoon.

Ithaca, N. Y.

A SHEEP disease of unknown cause, known by breeders as "stiff lambs," is baffling the experts of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell State College. No germ has been found which may be held responsible for the symptoms exhibited by lambs of two to eight weeks of age. The muscles under post-mortem show fibrous matter formed in the leg muscles. The disease does not seem to be infectious. The only remedy so far discovered is careful nursing and feeding.

Beekeepers' Short Course

A six-day course of advanced instruction in beekeeping will be given at Cornell, beginning January 24th. The first two days will review the courses of the two previous years. A special study will be made of locations suitable to the industry, and of marketing, the latter being the big problem. E. R. Root, of Medina, Ohio, and state officials from the Empire State Honey Association, also state and federal specialists, will be among the speakers.

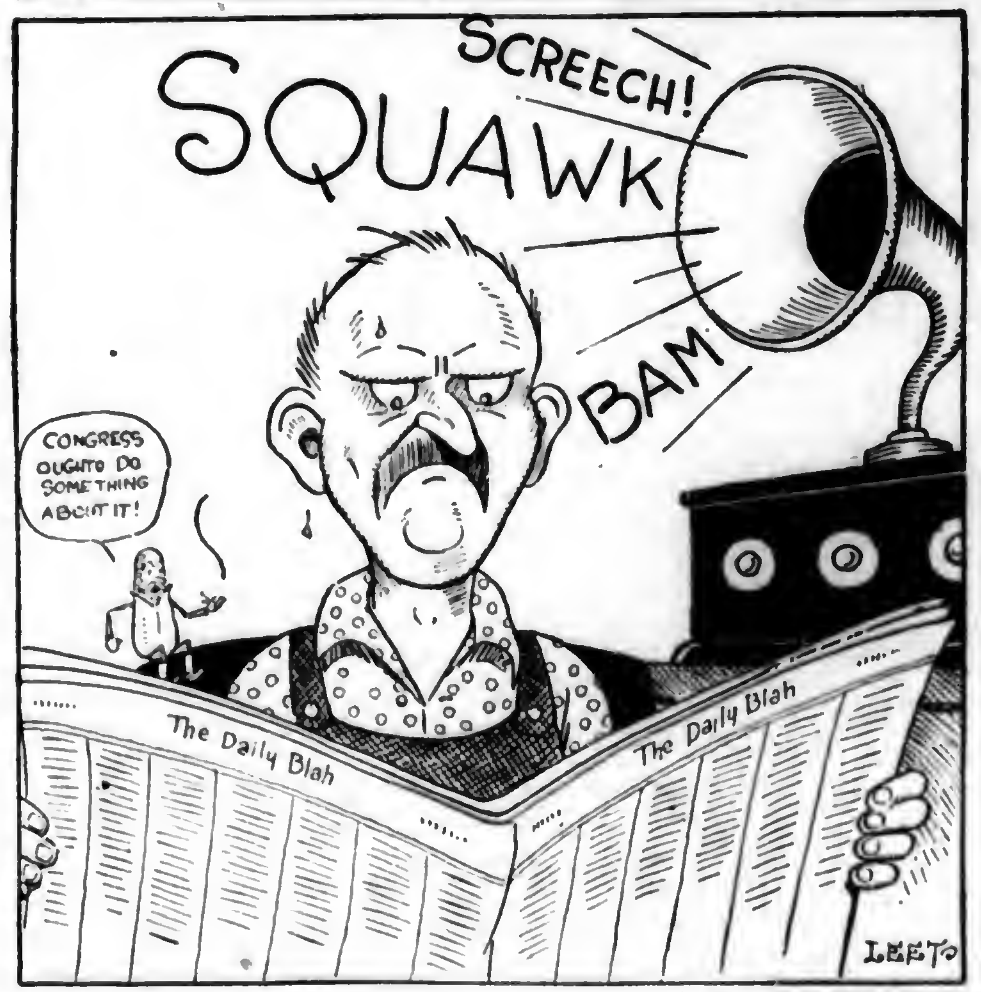
Dairymen Finish Best Year

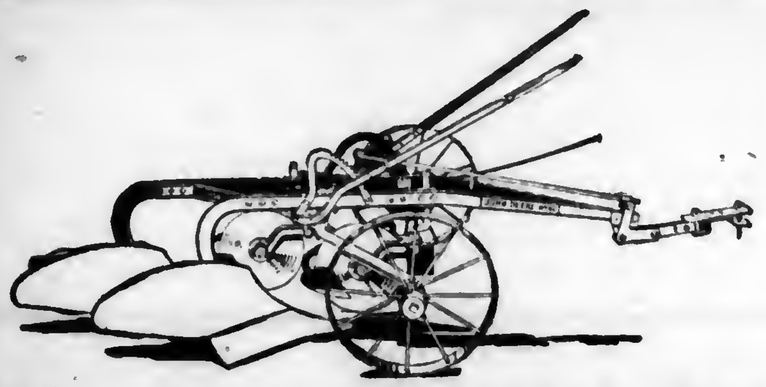
While farmers of the South are struggling with the burden of surplus cotton, and farmers of the West are appealing for government aid, the forty odd thousand producers of the Dairymen's League have just completed the best year in the history of their organization. The favorable conditions include all other producers in the New York Milk Shed, as the League has stabilized the whole industry in this territory. Not much more than half the producers belong to the cooperative. Leaders believe that if the entire industry were united at least $11,000,000 could be added annually to the income of producers.

Afternoon Delivery of Milk

The Gedney dairy of Solvay, near Syracuse, is the first to inaugurate afternoon delivery of milk to its patrons with much satisfaction to all concerned. This prevents freezing of the milk and the milk is fresher, as morning milk is supplied. Grade A milk is supplied, also cream, buttermilk, and chocolate syrup. Morning customers are also served, where desired.—M. G. F.

THE RADIO FAN LEARNS OF A NEW STATION





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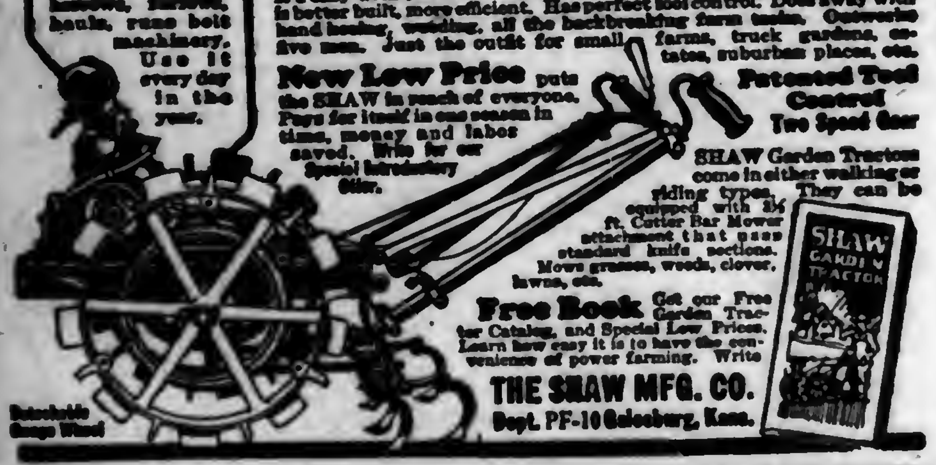

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SAMPLE FREE

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R.P.KESTER

IN SPITE of the cold weather, work on the new house at Neshaminy Gardens is going on rapidly now. It has taken shape and we can foresee the change it will make in the landscape, and anticipate the thrills to be experienced by viewing the scenery from there. The building of a new home,—the planning, the developing, the trying to see ahead,—is a work which would be a good experience for every family. Edward Guest truly says that it "Takes a heap o' livin' " to make a real home, but it also requires a good setting and a pleasant environment to enable the family to live happily.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE main part of the cellar wall is built of stone and good mortar. The last three tiers are concrete blocks,—good imitations of cut stone. It is said that concrete blocks make a cheaper wall than stone, but we were advised to use stone for the underground part. Planed matched boards are used for the outside sheathing of the house walls, put on diagonally at the corners. Heavy sheathing paper will be put on over this and the weatherboards on that. The roof will be of asbestos shingles.

◆ ◆ ◆

A FEW weeks ago I asked for the experience of others in using glass substitutes for poultry houses, hotbeds, etc. Some of the letters were favorable to it and said it was very satisfactory. Others told of failure and disappointment. In sifting out the matter I find that the kinds which are reinforced with wire are best. A friend in Montgomery County sent a sample of the kind he is using. It is wire screen, about ten meshes to the inch, coated with some transparent substance and it looks as if it would be serviceable. It can be bent double without breaking. The cost is about ten cents per square foot.

◆ ◆ ◆

CATALOGS from seed houses and nurseries have begun to arrive again and add their quota to the evening entertainment at home. I notice that one's interest and enthusiasm in fruit growing and gardening begin to germinate and grow with the arrival of the catalogs. A comparison of the descriptions of varieties given by different firms shows greater uniformity than they did some years ago. In fact, modern business methods of reliable houses include the policy of giving reliable information instead of exaggerations.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE beginner will do well not to take as absolute fact the statement often given as to the time in which a given variety of fruit or vegetable will come to maturity. For instance, while it is not impossible for an early kind of cantaloupe to produce ripe melons in 75 days, the chances are that it will be 90 or more days. If the soil, fertility, temperature, sunshine, etc., are exactly right, the lower figure may be realized. But under average conditions and in the average season the higher number of days will be the average. The unfavorable weather of last year delayed the growth and ripening of melons at Neshaminy Gardens so much that it was 120 days from the time the seeds were planted until the first ripe melon.

◆ ◆ ◆

WE THINK we found the ideal variety of peas last year in the Laxatonia. This variety is a dwarf in growth of vine, growing about fifteen to eighteen inches in height, but it bears large pods of delicious peas in profusion. Sticking peas with brush in the old-fashioned way may be done in the home garden, but it is impracticable to do it in a commercial way, hence the value of a variety that does not require it. The Laxatonia is as good as the Gradus, is a better bearer, and does not require brushing. The Little Marvel we found to be good also.

The Cheerful Plowman

Waiting in the Outer Office

I CALLED at the office of Lawyer McCray on matter important one summery day. "He's busy right now!" said the young lady clerk, "In a moment or two he'll be thru with his work!" I waited, I waited, I waited some more; kept busy by counting the boards in the floor; I read six diplomas and ninety-two books, then counted the panes, and the nails, and the hooks! Distracted I said to the girl, with a sigh, "It's sad how the years and the decades go by, so please call that lawyer while yet I have breath; 'twill be difficult talking, I fear, after death!"

"A girl," did I say? She was middle-aged now with silver appearing on temple and brow! "Still busy!" she said with a matronly smile, "But he will be thru in a very short while!" I limped to the window, looked down on the street! My, the city had grown since I made my retreat! The buildings I saw when I drove into town had themselves been replaced, and successors torn down! The children I'd seen by the roadsides at play that day when I came to see Lawyer McCray were now men of business with families full grown! I felt myself slipping, I felt all alone!

I turned to the girl—no, the withered old dame who had been a girl on the day when I came—"Still busy," she croaked, "but he soon will be thru; he'll see you, I'm sure in a moment or two!" "No use!" I replied as I hobbled away, "No good now in seeing your Lawyer McCray! The matter in question is outlawed, I vow, and the documents yellow and faded by now! All parties concerned in the matter, I know, are under the willows, or under the snow! The problems which worried us back in the day when I came to the office of Lawyer McCray have long been forgotten, been put on the shelf,—in fact, I've forgotten the matter myself!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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(True to Name Fruit Trees)

New Grapes, Roses, Shrubs and Small Fruit Plants for better gardens. Choice varieties with strong roots.

Four New Grapes, *Portland, Sheridan, Ontario*, and *Urbana*, from N.Y. Exp. Station, offered in our catalogue—write for copy today. Nursery established 60 years in famous Chautauqua-Erie Grape Belt.

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Box 30, Fredonia, N.Y.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Influence of Fads on Acreage and Income

WE HEAR much concerning "the change of fashions" as related to matters of dress and not a little of the influence these changes have on the prosperity of the wool industry, silk industry or some other industry as the wave of approbation turns from this fad to that. In the vegetable industry similar changes are continually taking place.

Today we have been washing and packing for market cut off carrots that have been buried in pits. A comparatively few years back they were sold with practically no competition except that furnished by gardeners within the county. Today they went to market and were set down in the wholesale house alongside Texas bunched carrots which, with their brilliant green tops, must bring to the retail producer a conscious or subconscious reaction to their spring-like freshness that results in a purchase.

The same story applies to beets. It is a matter of appearance rather than flavor. Besides, these products of the rich Rio Grande Valley soils and cheaper labor than around our northern industrial centers sell in midwinter at prices which are seldom higher and often lower than we or our fathers secured in June.

Crispness a Selling Point

On the other hand, celery, lettuce and spinach all seem to be enjoying an increased consumption. There are vegetables with which quality and condition mean a great deal, placing the advantage with the grower who trucks to market crisp, fresh, well-grown and well-graded stuff.

The enormous development of the vegetable canning industry has had a profound influence on plantings. With lower labor costs my father used to sell at remunerative prices great quantities of late tomatoes to home canners. Now the tomato cans are bought with the tomatoes inside and it is the early summer slicing trade which must be reached. On my own roadside market I can actually sell more bushels of tomatoes when they are 10 to 20 cents a pound than when the market is 75 cents a bushel.

Similarly, the canned product of good average quality and at reasonable prices has cut very heavily into the demand for pumpkins and squashes in some sections. Other changes could be noted. To keep up-to-date requires constant study of market trends and it is the fellow who gets on the market "with the goods" that wins. It is possible to make or lose very easily when determining planting plans.

At Your Service

As the planting season approaches we hope readers of the Garden and Truck Crops column will remember this is a service department and that their questions mailed to Pennsylvania Farmer will receive an answer by mail. Here is a question on northern vs. southern grown seed, and another on celery growing, which are published because of their general application.

> I receive catalogs from seedsmen in a half dozen states, North, South, East and West. Having heard so much about the supposed superiority of northern-grown seeds as to earliness and vigor, I wonder just how much consideration this factor should be given in making up my order.—T. E. D., Allegheny County, Pa.

Generally speaking investigators have come to the conclusion that within reasonable limits climate in itself has no particular influence on the inherent qualities of seeds. No doubt the idea that northern-grown seeds produce earlier crops has come from the tendency of Nature thru early frosts to prevent late maturing plants from ripening seed. Likewise certain diseases are not rampant in the North.

It's Integrity That Counts

Where the southern seed grower is conscientious in "rogueing" or removing undesirable plants and effectually controls disease, the seed produced should be satisfactory. After all the most important factor to consider is the character and integrity of the seedsmen.

> I am not much of a market gardener but have tended market for years with the common vegetables and farm products. I think I could increase returns and draw extra customers by having some good home-grown celery each week during the summer and fall. I have been buying my other vegetable plants but would like to try growing my celery plants so that I would know good seed was used.
>
> (1). What variety should I plant?
>
> (2). For one-quarter acre how many plants must I grow and how much seed should I buy?
>
> (3). Having no greenhouse can good plants be grown in a hotbed and how deep should the manure be?
>
> (4). Suggest dates for sowing seed and other details such as transplanting for I have had no experience with this crop.—F. M. R., Lancaster County, Pa.

In regard to celery varieties, I am not familiar with your market but expect you will make no mistake with a good strain of Golden Plume as your mainstay for summer and fall. Easy Blanching, a standard green sort suitable for both summer use and storage, should also be tried.

Plants and Seed Required

If you plant 4 to 6 inches apart in rows spaced 30 inches apart about 11,000 plants will be required for the quarter acre. With care to secure good germination 2 ounces of seed should be ample when sown under glass.

A good plan is to just barely cover seed with soil and then place burlap over the ground. Watering may be done thru the burlap without danger of washing out the seed and an even degree of moisture will be more easily retained. Do not use fertilizer sacks without first washing them as the residue which will be leached thru may kill the tender sprouts. Also be sure to remove the burlap as soon as plants appear.

It may be more troublesome but first-class plants can be grown in hotbeds. You might make two or three sowings between February 20 and March 20 in a hotbed 2 feet deep with 6 inches of soil on top of 14 inches of hot horse manure well packed, damp enough to settle well but not so wet as to be soggy.

About the time the seedlings are nicely up, start the rest of your hotbed with a foot of hot manure and 6 inches of soil and transplant 1½ inches apart each way, when the second or true leaves appear. You will need 12 standard 3 by 6 foot sash to grow the plants. Transplant to the field as the plants gain sufficient size but after severe frosts are past, perhaps May 10 in your locality.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Here's to Your Health

By Dr. FRANK McCOY
Copyright, 1926, McCoy Health Service

HAVE you, who are so concerned about investing in valuable real estate, ever considered what a fine piece of property you possess in that body of yours?

Our capabilities for accomplishing things and enjoying life depend almost entirely upon the health of the physical body. No wealth we can obtain, or honor we can receive, can make us happy any further than we have health with which to enjoy them, and the value of all we possess diminishes in proportion as we become sick.

The efficiency which we develop and our ability to commune with our fellows depends upon the way we can express ourselves thru the physical body. We speak with our mouth; we see with our eyes; we hear with our ears, and thru these mediums of expression we are able to make our contact with the world about us.

Who would take a million dollars for the loss of an eye? And yet, every day we thoughtlessly do things which hurt our eyes. Bad habits and practices which impair our sight cut down the enjoyment of the things about us, which we might see and understand.

Our ears become stuffed up with catarrhal diseases, so that we cannot hear and learn as much thru the sense of hearing. When in health, we enjoy delicious food with zest, which only nauseates when disease has destroyed our appetite.

Health Is Wealth

All who are healthy are, therefore, rich because their fund of life turns all surroundings to means of enjoyment. The poorest servant who is healthy is much richer than his feeble millionaire master, who, without health, cannot enjoy his riches.

If you were sure that you were going to die tomorrow, how much would you not give for one more year of health and happiness? You would, no doubt, give every dollar and every piece of property you own, if when sick you could again regain health.

Health is a fortune at interest, the income from which economically used will support you. Spending health foolishly draws on the principal and you will soon find yourself bankrupt. The more you draw on the principal, the sooner you will exhaust it. So all over-eating, overworking, loss of sleep, improper habits and whatever injures your health will expend your fund of life, and death will summon you to a final reckoning.

If you are actually using your muscles a great deal in doing farm work, it is also essential that you do certain physical culture exercises for developing those muscles which you do not use so vigorously. The abdominal muscles are usually not exercised much by the farmer, whose greatest physical strain comes in doing so much lifting.

Limbering Up Unused Muscles

No matter how tired you are at the end of the day's work, it is a good plan before dinner each evening to lie on the floor and take a few of the "setting-up" exercises to bring the blood into the abdominal muscles and encourage their development.

These exercises are taken while lying on the floor on your back, and consist in doing such movements as coming to a sitting position and touching your toes—raising your legs at right angles to the body, etc. These will rest the muscles of the back, overworked during the day.

We have departed so from natural living, that it is necessary to make a scientific study of health building, if we obtain the highest possible mark of perfection.

The Mark of Quality
RED RANCHER
A buckled non-leak boot to wear over your leather shoes. Built of tough snag-resisting rubber, reinforced at every point of strain.

For All Weather Wear

Your tiresome work is finished in half the usual time when you wear Firestone Red Ranchers, because warm, dry feet make days seem brighter and burdens not so heavy. Wear Red Ranchers and be comfortable in all kinds of weather. They are the farmers' ideal all year 'round footwear for work requiring protection to leather shoes.

The Firestone Red Rancher is built by the manufacturer of Gum-Dipped Tires; maker of highest quality products for twenty-six years.

Look for "The Mark of Quality," it is your insurance of superior merchandise.

Firestone Footwear Company
HUDSON, MASS. Chicago Boston

Firestone Footwear Company
Boston HUDSON, MASS. Chicago

Firestone
Red Rancher

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER.... Harvey S. Firestone

Free: New Garden and Orchard Book

Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. Established 73 years. Highest quality, low prices. Send for catalog today. Supply limited.

STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box No. 116 Painesville, Ohio

DEMPWOLF'S
4-16-10
FERTILIZER
IS DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF
2-8-5
1870
SAVE
Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
Half the Storage Space
Half the Labor Handling
Write for Sample and Price
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

SEEDS
Reliable and Full of Life
SPECIAL OFFER
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
PRIZE COLLECTION [illegible]
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE
Write today; mention this paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
[illegible]
H.W. BUCKBEE
Rockford Seed Farms
Farm 128 Rockford, Ill.

Before You Order any Trees or Shrubs—get Green's Nursery FREE CATALOG—
New low prices
Filled with valuable information. New ideas on growing things. Trees, shrubs and vines—True to Name. Sold by catalog only for 49 years. Buy direct from Nursery and save money. Write today.
GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY
[illegible] ROCHESTER, N.Y.
FIRST IN THE FIELD—STILL THE LEADER

Leads in - productiveness-size-quality

And this tomato of delicious flavor, is free from acid and is nearly all meat, having few seeds and practically no core. Fruit averages 1 to 1½ lbs.

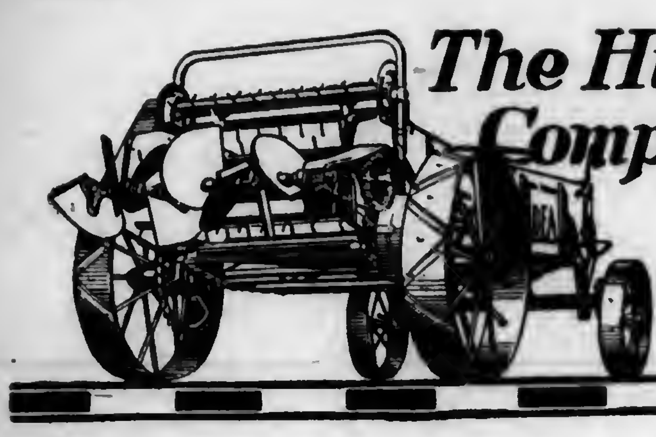
You will glory in Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato and the other finer varieties in Wood's Better Book of Seeds. They will help you to realize your gardening ambitions.

And Wood's Catalog is as helpful as the seeds are good. May we send you a copy? A post card or letter brings it.

Free Flower Seed Collections Page 4 of Catalog

T. W. Wood & Sons
Seedsmen Since 1878,
28 S. 14th Street,
Richmond, Virginia

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.



The Highest Compliment in the Spreader Field

WHENEVER competitive design in the spreader field is under discussion — whenever some special feature or performance is mentioned—sooner or later one statement is *sure* to be made

"— as good as the NEW IDEA"

For the man who is buying a spreader, this means just one thing—that the *real* value, the *biggest* money's worth, the *surest* success is to be obtained from the NEW IDEA itself. The *original* wide-spread spreader was the NEW IDEA. Today the standard of spreader excellence is *still* the NEW IDEA. Have the nearest NEW IDEA dealer explain to you the merits of our Model 8 and you will understand why NEW IDEA continues its unchallenged leadership — after twenty-eight years of service to the American farmer.

New Idea Transplanter

All New Idea products are noted for their originality and invention. You will find them fully covered by patents. Leadership is a New Idea habit.

New Idea Husker and Shredder

The New Idea Spreader Co.
Dept. 12 Coldwater, Ohio U. S. A.
Largest independent spreader factory in the world.
Not in any trust or combination.
Over 4,000 agencies. Branches everywhere.

BOLENS Garden Tractor

Does Garden Plowing, Seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arch axle, tool control, power turn, etc.

Ask about time payment plan. Write

GILSON MFG. CO., 632 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free. ERNST NURSERIES, Box 2, Eaton, Ohio

PREMIER Strawberry Plants

Our specialty—Wholesale Prices direct to growers.
Big Money Saving Catalog Free
Lists small fruits, Dahlias, Glads., Canna Bulbs, etc.

E. W. T. & SONS

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 75 Vine St. Salisbury, Md.

SAVE MONEY

on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully ½ the [illegible]. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog.
(14) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2914 Cleveland, Ohio

Free: New Garden Book

Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—the best of everything from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. 73 years of square dealings. 1200 acres. Send for free new catalog.

STORRS & HARRISON CO.
BOX No. 115, PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. All varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Ornamentals. Bargain prices!

$3.00 PER THOUSAND

buys guaranteed, big-yield Strawberry Plants that thrive anywhere. Lowest prices. Send at once for our free catalog. Don't buy until you get it.

DASS NURSERY CO., Box 3, Bridgman, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 4, Bridgman, Mich.

Alfalfa Northwestern, 99.60% purity. Montana Grown, 99.60% purity. Grimm's Certified, 99.75% purity. Canadian Variegated, 99.60% purity. write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom—Northern Grown. 99.50% purity. Write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

CLOVER SEED Medium Red—Northern Grown. 99.40% purity. Alsike. 99% purity. Mammoth Red. 99% purity. write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, Ohio.

Learn Tree Surgery

And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write today

The Bartlett Cooperative School
For the Training of Tree Experts
STAMFORD, CONN.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Packing and Advertising Pennsylvania Apples

DURING Horticulture Week at State College discussions brought out many complaints about the color of Grimes this year. Frequently it is an unattractive green instead of a rich golden, which hurts the sale of the fruit. Primarily this is due to the season, especially the late, wet fall. On heavy soils, Grimes often colors poorly even in a favorable season. This is true, also, of Stayman. Open pruning, and thinning the crop of an over-loaded tree help somewhat.

Green Grimes put into cold storage at around thirty-two degrees come out still green and unattractive. In the higher temperature of a common storage that has proper humidity and ventilation, green Grimes ripen and yellow gradually, taking on the higher flavor that accompanies normal development.

Coloring Up for Market

Grimes may be yellowed for market by exposing them to a higher temperature for ten to fourteen days, being careful to maintain a high humidity, for the Grimes shrivels badly in a dry cellar.

About a hundred students, as well as the fruit and vegetable growers present at the State College during Horticulture Week, attended the demonstrations on proper car loading of fruits and vegetables conducted by representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a refrigerator car on the college siding.

End to end offset loading was recommended as a means of avoiding breakage in transit, and the superiority of the straight side, flat-bottom bushel over the common round bottom bushel was emphasized, because of greater rigidity and less rolling in the car. The straight side bushels cost more and are heavier, but are safer for carlot shipment.

The railroads are doing a commendable piece of work in calling attention to the conditions that invite breakage and waste in transit, which are a source of loss to the carrier as well as to the shipper. Penn State is the first institution in the country to secure the cooperation of the railroads in the training of its students in proper car loading.

Box-packing of Pennsylvania apples, once advised as a means of meeting competition from the West, seems to have made comparatively little headway. Probably fewer Pennsylvania apples are boxed today than ten years ago, chiefly because an equal grade of fruit usually sells for as much in baskets as in boxes, and the cost of packing is less. Box apples do sell considerably higher than basket apples, on the average, but not as to equal grade. Here and there, however, are men who have made the box pay. These are mostly growers who sell locally.

There were about 50,000 bushels boxed in York County this year, according to Stewart Bear. These are selling now for around $1.50 a bushel, when the round-bottom bushel brings about $1.00. Several growers questioned if there is any profit in boxing with this differential in price, considering that box fruit is likely to be superior to basket fruit.

More attention is being given, and more money spent, by Pennsylvania fruit growers for advertising than ever before, according to Porter R. Taylor, of the State Bureau of Markets. The past summer a group of peach growers, shippers and cooperative associations secured a half page in "The Packer" jointly, assessing the cost on per car basis. This advertising cost forty-four cents a car, or one-tenth of a cent a bushel. Every one who participated had many inquiries and was put in touch with new buyers.

Growers Use State Posters

The advertising material distributed by the State Horticultural Association is being used more widely. Over 2500 of the colored apple posters were sold this year, as compared with 1400 in 1925, and 1000 in 1924. These sell for five cents each in quantity. Over 20,000 of the apple recipe books were sold, as compared with 7000 in 1925. These cost two and a half cents each, in quantity.

In the "Apples for Health" advertising, funds are derived from a two-dollar membership fee, one-half cent a bushel from growers and fifty cents a car from dealers. It is similar to

(Continued on next page)

Strawberry Time Is Not Far Away

This is the way some leading strawberry plant growers prepare their plants for shipment. There are 26 vigorous plants in each bunch. The 26th doesn't count but is thrown in for good measure.

the successful advertising program of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, except that in the latter case only one organization is represented.

"Apples for Health" will not help the 1926 crop at all, because not enough growers and dealers have lined up with it. In spite of all the publicity given to it during the last three months, only 750 memberships have been received. Unless there is a more general response during the next two months, when the State Horticultural Society meetings occur, the most promising movement in recent years to help pull the apple industry out of the doldrums will fail.

The operating expense of the first year has been guaranteed by dealers,—basket manufacturers, spray concerns, nurserymen, etc. This shows that they are interested—and worried—about the future of the apple industry.

Dealers to Carry Overhead

According to Mr. Taylor, the funds contributed by growers will be used entirely for advertising, the overhead being carried by dealers. The scheme of advertising mapped out is, approximately, as follows:

50% in magazines and city newspapers.

15% in bill boards, car cards and display ads.

15% in educational publicity, (radio talks, demonstrations, etc.).

10% in dealers' helps (store window displays, etc.).

10% in miscellaneous advertising.

Pennsylvania money will be spent for advertising where it will do the most good for Pennsylvania growers, somewhat in proportion to the amount of money that comes in from these growers. Altho it is too late to help in moving the 1926 crop, it is time now to begin selling the 1927 crop.

Orange advertising is now in its twenty-first year, and is financed on a per box basis. Orange advertising is refined and localized to a degree wholly unheard of among apple growers. For example, if any city has an epidemic of influenza the orange advertising agency is ready immediately to fill the local newspapers with publicity about the value of oranges in combating this disease.

In view of the apparent apathy in the 1926 apple market, it is interesting to note that in 1926 between $90,000 and $100,000 was spent in Pennsylvania alone advertising Sunkist oranges. In other words, about fifty times as much was spent in advertising this direct competitor of the Pennsylvania apple as Pennsylvania growers spent in boosting the sales of their own product.

Can't Sit Back Idly Trusting

Competition from the West will become keener. The eastern apple grower cannot wrap himself in a mantle of self-complacency, and trust blindly to his advantage of nearby markets.

Ten years ago western pear growers were threatened with over-production. Even before the thousands of acres of young trees came into bearing they started to create an advertising fund to enlarge the outlet for the pears. This foresight is paying dividends today.

It will cost a minimum of $50,000 to start the "Apples for Health" campaign. The sum seems small enough when we consider that the Pennsylvania Inter-State Dairy Council spends $175,000 a year for advertising milk as a food in the Philadelphia district alone. This money is contributed one-half from the farmers and one-half from the dealers. The apple trade, likewise, will cooperate with the apple grower in putting over this proposition.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association will show whether Pennsylvania growers are going to improve this opportunity to better their business.—S. W. Fletcher.

J.C.PENNEY Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

PURE WOOL BLANKETS FINE VALUE
773 STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

Unexcelled VALUE *from January to December*

Some of Our 773 Stores

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Chambersburg
Coatesville
Du Bois
Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
Hanover
Indiana
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Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
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New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
Shamokin
Sharon
Shenandoah
Stroudsburg
Titusville
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Bucyrus
Cambridge
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Dover
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Greenville
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Mansfield
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Marion
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Norwalk
Piqua
Salem
Springfield
Steubenville
Tiffin
Van Wert
Wash'gt'n C. H.
Xenia
Zanesville

W. VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

FOR twenty-five years the definite purpose of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores has been to supply unexcelled VALUE for every shopping dollar — not in so-called "sales", but every day throughout the year!

People often ask us, "How can you offer such high quality merchandise at such low prices?" The answer lies in Volume Buying, in intelligent selection of the things we know are wanted by farm families and then in being satisfied with a Reasonable Profit.

Large savings can be effected when shoes, for example, are bought by the million pairs or when clothing, dry goods and furnishings are bought in similar large quantities. We buy in just such large quantities—for CASH! We effect proportionate savings—*and then pass them on to you!*

But these modern Department Stores offer you something more than mere savings. Convenient locations bring Personal Shopping within reach of millions of farm families. Thus, when you shop at one of these stores you can examine quality, you can judge color and texture and satisfy yourself on the important details of workmanship, style and fit. All these features, plus our low prices, are your assurance of unexcelled VALUE for every dollar you have to spend.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
J.C.PENNEY Co.

Send for FREE Book
SCOTT'S SEED Guide

Contains valuable information on all the Clovers, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture Mixtures, Corn, etc. It is the best Seed Book we have ever offered. Tells how to Avoid Weeds. Directs you in the way of better crops and greater profits. Tells you how to Know Good Seed. Plainly written so any one can understand it. Every farmer should have a copy of this book.

John R. Liederbach of Pa. writes: "Some time ago we received your Seed Guide and during odd times have read it with interest. You give more information on Field Seeds than all other catalogs combined".
Our seeds cost no more than ordinary kind, and besides — we pay the freight.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
Dept. 210 Marysville, Ohio

ALBA MARL
Natural Soil Sweetener

Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.

100 per cent Available

Easy and pleasant to handle.

LOW IN COST

Write for guaranteed delivery prices to

ALBA MARL LIME CO.
Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W.Va.

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
(This trade mark means quality)

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer. Write for booklet and further information.

OATS
SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44 to 46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

Send for sample and circular

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 80, Melrose, O.

HOYT'S SEEDS
1895 32 Years 1927

Clover--Soybeans--Timothy--Oats
All kinds pure field seeds.

Backed up by 32 years consistent service. DOMESTIC CLOVER is available now—but delay may necessitate substitution. Let us explain how you can get bags free and freight paid.

THE A. C. HOYT COMPANY, Box 555, FOSTORIA, OHIO

GOOD SEEDS
Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—67 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it today. Dept. No. 70.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

FRUIT TREES
Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals

3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreen, Shade Trees, etc. In fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE, BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO

FREE CATALOG

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

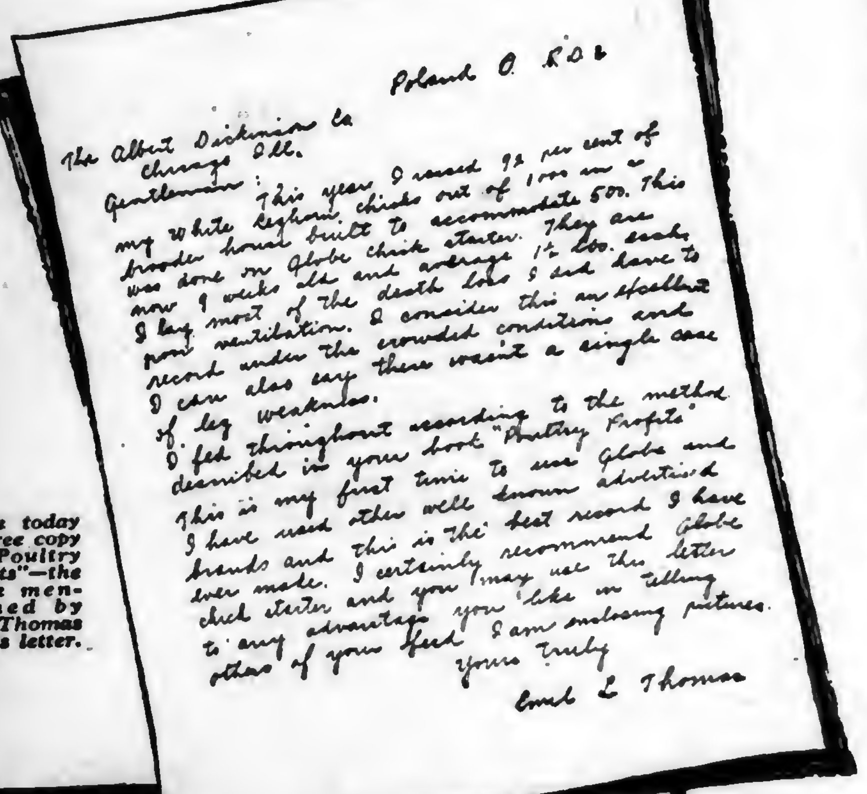
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Delicious—Healthful—Profitable. It pays to grow them.

THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
143 E. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

BIG JUMBO STRAWBERRY

Biggest and best of late Strawberries. Has sold at $1 a quart. Heavy yielder; perfect flower. A big moneymaker. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Fruits, also Trees, Shrubs, etc.
L. J. Farmer, Box 265-S Pulaski, N. Y.

"The best record I ever made!"



Poland O. R.D. 6

The Albert Dickinson Co
Chicago Ill.

Gentlemen: This year I raised 92 per cent of my white leghorn chicks out of 1000 in a brooder house built to accommodate 500. This was done on Globe chick starter. They are now 9 weeks old and average 1½ lbs. each. I lay most of the death loss I had have to poor ventilation. I consider this an excellent record under the crowded conditions and I can also say there wasn't a single case of leg weakness.

I fed throughout according to the method described in your book "Poultry Profits" This is my first time to use Globe and I have used other well known advertised brands and this is the best record I have ever made. I certainly recommend Globe chick starter and you may use this letter to any advantage you like in telling others of your feed. I am enclosing pictures.

Yours truly

Emil L Thomas

Write today for free copy of "Poultry Profits"—the book mentioned by Mr. Thomas in his letter.

Mr. Thomas' letter is typical of hundreds that report new records made with Globe Chick Starter, following Globe methods of feeding.

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

The Poultry Editor welcomes inquiries concerning poultry problems and will reply promptly by personal letter to all questions sent in to him. Correspondents should give as much information as possible, stating age and breed of birds and method of feeding, in order that the most help can be given. Address: R. L. Scharring-Hausen, Care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Why Paralysis?

I have a flock of 100 White Wyandotte pullets, March hatched, that are laying fairly well. Lately some of them became paralyzed in one leg or side. I have opened several and looked for worms but cannot find anything wrong.—P. E. H., Montgomery County, Pa.

Reports of paralysis not due to worms, such as you mention, are becoming more frequent, but according to the latest information I have, little is known about the cause. I do know, however, that accumulated protein wastes, absorbed thru the intestines, are a potent source of trouble.

I would suggest that you keep your Wyandottes on a laxative diet, giving some form of leafy green feed daily, and perhaps feeding a pound of condensed buttermilk per 100 birds per day. Also be sure that your meat scrap is of good quality.

You had better physic your flock at once, giving one pound of Epsom salts per 100 birds in the drinking water. Withhold water until 10 A. M., give the salts as directed, and give fresh water when the other is gone.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Four to Twenty

I have Mammoth Pekin ducks which I wish to keep for breeding purposes. How many drakes should I have for 20 ducks? Also, kindly tell me what to feed them. Should ducks be kept indoors during cold weather?—R. A. B., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

One drake is commonly mated with five or six ducks. You will be safe in choosing four good males to run with your breeding flock of twenty ducks.

Pekin ducks are fed for egg production about the first of the year. A laying mash can be mixed as follows: 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds flour middlings, 100 pounds bran, 50 pounds beef scrap.

This ration is fed night and morning as a moist mash, to which green feed and a little oyster shell and grit have been added. Feed about eight quarts at a time. At noon feed a scant quart of wheat and cracked corn, mixed.

Ducks should have plenty of drinking water in a pan deep enough to let them wash out their nostrils. I would keep these breeders in a dry well-littered house by themselves. They will do well if given range in all but severe weather, and the eggs will be more fertile if they have water to swim in during the breeding season.

They will make their own nests in the straw and should be kept in until 10 A. M. so that they will lay in the house. Ducks can be readily trained to come back to the house at night.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Anyone who wants to hatch only a few dozen eggs will find the old fashioned setting hen the most reliable way to bring out the chicks. When more are to be hatched on the farm, an incubator is the better way. I think that a machine holding twenty or thirty dozen eggs will be found more satisfactory than a smaller size. It takes no more time to operate the larger machine than the small one, and enough chicks can be brought out at a hatch to make use of a small colony house and brooder stove. If more pullets are raised than are needed, they usually find a ready sale in the fall.

• • •

If a machine is to be bought, it pays to get one of a reliable make. A cheap incubator is certain to be unsatisfactory.

Animal Protein for Eggs

AMONG the sources of animal protein commonly used in laying mashes, meat meal ranks very high. Farm flock owners who raise their own grain can often produce a very good laying mash thru the purchase of only one article—a good grade of meat meal.

The mash can consist of 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds ground wheat and 100 pounds meat meal. To each 100 pounds of the mash mixture add 1 pound fine table salt, 2 pounds ground limestone and 2 pounds bone meal and you give the hens valuable mineral elements to stimulate egg production.

The 200 pounds of ground wheat in the mash take the place of 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of middlings. When we have substituted ground wheat for the middlings and bran in our home made laying mash we have found the results satisfactory and it saved considerable hauling and proved economical. Of course, much depends on the value of wheat in the neighborhood and other factors which may vary from year to year.

It is very difficult to produce fall and winter eggs without animal protein in the ration and while it is the most expensive item by the pound, every pound of laying mash requires only a fifth of a pound of a product like meat meal. Four sacks containing 400 pounds of meat meal, plus the ground grains, can be made up into a ton of laying mash. Farmers with plenty of skimmilk or buttermilk can reduce the meat meal one-half and give the poultry all the milk they will drink. This cuts down the cost of egg production and the milk seems to help in keeping up the vigor of the flock. It also tends to improve the hatchability of the early spring eggs.

A Misleading Term

The term "meat scrap" used in poultry rations is sometimes misleading to beginners with poultry. They wonder if it means trimmings, bones and waste meat products just as they come from the waste barrel of a meat market.

The term "meat meal" better describes the commercial meat product which is sold for poultry feed. It has been thoroly cooked and dried and will not spoil if stored in a dry place. It is powdery and like dust and mixes so thoroly with the ground grains that the hens cannot pick out the meat and disregard the ground grain.

For this reason meat meal enables the poultryman to feed a uniform ration each day. When ground raw bone and home cooked meat trimmings are used as a source of protein it sometimes results in a too heavy feeding of meat one day followed by no meat at all for several days.

(Continued on next page)

Such a method of feeding may upset the digestive system of the hen and reduce her egg production to such an extent that it becomes the most expensive method of feeding. I have known hens to be entirely thrown off feed by the liberal use of pork cracklings in an effort to save money on meat meal.

The best grades of meat scrap contain about 60 per cent protein while the poorer grades may contain as low as 35 per cent protein. Usually the best grades are a better investment for the poultryman. If there is doubt as to the quality of meat scrap it should not be used. Pour a little boiling water on a sample of the meat scrap and if it gives off a strong odor of spoiled meat it is not safe to use. Nothing will cut down egg production and make fowls sick more quickly than spoiled meat products in the laying mash.

Flies Do Not Respect Quality

The fact that meat scrap will draw flies in the summer does not indicate that it is spoiled. Any animal product will attract flies in hot weather if they can reach it. The best way is to store the meat scrap sacks in a feed room in darkened bins where it will not be located by flies.

An examination of meat scrap under a small hand lens will give some idea of its quality. If it contains many bits of material like brownish glass that may be small pieces of horn and hoof which are not useful in a poultry ration. If there is much hair in the material, it is apt to be low grade scrap. The poultryman cannot afford to pay four cents or more a pound for filler and indigestible material which does not aid in the manufacture of eggs.

Some poultrymen use high grade tankage in the home made laying mashes but it does not rank as high as meat scrap or meat meal. Low grade tankage is manufactured only for fertilizer and should never be used for poultry feed.

If the sacks of meat scrap or tankage have slightly hardened from resting in one position for several weeks, it pays to loosen the material before opening the sacks. Bounce the sacks a few times and walk around on them to powder up the contents. This prevents a lot of fine marbles appearing when the sacks are dumped over the ground grain. It is quicker to break up the lumps while in the sacks than after they are dumped into the bins.

Worm Supply Not Constant

It is wise to continue the use of meat products of some kind thruout the year. Even in the spring when worms are abundant after rains it is risky to change the contents of the laying ration. A day after the rains the worms may be scarce and on a limited range where many hens are hunting, the number of bugs and worms per hen per day is rather limited.

Of course, the hens will eat less mash when the foraging is good but it is always best to keep mash before them at all times. When the days are rainy and windy and the birds are staying all day in the protection of their houses they will still obtain the materials needed for continued egg production.

When the weather is dry the worms go deep in the soil and the farm flock receives little animal protein if it is not supplied in the laying ration. If the farmer who is making his own mash can afford to buy only one outside product it should be some form of animal protein. With that to build upon he can combine the home-grown grains into a ration that will produce a profitable egg production if other conditions are right.—R. G. Kirby.

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- —it is a valuable aid to digestion
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Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed and not a stimulant, but a tonic. Please remember that your laying hen is a bundle of nerves, and that the nerves control her every act, including the production and laying of eggs. Pan-a-ce-a has a most beneficial effect upon the hen's nervous system.

Pan-a-ce-a costs very little to use—a mere trifle. One egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs for six months. But if you do not find it profitable, it costs you absolutely nothing. That is our guarantee. Simply return the empty container and your dealer refunds your money or cancels the charge. We reimburse him.

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Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.50	$10.50	$20.	$97.50	$190.
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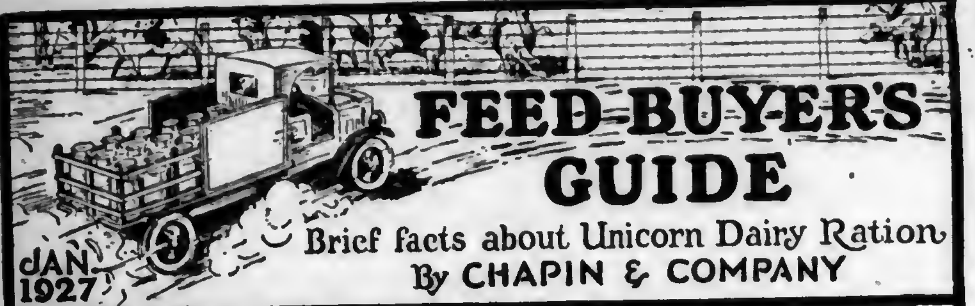

FEED-BUYER'S GUIDE

JAN. 1927

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By CHAPIN & COMPANY

Dip your measure into a sack of Unicorn and it comes out full more times than it will with any other 100-lb. sack of feed.

Unicorn is the "old-reliable" of mixed feeds. Made for the past 21 years by a company established in 1874.

Unicorn is light and bulky. Can be fed straight without harm to the cow. Prevents impaction.

Keeps cows in good condition. No stomach trouble at any time. No udder trouble when freshening.

One qt. (dry measure) of Unicorn, weighs 13.5 ozs.; 1 bushel weighs 27 lbs. Each 100-lb. sack contains 3⅗ bu.

No glass, nails or other refuse in Unicorn. Before sacking, it is run over a magnetic roll and given a final screening.

Unicorn is made of cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, linseed meal, corn gluten feed, dried brewers grains, corn oil meal, wheat bran, hominy meal, bone charcoal, calcium carbonate, salt.

Unicorn is always the same. No change ever made in analysis or ingredients. This means that fed straight, or mixed with your own grain, you always get the same results.

The analysis of Unicorn is: 24% Protein, 5% Fat, 50% Carbohydrates and 10% Fiber.

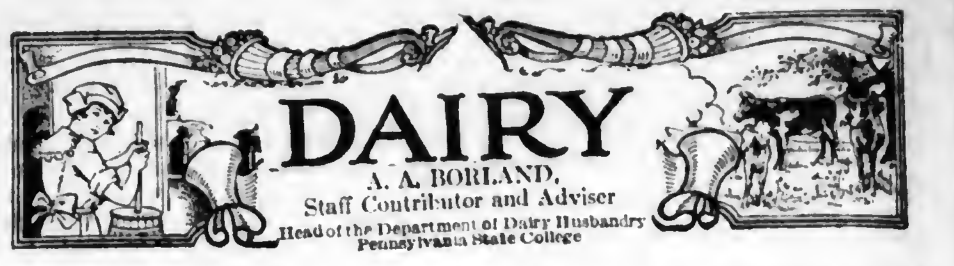
Cows take to Unicorn quickly; they like it's taste. Every bit of every feeding is eaten up clean.

Unicorn can be fed with your own grains—corn, oats, barley, corn-and-cob meal. No need to use any other protein or wheat feed.

With Unicorn, you can count on cutting your present grain cost 20c to 50c on each 100 lbs. of milk your cows produce.

Unicorn contains the right amount of lime to insure against shortage of lime in poor roughage.

Ask your feed store man for Unicorn. If he can't supply you, write us at Chicago for name of nearest Unicorn store.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Beets Will Take the Place of Silage

What grain, if any, is required when feeding beets and the best alfalfa hay with fodder?—G. W. M., Fayette County, Pa.

Beets will take the place of silage very nicely. If you feed your cows approximately 25 pounds of beets daily and what alfalfa hay and corn stover they will eat up clean two or three times daily you could formulate a good grain mixture to accompany the roughage as follows: 100 pounds of corn meal or corn and cob meal, 100 pounds of ground oats or wheat bran, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal or gluten meal, 100 pounds of linseed oil meal or soy bean meal or peanut oil meal.

Feed the cows one pound of grain for every three and one-half pounds of milk they produce if they are Jerseys or Guernseys. If they are Holsteins or Ayrshires, feed them one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk they produce.—A. A. Borland.

Records That Count

I should like to have your opinion of the comparative merit, credence among breeders of dairy cattle and value in selling asset of production records by means of (1) Daily weighing of milk and monthly butterfat test by the dairyman himself (if competent). (2) Cow testing association. (3) Advanced registry officials.—E. H. H., Cumberland County, Pa.

I would consider the three methods of keeping records valuable in the order you have listed them as a selling asset and for general credence among breeders.

The first method, that of having private records of production, is of some value, but is probably more valuable to the dairyman himself in determining which are the profitable and which the unprofitable cows in his herd, than as a means of adding to the sale value of the cows. Private records are looked upon with suspicion by purchasers of dairy cows, because of the possibilities for inflation of these records. There was so much of this sort of thing in private records in former days that they fell into disrepute as an index of the real productive value of dairy cows.

The second system, that of cow testing association records, is of considerable value in the sale of dairy cows. These records are kept by an independent person rather than by the dairyman himself. The records are held in considerably higher estimation by prospective buyers than are private records. It has been estimated that good cow testing association records add $25 to $50 to the average sale value of dairy cows. Of course, cow testing association records are not made under the strict supervision which takes place with advanced registry records. They, therefore, have more possibilities for error or for dishonesty than an average advanced registry record.

Individuals Rated on Merit

The primary purpose of cow testing association records is to furnish the owner the individual record of the production of each cow in his herd, so as to give him an opportunity to weed out the low producers and retain the high producers for breeding purposes. The more emphasis that is placed on cow testing association records for sale purposes, the more likelihood there is that dishonesty may enter into the making of the record.

The third method, or advanced registry record, is held in the highest estimation by prospective purchasers. These records are made under the supervision of the representative of the state agricultural college. He acts more or less as a policeman and it is part of his duty to see that no undue advantage is taken by the owner or herdsman in the making of the record.

The test runs from one to two days each month. The test period must be exactly 24 or 48 hours in duration according to the type of the test. The supervisor inspects the milk pail before the milking begins. He remains in position to see the milking process so that nothing may be introduced into the pail to add to the amount or richness of the milk. Immediately at the close of milking the supervisor takes the pail and weighs the milk. He takes a sample of it, which is kept under lock and key until he tests it a little later in the day.

Surprise Test Checks Owner's Record

The owner does not usually know when the supervisor is coming so that there is very little opportunity for dishonesty. The milk production for the two days is then checked against the production weights kept by the owner for the other 28 days in the month. If there is any discrepancy, another surprise test may be made. If evidence of dishonesty is found, the record is thrown out by the breed association and not recorded.

While once in a while evidences of

(Continued on page 17)

What Is Being Done About the Borer

FEDERAL and state officials held a two-day conference in Washington early this month to lay plans for still more intensive war against the European corn borer. The following projects are already under way:

General clean-up programs are being advocated.

Parasites are being introduced.

Machinery for low-cutting is being developed.

Resistance of varieties of corn is being studied.

Means of utilizing stalks for industrial purposes are being investigated.

The life history of the insect is being studied in this country and in Europe.

Rigid quarantine regulations are enforced.

In spite of efforts that have been made thus far to check the borer its natural spread continues at the rate of 20 to 30 miles a year. The Corn Belt states are now aroused to the danger and it is believed that they will join in a unified control program.

Lost 11 Calves from Contagious Abortion
Used B-K—No More Losses

Before he realized what was wrong, Peter Shallow had lost 11 beautiful Guernsey calves from contagious abortion. Then he began using B-K on other cows of the herd due to calve in about 100 days. All came out healthy.

Wonderful for Removing Retained Afterbirth

Mr. Shallow also says: "I also found B-K the greatest thing out for cows that do not clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand, but now I use B-K by injecting about a gallon of water and B-K solution, at the rate of 1 oz. to 4 quarts of water, and have never known it to fail in bringing all things right before the fourth day."

Calf Scours

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Retained afterBirth

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On thousands of Farms B-K is kept on hand constantly for retained afterbirth, abortion, calf scours, dairy sterilizing, disinfection for poultry and similar uses. It is non-poisonous, clean, and leaves no odor. Dependable and cheap.

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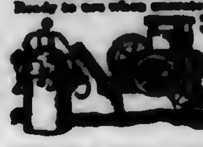

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Beginners and old-timers alike are amazed that any tobacco can be so mild and still have that satisfying body that men demand in a smoke. They revel first of all in its fragrance, promise of a wonderful taste to come. And when they light up and pull in—ah . . . !

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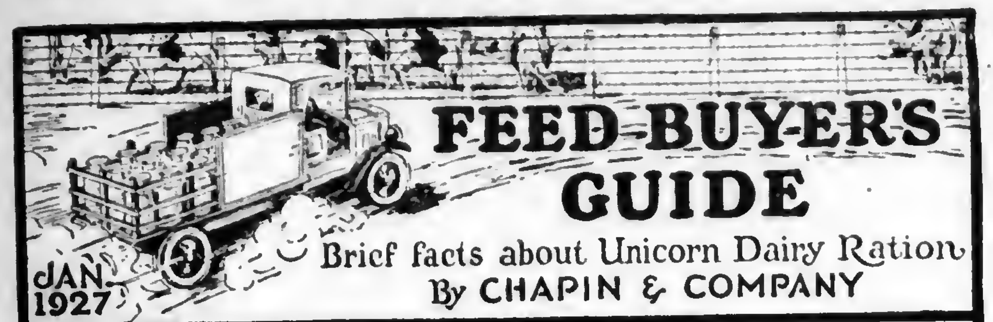

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Brief facts about Unicorn Dairy Ration
By CHAPIN & COMPANY

Dip your measure into a sack of Unicorn and it comes out full more times than it will with any other 100-lb. sack of feed.

Unicorn is the "old-reliable" of mixed feeds. Made for the past 21 years by a company established in 1874.

Unicorn is light and bulky. Can be fed straight without harm to the cow. Prevents impaction.

Keeps cows in good condition. No stomach trouble at any time. No udder trouble when freshening.

One qt. (dry measure) of Unicorn, weighs 13.5 ozs.; 1 bushel weighs 27 lbs. Each 100-lb. sack contains 3⅔ bu.

No glass, nails or other refuse in Unicorn. Before sacking, it is run over a magnetic roll and given a final screening.

Unicorn is made of cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, linseed meal, corn gluten feed, dried brewers grains, corn oil meal, wheat bran, hominy meal, bone charcoal, calcium carbonate, salt.

Unicorn is always the same. No change ever made in analysis or ingredients. This means that fed straight, or mixed with your own grain, you always get the same results.

The analysis of Unicorn is: 24% Protein, 5% Fat, 50% Carbohydrates and 10% Fiber.

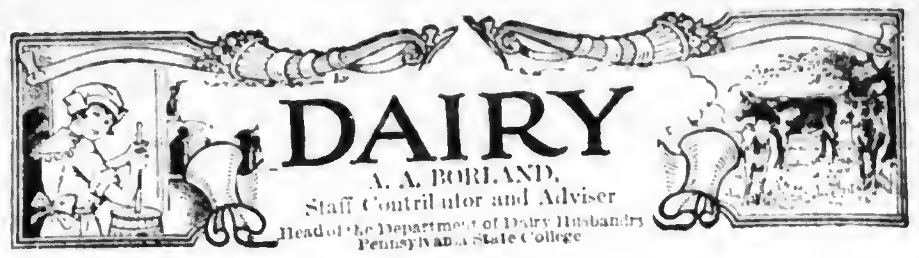
Cows take to Unicorn quickly; they like it's taste. Every bit of every feeding is eaten up clean.

Unicorn can be fed with your own grains—corn, oats, barley, corn-and-cob meal. No need to use any other protein or wheat feed.

With Unicorn, you can count on cutting your present grain cost 20c to 50c on each 100 lbs. of milk your cows produce.

Unicorn contains the right amount of lime to insure against shortage of lime in poor roughage.

Ask your feed store man for Unicorn. If he can't supply you, write us at Chicago for name of nearest Unicorn store.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Beets Will Take the Place of Silage

What grain, if any, is required when feeding beets and the best alfalfa hay with fodder?—G. W. M., Fayette County, Pa.

Beets will take the place of silage very nicely. If you feed your cows approximately 25 pounds of beets daily and what alfalfa hay and corn stover they will eat up clean two or three times daily you could formulate a good grain mixture to accompany the roughage as follows: 100 pounds of corn meal or corn and cob meal, 100 pounds of ground oats or wheat bran, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal or gluten meal, 100 pounds of linseed oil meal or soy bean meal or peanut oil meal.

Feed the cows one pound of grain for every three and one-half pounds of milk they produce if they are Jerseys or Guernseys. If they are Holsteins or Ayrshires, feed them one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk they produce.—A. A. Borland.

Records That Count

I should like to have your opinion of the comparative merit, credence among breeders of dairy cattle and value in selling asset of production records by means of (1) Daily weighing of milk and monthly butterfat test by the dairyman himself (if competent). (2) Cow testing association. (3) Advanced registry officials.—E. H. H., Cumberland County, Pa.

I would consider the three methods of keeping records valuable in the order you have listed them as a selling asset and for general credence among breeders.

The first method, that of having private records of production, is of some value, but is probably more valuable to the dairyman himself in determining which are the profitable and which the unprofitable cows in his herd, than as a means of adding to the sale value of the cows. Private records are looked upon with suspicion by purchasers of dairy cows, because of the possibilities for inflation of these records. There was so much of this sort of thing in private records in former days that they fell into disrepute as an index of the real productive value of dairy cows.

The second system, that of cow testing association records, is of considerable value in the sale of dairy cows. These records are kept by an independent person rather than by the dairyman himself. The records are held in considerably higher estimation by prospective buyers than are private records. It has been estimated that good cow testing association records add $25 to $50 to the average sale value of dairy cows. Of course, cow testing association records are not made under the strict supervision which takes place with advanced registry records. They, therefore, have more possibilities for error or for dishonesty than an average advanced registry record.

Individuals Rated on Merit

The primary purpose of cow testing association records is to furnish the owner the individual record of the production of each cow in his herd, so as to give him an opportunity to weed out the low producers and retain the high producers for breeding purposes. The more emphasis that is placed on cow testing association records for sale purposes, the more likelihood there is that dishonesty may enter into the making of the record.

The third method, or advanced registry record, is held in the highest estimation by prospective purchasers. These records are made under the supervision of the representative of the state agricultural college. He acts more or less as a policeman and it is part of his duty to see that no undue advantage is taken by the owner or herdsman in the making of the record.

The test runs from one to two days each month. The test period must be exactly 24 or 48 hours in duration according to the type of the test. The supervisor inspects the milk pail before the milking begins. He remains in position to see the milking process so that nothing may be introduced into the pail to add to the amount or richness of the milk. Immediately at the close of milking the supervisor takes the pail and weighs the milk. He takes a sample of it, which is kept under lock and key until he tests it a little later in the day.

Surprise Test Checks Owner's Record

The owner does not usually know when the supervisor is coming so that there is very little opportunity for dishonesty. The milk production for the two days is then checked against the production weights kept by the owner for the other 28 days in the month. If there is any discrepancy, another surprise test may be made. If evidence of dishonesty is found, the record is thrown out by the breed association and not recorded.

While once in a while evidences of

(Continued on page 17)

What Is Being Done About the Borer

FEDERAL and state officials held a two-day conference in Washington early this month to lay plans for still more intensive war against the European corn borer. The following projects are already under way:

General clean-up programs are being advocated.

Parasites are being introduced.

Machinery for low-cutting is being developed.

Resistance of varieties of corn is being studied.

Means of utilizing stalks for industrial purposes are being investigated.

The life history of the insect is being studied in this country and in Europe.

Rigid quarantine regulations are enforced.

In spite of efforts that have been made thus far to check the borer its natural spread continues at the rate of 20 to 30 miles a year. The Corn Belt states are now aroused to the danger and it is believed that they will join in a unified control program.

Lost 11 Calves from Contagious Abortion
Used B-K—No More Losses

Before he realized what was wrong, Peter Shallow had lost 11 beautiful Guernsey calves from contagious abortion. Then he began using B-K on other cows of the herd due to calve in about 100 days. All came out healthy.

Wonderful for Removing Retained Afterbirth

Mr. Shallow also says: "I also found B-K the greatest thing out for cows that do not clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand, but now I use B-K by injecting about a gallon of water and B-K solution, at the rate of 1 oz. to 6 quarts of water, and have never known it to fail in bringing all things right before the fourth day."

Calf Scours

"Had 23 calves with scours [illegible] with B-K saved them all."—W. McClary, [illegible], Wis.

"I especially value B-K for 'white' scours among calves. We have 48 calves under 6 months and have not lost one since I got B-K."—Mrs. Julia Stevenson, San Antonio, Texas.

On thousands of Farms B-K is kept on hand constantly for retained afterbirth, abortion, calf scours, dairy sterilizing, disinfection for poultry and similar uses. It is non-poisonous, clean, and leaves no odor. Dependable and cheap.

Write for valuable book about the use of B-K for live stock. The information it gives has saved farmers many thousands of dollars. Address

General Laboratories
Dept. 145A
Madison, Wis.

Retained afterBirth

"I think B-K the greatest thing out for cows that do not clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand and now I use B-K."—Peter Shallow, Oconto, Wisconsin.

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How to Save Losses [illegible] Calves [illegible] Profits

1 year to pay

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American CREAM SEPARATOR

Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as $24.95. Easy Monthly Payments low as $2.20.

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Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

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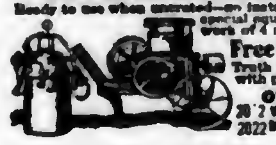

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$35 Puts it to work for you

Milk 2 to 4 cows at a time—18 to 40 an hour. Clean, convenient. Easy to use. Sold on 30 days Free Trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Comes With 2 H. P. Engine or Electric Motor

Ready to use when uncrated—no installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment needed. Does the work of 4 milk hands. Self-cleaner.

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P. A. revises all your pipe-ideas

TAKE that any way you like. If you have always wanted to smoke a pipe, but felt you didn't dare, Prince Albert will convince you that you *can* . . . and enjoy it! If you are already a pipe-smoker, but don't know the joys of P. A., this tobacco will be a revelation.

Beginners and old-timers alike are amazed that any tobacco can be so mild and still have that satisfying body that men demand in a smoke. They revel first of all in its fragrance, promise of a wonderful taste to come. And when they light up and pull in—ah . . . !

Buy yourself a tidy red tin of P. A. today. You'll find it cool, as a dip in the surf is cool. You'll find it sweet, with a sweetness that never cloys. You'll find it mild as Indian summer . . . a mildness that lets you smoke to your heart's content.

You may think your present brand is the last word in pipe-tobacco. Don't stop there. Be inquisitive. It will bear repeating: P. A. revises all your pipe-ideas. Make the test today—the only test that counts: a tidy red tin, a jimmy-pipe, and a match!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT
—*no other tobacco is like it!*

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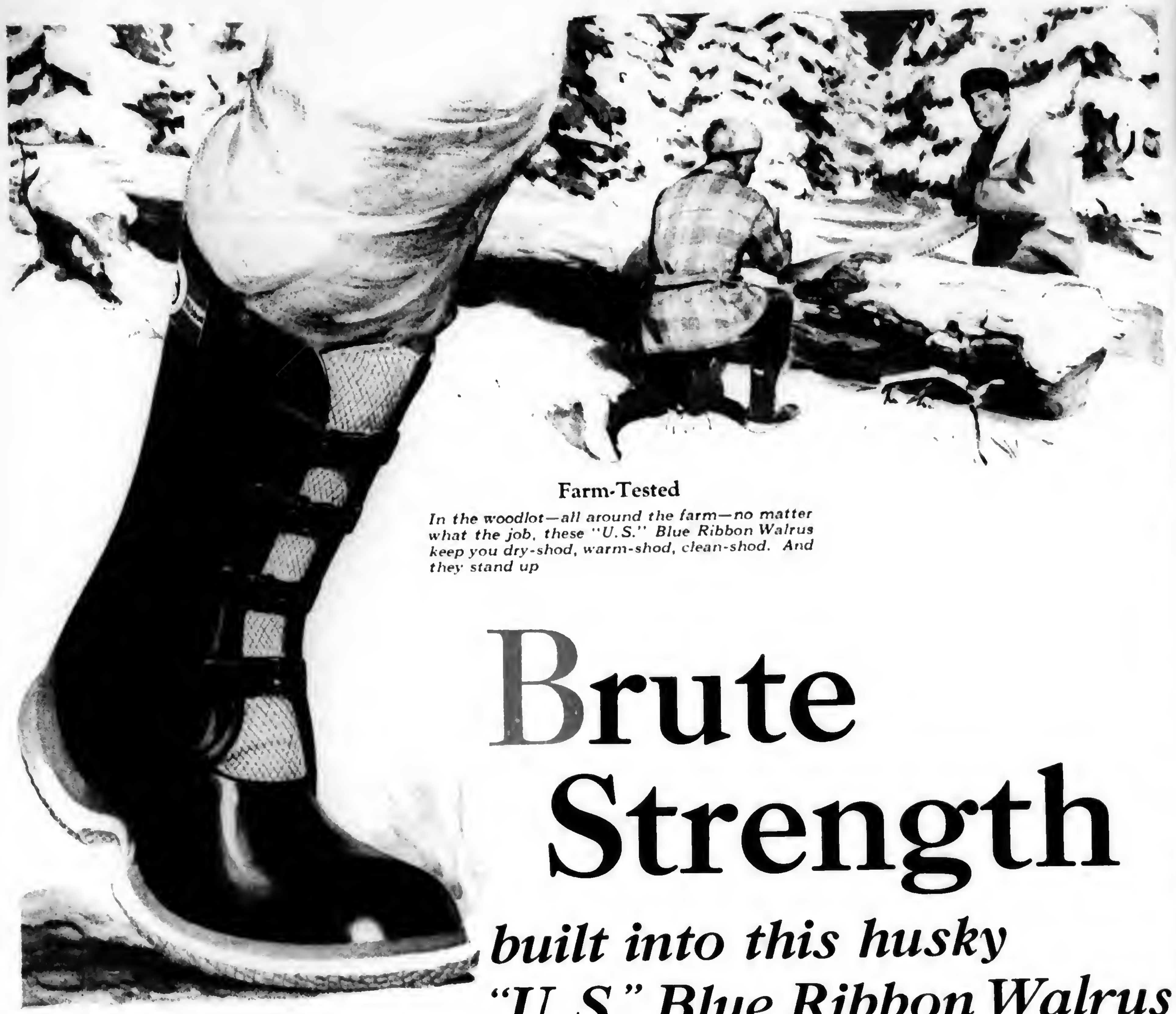


Farm-Tested

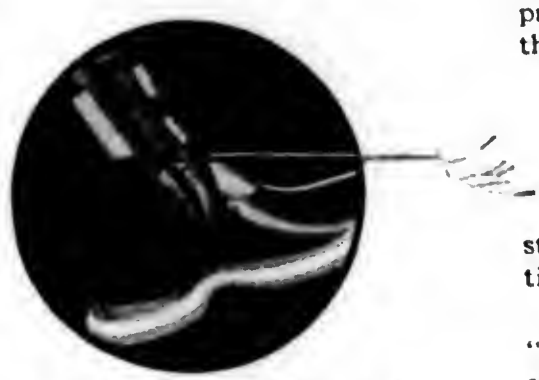
In the woodlot—all around the farm—no matter what the job, these "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus keep you dry-shod, warm-shod, clean-shod. And they stand up

Brute Strength

built into this husky "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would be cracked or broken

AN ideal overshoe for farmers. All rubber—water and slush-proof—husky every inch of it—that's the "U. S." Walrus.

You can kick around on that thick oversize sole as much as you like—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the uppers—they are made of rubber so strong, so live, it will stretch five times its own length!

And here's another big reason why "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes stand up at every vital point:—where wear is greatest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements are *built in* to give *extra* strength.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are backed by seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, and wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference!

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

have sturdy gray soles. The uppers come in either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U. S." trade-mark and the Blue Ribbon on every one

"U.S." Blue Ribbon

Trade Mark

BOOTS · WALRUS · ARCTICS · RUBBERS

Profitable Returns

The udder and teats are the "final word" on your dairy profits. Keep them healthy, pliable, easy to milk, and you avoid endless annoyance and definite loss. No amount of care and feeding can overcome the effects of neglect of these important organs.

For most cuts, chaps, cracks or bruises Bag Balm will effect a healing between milkings. The wonderful soothing, penetrating power of this ointment restores injured tissues before you would think it possible. For all inflammation, Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox, or for any external sore Bag Balm has no equal. It cannot taint the milk. Once used you will never be without it. It has scores of uses on the farm.

Bag Balm, in the big 10-ounce package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Will mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

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Lyndonville, Vt.

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SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

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Records That Count

(Continued from page 14)

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For instance, we sold a bull calf from one of our good Holstein cows in the college herd for $35. The cow then made a record of 22,247 lbs. of milk and 681 lbs. of butterfat in a year. Her next bull calf, after she made the record, brought $300. This additional sale value may be unusual, but it is at least an indication of the increased value of the offspring after a cow has made a good advanced registry record.

Cows with outstanding registry records are likely to command thousands of dollars, whereas the same cow, without an advanced registry record might bring only a few hundred dollars.—A. A. Borland.

The Ayrshires of McKean

AT THE time of its origin there were 105 purebred Ayrshires in the herds of members of the first cooperative Ayrshire bull association of America, located in McKean County, Pennsylvania. Now the 16 members have 213 purebreds. Grade cattle have decreased from 233 when the organization was started to 85 now. There are eight bulls in service in the association. At the recent annual meeting it was decided to add three more blocks of membership with a bull for each one.

Of the 298 head in the association, 127 of them are purebred daughters of association sires. Besides this number in the herds, 32 daughters have been sold to breeders and 37 bull calves have been disposed of to McKean and Potter County dairymen for use as herd sires. Fortunately for the members, 196 of the 302 calves born since organization have been heifers. Of these 165 were purebreds.

Elk County Luncheon

ONE hundred and eighty farmers, Kiwanis and business men of Ridgway attended the luncheon in connection with the seventh annual meeting of the Elk County Agricultural Extension Association held in the county club rooms at Ridgway on Wednesday, January 5th.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by O. G. F. Bonnert, president, when the local reports of the project leaders were given. At the election in the afternoon the following officers were elected: President, O. G. F. Bonnert; vice president, Otto Dill; secretary, G. B. Straub; treasurer, Andy Anderson. H. M. Worthley discussed the corn borer and showed a motion picture illustrating its life history and the damage it has done in other places. Ernest Mahan, a local poultryman, who ships to the New York market, gave a very interesting talk on marketing eggs.

Mr. M. S. McDowell, state director of agricultural extension, and Hon. D. J. Driscoll, of St. Marys, were the principal speakers. They both stressed the importance of a closer cooperation between agriculture and industry. Mr. Driscoll discussed the importance of agriculture in the county. Mr. McDowell also discussed the importance of a well-planned local program for the improvement of agriculture in a community.—P. H. McD.

Feeds are made to serve one of two objects:

To help the manufacturer, or To help the feeder.

Every manufacturer of feed must decide between these two, which policy he will follow.

This problem came home to us forcibly a good many years ago. We had always tried to give good service and feeds at right prices, but like other manufacturers at that time, we were making feeds to sell. There was a supply of feeds from different industries available and we tried to get them to the users for the profit to be had.

With this object in view, we installed equipment to use molasses in making a cheap feed. That plan didn't last long, but it was worthwhile, for it set us to thinking and the result of that thinking was the adoption of a policy that gave first consideration to what was best for the feeder.

It was obvious that feed of the best quality would make more profit for the feeder even if it cost more money.

That was about thirteen years ago and since that time, we have given first consideration to the feeders interest and the manufacture of the best quality feeds that can be made, feeds intended to help the user make more profit.

In succeeding issues, we plan to use this space to tell you more of the way in which we have carried out this policy, but I wish here to assure you that wherever you get a Tioga-Empire Dairy Feed or Poultry Feed, you have assurance that it is made to give you the best results, and to help you make more profit.

A. C. Palmer, Pres.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND · WHITE BRAND · BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

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"My Walsh Cost Me 10¢ in FOUR YEARS"

"Not so bad, eh," says Edwin C. Oliphant, Carrington, S. D., regarding repairs for his Walsh No-Buckle harness. Why so low? Because Walsh harness has no buckles or rings to cut and tear straps, no holes in straps to weaken them. 12 years hard usage proves Walsh harness to outwear two sets of buckle harness.

30 Days On Your Team FREE

Pay nothing. Test it yourself. Ship back at my expense if you don't find it the handiest, strongest harness you ever saw. Write today for my astonishingly low terms.

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Don't sell a bushel when you can get nearly TWICE market value by hulling your oats at home and feeding this nearly 100% digestible feed. A large % of whole or even ground oats not digestible and wasted. These facts proven by users.

New Invention

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Better Pig and Chick Feed

Unexcelled for pigs, baby chicks, poultry and calves. Very simple. By improved method removes the positively harmful hulls, leaving valuable and suitable feed portion better than ground oats or oat meal. Soon saves price. Have a better feed. Designed for farm use—priced low.

Free Sample of oats, hulled by this huller, also free circular and letter explaining our special introductory offer. Write NOW and this offer will be held open *without obligation.*

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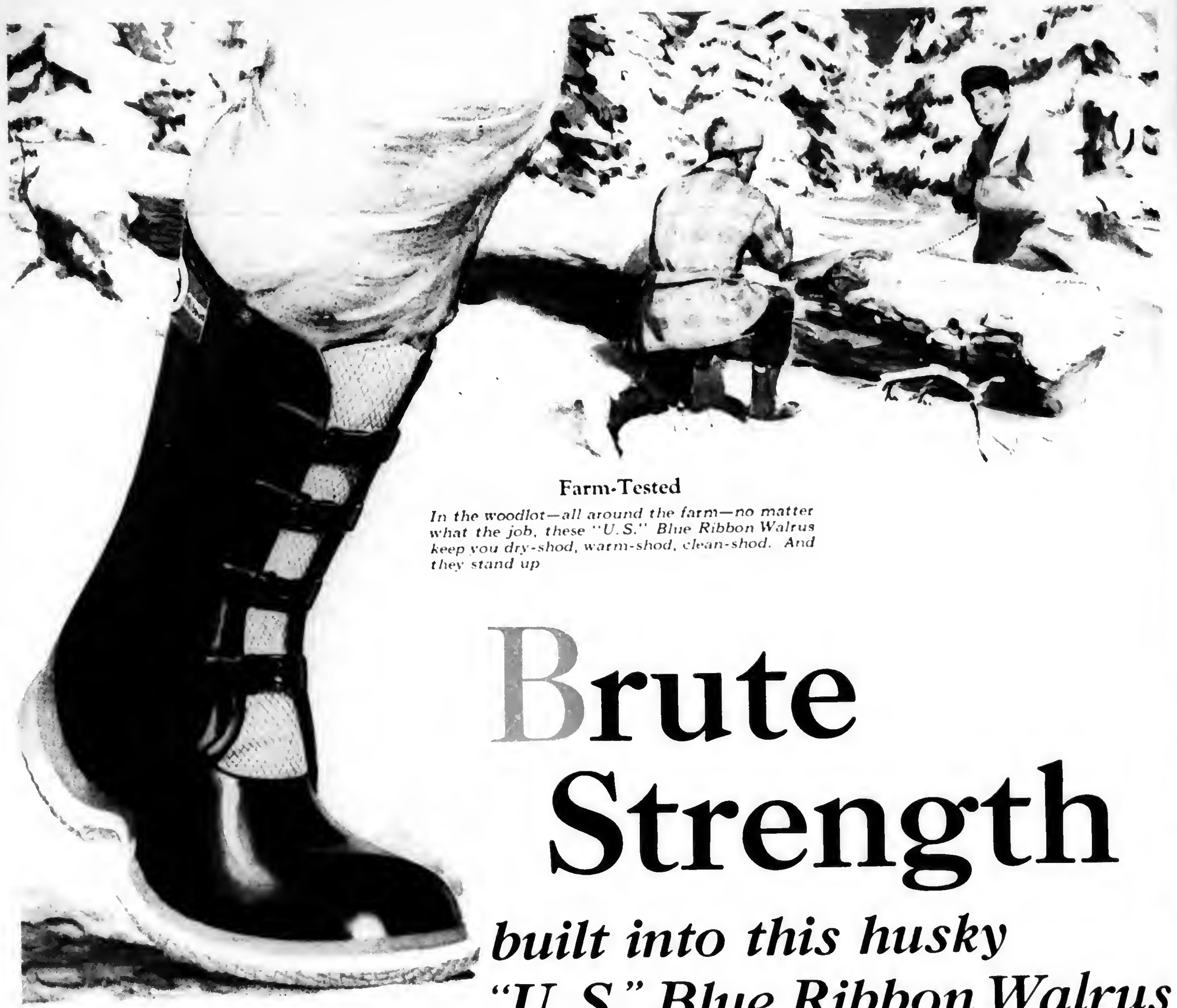

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In the woodlot—all around the farm—no matter what the job, these "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus keep you dry-shod, warm-shod, clean-shod. And they stand up

Brute Strength

built into this husky "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would be cracked or broken

An ideal overshoe for farmers. All rubber—water and slush-proof—husky every inch of it—that's the "U. S." Walrus

You can kick around on that thick oversize sole as much as you like—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the uppers—they are made of rubber so strong, so live, it will stretch five times its own length!

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United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

have sturdy gray soles. The uppers come in either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U. S." trademark and the Blue Ribbon on every one

"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*

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Profitable Returns

The udder and teats are the "final word" on your dairy profits. Keep them healthy, pliable, easy to milk, and you avoid endless annoyance and definite loss. No amount of care and feeding can overcome the effects of neglect of these important organs.

For most cuts, chaps, cracks or bruises Bag Balm will effect a healing between milkings. The wonderful soothing, penetrating power of this ointment restores injured tissues before you would think it possible. For all inflammation, Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox, or for any external sore Bag Balm has no equal. It cannot taint the milk. Once used you will never be without it. It has scores of uses on the farm.

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Makers ROSSMETAL Silos, Cutters, Garages, etc.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using Aborno, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

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(Continued from page 14)

dishonesty are found and the records are accordingly cancelled, yet the strict police methods under which the advanced registry records are conducted naturally makes them by far the most reliable index of the producing ability of cows. An advanced registry record adds to the sale value of the cow in accordance with the size of the record. A good yearly advanced registry record would probably add $100 or more to the sale value of a cow and often much more than this. It also adds very decidedly to the sale value of the sons and daughters of the cow.

For instance, we sold a bull calf from one of our good Holstein cows in the college herd for $35. The cow then made a record of 22,247 lbs. of milk and 681 lbs. of butterfat in a year. Her next bull calf, after she made the record, brought $300. This additional sale value may be unusual, but it is at least an indication of the increased value of the offspring after a cow has made a good advanced registry record.

Cows with outstanding registry records are likely to command thousands of dollars, whereas the same cow, without an advanced registry record might bring only a few hundred dollars.—A. A. Borland.

The Ayrshires of McKean

At the time of its origin there were 105 purebred Ayrshires in the herds of members of the first cooperative Ayrshire bull association of America, located in McKean County, Pennsylvania. Now the 16 members have 213 purebreds. Grade cattle have decreased from 233 when the organization was started to 85 now. There are eight bulls in service in the association. At the recent annual meeting it was decided to add three more blocks of membership with a bull for each one.

Of the 298 head in the association, 127 of them are purebred daughters of association sires. Besides this number in the herds, 32 daughters have been sold to breeders and 37 bull calves have been disposed of to McKean and Potter County dairymen for use as herd sires. Fortunately for the members, 196 of the 302 calves born since organization have been heifers. Of these 165 were purebreds.

Elk County Luncheon

One hundred and eighty farmers, Kiwanis and business men of Ridgway attended the luncheon in connection with the seventh annual meeting of the Elk County Agricultural Extension Association held in the county club rooms at Ridgway on Wednesday, January 5th.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by O. G. F. Bonnert, president, when the local reports of the project leaders were given. At the election in the afternoon the following officers were elected: President, O. G. F. Bonnert; vice president, Otto Dill; secretary, G. B. Straub; treasurer, Andy Anderson. H. M. Worthley discussed the corn borer and showed a motion picture illustrating its life history and the damage it has done in other places. Ernest Mahan, a local poultryman, who ships to the New York market, gave a very interesting talk on marketing eggs.

Mr. M. S. McDowell, state director of agricultural extension, and Hon. D. J. Driscoll, of St. Marys, were the principal speakers. They both stressed the importance of a closer cooperation between agriculture and industry. Mr. Driscoll discussed the importance of agriculture in the county. Mr. McDowell also discussed the importance of a well-planned local program for the improvement of agriculture in a community.—P. H. McD.

Feeds are made to serve one of two objects:

To help the manufacturer, or To help the feeder.

Every manufacturer of feed must decide between these two, which policy he will follow.

This problem came home to us forcibly a good many years ago. We had always tried to give good service and feeds at right prices, but like other manufacturers at that time, we were making feeds to sell. There was a supply of feeds from different industries available and we tried to get them to the users for the profit to be had.

With this object in view, we installed equipment to use molasses in making a cheap feed. That plan didn't last long, but it was worthwhile, for it set us to thinking and the result of that thinking was the adoption of a policy that gave first consideration to what was best for the feeder.

It was obvious that feed of the best quality would make more profit for the feeder even if it cost more money.

That was about thirteen years ago and since that time, we have given first consideration to the feeders interest and the manufacture of the best quality feeds that can be made, feeds intended to help the user make more profit.

In succeeding issues, we plan to use this space to tell you more of the way in which we have carried out this policy, but I wish here to assure you that wherever you get a Tioga-Empire Dairy Feed or Poultry Feed, you have assurance that it is made to give you the best results, and to help you make more profit.

A. C. Palmer, Pres.

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Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

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Free Sample of oats, hulled by this huller, also free circular and letter explaining our special introductory offer. Write NOW and this offer will be held open *without obligation.*

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Only Two Cold Lunches Convinced the Doubting Fathers

I RECENTLY heard of a community where the mothers were battling with that great problem of a better lunch for school children. They had met and decided to buy for the local school such equipment as was required to provide the twenty-six children with a warm bite at the noon hour. They wanted to give a good neighborhood frolic and raise the funds needed. The support and interest of the men seemed essential, but these good fathers thought it entirely unnecessary, and entirely too much trouble to monkey with.

One clever woman of the group passed the word along among her sister neighbors that they talk no more but use strategy. Her plan won the day, and the men as well, for those women decided to serve to those self-same husbands for several days a lunch exactly like the one packed in the youngster's lunch basket. These men-folks sat at the table with only cold food before them. It did not need a third day to convince them that just one hot dish or hot drink would add satisfaction and health to the school sandwich.

The Expense Needn't Be Great

The expense is really not much if the community resources are studied. Many farm homes have large kettles idle for more than 300 days of each year. They would be just the thing for the noon-day soup or hot cocoa. The school stove is often large enough and hot enough to furnish room and fuel. For five years in a big city school, my good friend, the janitor, watched my baked potato or pudding pan from recess time till the noon hour.

Very often a call for equipment will bring donations of home pans and kettles only occasionally used—perhaps in summer threshing or silo-filling days. Some one might even have a small oil stove not frequently needed. Mothers may take turns planning the hot dish and the few cents cost per child each week is trifling when compared with the improved health which means more interest and better work in school.

All Sorts of Good Things

Many teachers are willing and anxious to manage the entire performance after the movement is well launched. One fortunate country school with a deep-silled stove, boasts of a teacher who skilfully uses the door-shelf to roast potatoes, squash and apples, toast bread, bake au gratin potatoes or macaroni-tomato dishes. The top of this same stove helps with the cream-vegetable soups, the cocoa or the hot milk toast.

There are twenty-two kiddies enjoying these twelve o'clock picnics and all are anxious for their turns to help with the preparation and serving—both of which furnish fine chances to teach courtesy and thoughtfulness for others. Each month in this district the meals are planned with the parents and the supplies donated.

A village under my observation has a different phase of the problem, but is handling it in a very successful way. The parent-teacher association built a corner kitchen in the large school hall. Here the stove, work table, dish cupboard and serving counter have been arranged for convenience and quick work. Each mother has two days a year to help with the lunch which is planned and cooked for one cent per child. Either a cup of cocoa or a bowl of soup is provided.

In Your Own Community

Study your own situation and work out plans to suit the conditions—but do give the children a hot sip of something all thru the frosty months and pack the lunch that goes from the home pantry with greater care. Remember that youthful development and healthful energy that should accompany happy childhood need proper food. Keep these proportions in mind as you plan each lunch. A healthy child needs his food to be about one-fifth fruits and vegetables, one-fourth protein (eggs, meat, fish, cheese, milk), one-fourth cereals (breads, bran cookies and porridges), not more than one-tenth of sweets, and about one-fifth fats and fat foods (butter has a prominent place here).

A list of suggestive foods for the hot lunch will be gladly mailed to any one interested if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent with each request to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Note.—The United States Government has some very helpful bulletins relating to food for the growing child. No. 712 on School Lunches, 1207 on Milk and 717 on Food for Children are free and will be of great help to you. Write to U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., for any or all of these you wish. They are free for the asking.

Buttonholes and Buttons and Fun

I HAD a wonderful sewing party the other day, and feel sure you will be interested in hearing about it. Twelve of my best friends were the guests, and the good man of the house rigged up the old bob sled and the tinkling bells and went after the women at eight-thirty in the morning, bringing the little tots, too. They spent the day busily stitching and merrily chatting. After supper a moonlight sleigh ride home completed a joyous day.

I couldn't begin to tell you of the tremendous amount of sewing they did for me. I do know they made eighty-five buttonholes and sewed on the corresponding buttons. And my summer's supply of house dresses, aprons, slips and underwear is complete. The night clothes are ready for another year. My little son's suits and underclothing for spring and summer are entirely finished. Husband's shirts and night shirts are all made.

It took me one entire day to prepare the good things to eat, and another day of strenuous clearing up after the affair, but what a good time everybody had, and how greatly I have been helped. If you plan well in advance and buy and cut carefully, many hours of tiresome sewing will flit speedily by in a good old-fashioned sewing "bee."—N. F., Pa.

The Kitchen Cabinet

AMONG our interested readers is a young girl of fourteen who lives with her father and does all the cooking. She has written to tell me how greatly she is helped by the cooking hints and recipes on these pages. She says she has found our recipes reliable and good to eat. Now she wants to bake some chicken pies, and asks how to do it.

Chicken Pie

I have not the slightest doubt that there is as much variety in chicken pies as in kitchen aprons. Chicken of itself is so delicious that I say "Never make it into pies unless you have an abundance of bones about and the folks have grown tired of 'just chicken'." Pie is then a friend in need and can be easily and quickly made and will be appetizing.

Into a baking dish, casserole or deep pie dish, cut up the cooked chicken into bits. Pour over it chicken gravy to half fill the pan. Place over the top a cover made of biscuit dough or pie pastry. Make plenty of openings for steam to escape. Bake in a hot oven till nicely browned.

Many good things may be added to the gravy according to the family tastes. You might try a few carrots, potatoes, peas, mushrooms, or rice—all of which have been previously cooked tender. Vegetables should be uniformly diced. Individual pies are often made when baked pastry shells are filled or the pies are baked as above using individual baking dishes. —G. S. S.

Wise Daily Counsel

WHEN in sorrow read St. John 14.

When men fail you, read the 27th Psalm.

When you have sinned, read Psalm 51.

When you are worried, read St. Matthew 6:19-34.

Before attending church service, read Psalm 84.

When you fear danger, read Psalm 91.

When you have the blues, read Psalm 34.

When God seems far away, read Psalm 139.

When utterly discouraged, study Isaiah 40.

If you want to be fruitful, read St. John 15.

When you feel lonely or fearful, read Psalm 23.

When doubts come to beset you, read carefully St. John 7-17.

When you cease remembering your blessings, find Psalm 103.

To know Jesus' idea of a Christian, read St. Matthew 5.

For James' idea of religion, turn to James 1:19-27.

When your faith requires stirring, read Hebrews 11.

When feeling all down and out, study Romans 8:31-39.

When you require rest and peace, read St. Matthew 11:28-30.

To learn Paul's secret of happiness, read Colossians 3:12-17.

When leaving home for labor and travel, read Psalm 121.

When you feel bitter, cynical or critical, read First Corinthians 13.

If your prayers grow selfish, read Psalm 67.

When thinking of investments, read St. Mark 10:17-31.

For Jesus' idea of prayer, read St. Luke 11:1-13 and St. Matthew 6:5-15.

For a great invitation and a great opportunity, read Isaiah 55.

Search the Scriptures daily, for then you find peace and happiness.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Passing the Word Along

I GREATLY enjoy the household columns of this good paper and am especially grateful for the helps on equipment and labor-saving methods.

One of the handiest things I have purchased recently is a double action egg beater. It saves much time and labor. It costs so little that it is within reach of everyone. If you whip cream and eggs in your kitchen, you should have one. It means so much to me that I could not resist passing the good word along.—Mrs. L. B., Pa.

A Dual-Purpose Press

A SMALL, inexpensive, hand fruit press is excellent for making pressed apple sauce. After the apples are well cooked, force them thru the press. Add sugar as necessary, then a dash of cinnamon, if liked, and you will have a smooth apple sauce.—Gertrude Shockey.

Editor's Note.—I find this same press useful weekly for riced potato. Cook the potatoes with the jackets on. Let them steam dry, peel and press a few at a time. Add butter and seasoning or heat in heated milk as desired.

Baby Has His Rights

But Grown-ups Learn Slowly to Respect Them

THE children came trooping home from school, and grandmother, who was visiting in the home, fully expected to see them pounce upon the baby in high glee. They had taken their noon lunch to the little schoolhouse and had not seen the baby since the night before, as he was not awake when they left in the morning. "Don't you love the baby?" grandmother asked rather reproachfully as they lingered near the fire warming themselves.

"Yes, we love him," piped the eldest of the flock, "but mamma says we must always wash our hands and faces with warm soapy water and get warm before handling the baby." Grandmother agreed that was a wise precaution and said she wished that she had known of the various ways to protect babies when her children were little. She was thinking of three little mounds in the churchyard—her three who went, during one terrible week.

But in spite of all the aids and instruction on taking care of children there are still parents and others who think they can be handled like kittens or puppies.

Callers, Sunday—Doctor, Monday

Some months ago a young mother sent for the doctor, frightened at the strange way her baby was acting. She stressed the point that on Sunday they had had visitors all day, and the baby was lively and active then. "Yes," said the provoked physician, "and everybody tickled him in the ribs, tossed him in the air, and interrupted his nap and otherwise put him to the extreme test of physical endurance." Then he proceeded to say that a doctor's Monday calls were always frequent where misguided young parents showed off their offspring, particularly the first baby, on Sunday.

Few people kiss a baby any more but they do many other things as bad. An elderly lady was quite peeved when a young relative ignored every hint to wake the baby, and if she had seen what happened when she left the vexation would have deepened. The young mother had watched the approach of the visitor and had seen her stop at a home where there was a mild case of scarlet fever, tho the parents were keeping quiet lest it should force them into quarantine. Then, thoughtlessly, she had made her way to the next home where a little baby was making a fight for existence, because it had been delicate from birth.

When her visitor had gone the mother aired the house, changed every bit of clothing she wore and was careful to wash hands and face with antiseptic soap and hot water. Then she covered her hair with a tight bathing cap and attended her child. Of course, the visitor did it all carelessly, but the mother knew the danger of the so-called mild case, or any case, of scarlet fever.

Chatty Neighbors Chill the Child

Children also must be protected from sudden gusts of cold air. Many careful mothers remove the baby from the living-room before letting visitors out, particularly those who have the bad habit of lingering at the door for a prolonged chat. No woman can be easy when thinking of an unprotected child exposed to the cold so the better way is to put it up warmly in another room. The same is true of people who come to the door to talk but will not enter. The first thing is to make the baby comfortable and warm and then transact business.

Winter is a treacherous time for little children, even tho over a year old, and once you learn to take proper precautions you will never regret it. The baby is entitled to first attention and visitors second. Even the family must be taught to respect the baby's rights, as noise and confusion and careless handling are all bad no matter who is guilty.—Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

Timely Tips

When only a small amount of meat, celery, parsley, etc., are to be chopped for the salad, the getting out of a bowl and later washing it seem a waste of labor. Keep a pair of sharp scissors in the kitchen and if you are cutting chicken for salad use the shears and snip off the portions of meat. The pieces are much evener than when cut in a bowl. Snip the celery and the parsley in the same way, and cut the onion and pepper in tiny ribbons with a sharp knife. Scissor salads are one of the time savers of the kitchen.—L. M. Thornton, N. Y.

* * *

A stiff brush makes a good duster for wicker furniture.

* * *

A low bowl of fruit is an attractive centerpiece for the dining-room table.

* * *

A cupboard between the dining-room and kitchen with doors on either side saves time and space.

* * *

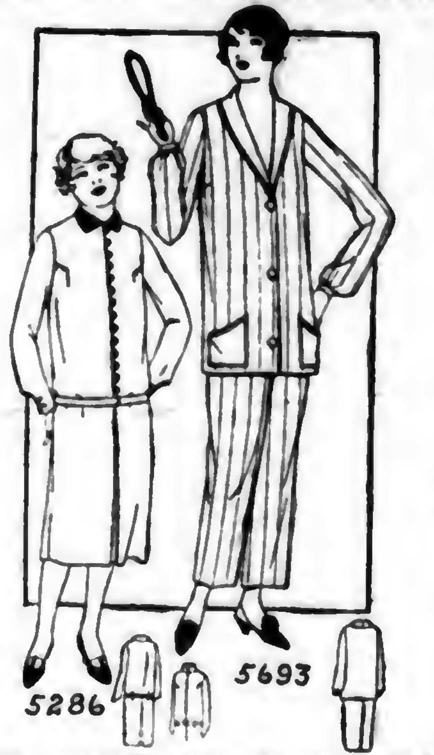
When the family washing has to be dried in the house, wooden coat hangers will more than double the capacity of the line.

Day and Night

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5286.—For Every Occasion.—Flannel, wool rep, wool crepe, velveteen or crepe de chine could be used. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14-year size requires 2⅛ yards of 54-inch material and one-eighth yard of contrasting material for the collar. Pattern, 10 cents.

5693.—Trim Pajamas.—Crepe de chine, radium silk and batiste are suitable materials. Four sizes: small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material together with one-half yard of contrasting material for facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



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Better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma knew.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube handy.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Wintry Days Are Fleet of Wing

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—Here are the winners in the Title Contest at last. Sorry I couldn't tell you who they were sooner. When I read your title suggestions I was a bit disappointed because so few of you sent in original ideas or ideas short enough. The best titles for stories or pictures are usually short and very much to the point. That means they say a lot in a few words like the very good one which Martha Richter, first prize winner in the over twelve group, sent in—"Bound for Turkey." Three cheers for your idea, Martha.

Prize Winners

Group 1—Over Twelve

1. Martha Richter, Trumbull County, Ohio.
2. Florence Watson, Bucks Co., Pa.
3. Pauline Landis, Lancaster County, Pa.

Group 2—Under Twelve

1. Frank J. Breslin, Salem County, N. J.
2. Frances Flockerzi, Venango Co., Pa.
3. Joseph DePuy, Warren Co., N. J.

Honorable Mention

Margaret Atkinson, Armstrong Co., Pa.
Samuel S. Yorkes, Bucks Co., Pa.

A Picture Contest This Time

Winter is here in earnest now and before we know it spring will be peeping around the corner. Let's hustle up and take some pictures while sleighing and snowballing and skating and sledding days are with us; while bushes and vines and trees are covered with snow and ice.

For the best six pictures illustrating "Winter Days" prizes will be awarded, three for friends and members over twelve and three for those twelve and under. Even tho you don't win a prize, if the picture which you send in is good and clear it will be used on the page sometime and if you aren't already a member it may win a membership pin for you. The more pictures the merrier and the better looking our page will be.

If there is something interesting to tell about the picture which you send in write a letter, too. I'll try to print it with the picture tho I shall not consider the letters when I'm deciding who the contest winners are. Awards will be made on the subject matter and clearness of the picture.

Names and Addresses, Please

Before mailing your picture "Winter Days" be sure that you have indicated in some way that you wish to have it entered in the contest and have given your name, age and address, including county. Lately, several have forgotten to tell who they are or where they live! How can I ever send you a membership pin, or a prize, if you keep your whereabouts a secret?

If you want a picture returned mark on the back "Please return" and it'll come back to you after it has been used.

All pictures illustrating "Winter Days" should be addressed to Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa., and should reach me on or before February 5th. And while you are keeping your cameras busy I'll get out mine and see what I can find to fit that contest title. Oh, don't worry, I shan't claim a prize even tho I think my picture is the best!

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a little kitten. It is very mischievous. It climbs in chairs and goes to sleep.

We have a radio in our house. I like it very much.—Myrtle Steffy, thirteen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am having grand times this winter. I am the oldest girl in the family. I have four brothers older, two younger, and I have three sisters. I am sending a picture of myself when we first moved to the farm. The cow's name is Clover. She broke her leg some way since we moved.—Elizabeth Virginia Holland, Frederick County, Md.

CLOVER AND I
Elizabeth V. Holland, Frederick Co., Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received the membership pin and my prize harmonica. Gee, but I was glad when you announced me as a winner in the contest. I was wondering what would be in the package when it came. The package came just before Christmas and I had a good time with it. I thank you very much for it.

How's the snow down there, Cousin Ruth? It was snowing here very hard and then the wind started to blow. The piles of snow are very high. Before the snow, sleigh-riding was good. Do you like to go sleigh-riding?

Our school had a good time before Christmas. We had a tree in the school and we got lots of presents, some from the teacher and others from my friends. At night we had a program at church. There were many people who listened to us. I hope you enjoyed your feasts and presents.

I wish you a Happy New Year and also all the Forum members and friends.—Mike Spewak, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received the pin and pencil box and I like them very much. Thank you very much. They are so nice. I feel as if you have given me a couple of Christmas gifts.

I hope your Christmas was a merry one and that 1927 will be filled with success and happy times for you and the Forum Club.

Won't you sometime have an original story or verse contest? I like to write stories and I have won two small prizes for an essay and play.

I do not live on a big farm like some of your admirers but our place is in the county and we have always called it a farm.

The sleet storm has made the world look like fairyland, and the trees like Christmas trees. I suppose the rain will destroy most of it. —Mary Scott, thirteen (X), Bucks County, Pa.

What title would you suggest for an original story contest? Send it along and perhaps I can use it sometime. Thanks.

COUSIN RUTH.

MOTHER AND HER PETS
Emma R. Rupp, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm of 100 acres. We raised about 200 chickens this summer and had 75 old ones. I have one chum and he lives about a quarter mile away. I have been trapping and had good luck so far.—Newton Monte, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I receiv
membership pin and I cannot
you enough for it.
I must tell you what our
Scottie does. Every time my
comes home with the truck
waits till the automobile is
driveway and then he runs
it barking and chases the
pigeons or other animals that
the way. He does not want
be run over.—Miriam Weidlich
Monmouth County, N. J.

Week's Contribut

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Helene Kindig
gheny County, Eleanor Ezerinsky.
strong County, Ruth Sheasley.
County, Sylvia Arnold. Berks
Catherine Deisher, Florence
Mary Hoch (X). Bradford County
Dunning. Cameron County, Anna
(X). Chester County, Minnie
(X), Cornelia Brown, Helen E.
(X), Margaret Pierce, Catherine
erty (X). Clinton County, Gladys
(X). Columbia County, Isabel
Cumberland County, Helen Line (X)
County, Helen Capela. Franklin
Anna Palmer (X). Fulton County
Lamberson (X). Lancaster County
name, R. F. D. No. 3, Ephrata;
M. Snyder, Florence Trimble (X)
G. Shelly, Mary E. Good (X),
Ranck, Ruth Naomi Horst,
King (X). Lawrence County, Hele
er. Lehigh County, Allene Long
Brown (X), Arlene Voswald.
County, Alexander Zmiejke. Montg
ty, Helen Daniels (X). Perry
Sara Gelnett (X). Schuylkill
Myra Klingerman, Glenn Singley
Somerset County, Cyrus A. Shafer
Grace E. Shaffer. Sullivan County
ence Rohe (X). Susquehanna
Frances Barnes (X). Union County
on L. Shaffer (X). Washington
Ignace Mermon, Pearl Amos (X).
moreland County, Bernice Rupert

NEW JERSEY

Morris County, Alice Boggis
County, (No name), Yorktown

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Bertha Cannon

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Lester Lee
Frederick County, Anna Castle (X)
eva Shank (X).

NEW YORK

Chenango County, Jessie Maine
ess County, Letha Schutte (X).
Wilbert Rinehart, (No address
Names with (X) are Forum

Please remember to sign your
and give your addresses when
Forum. Several have forgotten

The Title Contest

Group 1—Over Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Virginia C. Althoff
W. Lehigh (X). Armstrong County,
Bradford County, Martha Morris.
Iry Wagner (X). Berks County,
Florence Watson (X). Centre County
liams (X). Chester County, Charlotte
Clarion County, Verda Hamilton (X).
County, Hazel Tulloch. Cumberland
Ann Warren (X). Mabel M. Zim
Fayette County, Dorothy E. Furney.
ty, Frances M. Weaver (X). Emma E.
bara Trimble, Florence Trimble (X).
(X), Edna Martin (X), Esther Garman (X).
Moglee, Myrtle Steffy. Luzerne County,
Northumberland County, Leona
County, Edith Frownfelter. Washington
Josephine Steininger. Wayne County,
inies, Peter Spewak (X). York County,
comer.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Edna Mae Yerkes.
County, Adelaide Seelen, Miriam Weidlich

NEW YORK

Delaware County, Ruth Henderson.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Thomas A. Dugan.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Paul Lord.

WEST VIRGINIA

Preston County, Mary Bartok.

OHIO

Trumbull County, Martha Richter (X).
Names with (X) are Forum Members.

Group 2—Under Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Charles E. Lehigh
County, Jean Morrow, Antonia Ka
County, Margaret Atkinson (X).
Paul Weimer. Berks County, Dorothy
Bradford County, Harold Morse, Leda
Bucks County, Emma Bowen (X),
(X). Cambria County, Olive Sutton.
Helen Blanchard, Minnie Clemons (X).
County, Mary Baronak. Clinton County
Allister, Gladys Knarr (X). Crawford County
Heard, Raymond Tompkins. Cumberland
A. Fasler (X). Fayette County, J.
Greene County, Frances Inghram.
ty, Mildred Metz. Lackawanna County
Jones. Lancaster County, Mary D.
line Ranck, Sara Holtem, Esther
Shilly, Mildred H. Hershey. Lawrence
Cwynar, Robert Jameson. Lebanon County
Brandt, Helen Holly. Lycoming County
Hayes.
Mercer County, Robert Little.
Perry County, Effie Frownfelter, Leona
Somerset County, George Mostoller.
Frances Flockerzi (X). Washington County
Holmes (X). Wayne County, Mike Spewak
Westmoreland County, Ruth Herrell.
ty, Hilda Rogers.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Donald Jennings
County, Chester Czopek. Salem County,
cuta, Frank J. Breslin (X). Warren County
De Puy (X), John Kuczynski.

NEW YORK

Broome County, Eva Dowd.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Olive May Butler (X),
Ellen Butler, Louise Sullivan (X).
ty, Edith Broadhurst.
Names with (X) are Forum Members.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You know how nice and comfortable we all feel, having this cozy corner at the bottom of Cousin Ruth's page, and how glad we are to get together each week because we enjoy working out the puzzles. Well, there is a famous saying that means something of that sort and you will find it in the little square below. I mustn't tell you too much about it or the fun will be spoiled. Just begin with the letter "B" on the second row in the little black frame and follow the letters along, going up or down, right or left but never diagonally. The "R" on the third line is the last letter in the sentence.

When you have found what this saying is send it to me on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by January 28th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please tell me your birthday and the name of the county in which you live. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 1, 1927, issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The prize winners are: Emma Chronister, age 12, Harrisburg, Pa.; Nora M. Garland, age 10, Plainfield, Pa.; Kathryn Hill, age 12, Flemington, New Jersey; Kenneth Myers, age 13, Marion Center, Pa.; Ralph Roe, age 12, Amyville, Pa.; Marie Steigerwalt, age 9, Carbon, Pa.; Margaret E. Warner, age 8, New Windsor, Md.; Mary E. Wiles, age 9, Chambersburg, Pa.; Clarence Williams, age 10, Charleroi, Pa.; Glenn Williams, age 9, Martha Furnace, Pa.

Has anybody a favorite kind of puzzle they'd like to have in Our Corner? Let me hear about it, won't you?

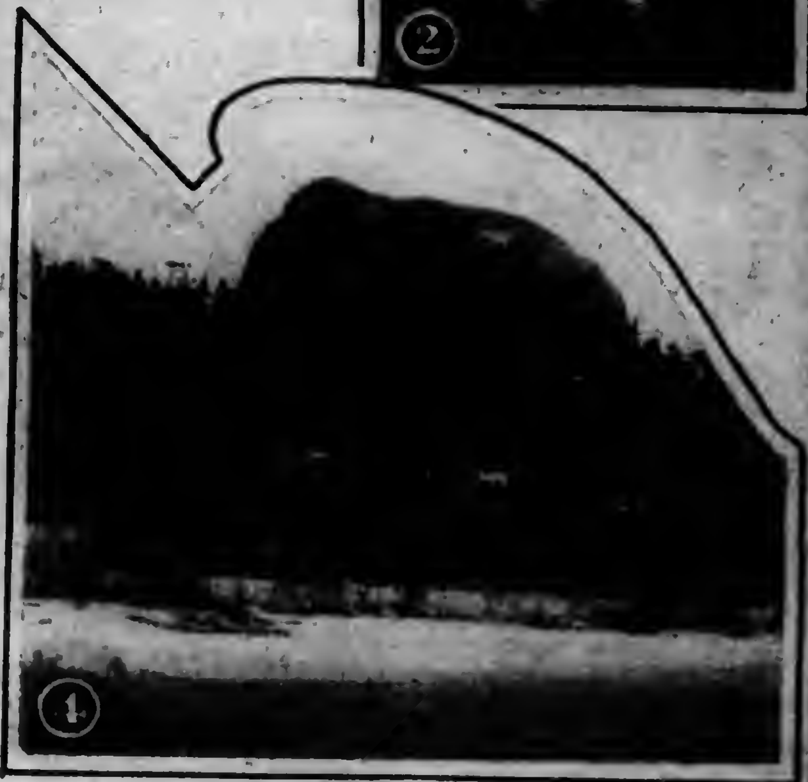
E	T	H	S	D	R
G	O	E	O	B	I
▨	T	R	F	▨	▨
C	K	▨	A	F	E
O	L	F	▨	T	A
▨	▨	R	E	H	▨

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1

2

3



4

6

1.—Armored motorcycles are the latest equipment of the New York City Police.

2.—The Pennsylvania Farmer cup presented at the State Farm Products Show for the best five dozen white eggs.

3.—A parade and a pageant were held in Trenton on December 29, 1926, in celebration of the sesqui-centennial of Washington's crossing the Delaware and the Battle of Trenton, in 1776. Representatives of the thirteen original states viewed the parade of 6000 men of New Jersey's National Guard and Naval Militia. An American Legion post reenacted the crossing of the Delaware.

4.—In Miami, Florida, they have a new type of lawn mower. "Big Tom" is so well trained that he will not cross the boundaries of his pasture without permission.

5.—During the Christmas holidays Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, visited the Children's Hospital in Washington and distributed gifts of cluster raisins from her California ranch.

6.—This mammoth oil burning engine is hauling nearly a mile of loaded freight cars around a western horseshoe curve.

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Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, knew Bayne Trevors, general manager, wasn't square and fired him. Trevors and the men soon realized she meant business.

The men grumbled. Trevors threatened to sell her out to the Western Lumber Company. Fortunately, Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. To "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian, and friend of her father, the girl confided her troubles but instead of lightening her burden he added others when he told her that Trevors had recently imported sick calves to the ranch.

Busy days followed for everybody. Nelson, sent by Trevors to make trouble, had persuaded the milkers to leave the place for jobs with the lumber company. Short-handed, Judith bought a milking machine and hired a new foreman. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist. Hampton wanted Trevors back, so the first thing he did was to invite him over to meet his friends. In May he came, just when the rumor was circulating among the men that the ranch was on its last legs and it was doubtful whether there would ever be another pay day.

On the thirtieth, Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay-roll, was robbed and to avert disaster the money must be in Judith's hands at six that night. With eighty miles to cover in six hours Bud Lee set off for Rocky Bend. On the way back smokeless powder and a silencer put his horse out of business. But that didn't stop Bud Lee. He handed the money over to Judith seven minutes before time to pay the men as he had promised. Riding to Squaw Creek canyon next day, Judith met Lee going over the scene of his holdup of the day before.

Continued from last week

BRIEFLY Lee went on to give her the rest of the results of his two-hour seeking for something definite. If she'd ride on she'd come to the spot where his horse had been killed; she would see in the road the signs where, at Tripp's orders, the carcass had been dragged away. From there, looking off to the left, up the cliffs, she would see the spot which Lee believed had harbored one of the riflemen. High above the canyon rose the rocky pinnacle he had marked yesterday, with brush standing tall in the little depression.

"Indian Head," broke in Judith, gazing upward. "Bud Lee, I'll bet a horse you're right. . . ."

"And," said Lee, swinging from the saddle, "I'm going up there to have a little look around."

In an instant the girl was at his side.

"I am going with you," she said simply.

He looked at her curiously. Then he shrugged his shoulders. An angry flush came to the girl's cheeks, but she went on with him. Not a word passed between them during the entire hour required to climb the steep side of the mountain and come under Indian Head cliffs. Here they stood together upon a narrow ledge panting, resting. Again Judith saw Lee glance at her curiously. He had not sought to accommodate his swift climbing to a girl's gait and yet he had not distanced her in the ascent. But in Lee's glance there was nothing of approval. There were two kinds of women, as he had said, and . . .

"Pretty steep climb from here up," he remarked bluntly.

"For a valley man or a cobble-pounder, maybe," was Judith's curt rejoinder.

Thereafter they did not speak again until, after nearly another hour, they at last came to the crest of Indian Head. And here, in the eagerness of their search, rewarded by the signs which they found, they forgot, both of them, to maintain their reserve.

IN THE clump of brush, close to the outer fringe, behind a low, broad boulder, a man had lain on his belly no longer ago than yesterday. Broken twigs showed it, a small bush crushed down told of it, the marks of his toes in some of the softer soil proclaimed it eloquently. And, had other signs been required, there they were: two empty brass cartridges where the automatic ejector had thrown them several feet away. Lee picked up one of the shells.

"Latest thing in an up-to-the-minute Savage," he told her. "That gun is good for twice the distance he used it for. I'm in tolerable luck to be mountain-climbing today, I guess!"

While Judith visualized what had occurred, saw the tall man—he must have been tall for his boot toes to scratch the earth yonder while his rifle barrel lay for support across the boulder in front—resting his gun and firing down into the canyon—Lee was back at her side, saying shortly:

"What do you think? There's a plain trail up here, old as the hills, but tip-top for speedy going."

"And," said Judith without looking up, "it runs down into the next saddle, to the north of that ridge, curves up again and with monuments all along the way, runs straight to the Upper End and comes down from the northeast to the lake."

Lee looked at her, wondering.

"You knew about it all the time, then?"

"If we hadn't been on our high horses," she told him quietly, "I should have told you about it. It's the old Indian Trail. If the man we want turned east, then he went right on to the lake before he stopped putting one foot in front of the other. Unless he hid out all night, which I don't believe."

"What makes you think he went that far?"

"There's no other trail up here that gets anywhere. If he left this one for a short cut he'd know, if he knows anything, that he'd have to take a chance every ten steps of breaking his neck in the dark. Now," and she rose swiftly, confronting him, "the thing for you to do, Bud Lee, is to get back to your horse, take the road, make time getting to the Upper End and see what you can see there!"

Hurrying back to their horses, they rode to the ranch-house where Judith, with no word of adieu, left Lee to go to the house. Lee made a late lunch, saddled another horse, and when the bunk-house clock stood at a quarter of four, started for the Upper End.

"That girl's got the savvy," was his one remark to himself.

Blue Lake, while but three miles farther eastward, flashed its jewelled waters into the sun from a plane fully five hundred feet higher than the tall chimneys of the ranch-house. About it stood the most precipitous granite cliffs to be found hereabouts. They rose, sheer and majestic, still another five hundred feet, here and there eight hundred and a thousand. The lake, half a mile in diameter, circular like some polished mirror presented by an ancient giant to his lady-love, was shut in everywhere by these crags and cliffs save at the west, where the overflowing water, going to swell the turbulent river, poured like molten crystal thru a wide gorge. The farther cliffs marked the eastern boundary-line of the ranch. Beyond them lay a small plateau rimmed about on three sides by still other steep precipices.

Lee, coming to the water's edge sought to guess where the old Indian Trail came down. And here again, startling him for a second time, Judith rode up.

She, too, had a fresh horse; she too now carried a rifle across her arm. Bud Lee frowned.

"What makes you so certain, Bud Lee," was her abrupt word of greeting, "that Bayne Trevors is back of this deal?"

"When did I say that?" he countered.

"Yesterday, when I told you Charlie Miller had been held up, you intimated that a long-headed man had planned the whole thing. That means Trevors, doesn't it?"

"One of us," said Lee calmly, ignoring her question and looking her straight in the eyes, "is going back. Which one?"

"Neither!" she retorted promptly. She even smiled confidently at him. "For I won't. And you won't."

"Do you need to be told," he asked her coolly, "that this is no sort of job for a girl? You'd only be in the way."

"If you want glittering generalities," she jeered at him, "then listen to this: A man's job, first, last, and all the time, is to be chivalrous to a woman! And not a bumptious boor!"

WITH that she spurred by him, taking the trail which led off to the right, and so under the cliffs and to the mouth of a great ragged chasm. In spite of him, Bud Lee grinned after her. And, seeing that she was not to be turned back, he followed.

They left their horses and followed the old footpath, made their way into the chasm deeper and deeper and little by little climbed upward. The climb was less difficult than it looked, and fifteen minutes brought them to the upland plateau and to the door of an old cabin, made of logs, set back in a tiny grove of cedars.

"I haven't been here for a year," cried the girl, forgetful of the constraint which had held them now. "It's like getting back for the first time! I love it."

"So do I," Lee said with self.

"Look!" exclaimed Judith. one has been repairing the in! He's made a bench yonder the big tree, too. And he has in the spring with rocks, and Who in the world can it be? even a little garden of wild

Bud Lee, for no reason himself, flushed. He offered planation at first. Here he many an hour when the time for idling, lying on the grass ing out over the immensity wilderness; here he came night to sleep under the from the other boys, when craved solitude; here upon Sunday, when work was slack, come to smoke alone, loaf from the few books on the shelves.

"Maybe," he suggested when it was clear that Judith going straight to the door, where our stick-up gents Choice place for a cutthroat nate, huh?"

"I don't believe it," Judith positively. "The made his hermitage here has

Behind her back Lee smiled

"We've got something to said hastily, "without poking into old shacks. Indian Trail you talked

"Shack!" cried Judith ly. "You make me sick, Bud rather own this cabin and than have a palace on Fi nue!"

SHE knocked at the door, silence would answer hoping to have a man, gentle-voiced, a romantic all of his picturesqueness, the door.

"Going in?" asked Lee simulated carelessness.

"No," she told him "Why should I? Would you people poking about into yo just because it was in the the wilderness and you to drive them out?"

"No," answered Bud "Now that you ask me, I Let's go find that trail."

"But," continued Judith, ing a fool, and realizing the men we want might in hiding in here, I am going in."

"Not being a fool," he after her, adding gently, a girl, which means filled osity."

A disdainful shoulder his answer. The door was after immemorial western and Judith opened it. Lee little gasp of pure delight.

"He's a dear, the man here!" she announced "You can just tell by home."

Looking in over her Lee wondered just what room shanty had caught siasm. He was secretly it had done so, tho the somewhat vague in his mind. There was the with an iron hook each side for coffee-pot and a bunk with a blanket smoothed over cedar-boughs; a shelf with a dozen books; little else, so far as he could see or remember, to catch at Judith's delight. Yet she, looking thru woman's eyes, read in one quick "peek" the character of the dweller in this abode. One who was content with little, who loved a clean, outdoor life, and who was tranquilly above the pettiness of humanity. Judith closed the door softly.

"I'd like to look inside his books!" she confessed. "But I won't."

The lean horse foreman chuckled. Judith sniffed at him.

"You haven't any curiosity about such things as books," she retorted. "To be sure, why should you have?"

Again, leaving the cabin, she went before him. Going straight across the plateau, she showed him where one could clamber up a steep way to the ridge. Once up there, it was but ten minutes until, in a hollow, they found the monument marking a trail, a stone set upon a boulder.

It was after five o'clock. When, following the trail back and forth in its winding along the side of the ridge, they found the signs they sought, it was fast growing dark. But there, in a narrow defile where loose soil had filtered down, were tracks left by a large boot. Lee went down on his hands and knees to study them in the dusk. He got up with a little grunt and moved down the trail. Again he found tracks, this time more clearly defined. So dark was it now that they had lighted several matches.

"Two men," he announced wonderingly. "Fresh tracks, too. Made this morning or last night, I'll bet. One coming east from Indian Head. The other coming west from the plateau behind us. Who's he? Where'd he come from?"

"He's the second of the two men who shot at you," said Judith quickly. "Don't I know every trail in this neck of the woods, Bud Lee? He followed another old, worn-out trail on the south side of the ranch. They met here just as I knew they would!"

"What for?" Lee frowned thru the darkness at her eager face. "What would they want to get together for? If they had any sense they would scatter and clean out of the country."

"Unless," Judith reminded him, "they don't intend to clean out at all! Unless they mean to stick to the cliffs and try their hands again at their sort of game. They'll figure that we will expect them to be a long way from here by now, won't they? Then where would they be safer than right here in these mountains? Give me a rifle and something to eat and I'll defy an army getting me out there. And think of it: If this is Trevors' work, if he means business, think what two gunmen on these heights could do to us. They could pick off a three-thousand-dollar stallion down in the pens; they could drop more than one prize bull or cow," she added sharply. "If they thought about girls as some men think, they could take a chance on scaring Judith Sanford out of the country."

LEE stared at her a long time in silence.

"I wouldn't have said," he offered finally, "that Bayne Trevors would make quite so strong a play as that."

"You wouldn't! Then look him in the eye! And where's his risk, if he's picked the right men, if he sees them thru, keeping the back door open when they want to run for it? I'd just gamble your boots, Bud Lee, that Bayne Trevors . . ."

Without warning, without a sound of explosion came a wiry whine into the still air, a little venomous ping, and a bullet sped by just over their heads. But, thru the gloom, they both saw the flash of the gun as it spat fire and lead, and, as tho one impulse commanded them, Judith's rifle and Bud Lee's went to their shoulders and two reverberating reports rang out in answer.

"Lie down, darn it!" cried Bud Lee to the girl at his side, as again there came the flash from the cliffs off to the right and as again he answered it with his rifle.

"Lie down yourself!" snapped Judith. And once more her rifle spoke with his.

For one instant, framed against the darkening sky along the cliff some five hundred yards away to the right, they saw the silhouette of a man, leaping from one boulder to another, a man who looked gigantically big in the uncertain light. They fired; he jumped again and passed out of sight.

"Got his nerve," grunted Lee as he pumped lead at the running figure.

As an answer there came the third flash, the bullet striking the trail in front of them. And then the fourth flash, from a point a hundred yards to the left of the other.

"That's Number Two," muttered Lee. "They've got us in the open, Judith. Let's beat it back to the cabin."

"I'm with you," said Judith, between shots. "It's just foolishness" . . . bang! . . . "sticking out here" . . . bang! . . . "for them to pop us off." Bang! Bang!

THEY ran then, Bud slipping in front of her, his body looming darkly between her and the cliffs when the shots came. He slid along the sharp slope to the plateau, putting out his arms toward her. And as she came down, Bud Lee grunted and cursed under his breath. For there had been another flash out of the thickening night, this one from the refuge toward which they were running. A third man was shooting from the shelter of the cabin walls. And Lee had felt a stinging pain as tho a hot iron had scorched its way along the side of his leg.

"Hurt much?" asked Judith quickly. Without waiting for an answer, she pumped two shots at the flash by the cabin.

"No," grunted Lee. "Just scared. And now what? I want to know."

Bud Lee, in the thicker darkness lying along the edge of the plateau, sat with his back against the rocks while he gave swift first aid to his wound. He brought into requisition the knotted handkerchief from about his throat, bound it tightly around the calf of his leg, and said lightly to Judith:

"Just a fool scratch, you know. But I've no hankering to dribble out a lot of blood from it."

Judith made no answer. Lee took up his rifle and turned to the spot where she had been standing a moment ago. She was not there.

"Gone!" he grunted, frowning into the blackness hemming him in. "Now, what do you suppose she's up to? Fainted, most likely."

He got up and moved along the low rock wall, seeking her. A spurt of flame from the east corner of the cabin drew his eyes away from his search and he pumped three quick shots in answer.

"Little chance of hitting anything," he muttered. "Too blamed dark. Just fool's luck that I got mine in the leg."

Again he sought Judith, calling softly. There was no answer. Once more came the spurt of flame from the shelter of the cabin wall. Then fifty yards off to Lee's right, some fifty yards nearer the cabin, another shot.

The first suspicion that one of the men from the cliffs had made his way down to join issue at close quarters, was gone in a clear understanding. That was the bark of Judith's rifle; she had slipped away from him without an instant's delay and was creeping closer and closer to the cabin.

"Darn the girl!" cried Lee angrily. "She'll get her fool self killed!"

But as he ran forward to join her, he realized that she was doing the right thing—the only thing if they did not want to lie out here all night for the men on the cliffs to pick off in the morning light. He knew that she could shoot; it seemed that she could do everything that was a man's work and which a woman should know nothing about.

A fresh thought locked his hand like steel about his gun-stock. Suppose that Judith, in the mad thing she was attempting, should actually succeed in it, that she should bring down the man she was attacking? How would Bud Lee feel about it when the boys came to know? What would Bud Lee answer when they asked what he was doing about that time? "Nursin' a scratched leg? Mos' likely! Huh!" He could hear old Carson's dry cackle.

Frowning into the night, he thought that he could make out the dim blur of Judith's form. The girl was standing erect; shooting, too; for again the duel of red spurts of flame told where she and the quarry stood.

Meantime Lee ran on, changing his original purpose, swerving out from where Judith was moving forward, turning to the left, hopeful to come to close quarters with their assailant before she could go down under that sharp rifle fire or could bring down the other. For certainly, if she kept on that way, the time would come when some one would stop hot lead.

Lee shifted his rifle to his left hand, taking his revolver into his right. From the cliffs came a shot and he grunted at it contemptuously. It could do nothing but assure those below that there was still some one up there.

"Three of them to our two," he estimated, "counting the two jaspers on the cliff. Two of us to their one, counting what's down here. And that's all that counts right this minute."

A shot from Judith; a shot from the cabin; two shots from the cliffs. The two shots from above brought fresh news; not only were they closer together, but they indicated the men up yonder were coming down. Lee hurried.

Then, at last, his narrowed eyes made out the faint outline of that which he sought. Close to the cabin, low down, evidently upon his knees, was the most important factor to be considered now. Still Lee was too far away to be certain of a hit and he meant with all of the grim determination in him to hit something at last. He ran on drawing the fire away from Judith. A rifle-ball sang close to his side, another and another.

"Why the devil doesn't he run for it?" wondered Lee.

(To be continued next week)

Traveling Eastward

The combine has long been considered a machine for the great wheat growing sections of the West, but it is gradually making its way into Pennsylvania and other eastern states. Smaller models of the outfit pictured are being used on medium-sized farms. They cut, thresh and bag the grain in one operation, leaving the straw and chaff on the field.

Activities of Al Acres: *A Voice from the Balmy Southland* : : : : By

WONDER WHERE SLIM IS. HE OUGHTO BE OUT HERE HELPING ME!
THAT WIND GOES RIGHT THRU MY CAP!
BR-R-R!
I'M GETTING A KINK IN MY BACK
PHOOIE!
HEY, AL. I'VE GOT FLORIDA CLEAR AS A BELL. YOU'D THINK YOU WERE RIGHT THERE!
1
2
3
4
5
6

Did you ever hear this one?—

A Slow Cure

A frog, having a headache, asked another frog to fetch aspirin. Frog No. 2 refused. A turtle volunteered. A month, two months, passed. Said Frog No. 1: "My head has ached for two months. I knew that turtle would never come back." Just then the turtle raised his head over a stone wall. Said the turtle: "Now just for that I won't go and get your aspirin at all!"

Human Nature

"Jim, how is it that you get better service from that itinerant iceman than I do? I give him a quarter every Sunday. You give him a quarter one Sunday and maybe ten cents the next."

"It's the uncertainty that keeps him happy."

A Habit He Had

"Good-by," said the little boy. "And I've had a very good time, thank you."

"You don't say so," replied his host, playfully.

"Yes, I do," said the little boy, very seriously. "Always."—London Daily Express.

Why Teachers Age

Teacher (to class)—Work this sum. Two eggs at 5c each, a pint of milk at 6c a pint, and half a pound of sugar at 10c a pound. What do they make together?

Small Girl—Please, miss, a custard.—The Progressive Grocer.

Not His Fault

Judge—What is your occupation?

Hobo—I used to be an organist.

Judge—A man of your talents come to this! Why did you give it up?

Hobo—The monkey died.

He's Still Waiting

First Englishman—Charlie, did you hear that joke about the Egyptian guide who showed some tourists two skulls of Cleopatra, one as a girl and one as a woman?

Second Englishman—No, let's hear it.

Something She Needed

Duncan—What did your wife give you for Christmas, old chap?

Jimpson—I'm not sure whether it's the electric toaster or the vacuum cleaner!

Sure Cure

Hiram—One of th' pigs is sick, so I give 'em some sugar.

Si—Sugar! What for?

Hiram—Medicine, of course. Haven't yu heerd of sugar-cured hams?

Using Her Brains

"Look, Mary, we have an auto! I bought a used car."

"Oh, goody! Now all we have to do is to move to another community so people will think we're the ones that used it!"

Some Hunter, Too

Eva — Nimrod was a mighty hunter.

Ted—How about the man who has had the same collar-button for forty years?

Sign In Restaurant

We don't cash checks. Banks don't serve soup, do they?

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Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

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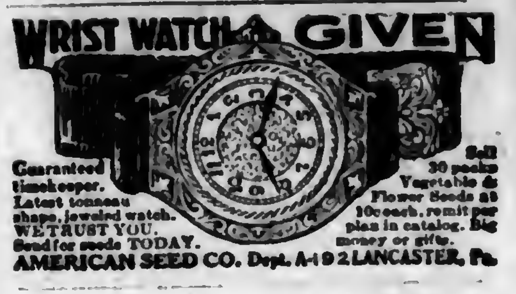

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

ONE of the popular broadcasting stations along the Atlantic Coast is WPG, located at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The letters are the initials of the city's slogan, "The World's Playground." The station is

Edwin A. Spence, Director and Chief Announcer of WPG.

known as the Municipal Radio Station, and its interesting programs keep the listeners-in informed on the events and entertainments occurring in that city of play and pleasure.

Edwin M. Spence heads the broadcasting activities of WPG as director and chief announcer. Mr. Spence a prominent business and club of The World's Playground.

WPG with its 5000-watt modern transmitter is known super-power station. It reaches state in the union and is heard quently in Canada, Alaska, Ce and South America, Cuba, Fr England, Ireland, Scotland, W Germany and other European tries. It is even heard in Hawaii the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

One interesting speaker who frequently heard thru WPG is ty Agricultural Agent Arthur dred, of Atlantic County, New sey. Mr. Eldred's talks on subjects bring him letters from sections of the eastern United S

The Atlantic City station ates on a wave length of meters, 1000 kilocycles.

The control room of the super-power station WPG.

From the Week's News

INDIANA COUNTY'S T. B. test was recently completed, 56 reactors being found on 24 out of 19,400 head tested. The ty now qualifies as a Modified credited Area.

§ § §

EVELYN KRUMENACHER, year-old Cambria County baby and dairy calf club member, was $100 scholarship offered last year the Baltimore and Ohio Rail She was given her choice: She spend the money on a trip to International Livestock Expo in Chicago, or she could use it help pay for a short course at College. She chose the course Penn State and is now among the 70 winter short students.

§ § §

READERS INTERESTED in ranging musical entertainments National Music Week, May 1 to may secure a folder of sugges entitled "Music Week in the Communities," by writing to National Music Week Committee, West 45th Street, New York City.

§ § §

THE Allen Meredith Klock Mem ial Scholarship was recently lished in the New Jersey State lege of Agriculture "to help and courage worthy young men, especi ly those who are having financial ficulties." The scholarship $100 a year. It was established memorial by the parents of a st who died in 1925 while studying Rutgers.

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Your corn, preserved in a Harder Silo is worth one third more. If corn fails, fill your Harder with clover, alfalfa—anything you have. Your Harder will keep silage perfectly because it's absolutely airtight. Built to endure, of selected White Spruce or Oregon Douglas Fir, cut extra-thick and doweled at every joint.
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Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.
Buy Now – a Year to Pay

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

ONE of our little apple trees did not seem to be doing very well t we did not cut it down. We got the pickaxe and dug about the oots, loosening up the earth. We a lot of good barnyard manure und the base of the tree and mix that in with the soil and because weather was dry, we carried a ple of pailfuls of water up to the hard and gave our little tree a drink.

And you ought to see how that responded to this care and atment. Seemed as tho it fairly for joy. Its branches began take on a healthier look. The stretched up and soon had the other young trees, that we did not turn our backs the trees, but kept digging and and watering the earth in they grew. For we had learn that it pays to be kind even to

Not of Much Account Until—

One of the dearest little girls I knew had her home in the fam a man and woman that had been having a very good time in They were poor. They often around from one farm to an Folks had never thought they of much account in the world, it may be they were not up to time the baby came.

But after that—why, everything to change for them. They be kinder. There was a look in faces that we never had seen because, don't you see, they had a little one that must be and cherished and made lovely. she really was a sweet little like a rose growing up in the of what used to be a bed of

They say things are not as they to be in this old world of ours. and women seem to lack some their lives. Even the young are charged with being far they ought to be, and are those who feel like cutting unhealthy growths in of life. Cut them down! and strike them hard! out root and branch and away! That seems to be the decision men come dealing with the weak mem

Worth More Than Trees?

is not what we do with the tho. We do not strike or cut them off or dig out. We pour out our love them; and are not men worth than trees? The thing that is more today than any else is that we have not in our enough real, true, honest lov kindness. If we had more of that, boys and girls would not be up wild; they would want keep close to us, and we would our highest joy in our fellow with them.

it may be that the place to this great reformation is right home and mine. Few of us well as we might and ought to life is a long journey, anyway, the good to the better and on best. It will be a good while we reach the best; but if we trying and turn our faces to the sunshine we will at last to our life's desire. And when and I set out on this long jour we shall not have traveled very we find that we have com The road will be full of folks, journeying with us in search of Best There Is! And we shall all

The McCormick-Deering P & O Little Genius 3-furrow plow is shown here pulled by the sturdy 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor. The little Genius is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings.

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Ask the local dealer for specific information on tractors and plows for your requirements.

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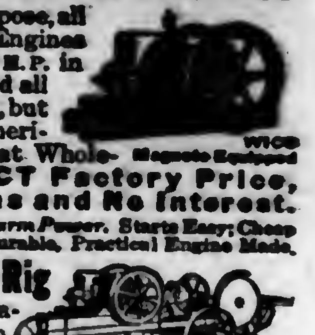

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TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Markets

January 17, 1927

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.50@2; La, bu, $1.25@1.50; Fla, bch, 8@9c; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c; Penna, bu, 75c@$1. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, $20@25; 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.40; Texas, hmpr, $2@2.25; Fla, hmpr, $2@2.25; Penna, Savoy, bbl, $1.50@2.50. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $2@2.25; crate, $3.25@3.50; La, bu, $1@1.50; N Y, rough, 100-lb sack, $1.50@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@3.50; Calif, crate, $3.75@6; N Y, 2-3 crate, $2@2.50; Penna, bch, 10@20c; extra fancy, 22@25c. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $6@7.50. LEEKS, N J, bch, 4@5c. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@3; Calif, iceberg, crate, $3.25@3.75; Arizona, iceberg, crate, $3@3.25; poor, $2@2.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1.10. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@3; white boilers, 100-lb sack, $5.50@6; Spanish, crate, $1.65; half cases, $2.15. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50c@$1. POTATOES, Penna, cwt, $2.50@3; 120-lb sack, $3.50@3.60; bu, $1.65@2; Maine, 150-lb sack, $4.25@4.50; 120-lb sack, $3.50@3.60; Long Island, 150-lb sack, $5.10; other sections N Y, 150-lb sack, $3.25@4; Delaware red skins, 3-bskt sack, $2.75@3; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 90c@$1.10; No 2s, 50@60c. SWEET POTATOES, Del and Md, hmpr, No 1s, 75c@$1.40; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.50; mediums, 65c@$1; ⅝ bskt, yellow, No 1s, 65c@$1; No 2s, 20@40c; red, No 1s, 65c@$1.15; No 2s, 25@50c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, $7@8; Mexico, lugs, $2@4; Penna, hot house, lb, 20@35c. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, 100-lb sack, $1.50@1.65; Virginia, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.65@1.75; N J, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.75; N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1; bu, $1.25@1.75; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 65@90c. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $2.50@3; poor, $2@2.25; do, hmpr, 75c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75@90c. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $3.50@4.50; Penna, Staymans, No 1s, $2.50@3.50; fancy, $3.50@4; Peewaukees, No 1s, $2@2.50; Virginia, Staymans, No 1s, $2.50@3.50; No 2s, $1.75@2; Delicious, $3@3.50; Lowerys, $2.50; York Imperials, $2.50; West Virginia, Grimes, $2.25@2.50; Jonathans, $2.50@2.75; bushels, Staymans, 70c@$1.25; York Imperials, 75c@$1; Delicious, $1@1.75; ⅝ bskt, Ben Davis, 25@40c; Yorks, 40@65c; Staymans, 40@75c; Paragons, 40@75c; Winesaps, 40@75c; Delicious, 75c@$1.25; various poor, 20@35c. CRANBERRIES, N J, ¼-bbl crate, $3@4; poor, $1@2.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, 5@6 lbs, 30@32c; medium sizes, 28@30c; Leghorns, fancy, 28@30c; poor and thin, 18@20c. Chickens, fancy roasters, 28@30c; Leghorns, 24@27c. Broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 36@38c. Roosters, old, 20@22c; staggy young, 24@26c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@37c; mixed colors, 33@35c; Muscovys, 24@26c. Geese, fancy, 26@28c; poor and thin, 22@24c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 46c; firsts, new cases, 44c; second hand cases, 43c; seconds, 34@37c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.25@10.25; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.25@9.25; cows, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.75@5.75; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@4.75; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $11@13; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.50; spring lambs, extra, $13.50@13.75; medium, $12@13; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50@25; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 3, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14.50@15.50; oat straw, $14.50@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.48½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.41½ bid; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58@59c; No 3 at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 50@53c; extra, 92 score, 49c; 91 score, 48c; 90 score, 47c; 89 score, 46c; 88 score, 45c; 87 score, 44c; 86 score, 43c.

Cheese—New York, whole-milk, flats, held, 27@28½c; single daisies, held, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 28½c; small jobbing lots, 29@29½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60c; creamery, 58@68c; fresh eggs, 48@52c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 85c@$2.50; ducks, $2@3; guineas, $1.50@1.75, ea; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 35c qt; beets, 8@15c bch; cabbage, 5@20c ea; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; eggplant, 10@15c ea; endive, 10@15c plate; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 50c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15@18c bch; potatoes, 25@30c ½ pk; radishes, 8@10c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.30 bu; corn, 77c bu; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20 ton; straw, $10@12 ton.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 800, bulk of sales, $13.25@13.50; top, $13.75.

Cattle—Market active. Beef steers steady, 15@25c higher; top, $9.40; average weight, 1320 lbs; bulk, $8.50@9. Bulls and heifers firm. Cows 25c higher; bulk, $4.50@6. Stockers and feeders inactive. Calves steady; top vealers, $16; bulk, $15@15.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $9.75@10.50; medium, $8@9.75; common, $6.75@8. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.50@10.50; medium, $7.75@9.50; common, $6.50@7.75.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $3.50@6; canner and cutter, $2.75@3.50.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 49@50c; choice, 47@48c, do, good, 45@46c; do, prints, 50@52c; do, blocks, 49@57c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna rolls, 25@28c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 25@26c; storepacked, 25c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 25@28c; process butter, 37@38c.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, offered, 43½c; bid, 42½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 28@29c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 24@26c; Leghorns and other light stock, 24@25c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, large size, 28@30c; springers, medium size, 28@29c; springers, small size, 34@36c; White Leghorns, as to size, 25@28c. Turkeys, 7 lbs and over, 40@42c; young hens, 8 lbs and over, 40c; old gobblers, 8 lbs and over, 35@38c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 26@28c; all kinds, poor and thin, 18@20c. Geese, nearby, 20@22c; Kent Island, 22@24c; western and southern, 18@20c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@35c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .48¾	$ .50½	$ .56	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.46½	.45	.54½	.38
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia).....	3.75	4.00	4.00	6.95
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.00	9.62½	9.37½	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.48½	...	1.46¾	1.79½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.58½	.59	.60¾	.52½

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 40@42c; old, 35c. Chickens, young, 28@30c; old and young mixed, 28@30c. Ducks, 26@30c. Geese, nearby, 25@28c; western and southern, 20@25c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 42@43c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; fresh eggs, 42@48c; storage, 45c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $1.90@2 bu; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 20@25c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu; pears, 15c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30, corn, 72c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $38 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—CABBAGE, Danish seed, bulk, bbl, $2@2.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 20@30c; 10-lb bskt, $1.10@1.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 2-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active; bulk about steady with Saturday's close; few heavies lower; top, $12.70; weights above 260 pounds mostly $12.30; other butchers over 225 pounds, $12.60 down; all lighter weights, including pigs, $12.60@12.70; packing sows, $10@11.

Calves—Steady; choice veals, $15.50@16; heavy calves, $6@12.

Sheep—Fairly active; steady; top fat lambs, $13; aged wethers, $7.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; standard timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $19@20; No 3 timothy, $17@18; No 1 light clover mixed, $22@23; No 2 light clover mixed, $20@21; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $26@27; No 1 clover mixed, $26@27; No 2 clover mixed, $23@24; No 1 clover, $26@27; No 2 clover, $22.50@23.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 54@54½c; No 3, 49½@52½c; No 4, 43@48c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 72@74c; No 2 yellow shelled, 82@82½c; No 3 yellow shelled, 78@80c; No 4 yellow shelled, 69@73c, No 5 yellow shelled, 68@70c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Unsettled, creamery, higher than extras, 49½@50c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 48½@49c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 45@48c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Firm, fresh-gathered extra firsts, 46@47c; firsts, 43½@45c; seconds, 41@43c; storage choice, 38@39c; prime, 36@37c; fair to good, 34@35½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 48@50c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, @47c; nearby pullets, 40c; nearby nery browns, extras, 50 52c; P Coast whites, extras, freight, 45@47c; tra firsts, 45@45½c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@2 average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry—Nominal, no quota

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, 25@35c; frozen, 26@48c; fowls, fre @33c; frozen, 20@32c; old roosters, 21c; turkeys, frozen, 42@51c; western @52c; southern, 42@53c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady, steers, $7@10.65; bulls, $4@7.50, cows, $2.20@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common prime, $5@16.50; culls and little $7@9; grassers and buttermilks, $ fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, @6.50, culls $2.50@3; lambs, state, um to prime, $10@13; prime $12@13.50; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium w $12.50@13, pigs, $12.75@13.50; heavy $12.25@12.50; roughs, $10@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: prompt shipment: city bran, $35.50; dlings, $36.50, in 100-lb sacks; red $46, nominal; western feed, prompt ment, bran, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks, dard middling, $35.50; flour $40; red dog, $45, all in 100-lb sacks; rail and lake-and-rail shipments; hominy feed, $36, nominal, in sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per tein, $37; prompt shipment linseed meal, 34 per cent protein, $48.50, lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, othy and light mixed, No 1, $24@2 2, $24@26, No 3 and poorer, Straw, large bales, rye, $26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f $1.54⅜; No 1 dark spring, $1.70⅝; hard winter, f o b, export, $1.60⅝; North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, $1.58¼; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, 1.54⅝, CORN, No 2 yellow, 91c; yellow, 88c. OATS, No 2 white, 3 white, 55½c; No 4 white, 54½c; ary white, clipped, 56½@57½c; white, clipped, 60@62½c. RYE, c i f port, $1.11⅝. BARLEY, malting, domestic, 88½@90½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MA

Cattle—Week's bulk prices: Fed $8.75@11 yearlings, $8.75@10.50; cows, $5.50@7; heifers, $6.75@8. ters, $4.35@4.75; veal calves, $11 feeders and stockers, $6.75@8.

Hogs—Generally steady to 10c early, closing 5@15c off; spots average weights under 200 lbs; top paid for 150@190-lb averages; bulk 200 lbs, $12@12.15, most 210@200-lb ages, $11.90@12.05, most packing $10.75@11, few desirable slaughter $12@12.15; heavyweight hogs, $11 medium, $11.75@12.10; lights, 12.15; light lights, $11.75@12.15; sows, $10.60@11.35; slaughter pigs, @12.15.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed lambs, $13.25; natives, $12; fed lambs, $11; yearling wethers, $1 ewes, $7.50, feeding lambs, $12 prices: western lambs, $12.25@12. tives, $12@12.50; fed clipped lambs @11; wooled culls, $9@10; yearling ers, $9.50@10.75; fat ewes, $6 feeding lambs, $12@12.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 1

Domestic Ohio and Penna laine unwashed, 45@46½c; ½-blood ing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, ¼-blood combing, 44c; fine unw @39c. Michigan and New York Delaine unwashed, 43@44c; combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood combing ¼-blood combing, 44c; fine unwashed @37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and New England—½-blood, 40@41c; 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE P

Toledo, Ohio, January 1

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $2 mestic, $23; February, $18.45; $18.50. Alsike, cash, $21.75; March Timothyseed, cash, old, $2.65; new, March, $3.05.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt ments based on payment on cars as quoted by the Philadelphia bing trade to retail feed dealers on day, January 17, 1927. Quotations solid car lots for delivery at Ph or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran $31
Spring bran ....
Soft winter wheat bran ......
Hard winter wheat bran .....
Standard middlings ....
Soft winter wheat middlings.
Flour middlings ....
Red dog flour ....
White hominy ....
Yellow hominy ....
Gluten feed ....
36 per cent cottonseed meal..
41 per cent cottonseed meal..
43 per cent cottonseed meal..
34 per cent linseed meal......

Millfeed in good demand with tion limited. Cottonseed meal rapidly owing to curtailed producti

Weather Put Premium on Best Eggs

Review of the Week Ending January 15

POTATOES—The eastern markets were rather quiet and supplies were fully ample for the demand. In Philadelphia there was a slightly stronger tendency for strictly fancy stock but this was very scarce. Buyers appeared to be holding off in anticipation of lower prices. Shipping point markets were dull under very light trading. The latest estimates on the 1927 early potato crop in Florida are for an acreage of 27,000 compared with 23,000 last year. The Hastings section will run about 19,000 acres, compared with 16,500 last season. For states following Florida it is too early for estimates but all interested parties expect an increase acreage.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was dull toward the close of the week due to heavy supplies. Fowls and chickens declined in price and broilers were weaker. Dressed poultry was weak under light supplies and slow trading.

EGGS—Cold weather in producing sections stimulated the New York egg market. Prices held steady on fresh-gathered stock. Nearby Pennsylvania and New Jersey white eggs were in fair demand with the finest stock bringing a premium.

FEEDS—The market was quiet thruout the week with offerings of wheat feeds more than ample for the demand. Prices were slightly lower at the close. Linseed meal sold slowly in the East but was steady in central-western markets. Cottonseed meal was about steady while gluten feed was higher. Hominy feed was irregular and varied with local conditions.

GRAIN—Wheat prices advanced slightly due to a good domestic demand. Corn prices were irregular but showed a stronger tendency. Oats held firm.

HAY—Prices held generally firm under moderate receipts and a fair demand. The best grades of hay moved readily. Dairy hays were in active demand and the finest dairy hay brought considerable premiums.

LIVESTOCK—Hog prices held steady in Chicago while beef steers, heifers and cows were steady to 25c higher. Stockers and feeders and heavy calves sold at unchanged prices. Fat lambs were lower at the close of the week and fat ewes were stronger.

BUTTER—Butter prices dropped sharply on all markets under moderately heavy receipts. Buyers were purchasing for immediate needs only and this had a depressing effect on the market. At the close of the week prices in Philadelphia and New York had declined 3c but the market was steadier under a more active demand. The future market is uncertain at present and dealers exhibit wide differences of opinion.

County News and Comment

Crawford County, Pa.—After a green Christmas it began to snow that night and has snowed some every day since until there is about 14 inches. The new milk plant which was established in Titusville last summer and began operations early in the fall has made good, paying the patrons during November 63c per pound for butterfat and 50c per hundred for skimmilk. The other milk plants which ship whole milk paid $2.59 per cwt. for 3.6 test. Other farm produce prices: butter, 60c; eggs, 55c; potatoes, $1.75; apples, $1; veal, 17c; pork, 16c; chickens, 25c.—O. W. G., January 7.

Frederick County, Md.—Most farmers are busy killing and packing meat. Fat hogs are still high, local butchers offering 17c lb.; beef cattle command a good price but cattle for feeding are exceptionally high. Eggs and butter prices remain steady. Turkeys were high during holiday season bringing around 45c per lb.—R. J. W., January 3.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—There was considerable snow during December. Farmers are threshing, hauling and cutting wood and some are doing their butchering. Some corn stalks standing out yet. Snow and high winds make it difficult for mail carriers to cover their routes. Potatoes are retailing for 63c pk. Prices for dressed poultry during holidays were as follows: turkeys, 60c; ducks, 40c; geese and chickens, 35@38c.—E. A. K., January 6.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Pleasant weather two weeks ago enabled farmers to finish corn husking. A poultry clinic was held in the eastern end of the county under the auspices of a local dealer and a poultry remedy company. It was well attended. The expert in charge described the common poultry diseases and gave advice for prevention and cures. The meeting seemed to be so helpful that the folks have asked for a second one before spring. Prices: eggs, 50c; lard, 20c; butter, 45c; potatoes, $1.60; corn, 60c; oats, 50c; wheat, $1.30; hay, $20.—H. C. H., January 5.

Lehigh County, (Upper), Pa.—There is snow and a crust of ice on the ground. Chickens, as a rule, have not been laying very well. The potato market has been very dull since the holidays. Very few shipments are being made. Prices at shipping points, $1.10@1.20. Apples seem to be even duller. There is hardly any demand at any price. Wheat, $1.25; corn, [illegible]; eggs, 48c; butter, 26c.—G. J. R., January 10.

Lycoming County, Pa.—So far we have been having hard winter weather with snow about six inches deep in the valleys and about double that in the higher places. Many little saw mills are now taking stock in to be sawed later. Not very much butchering has been done. Hay selling at the barn for from $12 to 16, depending upon the quality. Hogs on foot, [illegible]; dressed 20c; fresh eggs, 45c; butter, 50c; beef, 12½c, dressed; straw, [illegible] $12; corn, shelled, 60c; oats, 50c; wheat, $1.25; potatoes, $1 up.—C. I. C., January 6.

Monroe County, Pa.—Thirteen-inch ice is being stored, cutting began last week on small ponds. The thermometer registered 8 below zero on January 9th. The farmers' apple show was held on January 6 and 7, also the tenth annual meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Extension Association was held on the [illegible] S., January 10.

Montgomery County, Pa.—County Agent Walz is arranging programs of work in the different communities for the coming year. Farmers are busy butchering, cutting wood, hauling manure and some still have corn to husk. We have had a lot of snow, sleet and ice but fields are now bare. Prices: wheat, $1.30; oats, 50c; corn, 85c; bran, $2; middlings, $2; gluten, $2; cottonseed meal, $2.10; [illegible] meal, $2.70; butter, 60c; eggs, 55c; [illegible] hogs, 18c; chickens, 25c.—C. N. [illegible], January 7.

[illegible] County, Pa.—Many potatoes are in storage, few having been shipped. Buyers are paying $1 bu. The price for milk delivered at local plants is $2.75 cwt. for 3.5 per cent butterfat test and a differential of 4c for each one-tenth of one per cent above or below 3.5 per cent butterfat. Eggs, 40c; butter, 50c.—M. C. S., January 8.

[illegible] Agricultural Week

ONE of the important educational features conducted during New Jersey's Agricultural Week is the [illegible] exhibit held in Trenton. This year the exhibit was bigger and better than usual, partly because the exhibits made by the State Experiment Station and the State Department of Agriculture were more than usually instructive and attractive; and because the exhibits included a display of farm and orchard machinery and equipment of latest design.

The New Jersey Guernsey Breeders held their annual meeting for the election of officers and to distribute the herdsmen's cups won by many Guernsey owners for high-yielding cows as shown by the cow testing associations' figures.

The State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting on Tuesday and received newly elected members. They included J. W. Miller, of Princeton; Clarence Dillon, of Fair Hills; Arthur C. Wadley, of Newmarket; Charles D. Cleveland, of Eatontown; H. H. Pope, of Madison; E. T. Gill, of Haddonfield, and Gordon Hall, of Cranford.

Some of the notable men who addressed the board were: William M. Jardine, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture; former United States Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen, president of the board; Governor Moore, Mayor Donnelly, and Congressman Franklin W. Fort.

Secretary Jardine said that New Jersey is one of the states which has put into practice most of the scientific information relating to good agricultural practice. He complimented the state on its progressive agricultural institutions and made special mention of Dr. J. G. Lipman's work and international reputation.

Practically all the different state associations held meetings during the week, and most of them were fairly well attended.—K.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Arches	9, 16
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Bedsprings	27
Boots	9, 16
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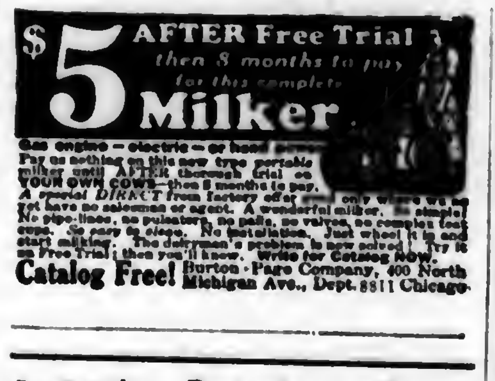

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The Agricultural Schools and Colleges of Denmark

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

I VISITED the Royal Agricultural College and had a delightful day there. Professor O. H. Larsen, Director of Agricultural Economics, a little over a year ago, visited the United States. He came to give a course of lectures at the summer session of the Agricultural College of Cornell University. Professor Larsen gave us much interesting information upon the economic status of the Danish farmer.

While we were there he was receiving reports from farmers as to their last year's earnings. Enough reports had come in to indicate that the earnings last year were below the earnings of the preceding year, due, as Professor Larsen explained, to the deflation of the Danish currency which was then going on.

It is interesting to note, tho, a comparison of the earnings upon capital employed by the farmers in Denmark and America during the depression following 1920. The latest figures I have been able to obtain are for the four crop years ending 1922-1923. During this time the agricultural depression was common to both countries.

Quite a Difference!

While the average earnings of the Danish farmers upon capital employed were 4¾ per cent, the average earnings of the American farmers approached the vanishing point.

At the college we also had a very interesting visit with Prof. L. Frederiksen, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Prof. Frederiksen was most kind and helpful. He told us, among other things, that he regarded the work of the Holstein Friesian Association of America in perfecting true type models of the bull and cow as a most important contribution to animal husbandry.

In Denmark, however, they are not content to have merely an agricultural college. In addition, they have agricultural schools scattered over the country. There are 24 of these. I visited the one at Dalum.

The Purpose of the Schools

These schools are intended for short courses for the sons of farmers and for the training of managers for cooperatives and of cow testers. The sessions are held chiefly in the winter time when there is little work upon the farm. The students are sons of farmers of small farms as well as of large farms. Except those who become managers of cooperatives or cow testers, most of them return to the farm at the close of the course.

I observed, while visiting this school, flowers in the windo a general air of neatness and ness everywhere. I commented this to the director. He replied teach beauty, because a farmer out a sense of beauty is a farmer, and therefore not a ful farmer."

I know of nothing like these cultural schools in America in Minnesota. In that state three. I visited last winter at Crookston, of which Prof G. Selvig is the head, and found most stimulating experience.

Furnish Practical Knowle

The agricultural school as guished from the agricultural lege, brings home to the farm the college of agriculture ca the practical knowledge whi farmers should have if they elevate their farming to a I am wondering if we could itably in America extend this to other agricultural states.

We visited, too, some of the mous "Folk High Schools." had their inspiration in Grundtvig during the first the last century. Bishop G visioned the possibilities of a life. He saw no reason why should be limited to the citi had faith that a more satisfying could be had by those who li the open countryside than else. He believed in human ness and he wanted to see the try so transformed as to incr piness to those who lived the so he championed the caus broader rural education.

Men and Women Also Att

As a result of this agitation first "Folk High School" wa lished in 1844. Now there a scattered over the Kingdom.

These schools are not f young alone. Men and wome ages attend. There is an large attendance of men and from 25 to 40 years of age. Danish history and Danish ture are taught. Music is an tant part of the curriculum. tures upon all subjects of are given by men eminent in several fields. Whatever life or adds to the joy of living a place in the "Folk High

Agriculture is not specially and yet out of the "Folk Schools" of Denmark have large part of the agricultural ership of today. For it seem ed in Denmark that culture and culture are so closely related each reacts upon the other.

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More PROFITS, RUPP'S "INVINCIBLE" CHICKS, CERT-O-CULD, insures such FLOCKS. 12 leading Pure Bred Breeds. POSTPAID. Full Live Delivery. Write today for FREE LITERATURE before ordering CHICKS. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., Box 6 ARCHBOLD, OHIO. E. E. RUPP, Mgr.

OSSEGE'S High Bred Quality Chicks
Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.
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64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. *America's great poultry farm.* At it 34 yrs. Valuable 100-page book and catalog free. R. F. Neubert Co., Box 816, Mankato, Minn.

BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $14.00, W. & B. Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $15. Prepaid. Special [illegible] on orders of 500.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
for Fall and Winter Broilers
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—PULLETS—HATCHING EGGS S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Paradise Poultry Farm & Hatchery,
Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—15,000 weekly. White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Mixed Broilers, 9c up. **PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM,** Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. **G. J. SIPPLE,** Box 25, [illegible], Pa.

DOGS

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. **LONDON KENNELS,** Box No. 87, Grove City, Pa.

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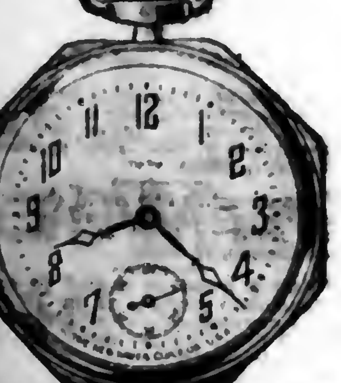
WORLD'S best Nubians. Purebreds $60, Grades $40. Tog. & Saanens $35. Yearlings $20. Some spring freshenings $35. **Goldsboro's Goatery, Mehalen, Pa.**



Boys' Watch

Boys, here's a watch that will stand the hard usage a boy's watch usually gets. This watch is not a toy or tin watch, but a genuine boy's watch made by a well-known manufacturer of good watches.

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case.

We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four 3-year subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HYSTERIA OR FRIGHT DISEASE.—We have a dog that has fits. Froths at mouth. If a dog once has hydrophobia does it ever get over the first attack?— L. N., Chicora, Pa. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni, over-loaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation. Dogs need meat, as that forms an essential part of the diet if the dog is allowed its choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted and an attempt made to determine the cause of the trouble. If it is due to faulty diet this can be changed. If due to parasites these can be controlled by the use of the proper worm medicines. Dogs do not recover from hydrophobia. The condition of your dog is not related to hydrophobia.

Yours for the Asking

"STANDARD Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, American, Asiatic, English and Mediterranean Classes," is the title of a new U. S. D. A. publication. The bulletin describes each breed, gives the standard weights and proportions, makes suggestions on mating different varieties, and brings out important points about quality and type in poultry. Information about the market preference is given to aid the poultryman in meeting buyers' demands.

Copies of the publication may be obtained, while the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin 1506-F.

SOW HAS LARGE TEAT.—I have a young sow which had one litter of pigs several months ago. After weaning the pigs I noticed quite a large lump about the center of her belly. One teat was about the size of a pint measure and was open at several places where pus was coming out. I took my knife and opened it thinking that was a good thing to do. There was quite a lot of pus came out of the incision but it is not any better.—I. H. R., Landisburg, Pa. The enlargement from which pus is coming has been the result of a mammitis or garget. It will probably be necessary to have your veterinarian remove the gland. Sometimes the abscess which forms destroys the secreting tissue and when healing takes place the swelling goes down. The tendency is for new tissue to grow, however, and cause considerable trouble.

COW HAS SWELLING ON FACE.—About a year ago one of my heifers had one nostril swell about twice its normal size about half way between the nose and eye. Her eye on the side of the swelling waters. Sometimes the nostril runs.—W. P. B., Quarryville, Pa. It would be difficult to advise treatment until one could be assured as to the presence of a new growth of bone. This may come from an infected sinus or injury to the bones of this part of the face. An examination by your veterinarian may disclose need of surgical treatment. Local applications are likely to increase rather than decrease the size of the part. The eye is watering due to pressure on the duct or tube which carries the tears to the nasal passage.

SWINE

BIG SPOTTED POLANDS—Raise big Spotted Polands and make real money on your hogs. Choice bred gilts. **BOYD HAMMAN & SONS, SHILOH, OHIO**

BERKSHIRES size and type. Service boars, spring gilts and fall pigs, either sex. **JNO. C. BREAM, Gettysburg, Pa.**

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PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. **C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.**

Registered Berkshires Litter of 15 pigs, 8 weeks old. Price $15 each. **HOWARD A. CLOSE, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. **DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.**

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT by buying one of my Registered Jersey Bull Calves, 3 months old. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

TEN GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES, practically purebred, $25.00 each. **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wisconsin.**

JERSEY BULL 12 mo. old, exceptional individual. Bull calf, 6 weeks old. **C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.**

GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old, sire's dam A. R. record 729 lbs. fat. May Rose. Reg. free. **LOCUST LAWN FARM, ELVERSON, PA.**

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service. Calf $25 for immediate sale. Herd tuberculin tested. **JOHN C. SARVER, R. No. 1, Millerstown, Pa.**

T. B. FREE REG. AYRSHIRE BULLS and bull calves for sale. **W. J. W. BECHTEL, STONY CREEK MILLS, PA.**

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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BIG, STRONG, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write today for free catalog, price list and discounts. **Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.**

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. **Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

FREE BABY CHICKS—"New Premium Plan." Highest quality Black Giant baby chicks and hatching eggs priced reasonably. Free chicks and eggs with each order for 100 or more. Descriptive literature upon request. Your opportunity is now. **"The Maples," Box 1335, Pittsfield, Illinois.**

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, $12; Anconas, $13; Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, $14; White Rocks, Wyandottes, $15; Orpingtons, $16; assorted, $9. Discount on large quantities. **Model Hatchery, Box 0, Monroe, Indiana.**

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. **The Keystone Hatchery, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.**

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 9c. Free range. Postage paid. Delivery guaranteed. Also "Special Matings." New circular free. **Twin Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

PACKARD'S guaranteed Giant English Leghorn chicks. Bred to lay and weigh. $15 per hundred. Order now, pay on delivery. **Packard Poultry Farm, Hamler, Ohio.**

BARRON White Wyandottes, cockerels. Eggs for hatching from stock I imported direct. Records 262 to 313. **E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.**

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. **Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.**

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CHIX—8 weeks old pullets from large type, long body English White Leghorns. Circular. **Box P, Maple Acres Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I., Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

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WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

HOLLYWOOD Single Comb White Leghorns. Finest breeding cockerels. Hatching eggs. Baby chicks. **White Wings Farm, R. No. 2, Mooreville, Ind.**

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BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. **Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Star Route, Freehold, N. J.**

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TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Selected chewing, 5 pounds $1.50, ten $2.50. Best smoking, 5 pounds $1.25; Ten $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free, pay on arrival. Cigars 50 for $1.80. **Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. **United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.**

AGED LEAF TOBACCO—Select chewing 3 pounds $1. 10—$3. Best smoking 10—$2.50. Good 10—$2. Regular 10—$1.50. Prompt shipment. Money back if not pleased. **Co-Operators, Murray, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2. Write for prices on other grades and cigars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. **Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.**

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. Pipe free, pay when received. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

EDUCATIONAL

ALL MEN-WOMEN, 18-55, wanting to qualify for Government position, $30-$65 week, home instruction, write, **Mr. Ozment, 107, St. Louis, Mo.**

MISCELLANEOUS

INVESTIGATE before buying harness. Send for Wear-More catalog. Pay $5 after thirty days' free trial. Easy monthly payments. **John C. Nichols Co., 1898 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.**

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WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.25 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. **Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.**

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MONEY-MAKING DEL-MAR-VA FARM — Fully equipped, only $1000 needed. Long seasons, abundant rainfall, fertile soils, numerous market and shopping towns make this an ideal community; 97 acres, 40 acres crop land, balance pasture and timberlot; abundance fruit, 10 acres strawberries, 2 acres blackberries, 3 acres Cal. Privet, 2½ acres broccoli, all splendid money-makers; good owner's home and tenant house, A-1 barn 40x60, potato house for 5000 baskets, other bldgs. Priced low to settle quickly, only $5000 and will leave team, auto truck, machinery, vehicles, furniture, corn, seed potatoes, fodder and feed; only $1000 cash needed. Details and illus. catalog from **Allen B. Cruts, Strout Agency, 203 N. Division St., Salisbury, Md.**

MONEY-MAKING WINTER BARGAIN—100 acres, auto, crops, etc. Farmers prosperous and contented here, lake and hustling village near, 75 acres easily worked fields, splendid 0-room house, about 90 fruit trees, spring water for stock, wire fences, good barn, stable, corn, hog and hen houses. Owner unable handle, $3500 takes it and horses, 5 cows, heifers, poultry, pigs, auto, furniture, hay, grain, vegetables, machinery, vehicles thrown in. Only $1000 needed. Details pg. 25 big Illus. Catalog. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

FOR RENT—Productive dairy farm, 200 acres, on shares. **Lewis M. Bacon, Sparks, Baltimore County, Maryland.**

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.**

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WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

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AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.**

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RELIABLE FARMER WANTED to manage 113 acre farm, suited for dairy; two-thirds share and option to buy. Must be able to invest some money. **Gustav Helle, R. D. No. 1, Berwick, Pa.**

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REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in your neighborhood for Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Dry Goods, Handkerchiefs, etc. Easy work. Good pay. **Fitzcharles Company, 963 Fitzcharles Building, Trenton, New Jersey.**

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PEACH TREES $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. **Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.**

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"I have been looking in the dictionary for a word that will express what I think of Jamesway. 'perfect' approaches it. This little paper is not large enough to tell you how pleased I am with my outfit." John B. Scott, Pittsford, Michigan.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927 No. 5

Harvest time in the French Alps, six thousand feet above the sea.

THIS photograph was taken in the French Alps, near Briancon, not far from Mont Blanc. Beyond the mountains in the background is the Italian frontier. The elevation is high, about six thousand feet, so little is grown except pasture grasses and hay, which this French farmer is harvesting. The hay is cut and gathered by hand, mostly by women, and very often the land is so steep and inaccessible that the hay is made up into large bundles, like those on the cart, and carried to a loading point on the backs of donkeys or on the heads of women.

New Secretary of Agriculture and New State College President Address Opening Meeting of State Farm Products Show.

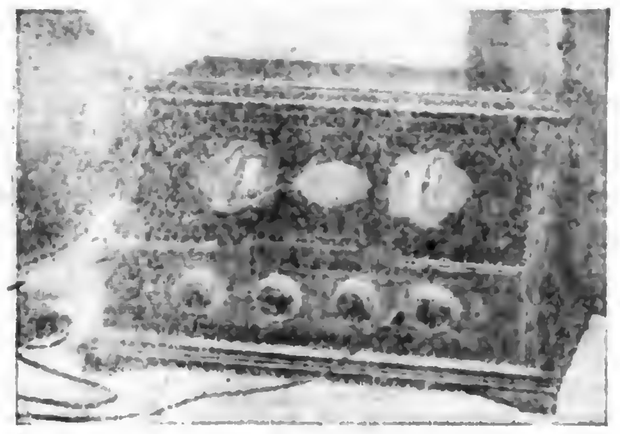
The set you can depend on for steady performance

The important thing to know about a radio set is that you can count on it, always, to be clear and dependable. The farmer needs—not an ordinary set built for a price—but one of finest quality, to get distance clearly—to tune out interference—to perform *steadily* without attention—yet economically.

A Radiola 20 has *proved* it can be depended on. It brings in the lectures and the news clearly. The sporting events are real and live. And music comes through with a clear, full tone that is true to the finest artist's playing.

With its special "amplification," its five tubes have the distance reach of sets having *more* than five tubes. This same amplification helps to make it twenty times as selective as the ordinary set, because it amplifies *only the station you are tuned to.*

A single control brings in all the near stations, with the simplest one-finger tuning. And for far stations, there are verniers, too, to make distance tuning accurate and clear.



Radiola 20, with Radiotrons . $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100 . . . . . $35

Radiola 20 has a power Radiotron that helps to keep the tone clear—even at big volume. This set can magnify a faint, far signal to natural voice volume—amplifying it one million times—yet keeping it clear and real. Test its tone quality against even far higher priced sets. You will not match it.

These are not mere claims, for they have been proved in the stern "road test" of experience. Every Radiola has the best skill of RCA—of General Electric—and of Westinghouse—behind it. And in Radiola 20, this background of long experience has proved itself in quality that stands up! It is just what the farmer needs—the finest set that has been built for antenna operation and low upkeep cost.

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Vol. 95—No. 5 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 29, 1927 Whole No. 1550

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

Highlights from Addresses Made Before Gatherings in Harrisburg Last Week

OPENING MEETING TUESDAY

Dr. Jordan and Dr. Hetzel Make Debuts As Newly Appointed Leaders

THE eleventh annual State Farm Products Show opened at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 18, with an unusually large attendance from the start. No doubt the fact that the inauguration of Governor Fisher fell upon the opening day made the attendance on that day unprecedented. The growth of this annual exhibit is almost phenomenal and brings deserved praise for the management and the cooperative spirit of the farmers of the state.

The floor space required to accommodate the first Products Show ten years ago was 10,000 square feet. The show this year required more than 120,000 square feet. The need for an adequate place in which to hold the exhibit and the meetings was never more apparent than this year. In order to cover this show it is necessary to hunt up many places and tramp from one to another. Either the city of Harrisburg or the state of Pennsylvania should take up this matter and provide adequate accommodations for this, the most useful, as well as the most spectacular, annual event held in the state.

One of the first meetings of the week was that of the ex-members of the old State Board of Agriculture and Farmers' Institute force. This gathering was held for the first time last year and is intended to provide an opportunity for those who did the pioneer work in agricultural advancement to get together and renew old friendships and ideals. This year about forty were present and enjoyed a modest banquet in the evening.

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The important thing to know about a radio set is that you can count on it, always, to be clear and dependable. The farmer needs—not an ordinary set built for a price—but one of finest quality, to get distance clearly—to tune out interference—to perform *steadily* without attention—yet economically.

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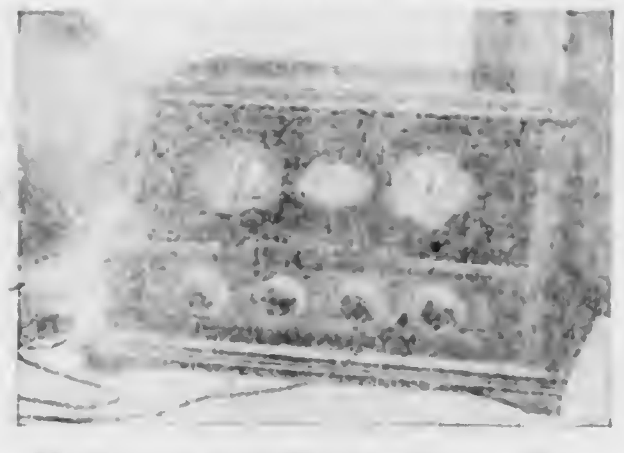
A single control brings in all the near stations, with the simplest one-finger tuning. And for far stations, there are verniers, too, to make distance tuning accurate and clear.

Radiola 20 has a power Radiotron that helps to keep the tone clear—even at big volume. This set can magnify a weak, far signal to natural voice volume—amplifying it one million times—yet keeping it clear and real. Test its tone quality against even far higher priced sets. You will not match it.

These are not mere claims, for they have been proved in the stern "road test" of experience. Every Radiola has the best skill of RCA—of General Electric—and of Westinghouse—behind it. And in Radiola 20, this background of long experience has proved itself in quality that stands up! It is just what the farmer needs—the finest set that has been built for antenna operation and low upkeep cost.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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Vol. 95—No. 5 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 29, 1927 Whole No. 1550

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

Highlights from Addresses Made Before Gatherings in Harrisburg Last Week

OPENING MEETING TUESDAY

Dr. Jordan and Dr. Hetzel Make Debuts As Newly Appointed Leaders

THE eleventh annual State Farm Products Show opened at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 18, with an unusually large attendance from the start. No doubt the fact that the inauguration of Governor Fisher fell upon the opening day made the attendance on that day unprecedented. The growth of this annual exhibit is almost phenomenal and brings deserved praise for the management and the cooperative spirit of the farmers of the state.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 95, No 5 Phila., Pa., January 29, 1927 Whole No.1550

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Today is the tomorrow you worried about yesterday—nothing happened."

Governor Fisher's Cabinet and Platform

THE selection of a cabinet by an executive is one of his first official acts and a measure of his ability. It is looked upon by the citizenry as an indication of purposes and policies. Governor Fisher, who was inaugurated Tuesday, January 18, appointed the following heads of departments:

Attorney General, Judge Thomas J. Baldridge, of Blair County.

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Charles Johnson, Montgomery.

Secretary of Highways, John L. Stewart, Allegheny.

Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. E. S. H. McCauley, Beaver.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. John A. H. Keith, Indiana.

Secretary of Health, Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Lancaster.

Secretary of Labor and Industry, Charles A. Waters, Philadelphia.

Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Charles G. Jordan, Lawrence.

Secretary of Forests and Waters, Charles H. Dorworth, Centre.

Insurance Commissioner, Col. Matthew H. Taggart, Northumberland.

Secretary of Property and Supplies, Benson E. Taylor, Jefferson.

Banking Commissioner, Peter G. Cameron, Tioga.

Commissioner of Fisheries, Nathan R. Buller, Lancaster.

Adjutant General, Frank D. Beary, Lehigh.

All these officials were inducted into office on Tuesday, January 18, except Dr. John A. Keith, who was named as Superintendent of Public Instruction. Uncertainty as to the time which Dr. Haas, the present head of the department, has to serve under the law makes the exception.

The inauguration of the new Governor was conducted in a dignified, orderly manner and was witnessed by many thousands of people. The unusual clearness with which the mammoth megaphones amplified the voices of the speakers, enabling the outer fringe of the immense crowd to hear every word distinctly, was a new experience to many.

The inaugural address of Governor Fisher was well received, altho in silence. His outline of policies to be followed during the coming four years will, we believe, be approved by the great majority of citizens. A few extracts follow:

Taxes

"I am opposed to new taxes unless justified by emergency and caution against any new public undertakings requiring additional imposts. Of course, I recognize the prerogative of the Legislature to provide ways and means, but it will be my duty to keep the expenditures within revenues so that the credit of the Commonwealth shall not be impaired. The old fashioned deficiency is outlawed. . . .

Budgeting

"Accurate budgeting is of such supreme importance to the conduct of the public business that I strongly urge constitutional amendments to correct the situations to which I have referred. . . .

Public Service Commission

"The Public Service Commission of our Commonwealth is the agency established by the Legislature to deal with public utility problems, and should be organized, sustained and equipped to carry out its functions of assuring to the people adequate service at reasonable rates. . . .

Safety and Protection

"More stringent measures must be enacted for the safety of the highways and protection of the people. The number of accidents and the resulting loss of life are appalling. Drunken drivers, criminal carelessness and disregard for the rights of others are menaces which must be eliminated.

"State roads were not designed as trunk lines for heavy freight. There must be no monopoly of the people's highways and neither shall they be destroyed by improper use. . . .

Education

"Education deserves special reference. William Penn's original plan of government was based upon the theory of universal education. We have been long in realizing his ideal, but Pennsylvania now has a complete and comprehensive system of free schools. The law has done all that can reasonably be expected of it. There remains only the making of proper provision for support and intensive administration of the Department of Public Instruction.

"The aim should be to make education practical and easily available to the communities benefited. I shall continue to encourage and develop institutions of learning that the youth of Pennsylvania shall be trained effectively for the duties of life and our country be served by the highest standards of citizenship. . . .

Law Enforcement

"I believe in law observance and law enforcement. The Eighteenth Amendment and attendant prohibitory laws will be respected by all law abiding citizens and made effective by every public official. I shall do my duty and I expect the cooperation of the judiciary, all civil officials charged with the maintenance of law and order and the police departments of all communities.

"Those who are guilty of making and distributing for beverage purposes alcoholic liquors containing deadly poisons will be subjected to every rigor of the law. It is just as much murder to kill with poisoned beverages as to kill in any other way. The law should be made adequate to the offense.

The Primary System

". . . . The state-wide primary was adopted and has been in effect since 1913. In the main I think it must be admitted that it has been satisfactory to the people. I doubt the advisability of making any change until the system has been further tested and public opinion has directly expressed itself on this vital and fundamental matter. It is easily within the possibilities to amend the law so as to obviate, or, at least, minimize the faults which have developed under extreme conditions.

"The ballot is the most sacred privilege of democracy. Thru it is expressed the final will of the people. It should be guarded as something priceless to our perpetuity. I favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will insure the free use and fair count of the ballot of every qualified voter."

We have devoted more than the usual amount of space to the inauguration of the new state administration because there has been more than the usual interest in the politics of the state during the past year. If Governor Fisher stands heroically by his guns during his term he can carry out his program. We are wont to believe that he means just what he said in his inaugural address and that it was not said with mental reservations. The popular backing which he had at the election is too strong for any clique of politicians to overthrow even if they should try. Some of the appointments he made are surprising to many people, and the reason for displacing others is not clear in all cases. But we believe the majority will suspend judgment and withhold criticism until the new administration has had time to prove itself and its program.

Editorial Sidelights

ANOTHER Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show has come and will soon be gone. We are writing this just an hour after seeing the boys and girls of the baby beef clubs line up their animals in one of Harrisburg's dirtiest back alleys to have them judged for grand championship honors.

That muddy alley was the best place the men in charge were able to provide for the judging. The city of Harrisburg and the state of Pennsylvania offered that setting for the event that was to be the event of the year for the fine group of boys and girls who have been working for months in preparation for this morning.

WE WENT from the beef cattle exhibit to the sheep and swine show in a nearby building. A very important swine sale was in progress, yet the best sales ring that could be provided was so small that only a fraction of those interested could get near enough to see the animals that were up for sale.

IN THE DAIRY BUILDING we met Mr. Gearhart, in charge of cow testing association work in Pennsylvania. We commented on the crowded quarters but he had no complaint to make, for this year's facilities for the dairy cattle exhibit were vastly better than last year's.

"Where is the cow testing association exhibit?" we asked. "We have none this year," Mr. Gearhart explained. There wasn't room for both so the purebred bull associations were given a chance this year. They put on a very remarkable exhibit, but that didn't make one forget that these two great lines of extension work have to "take turns" because the second richest state in the Union doesn't provide space for both.

A FEW of the principal prize winners among the many exhibitors at the 1927 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show appear in this issue as follows. Other winners will appear in future issues.

Eggs	Page 13
Milk	" 15
Potatoes	" 25
Tobacco	" 23
Vocational projects	" 13
Wool	" 33

THEY WANT ACTION

House Committee Reports Favorably on New Haugen Bill—Opposition Blocks Vote Once More.

Washington, D. C.

A FAVORABLE report on the Haugen equalization fee bill for farm relief has been ordered by the House Committee on Agriculture and an effort is being made to get the bill onto the floor of the House for action at the earliest possible moment.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has begun hearings on the various farm relief bills, but they will be given brief consideration. The committee would have reported favorably on the McNary bill, the companion measure to the Haugen bill, without further hearings, but Senator McNary insisted on giving proponents of other bills an opportunity to present their claims. The decision of the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture that the McNary-Haugen bill is the only farm relief bill that will receive consideration in this Congress, has not stopped the flood of new farm relief bills. If the McNary-Haugen bill becomes a law, it will require an extensive organization of salaried officials, experts and specialists to make it effective. The $500,000 appropriation asked for in the bill for salaries and administrative expenses is only a small beginning.

New Bill Is Unlike Old One

The new bill differs from the old McNary-Haugen bill in several points. In the new bill the equalization fee can be imposed at the time of the transportation, in lieu of the processing or sale of the basic agricultural commodity. The old bill provided for the collection of the equalization fee from the producer. The new bill provides definitely for dealing with the surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn, rice and hogs. It provides for assistance to cooperative associations in handling surpluses of any agricultural commodity. It provides for loans to help cooperative associations construct or purchase facilities to be used in the storage or processing of any agricultural commodity. It is not expected that the McNary-Haugen bill will get thru this Congress without a hard fight. It can be held up indefinitely in the Senate, and there are senators who will oppose it to the bitter end.

Honest Fabrics Bill Again Delayed

The Capper truth-in-fabrics bill has a favorable position on the calendar. A day or so ago Senator Capper undertook to secure action upon it. But every parliamentary objection that could be devised was brought to bear against it. Finally a vote of the Senate favored consideration of the bill. The report of the committee on Interstate Commerce favoring the bill, and a statement urging its passage, signed by representatives of four national farm organizations were read. Senator Fess, of Ohio, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and others spoke for the bill. But the opposition insisted that it be put over, owing to lack of time and press of other legislation. This move was resisted by Senator Willis, of Ohio, who said he had seen the bill kicked around three or four years, but the opposition won out.

Would Grant Right to Search

Any employe of the Department of Agriculture designated to carry out the provisions of the plant quarantine act of 1912 would have power to search without a warrant all vehicles of transportation that he believes to be moving or to have been moved in interstate commerce, or to have been brought into the United States, in violation of the act, if a bill just introduced in the House by Chairman Haugen of the House Committee on Agriculture is enacted.

In hearings before the committee, Dr. W. A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, said that the appropriation in the agricultural bill and the $10,000,000 emergency appropriation for control of the European corn borer would be ineffective unless this "permission to search" bill becomes a law.

County Agent Force Grows

There is a steady increase in the number of county extension workers in the United States. The number of county agricultural agents and assistants December 1, 1922, was 2284, and on the same date in 1926, it was 2385. On December 1, 1922, there were 880 county home demonstration agents and assistants at work. On December 1, 1926, a total of 1001 women were employed as county home demonstrators.—E. E. R.

NO TIME LOST

Governor Preparing Two-Year Budget—Secretary Jordan Will Continue to Speak for His Chief.

Harrisburg, Pa.

THE Fisher administration is losing no time on the finishing touches to the budget for the two years commencing June 1st. For eight weeks prior to the inauguration work on the budget was in progress in an unofficial way, but the new Governor had not been in office twenty-four hours before he was in consultation with the fiscal officers in regard to the details of the document to be laid before the lawmakers the last day of the month. The final work will be done in the next few days. It is understood the budget makes liberal provision for continuation of the regular and special work of the State Department of Agriculture and that the cattle testing and pest fighting will be facilitated.

New Secretary on Job

Dr. Charles G. Jordan, Lawrence County, the new Secretary of Agriculture, was sworn in late Tuesday, inauguration day, and assumed charge of his office. Appointments to various places will come along shortly. A deputy may be named any day. Dr. Jordan served as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture during his term as a member of the lower branch of the legislature. Owing to Governor Fisher's determination to work on the budget and duties of office and not to make speeches for the present, Dr. Jordan has spoken and will speak for him upon a number of occasions. The Governor may not appear as a speaker for weeks to come.

Chairmen Renamed

Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture of the session of 1925 have been named again and there are not many changes in the personnel as far as old members are concerned. Every legislator professing connection with farming has been placed on the committees together with some not active in agriculture or allied branches. The committees will begin work immediately, some bills for consideration having been referred to them. The great bulk of the bills, however, will not appear until next month. There will not be so many it is thought.

Short and Snappy

Decision of the General Assembly to adjourn in April appears to have been well received in the state and apparently has the hearty support of the new administration. Governor Fisher in his address warned against piling new laws on the books and with his experience as a legislator and department head he is in a position to deal with measures which may be crowded thru. It is not probable there will be many amendments to the administrative code. The administration will have its proposals in one bill.—R.

EXCHANGE A SUCCESS

Farmers' Organization Has a Good Year—Owners of Livestock Are Wondering What Cruelty Is.

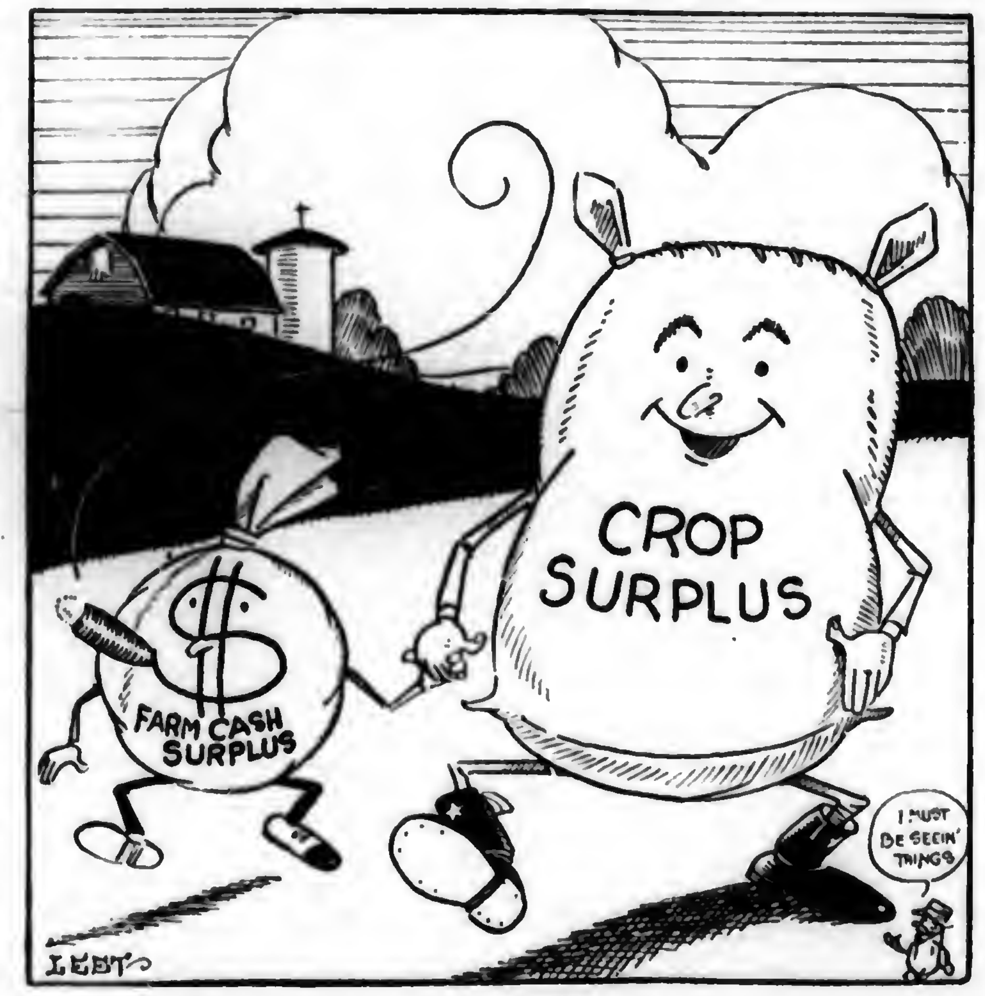
Trenton, N. J.

THE South Jersey Farmers' Exchange at its annual meeting in Woodstown, on January 19, reported the second best year in its history. A review of last year's business showed that the sale of potatoes was the smallest in the history of the organization, due not only to reduced acreage but to an increase in the truck movement to market. The organization added $31,000 to its surplus account. The total volume of business transacted in 1926 was $1,125,000. The Exchange handled 9850 tons of fertilizer, 10,544 of feed, 1194 of lime, 465 of coal, 155 cars of table potatoes, 7275 sacks of seed potatoes and 850 cars of tomatoes.

S. P. C. A. Protest

The State Farm Bureau entered a formal protest last week with the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for what it states are "exaggerated activities" of the society's agents with reference to livestock. The subject came up for discussion during Agricultural Week. The farmers maintain that they are best able to judge what constitutes humane and proper care of their animals, and that the payment by the society of a special fee to its agents to find instances which may be construed as cruelty to animals is working an injustice to livestock owners. In making protest the Farm Bureau also called attention to the fact that methods of caring for livestock may be construed as entirely proper in one section of the country but classified as cruelty in another. It believes there should be a definition of what constitutes cruelty.

TWO THAT NEVER GO HAND IN HAND ON THE FARM



Study Intermediate Credits

In order to make use as fully as possible of the Intermediate Credit Act operated in an allied way to the Federal Farm Loan Bank, L. A. Cooley, general manager of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, and Asa Moore, of Mullica Hill, N. J., conferred with loan bank officials in Springfield, Mass., last week. Both of the representatives went as official delegates from their associations and with the recommendation of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture that they make a careful study of the Intermediate Credits Act to see to what extent it may be used more fully by organized groups of New Jersey farmers. The short time feature of the loans under this act is of particular interest to New Jersey farmers and the borrowing privilege under the act may prove to be more advantageous than that offered by local banks.

Poultry Inspection Work

The State Bureau of Animal Industry is now active in making inspections of poultry flocks under the certified flock plan originated two years ago by the department. During the month of December the bureau examined 36,856 birds. Mercer County led in the number of individual hens inspected with 9100 from 43 flocks. Gloucester County came next with 8950 from 50 flocks and Somerset was third with 6672 from 17 flocks.—W. H. B.

AFTER THE FACTS

Experts Present Facts Dealing with Milk Production and Marketing Before State-Wide Committee.

Ithaca, N. Y.

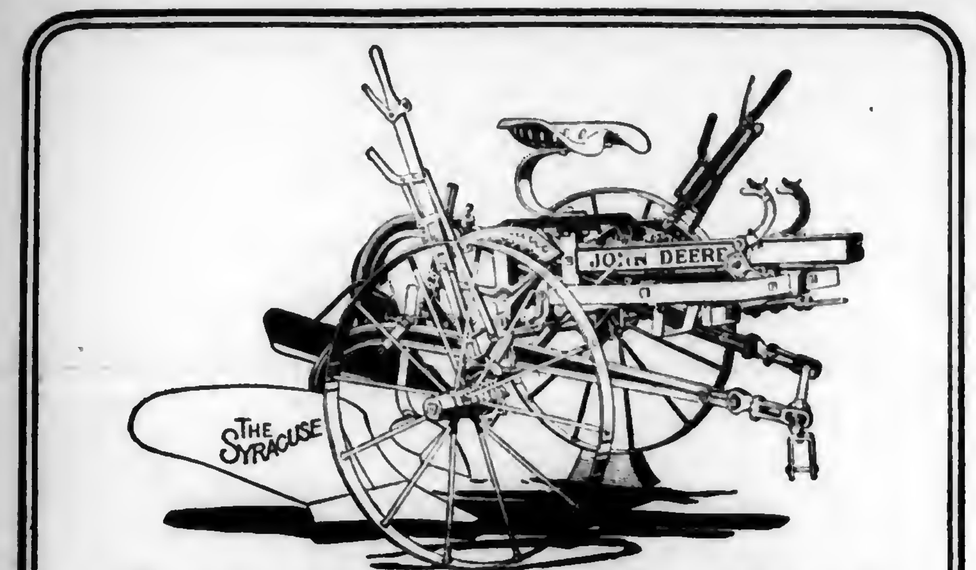
THE state-wide dairy farmer Committee on Program for Dairy Unification has held the first of its three two-day sessions. Farm economists and dairy experts from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University were among the first to appear before the committee. The hearings are aimed at assembling all the facts available on milk production and marketing. Prof. E. G. Misner, dairy expert, presented studies in cost of milk production and Prof. Leland Spencer pointed out that the unnecessary duplication of shipping stations resulting from competition between existing producer marketing organizations means great economic losses. Commissioner of Agriculture B. A. Pyrke presented figures showing the value of all cattle in the state amounts to about $189,000,000. Many others testified before the committee.

Snow Causes Delays

Farmers have been hauling cabbage to the cars of late for $12 a ton. Eggs are 45 to 55 cents a dozen. Hay is in poor demand at low to moderate prices. Potatoes bring about $1.50 a bushel. Milk and mail deliveries and motor traffic generally have been held up seriously all over the state by deep snow, with some sections of the trunk lines of highway not open yet.

Dairy Contracts Increase

During the month of December the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association accepted 289 renewals or 53 more than in December of last year. From April 1 to January 1 a total number of 3636 or 853 more than in the same period of the previous year were accepted. Dairy day at Farmers' Week at Cornell on Thursday, February 10, is offering unusually attractive events for farmers.—M. G. F.



Just Work the Foot Levers to Control It

Have you irregular fields, cut up by creek, or ditch or hills; fields you have never been able to plow without leaving furrows and back furrow ridges? Such fields need the

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

PROPER names, whether of people or place, seem difficult to most people when it comes to pronouncing them, especially names which are not common in their own neighborhood. Several people, far from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, asked me at the late State Grange, "How do you pronounce the name of your place, and how did it get that name?" Answering the last question first, it is named from the stream which runs thru the neighborhood. The Indians named the creek in the long-ago as they did most of the beautiful streams of Pennsylvania. Neshaminy is syllablized as follows: Ne-sham-i-ny, with the accent on the "sham," altho we try to keep the wits from punning on that fact when referring to Neshaminy Gardens.

◆ ◆ ◆

ONE of the pleasant features about winter gardening and fruit growing, that is, the reading about them, is the ease with which one may grow the highest priced stuff, and how easy it is to control all plant diseases and insect pests. It is all made so clear in the catalogs and advertisements. One learns that it is not necessary to have a wormy apple or peach, nor have any plant eaten by bugs or withered by disease. Just use this-and-that according to directions and success is sure to follow.

◆ ◆ ◆

BUT laying all joking aside, there is truth in the optimistic statements. The facts concerning the successful warfare against diseases and insects are well established, but the trouble is that many people do not practice them. The scientists and experimenters have solved most of the troublesome problems of farming. The farmer's difficulty lies in his inability to recognize and anticipate them, or in not having time to apply the remedies. The pests have multiplied so fast during the last quarter-century that the work-a-day farmer has trouble in keeping up with them.

◆ ◆ ◆

IT IS only necessary to compare the questions which appear for discussion on a farm meeting program today with the questions of a generation ago to see how far we have traveled. The first farmers' institutes which I attended discussed questions such as, "Should manure be plowed down or used on top?" "Is it safe to haul manure out in winter?" "How much manure should be applied per acre?" "Do commercial fertilizers pay the average farmer?" "When should the apple orchard be pruned?" (It seemed that many farmers were not sure, so they did not prune at all) "Who should raise the garden vegetables,—the husband or the wife?"

◆ ◆ ◆

ABOUT twenty years ago the San Jose scale was the one big bugaboo to the orchardist. It had lately been recognized and tens of thousands of trees died from it before any one knew what to do. Lots of farmers gave up in despair and made no effort to save their trees even after a remedy was found, and thousands of orchards became firewood. Yet, after the scale was brought under control, it was said that it was a blessing because real fruit growers had been stirred into activity and the better care improved the general care so that better fruit resulted and more money was made than before.

◆ ◆ ◆

JUST now, we are in the dumps from newer enemies. The Jap beetle, the Oriental moth, the corn borer, etc., are in the stage the San José scale was twenty years ago. Will they be controlled as effectively? Let us hope so, but in the meantime, no doubt there will be many who will give up in despair and quit. I believe these pests will be conquered. The experimenters and scientists never stop and they are making progress. The reading and study of literature, whether bulletins or advertising, is a helpful pastime at this season of the year, and the more we know, the greater will be our success.

The Cheerful Plowman

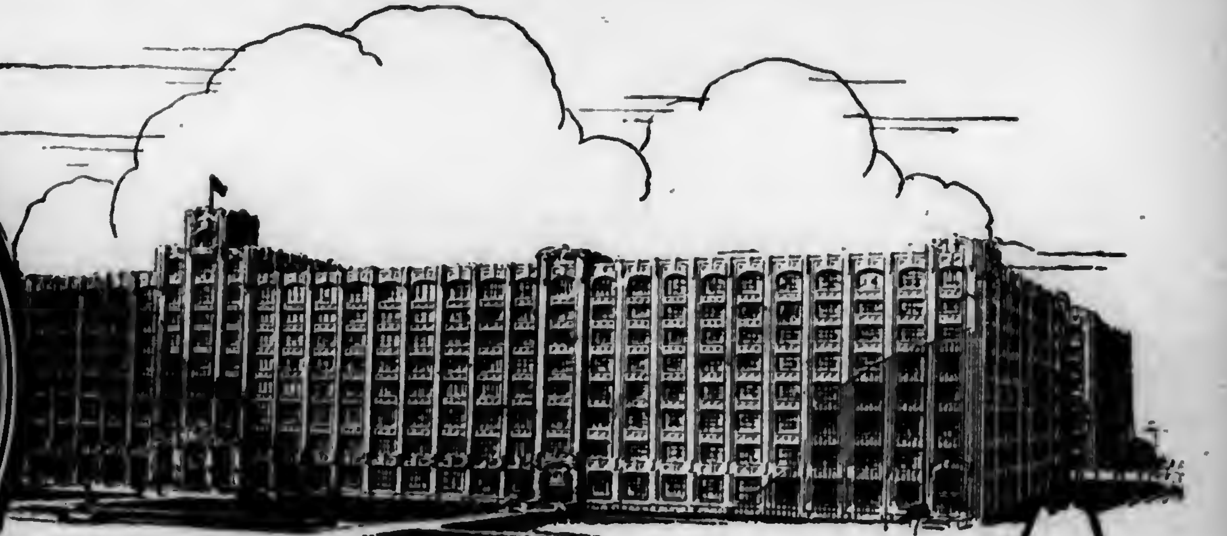
Removing the Chance Work

"THIS farming game," says Mildew Steve, "is purely guesswork, I believe. You throw your seed into the ground and watch the season roll around. If everything is up to snuff your crops are likely good enough, but just one slip in cloud or rain, one error in the weather-vane, and then, my friend, the jig is up and you have acid in your cup! We farmers, mark my solemn word, are just a speculative herd, we're at the mercy of the wind with hopes too insecurely pinned,—we're gamblers, that is what we are, we follow dim uncertain star, we follow rainbow, roulette wheel,—ah yes, we're poker fiends, I feel!"

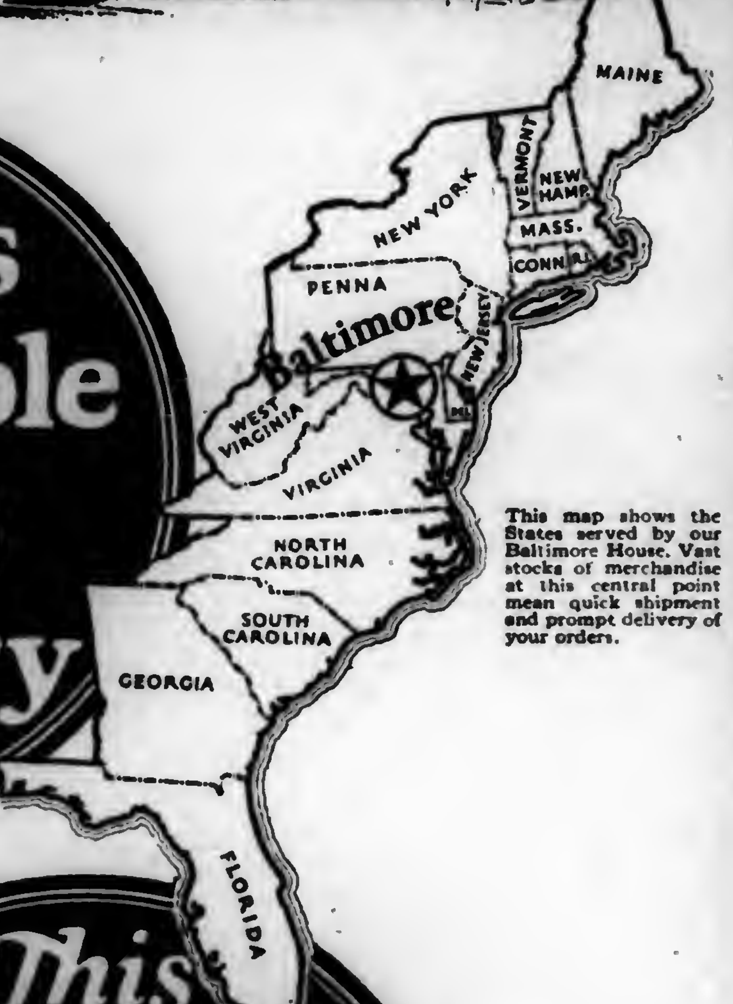
"We're gamblers, what?" says I to him, "Your reckoning is out of trim! I've heard this gambling stuff for years, I've heard it till it burns my ears, but I would have the world to know I'm not a gambler here below! For listen, Steve, I aim to rear two dozen different crops per year, and no year ever yet has come to put my line-up out of plumb. If one is slack because of drought I am not battered down and out, for I have other fruit or grain that thrives on small amount of rain. If one is bad another's good, my wood-box never lacks for wood!

"I've found thruout a term of years there is no cause for doubt or tears, at least no gambling, not at all, in spring, or summer or in fall! I've learned to reckon, hark to me, with fair degree of certainty the real per cent of concrete gain I make on my assembled grain thruout a period of years,—it's close enough to banish fears! Don't be so limited, old top, don't place all hope in one big crop, but mix them up in sanest way; then don't plan just from day to day, but cast your vision o'er the span of many years at once, old man, then in the law of give and take risk will be small and you'll be Jake!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Ward's Big Baltimore House



Serves the people of this Territory



This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.

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Free Flower Seed Collections Page 4 of Catalog

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Happy Plants Repay the Gardener

JUST as the old wood-chopper observed that he was warmed twice by the wood which he cut, so gardeners both young and old are doubly benefited thru the healthful hours of exercise which the garden affords and the wholesome food, brimful of vitamins, which it provides.

The measures of enjoyment and of success to be realized from our 1927 gardens will depend to a very large degree upon the foresight, and thought which we put into planning.

Planning the garden involves a great deal more than sketching in outline the garden plot with so many parallel lines for rows, perhaps 3 representing cabbage, 5 sweet corn and so forth. Possibly this actual drawing is least important of all. A moment ago we mentioned foresight. What does this include? Anticipation of demand first of all and certainly most important of all. How many of us have seen misfit gardens, gardens that served their owners no more satisfactorily than a grotesquely fitting suit of clothing, perhaps too large or too small all over or, only slightly better, a little short in the sleeves and long in the legs. A long supply of beans does not make up for a short supply of celery.

Youth has a glorious time.

Includes the Whole Season

Furthermore, anticipation of demand must include the whole season. Late season and succession crops must be provided to keep the garden working late as well as early. Altho we can never expect to secure perfect adjustment of supply and demand at home or market, close observation and past experience will bring us closer and closer to the ideal, will enable us to eliminate the unneeded or unprofitable and substitute that which the kitchen or market demands.

Again, foresight includes preparedness. The rush of spring planting operations on the farm may be likened to a great military offensive, a "spring drive," a movement which depends for its success upon the "massing" of men, machines, materials and every needful supply in order that once the start has been made there can be no hindrance or delay.

Just as the "general staff's" plans for the army drive form a basis for checking up preparations so our garden plan will make it possible for us to have ready in advance the tools.

There is no better example of the importance of the spring drive than the strawberry. Thruout Pennsylvania, when everything is in readiness and plants are set in late March or early April, failure is almost unknown. Careful settings late in April usually do well, whereas those planted in May are frequently unsatisfactory.

After, or rather along with foresightedness in planning the garden, thoughtfulness has its place. We commonly think of folks as being thoughtful to their fellow men and to animals. I often wonder whether the term has not almost equal application in the world of plants. We all know that plants react favorably or unfavorably to treatment which they receive at our hands and that they are sensitive to heat and cold, to light and darkness, to wind and rain and to soil variations. A few investigators even feel that they have discovered a sort of heart beat in some plants and that a tree attacked by certain parasites may experience a degree of fever. However that may be, we will be well repaid for thoughtfulness in planning our gardens. It will go far toward making our plants "happy" and thus profitable.

Crops Respond to Thoughtfulness

Crops must be rotated from side to side of the garden or from plot to plot to avoid soil borne diseases. Thoughtfulness in providing for an adequate and liberal food supply is just as much a part of the garden planning as the selection of varieties. With intensive culture, one ton of high grade fertilizer per acre is commonly used; in the small garden one pound to 20 square feet. Where variations in soil exist it is thoughtful to locate each crop where it will be most at home. Generally speaking the root crops will thrive best and be more perfectly formed in the lighter, more easily penetrated soils. Cabbage, tomatoes and corn may be delegated to the heavier locations where drainage is satisfactory. Celery, lettuce and onions above all want high fertility.

Old age enjoys it, too.

And lastly, in this matter of thoughtfulness, we must not forget ourselves. If the garden is sizable, grouping together of the early, rapidly-growing lettuce, spinach, radishes, etc., will often make it possible to use the plow rather than the spade in preparing for late cabbage, celery, spinach, beans or other succession crops.—Gilbert S. Watts.

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Alfalfa Northwestern, 99.60% purity. Montana Grown, 99.60% purity. Grimm's Certified, 99.75% purity. Canadian Variegated, 99.50% purity, write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Off-Grade Fruit Utilized to Advantage

AT HORTICULTURAL WEEK, Pennsylvania State College, J. F. James, of the State Bureau of Markets, reported that in 1926 there was shipping point inspection of fifty-two loading points, in eleven counties. Of the 800 cars of peaches shipped in this state, 435 were inspected. This service has found increasing favor with apple growers, also, as the record shows:

1923	234 cars
1924	109 cars
1925	304 cars
1926	1002 cars

The distribution of the different grades in percentages by years, was:

	1923	1924	1925	1926
U. S. No. 1....	71	64	79	77
U. S. No. 2....	29	36	21	2
U. S. Commercial				19
U. S. Fancy...				2

Twice as much fruit is thrown out of grade because of lack of color than any other factor, including insect or disease injury, or other blemishes. This points strongly to the general need for more open pruning, and sometimes later harvesting.

In peaches, 84 per cent of the cars inspected were No. 1, and none fancy, in 1924; while in 1926, 70 per cent were No. 1 and 5 per cent fancy. There were 16 per cent off grade in 1924 and 25 per cent in 1926. About one-third of all rejections in 1926 was due to softness, caused by excessive rains. Injury by Oriental moth was next in importance.

Cider More Popular

F. G. Reiter, of Mars, has found a way to dispose of his off-grade fruit to advantage. Formerly he trucked cull apples to Pittsburgh, getting around thirty-five cents a bushel, which barely paid expenses. Now they are made into cider and apple butter. The pasteurized sweet cider retails for a dollar a gallon. Ordinary sweet cider, unpasteurized, sells for seventy-five cents a gallon, and there is more profit in it than in the pasteurized at these prices. The pasteurized "apple juice," however, can be used to extend sales thru the winter, when sweet cider is not available.

The demand for sweet cider is far greater than for the pasteurized. This year he sold over 2000 gallons, mostly at a roadside market. He is not as enthusiastic about the pasteurized article as he was at first. Sometimes it molds, causing considerable loss; and a demand for it has to be created. The pasteurized cider retains more of the natural flavor if it is not filtered. He will push the sale of fresh cider more, perhaps reducing the price a little, and use the pasteurized only as a safety valve.

All the apples are thoroly washed whether to be made into fresh cider or pasteurized juice. All wormy and very scabby apples are fed to hogs. The cider cloths are washed after each pressing and all the equipment is kept as clean as a kitchen. Customers are invited to inspect the plant and are willing to pay seventy-five cents a gallon for the output when ordinary cider (which usually is partly worm juice) can be bought for about half that price. Some of the cider is sold at other roadside stands and by dealers, a commission of twenty-five per cent being allowed.

Quarts and Quarts of Apple Butter

Apple butter finds a ready sale at fifty cents a quart. Mr. Reiter has sold 3000 quarts this year, and has 1400 quarts yet to sell. With copper steam coils in barrels, 300 quarts may be made in a day. The calyx end of each apple is cut out, also worm injury, scab and other defects, and the fruit is ground, as in making cider. Five bushels are put in a barrel with ten gallons of fresh cider, cooked until soft, put thru a colander, then put back into the barrel with more cider, sugar and spices. It is sold in a quart glass jar with screw top.

If a source of live steam is available, the cost of equipment for making fresh cider and apple butter ought not be over $600. The equipment for pasteurization is expensive.

Figuring apples at a dollar a bushel and cider at fifty cents a gallon, apple butter shows a profit. The past season, when so many peaches went soft because of the protracted rains, Mr. Reiter realized $1.50 a bushel for these softs in peach butter and marmalade. He believes that the market for good home made fruit by-products, including canned fruits, is bound to increase. City people are doing less and less canning and preserving at home, and the products of the big commercial concerns do not appeal to them as much as the farm-packed article.

L. M. Marble, of the Marble Laboratory, Inc., Canton, Pa., showed some very fine specimens of Wealthy apples out of common storage. They were still in excellent marketable condition; usually the Wealthy is of the market before November 1st. His experiments indicate that thruout the normal marketing term of the variety, apples will keep in common storage, under the right conditions of temperature, humidity and aeration, just as well as in cold storage. They soften much more quickly in common storage, reaching full softness in six to eight weeks af ordinary cellar temperatures, but these ripe apples will keep just as long and sell just as well in local markets as the hard, greener fruit from cold storage. On the wholesale markets, however, this cellar-ripe fruit may be penalized somewhat.

Mr. Marble sees little future for common storage in the carlot shipping districts; they should rely on cold storage. In a local market he sells his common storage Wagener to advantage in competition with cold storage stock of that variety.

Common Storage Costs Less

The great advantage of common storage, where it can be used, is that it costs scarcely half as much as cold storage. We have been taught that a thirty-two degree temperature is essential to keep apples in the best marketable condition. This is not true, especially in a local market state like Pennsylvania.

In England, France and Germany apples are kept very successfully in commercial common storage, and the temperature recommended is forty-five degrees. The humidity of these European storage cellars, however, is very high, usually from ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent.

Humidity is fully as important as low temperature in the keeping of apples; this factor has been neglected in most common storages. A simple apparatus in determining humidity is as necessary in a farm storage as a thermometer. It costs $7 to $15. If the humidity is high enough and the ventilation frequent enough—at least one air change an hour—apples will keep well at 45 degrees, or even higher.

This opens up the usefulness of common storage to the warmer apple growing districts of the South. High humidity is secured by building the storage on moist soil if possible; by soaking the ground floor frequently with water; and sometimes by running spring water thru the storage; also by not ventilating too freely. In Pennsylvania common storages, a humidity of 85 to 90 per cent should be maintained.

The Happy Mean

The more ventilation, the lower the humidity, but ventilation is necessary to carry off the end products of fruit respiration, and keep the surface of the apples dry, and the color bright. There is a happy mean—ventilation in moderation.

When ventilation is excessive—four air changes per hour or more, some varieties shrivel. The Baldwin is a very difficult variety to handle in common storage, not only because of shriveling but also because of the danger of storage loss from Baldwin spot. One reason why New York growers prefer a tight barrel as a storage package for Baldwin is its extreme sensitiveness to low humidity. The same is true of Northern Spy.

So we must learn in storage investigations not to draw general conclusions from the results secured with one or two varieties; each variety reacts differently to storage conditions.—S. W. Fletcher.

Practicing Principles

Schoolboys of Blair County laying a concrete pavement. They learn the theory indoors and then go outdoors to put it into practice.

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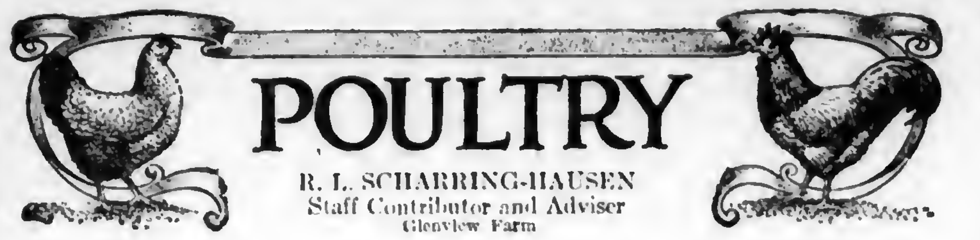

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Gleanings from Poultry Meetings Held During Jersey Agricultural Week

NEW JERSEY Agricultural Week, held in Trenton from January 11 to 14, was marked by a very interesting and enthusiastic meeting of the New Jersey State Poultry Association on Thursday. The annual poultry show was held in the Armory in conjunction with other exhibits of interest to farmers in general.

I attended all the meetings of the association and looked over the show and special exhibits in the Armory. It certainly was a day well spent. The show was good, the exhibits interesting and instructive, while at the meeting some new things were brought out that are of great importance to all practical poultrymen.

The meeting was first addressed by Dr. E. L. Brunett, poultry pathologist at Cornell. "The Average Poultryman Loses from Five to Ten Per Cent of His Adult Fowls in the Course of the Laying Year. Why? What Are the Causes?"

Causes of Normal Mortality

In his paper Dr. Brunett mentioned the various ailments, accidents and diseases which might be responsible for normal mortality in a laying flock without causing alarm.

Next, Mr. F. H. T. Clickner, of the New Jersey Station, spoke on "The New Jersey Chick Ration and Its Use," outlining the new methods lately discovered at the New Jersey Station for the feeding and management of baby chicks. This information is of great practical value to poultrymen, and will be published soon in Pennsylvania Farmer in an article on brooding chicks.

"The Ventilation of the Poultry House" was the title of the next talk, given by Prof. E. L. Gross, Department of Rural Engineering, New Jersey Station. Professor Gross stated that there is a widespread interest in the problem of ventilating poultry houses but that not much has been done along that line. He showed lantern slides of a ventilating system which has been devised at the station and operated successfully in poultry buildings. This system will be described in the near future.

The first talk in the afternoon meeting was given by Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist at the New Jersey Station. His subject was "The Concrete Slab Method of Rearing Healthy Pullets for Next Year's Flocks." This method of rearing chicks was devised to overcome the tapeworm and roundworm infestations which present very serious problems wherever poultry keeping is done intensively. This method will be taken up at some length in the brooding article.

Egg Laying Contest Reported

"Facts and Figures from the New Jersey Farm Egg Laying Contest Records and their Significance," was next presented by Prof. W. H. Allen, state poultry extension specialist. Professor Allen, familiary known as "Bill" Allen to his friends about the state, had some very interesting material taken from the records kept by poultrymen in New Jersey who are cooperating with the Experiment Station.

From the accounts of some of these men, it was shown that a well-bred bird properly managed could be expected to return $4 above the cost of her feed in the course of a year. Such returns are far beyond the average, but they are actual results obtained from birds of a good egg-laying strain given the best of care.

Professor Allen also had figures to show that pullets give greater returns in the course of a year than hens, and stated that hens should be kept for breeders rather than for layers. He also showed that the summer months should be the most profitable of the entire year. To be sure of this profit the pullets should not be forced into over production during the winter, and when laying heavily in the spring should be kept in good flesh, in order to prevent an early summer molt and consequent loss of production. Pullets properly cared for should lay right on during the summer, declared Professor Allen, producing eggs during the period of advancing prices.

The last talk of the afternoon was given by Professor Willard C. Thompson. His topic was "A Program Looking Toward Improvement in Quality Production in the New Jersey Poultry Industry." Professor Thompson spoke of the desirability of better fleshed birds, and of strains that would not only be heavy producers, but also lay large eggs as well.

Just Like Her Ancestors

In this connection he told of a pullet that had a high production record; but it was found that she laid many small eggs. In looking up her ancestors, who had also been heavy layers, it was found that they too had laid many small eggs, so that the pullet had to be discarded on that account as a breeder.

Anyone who attended this meeting must have been impressed by the possibilities which a successful poultry business offers. Equally impressive are the problems confronting the poultryman. It is a mighty good thing for Jersey that the poultry department at the Experiment Station is in such good hands, in the field of investigation as well as extension.

The exhibits at the Armory included a booth showing methods of certifying and testing flocks for white diarrhea, with birds that had been passed and others that had been rejected because of defects; another showing eggs of various market grades, with an opportunity for visitors to candle them; and a third with live chicks that were being raised under the New Jersey plan.

The show occupied about one-third the total floor space, being somewhat larger than usual because of the Utility Class which it contained for the first time.

Coventry Farms was awarded a silver cup offered by Mayor Donnelly, of Trenton, for the best female bird exhibited. The entry which won the trophy was a Silver Comb Minorca.

Governor Moore's cup, offered for the best male bird exhibited, was won by A. S. Harle, of Washington. This entry was a White Wyandotte cock.

Samuel Price, five-year-old son of E. D. Price, of Brielle, carried off the award for the best Bantam.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Which to Select

I have purebred White Rocks nearly six months old. I would like to have full instructions on how to select roosters for breeding purposes.—Mrs. G. W. A., Potter County, Pa.

Roosters selected for breeders should be well-grown, mature, vigorous and healthy. They should possess no physical defects such as a wry tail, crooked back or breastbone, have a deep abdomen and well-rounded breast. Only active males that mate well with the hens should be chosen.

I do not think it would be advisable to use the pullets from your flock as breeders, if that is your intention. Females that have gone thru at least one full year of laying produce the best and largest chicks. However, the cockerels would make good breeders if well-grown.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

An Oft Repeated Tale

MATCHES, kerosene and death. It's the same old story. We read it in the headlines almost every day, yet it goes on and on. The mother of this child, like thousands of others, often has made a fire with matches and kerosene in the presence of her little girl without warning her of the danger. Mother had to go out and help with the milking and the child, wanting to do something for her while she was gone, tried to light the fire as she had seen mother do it. The upset kerosene can with a puddle of deadly fluid on the floor, matches scattered everywhere and blue smoke pouring from the clothing of the child—these tell the story.

Children are quick to copy the ways of grown-ups. Your example may bring tragedy like this into your own home unless you are careful with matches and kerosene.—C. C. Conger, Jr.

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This excellent 4-Color Poultry Book—9 in. x 12 in. —won 1st prize at 1926 Int. Baby Chick Assn. Convention. It is a masterpiece! *Your copy is ready for you.* Describes newest and most successful ways of making money with chickens. Tells why "*Kerlin-Quality*" S. C. W. Leghorns are world's greatest money-makers.

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100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

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Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
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Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
Buff and Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00

Deduct ½c per chick from hundred price for lots of 500 or more chicks. First shipments Feb. 7th. Your order must be placed on or before Feb. 1st at these low prices. 10% deposit with order and balance two weeks before shipping time. Purebred stock from culled stock.

JAMES KREJCI,
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Those Who Carried Home the Prizes for Best Egg Exhibits

LANCASTER COUNTY was awarded a cup for the largest and best county exhibit of eggs in the State Farm Products Show. P. T. Kistler, Towanda, was the largest winner of sweepstakes and won the Pennsylvania Farmer cup.

The first, second and third prize winners in the show featuring 555 dozens of eggs are:

Class 1—Boys and Girls

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, Dorothy Graybill, Lancaster County, $10; 2, Ruth A. Engle, Dauphin County, $9; 3, Frank Dieter, Lancaster County, $8.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Paul Dunlap, Lancaster County, $10; 2, Clyde Shenk, Lancaster County, $9; 3, Reseno Nelt, Lancaster County, $8.

Class 2—Backyard Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, Frank Gardner, Lycoming County, $6; 2, Allen A. Shade, Dauphin County, $5; Mrs. A. H. Young, Lancaster County, $4.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1 and 2, Mrs. Rudy S. Herr, Lancaster County, $5 and $4; 3, Allen A. Shade, Dauphin County, $3.

Class 3—Farmers' Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, E. G. Zimmerman, Lancaster County $7; 2, Andrew Winters, Berks County, $6; 3, Harry E. Otto, Schuylkill County, $5.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Mrs. J. B. Fisher, Lancaster County, $6; 2, Mrs. Charles K. Fertig, Dauphin County, $5; 3, Charles Sheffer & Son, York County, $4.

Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, Jason M. Eby, Lancaster County, $10.

Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—3, J. H. Mallison, Elk County, $6.

Class 4—Commercial Class

One Dozen White Eggs.—1, P. T. Kistler, Bradford County, $8; 2, P. D. Zimmerman, Dauphin County, $7; 3, Horace DiLuzio, Mercer County, $6.

One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1 and 3, P. T. Kistler, Bradford County, $5 and $3; 2, Marcus A. McKnight, Cumberland County, $4.

Five Dozen White Eggs.—1 and 3, P. T. Kistler, Bradford County, $10 and $6; 2, W. W. Kerlin, Centre County, $8.

Class 5—Sweepstakes

Cups were awarded as follows:

Best Dozen White Eggs in the Show.—P. T. Kistler, Bradford County.

Best Dozen Brown Eggs in the Show.—Mrs. Rudy Herr, Lancaster County.

Best Five Dozen White Eggs in the Show.—P. T. Kistler, Bradford County. Mr. Kistler received the cup awarded by Pennsylvania Farmer.

Best Five Dozen Brown Eggs in the Show.—J. H. Mallison, Elk County.

Largest and Best County Exhibit.—Lancaster County.

School Making Largest and Best Exhibit.—West Lampeter, Lancaster County.

Nest Box Notes

WHEN a hen is seen with a purple comb, gasping for breath, open her mouth and see if there is a whitish growth at the entrance to the windpipe. If so, it can often be removed with a quill in time to prevent suffocation. Birds are often found dead in the houses as a result of this disease, which is diphtheretic roup. Bronchitis causes death in a similar fashion, altho the growth is lower down in the breathing passages.

• • •

A great many people who keep barnyard flocks like Leghorns better than heavier breeds. They mature earlier, lay better and stand confinement in better health. A well-fattened Leghorn hen, weighing around four pounds, makes a nice table fowl for a small family, as the breed is small-boned.

• • •

It is a good idea to look over the incubator some time ahead to see if new thermometers or any other new equipment must be ordered.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Medal Winners in Project Work

TWENTY-FIVE hundred boys and girls taking vocational agriculture in the vocational schools of Pennsylvania conducted projects during the past summer. Those making the highest scores in their projects were awarded medals on Wednesday, January 19, during Farm Products Show Week in Harrisburg.

The Pennsylvania Farmer gold medal for the best fruit project was won by Alvin Hall, Westmoreland County.

Following are the gold, silver and bronze medal winners in the senior projects. The gold medal winner is named first, then the silver and bronze medal winners. Following each winner is the name of his school and the county in which it is located.

Corn.—Benjamin M. Herr, West Lampeter, Lancaster; Arlo Medice, Allegheny Township, Westmoreland; John Gesner, Bloserville, Cumberland.

Bee.—Milford H. Cassel, Lower Paxton, Dauphin; Howard Beard, Avondale, Chester; Carlyle Sheldon, Conneautville, Crawford.

Dairy.—Elmer Kile, Greenwood, Columbia; Leon Ballard, Troy, Bradford; Ernest Vilage, Coneautville, Crawford.

Farm Home Improvement.—Charles Welshouse, Ligonier, Westmoreland; Herman Kinsey, Ligonier, Westmoreland.

Sheep.—Daniel Coveney, Towanda, Bradford.

Fruit.—Alvin Hall, Latrobe, Westmoreland.

Poultry.—Wayne Wood, Newville, Cumberland; Frank Stewart, Latrobe, Westmoreland; Riley Ross, Latrobe, Westmoreland.

Potato.—David Nelley, Towanda, Bradford; Arthur Daub, Porter Township, Schuylkill; Bennie Truax, Ulysses, Potter; Arthur Updegrove, Porter Township, Schuylkill.

Swine.—O. B. Savage, Benton, Columbia; Lucille Jerrett, Hughesville, Lycoming; Graydon Hess, Fishing Creek, Columbia.

Truck.—Wm. Earl Benedict, Conneautville, Crawford; Lloyd Morris, Conneautville, Crawford; Edwin Kane, Murraysville, Westmoreland.

Winner's Class.—William Markle, West Newton, Westmoreland; Sarah Fox, Youngwood, Westmoreland; Ronald Hyskell, Dayton, Armstrong.

Small Grains.—Carlton West, Brooklyn, Susquehanna; Ross Graham, Conneautville, Crawford; David Reno, Edinboro, Erie.

The following junior project winners were awarded silver medals::

Swine.—J. Harold Ranck, West Lampeter, Lancaster.

Poultry.—Harry Brown, Cuddy, Allegheny.

Truck.—Clare Bogue, Buena Vista, Allegheny.

Dairy.—Lloyd Sheen, Dimock, Susquehanna.

Corn.—Carl Rosensteel, Elders Ridge, Indiana.

Potato.—Earl Schreffler, Berrysburg, Dauphin.

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Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Regulations Governing Milk Production

Would you please tell me the requirements or laws for a dairy barn where milk is sold in Pennsylvania?—V. C. McG., Jefferson County, Pa.

There is no law in Pennsylvania concerning the requirements for the dairy barn where milk is sold in the state. However, most of the municipalities have certain requirements concerning the stable in which the milk is produced for that particular municipality. These milk ordinances in municipalities usually provide for three grades of milk. First, certified; second, Grade A raw milk, and third, pasteurized milk.

Certified milk is the product from dairies operated in accordance with rules or regulations adopted by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions. The County Board of Health provides for a medical milk commission which determines whether milk is produced in compliance with the rules and regulations of the association. These regulations provide for the inspection of the buildings, their proper location and surroundings and the construction of milk stables such as will provide for the best of sanitation.

The stable must be kept scrupulously clean, and it must be well ventilated, with a minimum of 600 cubic feet of air space per cow. Windows must provide four square feet of glass per cow. Children are not allowed in the dairy building or in the stable during milking. The dairy building must be located at such a distance from the stable as prescribed by the local commission. No hog pen, privy, or manure pile is allowed at a higher level or within 300 feet from the dairy building. Water supplies to be free from contamination.

Herd Must Be Isolated

No horses, hogs, dogs, or other animals or fowls are allowed to come in contact with the certified herd. Manure must be hauled at once to the field or placed in a container screened against flies. Manure must not be stored even temporarily within 300 feet of the barn or dairy building.

Cows are to be kept scrupulously clean. Udders are to be wiped with a clean, damp cloth or washed and dried prior to milking. The herd is to be tuberculin tested. Employes are to be medically inspected. Milk is to be cooled below 50 degrees promptly after milking and kept at a temperature below 50 degrees until delivered to the consumer. The bacterial count at the time of delivery shall be below ten thousand per cc. The milk shall contain an average of four per cent butterfat with the minimum of 3.5.

These and many other regulations

(Continued on next page)

Friendly Talks with Farm Folks

By Edgar L. Vincent

ALONG the road which led past our home in the country on a warm day in spring, three young fellows were tramping. They looked hot and tired. On the bank just beyond our house they sat down and rested and talked to themselves in a language none of us understood. After a while one of the young men ventured up to the door and said something that sounded like "milch" and "brod." That was enough for our mother. She knew what boys ought to have when they are tired and in a strange land. She brought out a big pitcher of milk and a loaf of bread, with good butter to go with it; and you ought to have seen those boys eat! Grandma said it seemed to her they must be hollow to the end of their toes.

They had only thanks to pay for mother's kindness, but they did their best to make us know that they were very grateful; and then the three Danish lads went on. But we heard of them again. One of them located near us and worked for sometime as a month hand. Another had a taste for carpenter work and learned that trade. The third soon had a small farm of his own, and he did his work well, so his place was one of the best in that part of the country.

Kindness Paid Dividends

But the fine thing about it was that those Danish boys never forgot to be kind and friendly to my mother. Whenever they saw her a smile swept over their faces and they showed their gratitude for the kindly act she had done for them in the days when they were strangers in a strange land. In the gold of their hearts they paid many a dividend on the stock of kindness our mother had deposited in the bank that warm spring day.

A man I used to know went away off into an almost deserted part of the country and put up a little house. All around that house he set out trees and shrubbery so thick that after the branches had reached full size they locked and interlocked so thickly that you could not get even a glimpse of the house from the outside. And there he lived. What for! Why, he thought the world had not treated him right. He wanted nothing more to do with men, so he withdrew to that solitary place and denned up like a hunted animal.

Friendliness Draws' Friends

But that did not help matters any. There is a mine of truth in that old saying, "A man that hath many friends must show himself friendly." Money in the bank draws interest. Stock invested brings a dividend. Loving kindness gathers to itself pity and mercy and sympathy in the day when the need is greatest.

I have before now found big rocks in the field or the woods that had grass and moss growing on their hard surfaces. I always like to see it so, for I know that it is because even those hard rocks seize upon and hold the grains of dust that come sifting down out of the wind-swept sky. They cling to the tiny seeds that God scatters in His own way. They drink in the dew and the raindrops and help them to moisten the germs of the seed, so that the day comes when those tufts of moss and grass come to make the heart of the passerby glad.

And I doubt if there is a heart in this world that will not respond to love. Why should we not put a bit of money in this bank and see whereunto it will grow? Heaven will take care of it. Our labor never will be lost!

govern the production of certified milk. The complete rules may be secured from the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, 360 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The usual requirements for Grade A raw milk include: first, that each member of the herd shall be free from communicable disease as determined by physical examination and the tuberculin test conducted in accordance with the rules of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. The milk shall contain not more than 100,000 bacteria per cc. when inoculated into standard agar.

Sanitary Precautions

The milk must be delivered in bottles. The cap shall be uncolored and shall have the name Grade A raw milk and the name of the dealer clearly printed on the outer side of the cap. Employes must be examined for communicable disease at least semi-annually. The sanitary conveniences on the dairy farm such as privy vaults, cesspools, etc., shall be fly-tight and kept in a sanitary condition. The water supply shall be abundant, easy of access and free from contaminations.

Pasteurized milk is milk that has been subjected to a temperature of not less than 145 degrees or more than 148 degrees F. for a period of not less than thirty minutes. It must contain not more than 50,000 bacteria per cc. when inoculated with standard agar. It must be delivered to the consumer within 24 hours after pasteurization.

The bottle caps must be printed with the words "Pasteurized Milk," and the name of the dealer clearly printed on the outer side of the cap. All persons who come in contact with the milk must be medically inspected and found to be free from communicable disease.

A copy of the milk ordinance recommended by the Pennsylvania Department of Health for use in cities and boroughs may be secured by writing directly to the Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. —A. A. Borland.

Milk Exhibit Awards

THOMAS AND HOWELL, Chester County, won first place and a gold medal for exhibiting the best four pints of raw market milk from tuberculosis-free cows at the State Farm Products Show. B. D. Carter, Lancaster County, exhibited the best raw market milk; the Lenker Farm Dairy, Dauphin County, took first place in Certified Milk, and the Abbotts Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia, was awarded first place in the pasteurized milk class. The principal prize winners follow:

Class 1—Milk from tuberculosis-free cows

A. Raw Market Milk.—1, Thomas & Howell, Chester County, gold medal; 2, S. H. Markey, Bedford County, silver medal; 3, P. W. Smith, Chester County, bronze medal.

B. Raw Market Milk.—1, B. D. Carter, Lancaster County, $8; 2, Meyer Hess, Lancaster County, $6; 3, J. H. Longenecker, Blair County, $4.

C. Certified Milk.—1, Lenker Farm Dairy, Dauphin County, gold medal; 2, Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Philadelphia, silver medal.

D. Pasteurized Milk.—1, Abbotts Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia, gold medal; 2, Woodlawn Dairy, Lackawanna County, silver medal; 3, Supplee-Wills-Jones, Philadelphia, bronze medal.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of America has appropriated $25,000 to be awarded as prizes for Holstein cattle exhibited at fairs thruout the United States in 1927.

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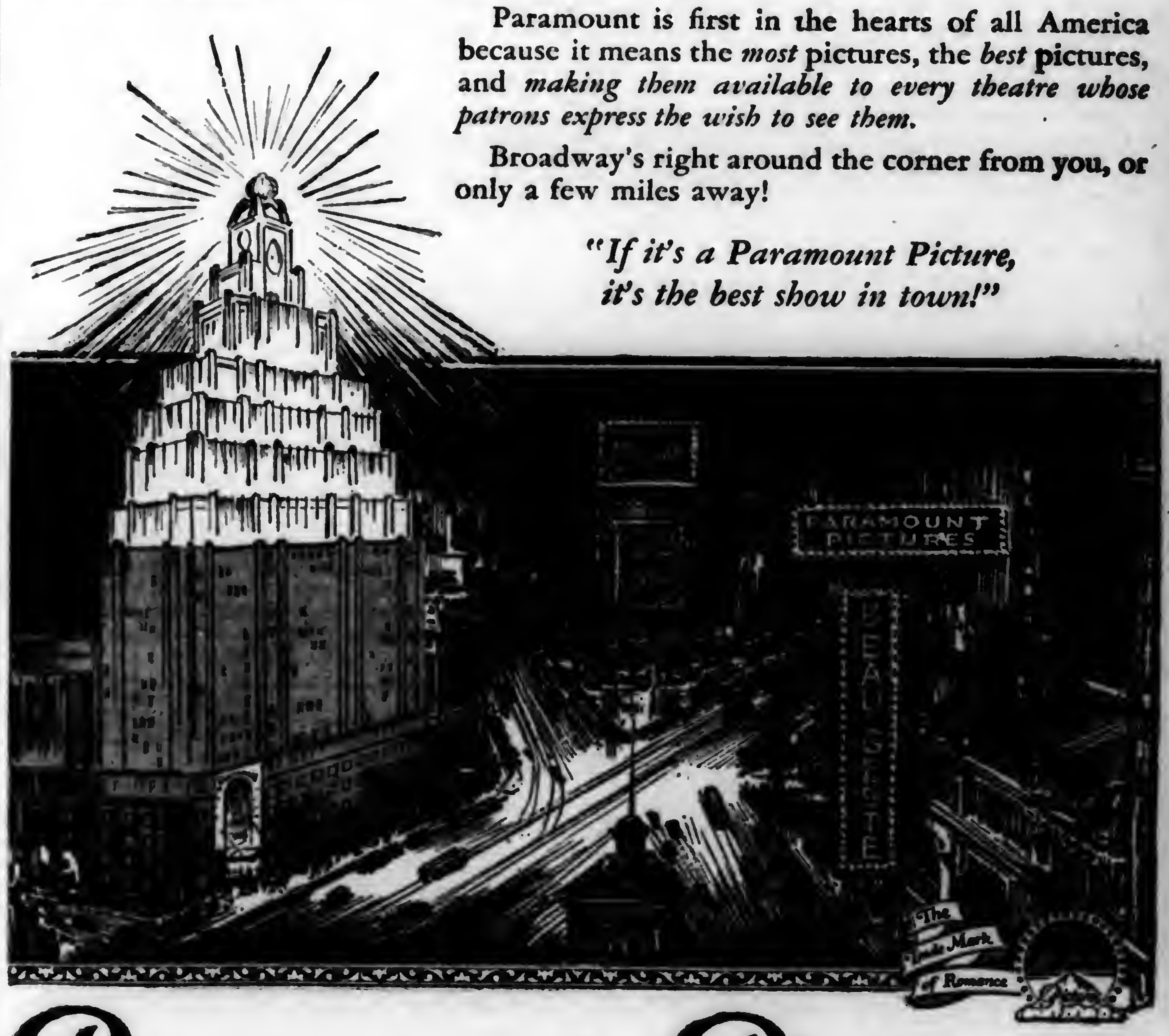
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The Clark "Cutaway" Catalog describes the "Cutaway" line of disk harrows from the Baby Cultivator and One Horse Harrow to the Double Action Tractor Harrows. It tells about special machines for special work such as the Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow, Orchard Plows, Single Action Extension Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, and others. The catalog also explains why disks with edges forged sharp, a feature found only on genuine Clark "Cutaway" harrows, stay sharp and last longer.
Send for these two books today. A Postal will do. Address The Cutaway Harrow Company, 97 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

One Group of Country Women Points the Way for Others

PICTURE, if you can, thirty-seven excited country women all talking at once, as they reflect the stirring enthusiasm of their new president. The New Year's meeting was formally ended and these chattering women were munching little holiday cakes, mingling the merry tinkle of silver spoon and tea cup with the lively gossip about their great venture for 1927.

This is just one group of live rural women planning a loving service in their community. They have decided to furnish and equip a beautiful room in the new hospital nearing completion. Each club member has been given one week in which to study her talents. "What can you, and you, and you do the very best?" is the question to be answered.

The president is converting one side of her fine large garage into a salesroom, a typical roadside market, where on Friday of each week the offerings of the group will be sold. The products will be varied for the talents vary, as well as equipment and the possibilities at home.

Yours for the Asking

IF YOU are in need of some new window curtains this spring, you will want to study a government leaflet on "Principles of Window Curtaining," that has been prepared by Mary Aleen Davis. Her suggestions will help you to plan artistic curtains that are also practical for every room in the house. The bulletin contains drawings also. Address Office of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for Farmers' Bulletin 1516-F.

Already reports are coming in and Mrs. President knows she will have needlework and fine foodstuffs to sell. There will be aprons and towels, hooked rugs and pieced quilts, woven rag rugs and braided mats; fashionable quilted pillows, baby bonnets and stout rompers. On the food shelves you may find cottage cheese, baked beans, potato chips, fresh eggs, jellies and marmalades, cakes and cookies, doughnuts, spicy peaches and delicious fudges; there will be noodles, too, and tasty whipped cream. Other foods will appear in season. Among the craft articles will be unique bird houses, and a blind girl will make perfect flower baskets.

And Here's the Answer

When it comes to imitation, we do resemble the apes after all, for every single thing we know has been learned from others. Either we mimic someone we saw or heard, or we follow something we have read. Can we not profit by the inspiring plan of this group of sisters? During the past year we have had many letters asking "What can I do to earn a little extra money?" Our answers depend a little on what you give us to build upon, but what each one does depends entirely upon herself. You and you only must decide.

You must have courage in yourself. You must have faith in your undertaking. You must have ability to choose what you can do the very best. You must have imagination enough to plan wisely. You must have perseverance enough to buckle on the armor tightly and make good. What do you cook or bake that causes folks to say, "That's the best I ever tasted"? What can you sew or paint, sing or carve, that wins the applause of the community? These are the things to help you decide on the talent which may bring you honor as well as pin money.

The Safer, Simpler Way

Many letters have come in from folks who already know what they can do, and their problem is how and where to sell their wares. They repeatedly ask for addresses of exchanges and salesrooms. This is indeed a problem, and my best advice is to keep the selling in your own hands if possible. If not keep it at least under your eye. Not that I am distrustful, but that I think it much safer and simpler. The city exchanges have creaking shelves of goods so soiled from age and handling that their only returns must be disappointment.

Advertise in some forceful way what you have. You can do this thru the press—local and county papers and any paper whose readers might show need for what you have. The nearest tea house or your neighbor's roadside stand might be good places. Your own attractive sign might be best of all, but do advertise.

Fairs offer good opportunities to energetic women not only to win prizes on choice goods, but to bring what they have before the public in a forceful way. Plan a worth while exhibit at your county, district or even state fair. Spend as much time as possible nearby, that you may meet interested folks, give samples and other information.

Let this New Year be one of remarkable opportunity for woman. Use your latent possibilities and do better than ever before the "things thou lovest."—Gertrude S. Stewart.

"Thank You" Notes

CHRISTMAS and the New Year have come and gone leaving a trail of gifts, letters and cards behind them. How many make a practice of acknowledging every one of these every year? Sometimes it takes effort but it is worth while. Someone has put time and thought into these things and it is only fair to let them know they are appreciated. There is something nice that may be said about every gift.

Practice for the Children

Let the children write their own letters of appreciation. Even those who can only scrawl a "thank you" and sign their name should be encouraged to do so. It gives them excellent practice in their writing, spelling and language; beside forming a habit they should carry thru life. The boy or girl who comes to high school age and fails to acknowledge the gifts sent him or her at the time of graduation has lacked something in upbringing.—Mrs. Perley W. Lawton, Pa.

All-Round, Friendly Gingham

THERE is no more all-round useful fabric for the home than gingham. One may pay anywhere from fifteen cents a yard (on sale) to a dollar and a quarter, according to the use for which it is intended.

One of the uses which the farm woman will find most practical is the making of breakfast sets of a heavy grade of gay gingham, with small napkins to match. If a good quality is bought—about forty or fifty cents a yard—the set becomes as durable as linen and much cheaper. The table looks well, too, especially if small checks are chosen. A little cross stitch or blanket stitch makes an easy and durable finish.

If you wish to give a bride a set or pass one on as a birthday gift, choose a grade of gingham guaranteed to launder without fading, blanket stitch the edge in two harmonizing tones and stencil a design with oil paints in the corner of each piece. These stencils wash as nicely as does the gingham and make the set most attractive. Stencil and oils and a small pattern may be bought for less than a dollar—enough to make a number of sets.

Curtains for the kitchen of the checked gingham are always cheerful and stand many launderings. An inexpensive grade does nicely for this. The finer ones in lighter, more neutral shades if ruffled give color and charm to a living room.

Ruffled covers for the couch—ones which may be used without fear of soiling—are a boon to any tired man. Keep these of gay but well chosen shades to add decoration in the room.

Bloomers and slips for the school girl are quite in order, especially since Paris permits such slips to be worn under so aristocratic a material as georgette. A bright colored gingham slip worn under sheer voile gives a pleasing effect.

Out of the cheapest grade on the bargain counters, covers may be made for one's best dress. However deep and clean the closet, clothes hanging there will take up dust. Just cover them and see how soiled the cover gets. Make these covers large enough not to crowd the garment. One can often find remnants suitable for this at very little cost and the saving on the dress is well worth the short time spent in running it up.

One may even make dresser scarfs, trim bedspreads and make lamp shades of gingham—these latter quite charming and colonial if the edge is scalloped.

Don't scorn gingham—it is a friend indeed and a most inexpensive asset to the sewing basket of any home.—Effie Maurine Paige, Pa.

The Kitchen Cabine

USE 1 quart tomatoes cooked seasoned to taste with salt, pepper and a few broken leaves. Blend with one cup of ly cooked oatmeal. Bring to point 1 quart rich milk, and before adding the milk to the toes, stir into the tomato mix teaspoon soda. Then gradually the milk, stirring all the while. thru a sieve and serve with cr or toast. Don't forget the bay —Mary Stewart Shuman, Pa.

• • •

CHICKEN-WAFFLE

Save stock from cooked or chicken to make this delicious over dish. Remove chicken bone, cut in tiny bits. To one stock add three of water. Let to boiling point, beating in a thickening made from flour and water. Cook one minute. Add ded chicken and season with pepper and dash of celery salt. on crisp baked waffles.

• • •

WAFFLES

1 pt. of sweet milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 tablespoon sugar
Pinch of salt

Beat yolks of eggs. Add milk, ter, sugar and salt. Beat and add flour enough to make a thin ter. Last fold in the stiffly whites of eggs. Bake in hot waffle irons.—Mrs. L. D.

• • •

ITALIAN SUGARLESS CAND

Put thru food chopper ½ pound coanut, ½ pound seedless raisins, pound prunes, ½ pound citron and pound shelled peanuts or al Mix all ingredients thoroly. Lin small tin box with waxed paper fill with the fruit mixture, pr it in firmly. Let stand five or hours, lift from box and cut in half-inch slices.—L. M. T.

One I Welcome— One I P

MY DEAR friend, one whom know is a friend, came to on me this morning. We about the babies, the chickens, boys and girls. We walked in the garden, talked of flowers and vegetables. We laughed and chatted minutes away all too rapidly. left a bright spot in the day, she departed. I shall be glad when see her coming again, even the might be busy I know her little and chat will cheer me.

Later on another visitor came, was not interested in our children She thought too much about Johnny Green imposing on her Willie, how Susie Brown snubbed her Sally Instead of thinking of flowers and vegetables she was more concerned about how Mrs. Black had borrowed her waist to go to a funeral and brought it back with a bedbug on it.

Surely—I invited her back, will I enjoy having her come? I her and will try to get her interested, if possible, in the worth while things with which we come in contact; and forget about the little petty grievances in life.

There are too many good, beautiful and kind things in this world to make us happy. Why should we let the petty, sordid, unkind thoughts mar our happiness?—Kate.

Over on the Jersey Side

The Extension Service Does Many a Good Turn

OVER here in New Jersey we have unusual opportunities to learn millinery and sewing under the expert help and advice of Miss Mildred B. Murphy, Home Demonstration Agent at Large.

Last fall I joined the hat class and on the day we started them, we finished our hats. It was my first attempt at millinery, and the very next day I went to the Sesqui wearing a hat that "fits." My friends, who know I am much fonder of a pen than a needle, hardly believe that I fashioned every stitch of it.

Since that time I have been in another class and have made the famous New Jersey permanent pattern, which is a pattern modeled to your own figure. From it I have already made a smock and one dress.

Mrs. Sheppard wearing the first hat she ever made.

The farmers can secure help if they want it from the well-known county agent, and the farmers' wives have equal opportunities thru the Division of Extension under the county agent. Ask him to tell you about it. You help pay for it whether you avail yourselves of what it offers—or just let the other fellow get all the benefit.—Mrs. Cora J. Sheppard, N. J.

Fifty Cents a Plate

WHEN the Farmers' Club of Craven County, North Carolina, holds its monthly meeting, the women's clubs serve dinner at fifty cents a plate. The women's clubs in the various communities where the farmers' meetings are held try to outdo each other in putting a meal on the table that can be served at fifty cents. Needless to say this kind of rivalry makes a hit with members of the farmers' club.

The idea originated a year ago when twenty-three home demonstration women met at the county fair grounds to serve dinner to 40 farmers who had volunteered to repair the exhibit hall for the women.

"The day proved so pleasant," says Jane S. McKimmon, assistant director of extension, "and the dinner so good, that the president of the farmers' club asked the home demonstration agent why the farm women's clubs could not serve suppers to the farmers at their monthly meetings.

The Men Were Pleased

"The agent agreed to try this, and picked a strong club to serve the first supper. The men were so pleased with the food and the women with the fun that all the home demonstration clubs made a bid for the farmers at the next meeting.

"When asked about profit, the women laughed and said they came out anywhere from one to five dollars to the good. 'It is not a money-making scheme,' they said, 'but a get-together project.'

"No woman donates anything. A fair price is set on all the things she brings from her farm and the fifty cents charge per man covers the cost. Not the least of the benefits of these meetings is the experience the women get in planning meals for large groups, teamwork in preparing and serving, and accuracy in keeping accounts."

When warm weather came last summer, the farmers' club gave a picnic inviting all the club women to go with them on the U. S. S. Pamlico on a trip down the river. As a result of this cooperation, the home agent says: "I need not tell you that the attendance at the farmers' club is much better now, and the fact that men go from one part of the county to another for these meetings is doing much to promote good fellowship among our people."—E. A. K.

"Tubbing" in Winter

THERE was a time when personal cleanliness and the Saturday night bath were synonymous. Mother prepared a lot of hot water and she and father and the children all took turns at the tub. That was during the "Age of Innocence," before there were huge industrial cities and before we knew much about the germ theory.

Nowadays personal cleanliness is a part of what is called "personal hygiene" and it includes at least two thoro baths a week, teeth brushed twice a day, clean hands before meals, spotless finger nails, and frequent shampoos. It also eliminates one of those ancient customs that still persist in some circles; namely, sewing up the baby and small child in heavy underwear for the winter.

A Scientific Fad

Modern fastidiousness is not merely a fad, but has the sound backing of scientists. "Cleanliness," so the National Tuberculosis Association tells us, "is an excellent health preservative. The germs of many infectious diseases lodge on the hands, and are easily carried to the mouth where they enter the system. Clean teeth not only help to prevent decay, but also prevent the growth of harmful bacteria in the mouth."

It is a timely warning, for this is the season of colds, grippe, and other minor infectious illnesses which may lead to others more serious, if they are neglected. We are also within the months of chilly bathrooms, when it is an investment in good health to equip oneself with extra heaters in order to make tubbing as pleasurable in winter as in May.

Piecebag Gifts

WITH very little time and practically no expense, the piecebag may provide many delightful gifts for the small girl who enjoys needlework.

Fascinating "undies" for dolly require but small remnants of sheer material and wee flower designs will transform them. There may be enough bits of lace to whip neck and armholes. Cutting lines should be indicated or little patterns made from strong pliable paper. These patterns may be purchased if desired but almost anyone with a knowledge of sewing will be able to make them.

If dolly entertains, luncheon sets, centerpieces, buffet sets, tea towels and guest towels may well be added.

Perhaps you will find scraps of unbleached muslin, checked gingham, or crepe for a bedroom set—spread and bolster cover, a scarf, and possibly matching curtains, if dolly has a house of her own. White material for tiny sheets and pillow covers may be stamped with scallops.

Pieces of gingham, percale, etc., will make the patchwork quilts or pillow tops so much in vogue. The pieces should be cut or the pattern furnished. Be sure to include all the necessaries for finishing the quilt, linings, paddings, etc.

Floss for embroideries and remnants of cotton and silk for sewing, we are sure to have left from our own work. Having all the supplies at hand is half the gift and the making of these tiny, attractive articles will give splendid practice in needlework and provide many happy hours for the small girl.—Ethel Lyons.

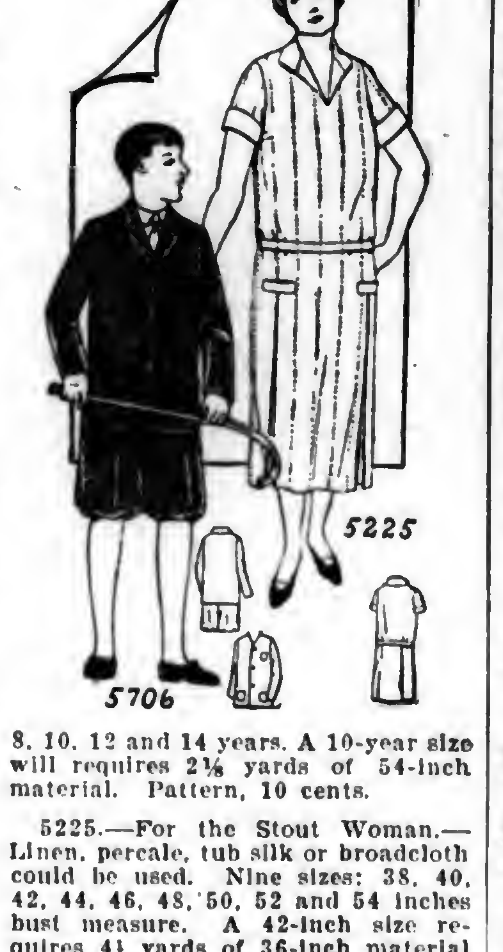
Now Is the Time

ONE of my friends has just finished a marvelous doll house for his two little girls. He has been a shut-in since Hallowe'en and that accounts for such industry. This city man has done his utmost to inspire and amuse those girls for many years of wholesome play. What do we rural folk do for our children?

These wintry months furnish just the time for father to tinker away a few hours of each blustery day making some useful thing for the home. If there are children, what about the backyard playground? Have your children any equipment for healthy play. Soon the sunny days of spring will find them out-of-doors, and we will be too busy with all sorts of jobs to do such work. Let's do it now. Backyard Playgrounds, Folder No. 2, is ready with free help—measurements, drawings, suggestions. Free to you if you write Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Sonny Likes New Togs, Too

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



5706.—Boys' Suit.—Serge, flannel, corduroy and tweed are suitable materials for this model. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will requires 2⅛ yards of 54-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5225.—For the Stout Woman.—Linen, percale, tub silk or broadcloth could be used. Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material with one-half yard of contrasting material for facings. Pattern, 10 cents.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm but we haven't any animals but have the land all planted in little apple trees. My grandmother lives on the next farm to us and the houses are very near together. I have very far to go to school.

We had a fine Christmas. We are waiting for the doctor to come today. My sister and I are sick.—Edith Renner, (X), Carbon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For a pet I have "Laddie," my Collie dog. When he is hungry he will get up in a chair and put his front feet over the back. He has to be real careful or it will tip over with him. One of his ears is up and the other is down most of the time and he is always teasing our cat, Tom, or chasing chickens or something he knows he hadn't ought to do.—Alice Irvine, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How many of you boys like to trap? That is one thing which I enjoy. I trap for muskrats and skunks but this year I haven't caught much yet, only two skunks and one muskrat. One time my cousin caught a raccoon and put it on a chain but it broke the chain and got away.

How many of you went to see the Sesqui? I have been there twice and saw a great deal each time. I have been in almost all the buildings. I wanted to go again but didn't get there.—Paul Kohler, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm of about seventy-two acres. My father was a miller once. He has about 1300 chickens now. I have three sisters, one older than I am. We all enjoy playing with our new Christmas gifts. I got a set of toys. My oldest sister, Florence, got a clown game, it is lots of fun. My younger sister got a fishing pond and my very youngest sister got a seesaw that never stops.—Titus Weaver, nine (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

SARAH ANN STEWART
Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet dog whose name is Ring. I called him that because he is yellow with a white ring around his neck. Whenever my father and brother go to the field to work he always goes with them. He likes to catch mice. This is not very nice weather for the little birds. They cannot find much food when the ground is covered with snow.—Freda F. Ruoss, nine (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have not taken any trips that are far away, altho I went to Hershey Park just below Harrisburg, to a family reunion, where I had a recitation to say. We got there just before eleven o'clock. When we first got there we walked around thru the park and then we ate dinner.

After dinner we went to the zoo and thru the greenhouses. At two o'clock the concert began. It was held in the theatre. I did not stay in the theatre till the concert was over.

There are many amusements in the park. There are merry-go-round, a little train, a scooter, a little airplane, a ferris wheel and a roller coaster. We started home about four-thirty o'clock. I have not taken any other trips this summer.—Helen Kelso, eleven (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For a pet I have a chicken. Her name is Pigie. I gave her this name because I think she is half pigeon. The other hens boss her around so if she does not want to stay in the lot she flies right out. She can hardly see feed so I always put some in the mash hopper for her.

We have a big Collie dog, and two cats. My brother gave me a flock of chickens this spring. They are all big now.—Margaret Tomer, (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to tell you about the trip I took this summer. My father was the superintendent of the stone quarry to build a cement road over the Allegheny Mountains, at Oglestown in Somerset County. So mother and my sister and myself went along.

We rented a cottage. There were five cottages. They were called twin-spring cottages. They were on the top of the Allegheny Mountains. It is the highest mountain in the state of Pennsylvania. There is frost there every month of the year. There were two springs where we got our water. We saw as high as eight deer out in the open field eating and playing.

There was a trout stream that ran down thru the mountain back of the cottage where we lived. We went fishing in it.

Thru July and August the Camp Fire Girls came out from Johnstown and camped. They built camp fires. It was surely nice. We played croquet and tennis. We came home to our farm November 6th.—Verna Brubaker, fourteen (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My oldest sister is married and has a dear little boy named Raymond. My oldest brother works away from home.

We have a black pony named Fred. I like to ride him when my brother is cultivating corn or potatoes. We also have a buggy and harness and like to drive him. I am sending a picture of my brother, Glenn, and my sister, Mildred, and their pet kittens.—Margaret Atkinson, Clarion County, Pa.

BROTHER AND SISTER
Margaret Atkinson, (X), Clarion Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I will tell you about the trip to the Sesqui-Centennial. We left about half past six and got there about half past nine. I enjoyed the trip very much. We went first to the Navy Yard and went thru many ships and then to the Government Building.—Edna M. Denlinger, twelve, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am just getting over pneumonia and whooping cough. I have a brother in bed with whooping cough.

We have one cat and one kitten. We have a cat named Timmy. He is black and white. When we are sick in bed he comes to the bedroom window and mews until somebody comes and lets him in. Then he comes and jumps up on our bed and goes to sleep. We have a kitten named Maltie. She is gray. She does many tricks.—Alice Duvall, ten (X), Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I wish I could have written before. My father and I were busy in the fields.

We have a seven-room house and a big barn and a few buildings.

I have a pet dog, her name is Tricksie. She is a good coon dog. I got seven coons with her. I have a big brother who works in Plymouth, Pa.—Nick Balog, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am in the fourth reader and am getting along fine. I missed eight days when I was ill. I had pneumonia.

I have 54 head marks. I have three classmates. It is very cold here at present. It is good coasting now.—Helen M. Heck, nine, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm and I have two kittens. Their names are Tabby and Dot. They like to run and play. They stay in the barn. I have a little pen for them. As soon as I get home from school I go to the barn and do my work then I sledride with my brother.—Howard Liegey, Clearfield County, Pa.

"Winter Days"

WALKING into a snow storm the other day, head down, arms full of packages—one of hundreds who had little snowflakes creeping inside of coat collars—I thought of our contest. What a chance to take a picture for "Winter Days," and I didn't have a camera within ten miles! But I hope you've had better luck—that when you found a chance to snap a good picture you had your camera tucked under your arm or squeezed into your overcoat pocket all ready for action.

Any picture that belongs to the title I gave you last week, "Winter Days," may be entered in the contest. Even tho it wasn't taken this year, if it's good send it along. Prizes will be awarded for the clearest and most interesting snapshots contributed by members and friends of the Forum.

Remember—pictures to be counted in the contest should reach me on or before February 5th. Address them Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa. then there won't be any delay in my getting them.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Margaret Bushey (X). **Carbon County**, Mildred I. Xander. **Centre County**, Helen M. Beck, Thelma Beck. **Chester County**, Pauline Hayes (X), Virginia Shoffner (X). **Clearfield County**, Howard Liegey. **Columbia County**, Mildred Hartman (X). **Cumberland County**, Robert Shearer. **Erie County**, Martin Sakach (X). **Fulton County**, H. Ray Buerbaugh. **Huntingdon County**, Paul L. Kinch (X). **Lackawanna County**, Pauline B. Kircher (X). **Lancaster County**, Clayton H. Erb (X), Edna M. Denlinger, Thelma Grace Wenzel, Titus Weaver (X), Leroy Hatting, Leona Eckert. **Lycoming County**, Rhelda Mae Umpstead. **Mercer County**, Olive L. Blake (X). **Schuylkill County**, Edna Cooper (X), Mary Lindemuth (X). **Somerset County**, Hazel Meyers. **Sullivan County**, Mary Rusin (X). **Susquehanna County**, Erma Brooks. **Tioga County**, Hazel Owlett (X). **Washington County**, Helen Mermon (X), Nick Balog. **Westmoreland County**, Earl Horn (X), Charles Tarr.

NEW JERSEY

Morris County, Elizabeth Cox. **Salem County**, Paul Klements.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Evelyn Corey.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Mary C. Martin (X). **Caroline County**, Olive May Butler (X). **Wicomico County**, Thelma Esham, Ida Esham (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—If it's as cold the day you work out this puzzle as it was the day I made it for you, I think you'll all be glad this animal has a good warm fur coat. A number of you said you liked to draw from dot to dot, so here's a puzzle you will be glad to see, and here's a little rhyme to help you know what you will find.

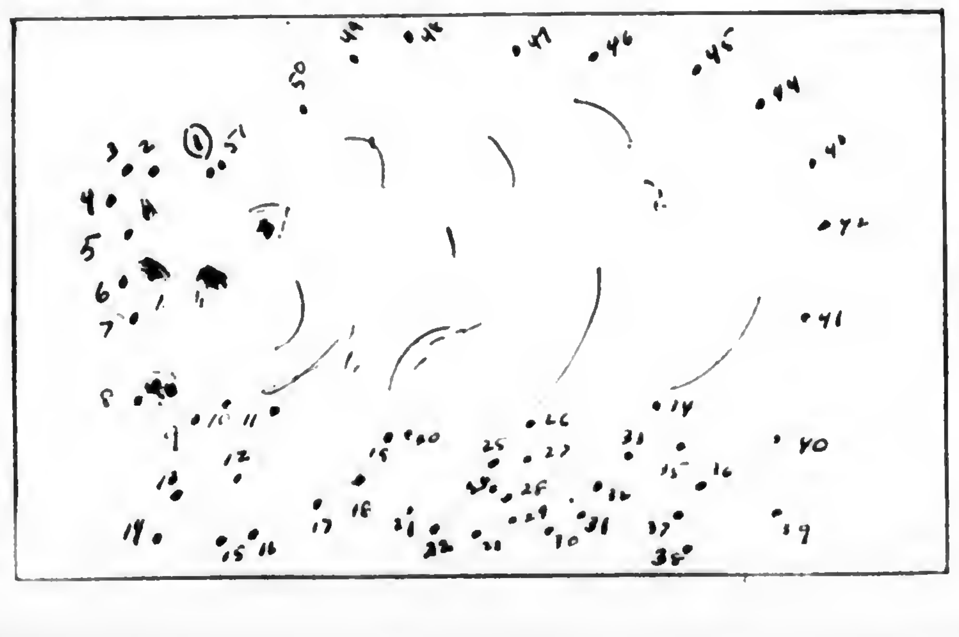
The animal you will draw
Is a great BIG BEAST.
But, like most Little Folks,
He thinks honey is a feast.

Just begin with the dot beside the figure one (I've put a circle around the "1"), and draw to the dot beside the figure two, and so on, drawing from dot to dot until you come around to the dot beside "51." I think you will recognize the animal you have drawn, with the hints I have given you about his coat and one of the things he likes to eat.

When you have found out what animal it is send me the answer on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by February 4th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, telling me your birthday and the name of the county in which you live. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 8 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: 98 MINUS 76 EQUALS 11 PLUS 11.

The prize winners are: David Boyer, age 9, Danville, Pa.; James Bressler, age 12, Hegins, Pa.; Isabel Emery, age 10, Lewisburg, Pa.; Ruth Naomi Horst, age 11, Ephrata, Pa.; Miles Kerr, age 8, Smicksburg, Pa.; Mary Grace Lutz, age 9, Wick, Pa.; Herbert E. Mearig, age 10, Leacock, Pa.; Violet E. Maurer, age 8, Klingerstown, Pa.; Willard Schultz, age 8, Lansdale, Pa.; Beatrice Umstead, age 11, Edgemoor, Del.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Washington A. Roebling, builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, who died recently, willed his collection of precious and semi-precious stones to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Here are shown the only black diamond of its kind, the second largest topaz in the world, the Grand Duke's malakite from Siberia and the largest known black opal.

2.—Tobogganing in Quebec, Canada, gives plenty of thrills.

3.—The Boy Scout Home in San Antonio, Texas, said to be the only large building in the world devoted exclusively to Scouting.

4.—On January 7, 1927, the transatlantic radio telephone system between London and New York opened officially by a conversation between Mr. W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, Secretary of the Post Office in London. Mr. Gifford is seated in the center of the New York group pictured.

5.—Prince William of Sweden, poet, critic and explorer, arrived in New York early this month for a lecture tour.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, knew Bayne Trevors, general manager, wasn't square and fired him.

The men grumbled. Trevors threatened to sell her out to the Western Lumber Company. Fortunately, Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. To "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian, and friend of her father, the girl confided her troubles but instead of lightening her burden he added others when he told her that Trevors had recently imported sick calves to the ranch.

Busy days followed for everybody. Nelson, sent by Trevors to make trouble, had persuaded the milkers to leave the place for jobs with the lumber company. Shorthanded, Judith bought a milking machine and hired a new foreman. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May thirtieth, Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay-roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout the money must be in Judith's hands at six that night. With eighty miles to cover in six hours Bud Lee set off for Rocky Bend. On the way back smokeless powder and a silencer put his horse out of business. But Bud Lee handed the money over to Judith seven minutes before time to pay the men. Riding to Squaw Creek canyon next day, Judith met Lee going over the scene of his holdup of the day before. Together they climbed Indian Head cliffs searching clews. That afternoon, continuing his search, Lee was again surprised at the appearance of Judith. He objected to any girl doing the job on hand but objections didn't stop Judith.

Much to the girl's delight an old cabin up on the plateau had been repaired and Bud Lee didn't tell her it was he who often came here to be alone, not even when she declared the man who had fixed it "a dear." In a hollow nearby they found fresh footprints of two men and at that instant a bullet sped over their heads. They ran for the cabin, firing as they ran, and a third man started shooting from the cabin walls. Lee felt a stinging pain in his leg.

Continued from last week

EVIDENTLY, the man by the cabin had no intention of running. A bullet cut thru Bud Lee's sleeve. At last Lee answered. He ran in closer as he fired and, running, emptied his revolver, jammed it into his waistband, clubbed his rifle . . . and realized with something of a shock that there were but the two rifles on the cliffs to take into consideration. That other rifle, at the cabin, was still. Out of ammunition? Or plugged? Or playing 'possum? Which?

"Stop shooting!" he shouted to Judith.

"I'm coming!" she cried back to him.

Almost at the same instant, their two rifles ready, they came to the cabin. Between them on the ground a man lay at the corner, moving helplessly, groping for his fallen gun, falling back.

"Open the door," said Bud. "I'll get him inside and we'll see who he is. Hurry, Judith; those other jaspers are working down this way as fast as they know how."

Judith, taking time to snatch up the fallen rifle, ran around to the door. Lee slipped his hands under the armpits of the wounded man and dragged him in Judith's wake. In the cabin, the door shut, Lee struck a match and went to a little shelf where there was a candle.

"Bill Crowdy!" gasped Judith.

Almost before Lee saw the man's face he saw the canvas bag tied to his belt, a bag identical with the one he himself had brought from the bank at Rocky Bend.

"The man that stuck up Charlie Miller," he said slowly. "And there's your thousand bucks, or I'm a liar. I get something of their play now; those two fellows up there were waiting to meet him and split the swag three ways. And I've got the guess they'll be asking a look-in yet!"

HE DROPPED a heavy bar into its place across the door and then went to the two small windows and fastened the heavy oaken shutters. When he came back to Judith she was bending over the wounded man. Crowdy's eyes were closed; he looked to be on the verge of death. The girl's face was almost as white as Crowdy's.

Lee knelt and with quick fingers sought the wound. There was a hole in Crowdy's chest, high up near the throat, that was bleeding profusely. At first that seemed the only wound. But in a second Lee had found another. This was in the leg, and this, like Lee's was bound tightly with a handkerchief.

"Got that, first rattle out of the box!" commented Lee. "See it? That's why he stuck on the job and didn't try to run for it. Looks like a rifle-ball had smashed the bone."

He didn't look up. His fingers busy with the string at Crowdy's belt, brought away the canvas bag. There was blood on it; it was heavy and gave forth the mellow jangle of gold.

"You win back your thousand on tonight's play," he said, holding up the bag to Judith, lifting his eyes to her face.

But Judith shrank back, her eyes wide with horror.

"I don't want it! I can never touch it!" she whispered. Suddenly she was shaking from head to foot, her eyes fixed in terrible fascination upon Crowdy's face. Lee tossed the bag to the bunk across the room, where it fell clanking to the floor.

"Now she's going to faint," was his thought. "Well, I won't blame her so darn much. Poor little kid!"

But he did not look at her again. He tore away Crowdy's shirt to discover just how serious the wound in the chest was. The collar-bone had been broken; the ball had plowed its way thru the upper chest, well above the heart, and could be felt under the skin of the shoulder. Unless Bill Crowdy bled to death, he stood an excellent chance of doing time in the penitentiary. Lee stanched the flow of blood, made a rude bandage, and then, lifting the body gently, carried it to the bunk. Crowdy's lax arm, extended downward at the side of the bunk, seemed to be reaching again for the canvas bag; the red fingers touched it with their tips.

"Now," said Lee, speaking bluntly, afraid that a tone of sympathy might merely aid the girl to "shake to pieces," "we've got a chance to be on our way before Number Two and Number Three get into the game. Let's run for it, Judith."

Judith went to the bench by the fireplace and sank down upon it. For a moment she made no reply. Then she shook her head.

"We'll stay here until morning," she said finally, her voice surprising Lee, who had looked for a sign of weakening to accord with her sudden pallor and visible trembling.

"What for?" he wanted to know. "We'll have another fight on our hands if we do. Those fellows, this deep in it, are not going to quit while they know that there's all that money in the shack!"

"I don't care," said Judith firmly. "I won't run from them or anybody else I know! And, besides, Bud Lee, I am not going to give them the chance to get Crowdy away. . . . Do you think he's going to die?"

"No. I don't. Doc Tripp will fix him up."

"Then here I stay, for one. When I go, Bill Crowdy goes with me! He's going to talk, and he's going to help me send Bayne Trevors to the pen."

Bud Lee expressed all he had to say in a silent whistle. He'd made another mistake, that was all. Judith wasn't going to faint for him tonight.

"Then," he said presently, setting her the example, "slip some fresh carrridges into your rifle and get ready for more shooting. I'll put out the light and we'll wait for what's next."

Judith replenished the magazine of her rifle. Lee, watching from under the low-drawn brim of his hat, noted that her fingers were steady now. Crowdy moved on his bunk, lifted a hand weakly, groaned, and grew still. Presently he stirred again, asking weakly for water.

Lee went to the water-bucket standing in a corner. It happened to be half full. He filled a cup, and lifting Crowdy's head, held it to the fevered lips.

"Not exactly what you'd call fresh, is it, Crowdy?" he said lightly. "But the spring's outside and I'm scared to go out in the dark."

Crowdy drank thirstily and lay back, his eyes closed again. Lee rearranged his bandage.

"Put out the light now?" he asked Judith.

"No," she answered. "What's the use, Bud? There are no holes in the walls they could stick a gun-barrel thru, are there?"

NO ONE knew better than he that there were not.

"You see," said Judith, with a half-smile, heroically assumed, "I'm a little afraid of the dark, too! Anyway, since we've got to spend the night with a man in Crowdy's shape, it will be more cosy, won't it, with the light on?"

She even put out her hand to one of the books on the shelves which she could reach from her bench.

"And now," she added, "I'm sure that our hermit won't mind if we peep into his library, will he?"

"No," answered Lee gravely. "Most likely he'll be proud."

Lee found time to muse that life is made of incongruities, woman of inconsistencies. Here with a badly hurt man lying ten feet from her, with every likelihood of the night stillness being ripped in two by a rifle-shot, Judith sat and turned the pages of a book. It was a volume on the breeding and care of pure-blooded horses. Odd sort of thing for her hermit to have brought here with him! Her hand took down another volume. Horses again; a treatise by an eminent authority upon a newly imported line from Arabia. A third book; this, a volume of Elizabethan lyrics. Bud Lee flushed as he watched her. She turned the pages slowly, came back to the fly-leaf page, read the name scrawled there, and turning swiftly to Lee, said accusingly:

"David Burrill Lee, you are a humbug!"

"Wrong again," grinned Lee. "A hermit, you mean! 'A man with a soul.' . . ."

"Scat!" answered Judith. But, under Bud Lee's teasing eyes, the color began to come back into her cheeks. She had been a wee bit enthusiastic over her hermit, making of him a picturesque ideal. She had visioned him, even to the calm eyes, gentle voice. A quick little frown touched her brows as she realized that the eyes and voice which her fancy had bestowed upon the hermit were in actuality the eyes and voice of Bud Lee. But she had called him a dear. And Lee had been laughing at her all the time—had not told her, would never have told her. The thought came to her that she would like to slap Bud Lee's face for him. And she had told Tripp she would like to slap Pollock Hampton's. Good and hard!

FROM without came the low murmur of men's voices. Judith laid her book aside and drew her rifle across her knees, her eyes bright and eager. At infrequent intervals for perhaps three or four minutes the two voices came indistinctly to them in the cabin. Then silence for as long a time. And then a voice again, this time quite near the door, calling out clearly:

"Hey, you in there! Pitch the money out the window and we'll let you go."

"There's a voice," said Judith quietly, "to remember! I'll be able to swear to it in court."

Certainly a voice to remember, just as one remembers an unusual face for years tho it be but a chance one seen in a crowd. A voice markedly individual, not merely because it was somewhat high-pitched for a man's, but rather for a quality not easily defined, which gave to it a certain vibrant, unpleasant harshness, sounding metallic almost, rasping, as tho with the hiss of steel surfaces rubbing. Altogether impossible to describe adequately, yet, as Judith said, not to be forgotten.

Judith noticed a puzzled look on Bud's face. He called out: "What did you say out there?"

Word for word came the command again: "Pitch the money out of the window and we'll let you go."

"Lee turned triumphantly to Judith.

"I've got his tag!" he whispered to her. "I played poker with that voice one night not four months ago in Rocky Bend!

"Who is he?" Judith whispered back. "With Crowdy down, if we know who one of these men is, the rest will be easy. Who is he?"

"A bad egg," Lee told her gravely. "He's done time in the state pen. He's been out less than a year. Gunman, stick-up man, convicted once already for manslaughter . . ."

"Not Chris Quinnion, Bud Lee!" she cried excitedly. "Not Chris Quinnion!"

"Sh!" he commanded softly. "There's no use tipping our hand off to him. Yes; it's crooked Chris Quinnion. You don't know him, do you?"

HE HAD never seen her eyes look as they looked now. They were as hard and bright as steel; no true woman's eyes he thought swiftly. Rather the eyes of a man with murder in his heart.

"Then, thank God!" whispered Judith, her voice tense. "Can you keep a secret with me, Bud Lee? Were it not for the man calling to us now, Luke Sanford would be here in our stead. Crooked Chris Quinnion served his time in San Quentin because my father sent him there. And he had not been free six months before he kept his oath and murdered my poor old dad!"

"Well?" came the interrupting snarl of Quinnion's voice, like the omnious whine of an enraged animal. "What's the word?"

"Give us five minutes to think it over," returned Lee coolly. And, incredulous eyes on Judith's set face, he said gently: "I was on the ranch when the accident happened. He must have driven that heavy car a little too close to the edge of the grade. The bank just naturally gave way."

Judith, her lips tightly compressed, shook her head.

"You didn't find him under the car, did you? And the blow that killed him might have been dealt with some heavy weapon in the hands of a man standing behind him, mightn't it? I know, Bud Lee, I know!"

"How do you know?" he demanded insistently. "You weren't here even."

"No. I was in San Francisco. But the day before I had a letter from father. He expected me home very soon. He was going out, he said in his letter, to look at the road over the mountain. He wrote that the grade was dangerous, especially at the very place where the car went over! He wanted me to know so that in case he could not get the work done on it before I came, I would be careful. On top of that would he go and run his car into such danger as that? Oh, I know!" she cried again, her hands hard upon her rifle. "I know, I tell you! From the first I suspected. I knew that Chris Quinnion had threatened a dozen times to 'get' father; I knew that soon or late he would try. I wrote Emmet Sawyer, our county sheriff, and told him what I believed, asked him to go to the spot and see what the signs told. A square man is Emmet Sawyer and as sharp as tacks."

"And he told you that you were mistaken?"

"HE DID nothing of the kind! He reported the tracks of the car showed it had kept well away from the bank, that evidently it had stopped there, that again it had gone on, swerving so as to run close to the edge! I know what happened: Father got out to look at the dangerous spot and to put up the sign he had brought with him and that was found in the road. Chris Quinnion had followed him, perhaps to shoot him down from behind, Chris Quinnion's way! Then he saw a safer way. He came up behind poor old dad and struck him in the head with something, rifle-barrel or revolver. He started the car up and let it run over the bank. He—"

She broke off then. Bud Lee felt that he knew what she would say if she could bring herself to go on; that she would tell how crooked Chris Quinnion had thrown the unconscious man down over the bank to lie, bruised and broken, by the wrecked car.

"You've got to be almighty sure before you make a charge like that," he reminded her. "If Quinnion had done it, why didn't Emmet Sawyer get the dead-wood on him?"

"Because," she whispered quickly, "a man fooled Sawyer! Yes, and fooled me! Quinnion established an alibi. A man whose word there was no reason to doubt said that Quinnion was with him at the time of the murder. And that man was—Bayne Trevors!"

"Trevors?" muttered Lee. He shook his head. "Trevors is a hard man, Judith. And he's a scoundrel, if you want to know! But frame up a murder deal—plan to murder Luke Sanford—No. I don't believe it!"

"Is he the man to miss a chance that lay at his hand? The main chance for him? The chance to hold a man like Chris Quinnion in the hollow of his hand, to make him do his bidding, to set him just such work as he is doing now? Answer me! Is Bayno Trevors above a deal like that?"

Bud Lee's answer was silence.

"And there is one other thing," went on Judith swiftly, "known to no one but Emmet Sawyer, whom I told, and me and Chris Quinnion: In father's letter he told me that a man had paid him some money the day before, and that he was going to drive to Rocky Bend to bank it. 'There are some tough customers in the country,' he wrote, 'and it's foolhardy to have too much money in our old safe.' That money, several hundred dollars, was never banked. It was not found on his body. Where did it go?"

"Even that doesn't incriminato Quinnion, you know."

"No. The rest is pure guesswork on my part. Guesswork based on what I know. Not enough to hang Chris Quinnion, Bud Lee. But enough to make me sure. He's working at Trevors' game right now. If we can prove that it is Trevors' game, it will go to show how worthless his alibi was."

"Well?" called Quinnion, the third time. "What about it? We ain't goin' to wait all night."

"Tell him," whispered Judith, her hand on Lee's arm, "to come and get it if he wants it! One of us can hold the cabin against the two of them while the other slips out in the dark and rides back to the ranch-house for help. If we're in luck, Bud Lee, we'll corner the bunch of them before daylight!"

LEE stood a moment looking down into her face, his mind filled with uncertainties. With all his soul he wished that Judith had not come with him tonight, that he had only himself to think of now. Quinnion, not to be further put off, called again, the snarl of his voice rising into ugly threat. Still Lee, thinking of Judith, hesitated.

"It's the only way," she insisted. "If we gave them the money they'd want Bill Crowdy next. If they got Crowdy away with them into the mountains I am not sure that they could not hide until they got him safe in Trevors' hands. Then we'd have the whole fight still to make, sooner or later. It's our one bet, Lee!"

And Bud Lee, seeing no better way ahead for them, blew out the candle, forced Judith to stand close to the rock chimney of the fireplace, took his station near her, and answered Quinnion, saying shortly:

"Come ahead when you're ready. We're waiting."

Quinnion's curse, the crack of his rifle, the flying splinters from the cabin door, came together like one implacable menace.

"And now, Bud Lee," cried Judith quickly, "I don't mind telling you, not seeing the end of the string we are playing, that you are a man to my liking!"

"My hat's off," said Lee, with grave simplicity. "And in any old kind of a fight a man wouldn't want a better pardner than I can reach now, putting out my hand. He'd want—just a thorobred! And now, little pardner, let's give them—fits!"

Judith, even as Quinnion's second shot tore into the door, laughed softly.

"Finish it as you began it, Bud Lee! Even George Washington swore at Monmouth, you know!"

So Bud Lee amended his words and spoke his thought:

"Then, pardner, let's give 'em hell!"

Crouching in the dark, reserving their own fire while they waited for something more definite than the bark of a rifle to shoot at, their hands met.

IT CAME about, quite as matters often do, that at the three-mile-distant ranch headquarters it was **one who knew** comparatively little of the ways of this part of the world **who was first to suspect** all was not well with Judith Sanford. To Pollock Hampton her failure to appear at dinner was significant.

Together with the other newcomers to the ranch from the city he had been deeply moved by yesterday's outlawry. Drawing upon a vivid imagination, he peopled the woods with desperate characters. When after dinner an hour passed without bringing Judith, he began to show signs of nervous anxiety. Without making his fears known to his friends, he went to the office and telephoned to Doc Tripp. All that Tripp could tell him was that he didn't know where Judith was and didn't care; she could take care of herself. Tho the veterinarian didn't say as much, he was at the moment puzzled by the new sickness among the hogs and his irritable concern in this matter allowed him scant interest in other people's affairs.

(To be continued next week)

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

Farming Where It Seldom Rains

This three bottom tractor lister is used in the semi-arid regions of the West. Corn and other crops are planted in the deep furrows where most of the moisture collects. Listing helps keep the soil from blowing away from the roots of the crop. In some very wet regions crops are planted only on ridges to prevent rotting.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Some Reason for It

The next time anybody yelps about a typographical error in your paper, hand them this one:

In an ordinary column there are 10,000 pieces of type, there are seven wrong positions that a letter may be put in, there are 70,000 chances to make errors, and millions of chances for transpositions. In the short sentence, "To be or not to be," by transpositions alone, it is possible to make 2,759,022 errors.

All of which helps to explain the following items:

Mrs. McPherson's lips trembled. She removed her spectacles and dabbed at a vagrant team coursing down her ashen cheek.—Los Angeles Examiner.

Dear Little Bluebells

"Marines will now guard the United States mails."

"How lovely," said Bluebelle, "I hope they send a nice one to escort this letter. It's to Algy."

Steamship Agent

"Can I see Mr. Wombat?"

"He is engaged."

"I just heard it. I want to see him about a honeymoon trip."

Pen Products

"I earn a living from the pen."

"So do I."

"Poetry?"

"Hogs."

"Mother, was your name Pullman before you were married?"

"No, dear. Why do you ask?"

"Well, I just wondered. I see that name on most of our towels."

Up and About

"I thought you were sick, May?"

"I had to get well in a hurry, I couldn't stand my husband's cooking."

Absent-Minded Professor—Walter, half an hour ago I ordered some lamb chops. Have you forgotten them—or have I had them?—DeLaval Monthly.

Dad's Report

"How is your girl doing in college?"

"Well, she's got good vaccination marks, that's about all I can say."

So It Goes

Mother—Mary, aren't you getting too big to play with the boys?

Mary—Oh, no, mother; the bigger I get the better I like 'em.

To Fit Him

Customer—I want a couple of pillow-cases.

Clerk—What size?

Customer—I don't know, but I wear a size seven hat.

Mike—This is a great country, Pat.

Pat—And how's that?

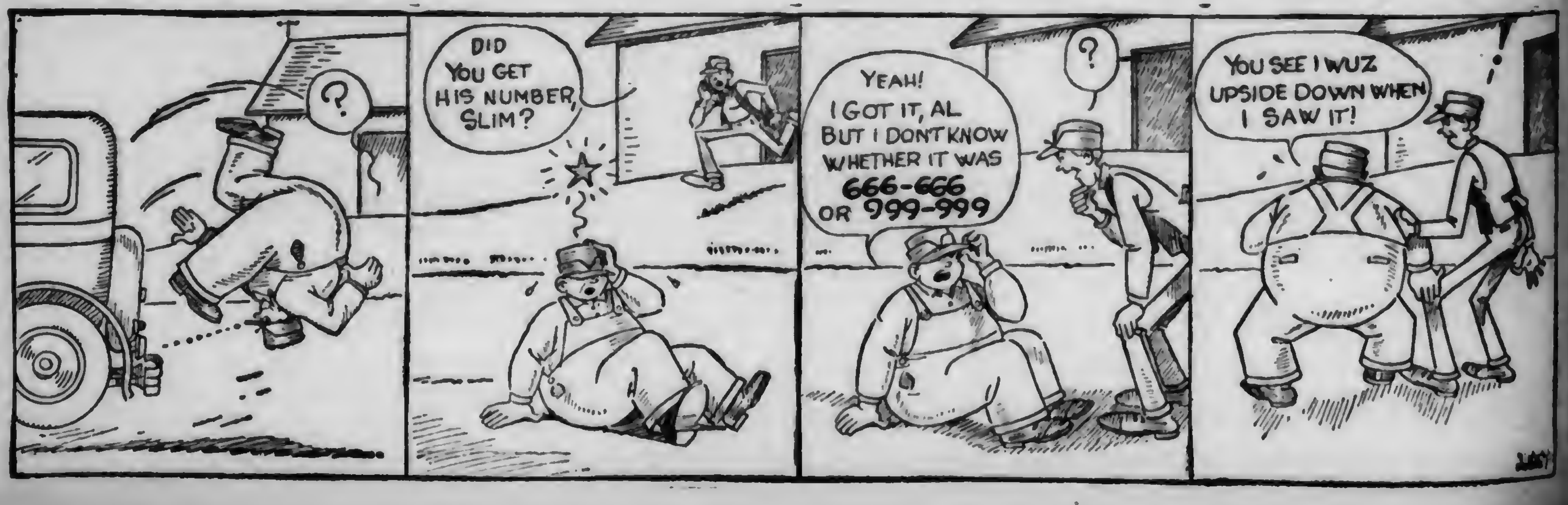
Mike—Shure, th' sign in the post-office sez yez can buy a foive-dollar money order for three cents.

"They named the baby Bob."

"For his father?"

"No, for his mother's hair."

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Says He Has to Have a Little More Time to Figure* : By Leet


?
DID YOU GET HIS NUMBER, SLIM?
YEAH! I GOT IT, AL BUT I DON'T KNOW WHETHER IT WAS 666-666 OR 999-999
?
YOU SEE I WUZ UPSIDE DOWN WHEN I SAW IT!
LEET

Pennsylvania Products Show

(Continued from page 3)

Dairyman told those attending the meeting.

In a single year America produced 116,000,000,000 pounds of milk, enough to fill a canal 16 feet deep, as wide as the Erie Canal, and 3170 miles long, or the equivalent of the distance from New York to San Francisco. If put in tank milk cars, the train would be 34,462 miles long, or 11 trains running parallelly across the continent.

"Ten years ago we consumed 78,000,000,000 pounds of milk as compared to over 116,000,000,000 pounds in 1925," Mr. Glover stated. "Part of this is accounted for by the 17 per cent increase in population, but the interesting thing to the dairy farmer is that the annual per capita consumption has increased from 790 pounds to 1012 pounds or 28 per cent. This extra consumption of milk calculated at a very nominal farm value returns to the dairy farmers over $500,000,000 a year."

The foundation of the industry is the 23,600,000 cows in the dairy herds," Mr. Glover explained. "Of these, only one-third return a profit to their owners; one-third just pay for their board, and the remainder are kept at a loss. The investment in barns alone for the boarder cows amounts to $750,000,000."

To locate the poor cows so they can be eliminated he suggested the cow testing association. He also urged the growing of more legumes.

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

TWO speakers at the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, Robert W. Balderston, secretary, Interstate Milk Producers' Association, and John W. Gorby, executive secretary of Apples for Health, Inc., stressed the necessity for advertising home-grown fruit.

In outlining the advertising campaign carried on by the Interstate Dairy Council, Mr. Balderston attempted to show the fruit growers of the state the value of advertising their wares.

"During the past year it is estimated that over 780,000 people, children and adults, were reached by talks and stories and plays given by the council, carrying the message of the importance of milk, green vegetables and fruit in the diet.

"But the Dairy Council was not content to conduct simply a propaganda association to increase the consumption of dairy products, and incidentally fruits and vegetables. It established a quality education department, which worked with the producers in the territory for two years and then was changed to the Quality Control Department, to carry out a set of sanitary regulations approved by the producers and dealers of the territory. Thru these regulations the quality of supplies in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has been materially improved.

Methods Used by Dairy Council

"All the Dairy Council work has been supported by a general publicity department which has worked with newspaper articles, some little advertising, exhibits and very largely thru motion pictures in theatres and thru schools and churches. One motion picture was shown in one year in Philadelphia to over a million people in the regular Philadelphia moving picture theatres."

Mr. Gorby described the nationwide movement to advertise "Apples for Health." He told apple growers about the lessons they can learn from the national advertising of the orange; how in six years the American people per capita have increased the orange consumption from 31 to 65 and in twenty years have multiplied their total sales by nearly 500 per cent; how the raisin growers in ten years have increased their per capita consumption of 1 to 4.1 pounds and how their total sales have increased from 70,000 to 200,000 tons; how in 10 years the canned pineapple thru cooperative national advertising had grown from 400,000 to more than five million cases.

Striking illustration of the power of national advertising may be found in sixteen other fruits and vegetables, that have been made the subject of strong individual campaigns.

"The successful national advertising of the apple will first of all require time. Second, a considerable amount of money. Third, effective organization. Fourth, expert advertising skill. Our organization is prepared to meet all these requirements," Mr. Gorby declared.

Bud Selection Improves Crops

Dr. C. E. Myers, plant breeding specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, speaking before the Horticultural Association, said that the possibilities of improving horticultural crops by bud selection have attracted the attention of commercial and scientific horticulturists for the past quarter of a century.

There are two well recognized kinds of bud variations—modifications and mutations. The former are commonly found but fruit bud mutations are rare. Some varieties show a greater tendency to produce bud sports than others.

Controlling the Oriental fruit moth by means of bait pails has been used in experiments at the Arendtsville Laboratory, said S. W. Frost, of the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station. The work has shown encouraging results but further experiments will be conducted with a view to making definite recommendation later.

Cultivation in the spring and clean practices during the summer and fall were stressed and strongly recommended to fight this insect pest.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THOSE attending the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association learned from W. B. Mack, of the Horticultural Department of State College, that there are tricks in all trades, even in the selection of the right fertilizer for the right crop.

Results of experiments with fertilization of vegetable crops in rotation at the College Experiment Station were given by Professor Mack, with emphasis on work with cabbage, early potatoes and tomatoes.

BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

INSECTS are necessary in the pollination of plums, peaches, apricots, cherries, and all other stone fruits, according to Henry R. Eby, county agent at Pittsburgh, in speaking before the Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association.

The honey bee is the best pollinator which man has under control. Authorities were quoted by County Agent Eby to prove that 90 per cent of the pollination of orchards is due to honey bees.

Cooperative bee work in Berks County was reported by M. T. Hartman, assistant county agent at Reading. Bee work in the county is made possible by the cooperation of the beekeepers in the organized extension and educational activities of the organizations represented in the county.

The Berks County Beekeepers' Association is an active organization with a membership of about sixty, representing many of the largest beekeepers in the county. There are about 3000 colonies of bees distributed among 500 beekeepers. Du the past year a total of fourteen b keepers' meetings were held, wi a total attendance of 295.

BABY CHICK ASSOCIATIO

G. H. HOCKER, Wayne Cou made a plea for higher app priations for the poultry husba work of the Pennsylvania State Co lege in presenting the special re of the legislative committee of Pennsylvania State Baby Chick sociation to that organization. T committee has found that the p ent facilities of the department entirely inadequate to give pro service to the poultry industry of state.

Requests listed in the report of committee include a new $200, poultry administration building, central feed and storage house, laying houses, 24 brooder houses, poultry breeding houses, and $25, for a state egg-laying contest. committee also made recommen tions for increased appropriations research and instruction work that more knowledge and info tion would be available for distrib tion thru the extension service poultrymen of the state.

From One Chick to Million

From the nest-stealing hen vi the lone chick to the hatchery p ducing 1,500,000 chicks in a s year was a part of the word pictu painted for members of the B Chick Association by H. C. Knand head of the department of poultr husbandry at the Pennsylvania Sta College.

Incubator capacities during th past few years have doubled, treb and quadrupled as the demand f baby chicks has increased. Produ tion of baby chicks today is a facto proposition. It depends upon tw principles — quality and serv Transportation, at first a ser problem, still needs improvem Chicks often are shipped 100 more miles. To satisfy custom chicks must be delivered in condition. If the future of the hatch ery business is to be a successful all poultry agencies must cooper There must be publicity and adver tising.

POULTRY ASSOCIATIO

A. G. PHILIPS, former head of the Department of Husbandry at Purdue Uni speaking to Pennsylvania men at the Farm Products urged them to protect the interests against influences to stifle the industry. Such ganization also would obtain p ity for Pennsylvania poultry ests, legislation for the poultry dustry of the Commonwealth, eration in the solving of nation poultry problems, education, support of the State College. As example of a successful organiza he pointed to the Indiana St Poultry Association.

Two hundred carloads of poultry, valued at $1,250,000, are ceived and sold each week in West Washington Market of York City, said Gabriel Kr commission merchant of New To this center shipments of poul arrive from practically every and thru its merchants are sold per cent of the poultry raised in New England, Middle and South At lantic States.

Market quotations there are bas largely upon supply and demand. Poultrymen were advised to ship poultry to reliable bonded commi sion merchants only.

The turkey is the only domestic ed commercial fowl native to Amer ica, was the statment made by H. H. Kauffman, poultry extension special ist of the Pennsylvania State Col lege. Turkeys were unknown to the civilized world before Columbus dis covered America. Chickens have

(Continued on page 25)

Exhibitors of Prize Fleeces

ALLEN A. PAMS, Greene County, exhibited the champion ram fleece, and Chas. B. Orndoff, also of Greene County, the champion ewe fleece, at the State Farm Products Show. Over 150 fleeces were entered. The Greene County Wool Growers' Association was awarded first prize in the special county exhibit of 6 fine wool fleeces. The Washington County association took second place in this exhibit and first in the special county exhibit of 6 medium wool fleeces, with Mercer County a close second. The awards follow:

Class 1—Fine Wool

Purebred Merino Ram.—1, Allen A. Pams, Deer Lick; 2, Rufus Patterson & Son, Kirby; 3, Murdock Fuller, Waynesburg; 4, J. C. Paxton, Houston.

Purebred Merino Ewe.—1 and 2, Chas. B. Orndoff, Waynesburg; 3 and 4, Rufus Patterson & Son, Kirby.

Merino Wether. — 1, Lawrence County Wool Growers Association, Newcastle; 2, John Parsons, Wind Ridge; 3, J. W. Stewart, Jefferson.

Merino Lamb.—1, J. C. Paxton, Houston; 2, J. H. Orndoff, Waynesburg; 3, R. D. Hamilton & Son, Canonsburg.

Merino Ewe (Commercial Grade). —1, H. K. Bell, Clarksville; 2 and 4, Horn and Clemens, Taylorstown; 3, Mercer County Wool Growers' Association, Mercer.

Class 2—Medium Wool

Purebred Ram.—1 and 4, F. W. McDowell, Mercer; 2, J. B. Henderson, Hickory; 3, McKean County Sheep and Wool Growers, Smethport.

Purebred Ewe.—1, Jas. Marquis, Hickory; 2, Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, New Castle; 3 and 4, F. W. McDowell, Mercer.

One-half Blood Ewe.—1, 2, 3 and 4, Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, New Castle.

Three-eighths Blood Ewe.—1, Mercer County Wool Growers' Ass'n, Mercer; 2, McKean County Sheep & Wool Growers' Association, Smethport; 3, Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, New Castle; 4, Jas. Marquis, Hickory.

One-fourth Blood Ewe.—1, J. B. Henderson, Hickory; 2, Mercer County Wool Growers' Association, Mercer; 3 and 4, Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, New Castle.

Class 3—Coarse Wool

Purebred Ewe.—1 and 2, Mercer County Wool Growers' Association, Mercer.

Class 4—Championships

Champion Ram Fleece.—1, Allen A. Pams, Deer Lick.

Champion Ewe Fleece.—1, Charles B. Orndoff, Waynesburg.

Class 5—Special County Exhibit

Six Fine Wool Fleeces.—1, Greene County Wool Growers' Association, Waynesburg; 2, Washington County Wool Growers' Association, Washington; 3, Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, New Castle; 4, Mercer County Wool Growers' Association, Mercer.

Six Medium Wool Fleeces.—1, Washington County Wool Growers' Association, Washington; 2, Mercer County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, Mercer; 3, Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, New Castle; 4, McKean County Sheep & Wool Growers, Smethport.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

"GOOD evening, ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience." While no official copyright has been secured on this phrase, the radio listener can rest assured that it is Graham McNamee, one of the popular announcers of WEAF. But as the personality behind the radio voice has always been a thing of mystery to those whom it guides thru the maze of broadcast programs, a few words about this favorite announcer and "radio reporter" should be interesting.

Soloist When Small Boy

Graham McNamee was well started on a musical career when the day of radio broadcasting came. As a boy he had a sweet soprano voice, and in St. Paul, Minn., where his family had moved from his birthplace in Washington, D. C., he won distinction for his musical talents. After losing his soprano voice, McNamee developed a fine baritone and gained prominence as a church and concert soloist.

One day, in the early summer of 1923, Graham McNamee "walked in"—as he puts it—to WEAF's reception room at 195 Broadway, New York City, wondering if he possessed the qualifications for the position of radio announcer. He was given a voice test and a day or so later informed that he was to be "taken on."

From that day McNamee's fame grew as he proved able by his wonderful versatility to describe equally well the plays of a World's Series or the technique of the Philharmonic Orchestra. His most famous assignment of announcing and reporting was the Democratic National Convention, but politics is far from being the limit of his ability. He is an active sport follower, keen and quick-sighted, as his description of leading football games and boxing contests has shown. His last national assignment was the inauguration of President Coolidge.

So when you tune in on WEAF on your local station and hear "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience" you may feel certain that it is the voice of Graham McNamee.

Graham McNamee, popular announcer of WEAF.

Exhibitors of the Best Tobacco

D. F. HOLBEIN, Lancaster County, won sweepstakes for the best exhibit of cigar filler tobacco in the State Farm Products Show exhibit, and first prize in the broadleaf filler B tobacco class. Hayes Dorey, Clinton County, won sweepstakes for the best exhibit of cigar wrapper tobacco and first prize in the Havana Seed wrapper class. The complete list of awards follows:

Pennsylvania Broadleaf

Wrapper and Binder.—1, Lewis R. Creamer, Lancaster County, $5; 2, J. F. Weaver, Lancaster County, $3; 3, J. H. Hostetter, Lancaster County, $1.

Wrapper B's.—1, J. F. Weaver, Lancaster County, $5; 2, John F. Good, Lancaster County, $3; 3, Chas. H. Gerlach, Lancaster County, $1.

Filler B's.—1, D. F. Holbein, Lancaster County, (Sweepstakes) $5; 2, C. R. Cassel, Lancaster County, $3; 3, Wm. Strohl, Lancaster County, $1.

Farmers' Filler.—1, Milt Carpenter, Lancaster County, $3; 2, Wm. Jones, Lycoming County, $2.

Pennsylvania Havana Seed

Wrappers:—1, Hayes Dorey, Clinton County, (Sweepstakes), $5; 2, S. C. Ramm, Clinton County, $3; 3, R. J. Miller, Clinton County, $1.

Binders.—1, S. C. Ramm, Clinton County, $5; 2, David Baird, Clinton County, $3; 3, Hayes Dorey, Clinton County, $1.

Filler B's.—1, S. C. Ramm, Clinton County, $3; 2, Hayes Dorey, Clinton County, $2; 3, R. J. Miller, Clinton County, $0.50.

Farmer's Fillers:—1, Hayes Dorey, Clinton County, $3; 2, S. C. Ramm, Clinton County, $2; 3, Ben M. Baird, Clinton County, $0.50.

GLECKNER 1000 Thousan 1000 HARNESS

12 Wear-Resisting Improvements

Style "P" Penn'a, N. Y., Ohio & West

$68 for 1½" traces. Add $2.65 for 1¾" traces (without collar)

When You Buy Harness

The three most important things to consider are: Quality, Price and Service

"GLECKNER" QUALITY—is well known and our reputation for making the best harness has been earned by forty-eight (48) years experience in the Harness business. Only best selection of hides, thorougnly tanned; genuine linen thread and tested hardware are used in GLECKNER Harness. Every operation is under the direction of a member of the GLECKNER family (father and four sons).

"GLECKNER" PRICE—is lower than any other high quality harness. Standardization and quantity production have reduced the cost. Hence the name 1000 "Thousan" 1000 Harness illustrated above. (Thousand of one kind).

"GLECKNER" SERVICE— is given by the GLECKNER dealer nearest to you. He will let you examine the Harness, explain the easy adjustments, fit it to your horses if you so wish, see that you receive the red Guarantee Tag that goes with each set and arrange time payments if desired. He always keeps in stock extra parts for your convenience. No letters to write, no red tape, No special hardware to cause delay.

Berlin, N. H., Feb'ry 14, 1924.

"We have handled your team Harness for several years. We have sold most of them to Lumbering Companies and they have given the best of satisfaction." J. F. BELL & SONS COMPANY.

FREE—Send for Booklet with information about the 11 other styles and 12 Wear-Resisting Improvements. Ask for name of nearest GLECKNER Dealer.

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Equip your Fordson with a Pickering Governor for steady, even power ALL the time.

For the Pickering is built without joints or links which prevents any loss of regulation and makes it respond instantly to the slightest change in load. This means steady power, smaller fuel bills and longer tractor life.

The Pickering does not sacrifice power for power control. It is the only governor that does not cut down the power of the motor—TESTED and PROVED by the University of Nebraska.

Send coupon for free pamphlet 8-A which describes the Pickering Governor for your make of tractor, and tells how the governor pays for itself in 60 days.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.

Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 8-A

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Rooms with running water from $2.50 per day. Rooms with private Bath and Shower from $3.50 per day.

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Produces finest quality. Saves time, fuel and labor. Pays for itself in a couple of seasons—lasts for many years. Sap Spouts, Tanks, Full Line of Sugar Maker's Supplies.

ORDER EARLY

Write for free ill. catalog and mention how many trees you tap.

Champion Evaporator Co., Hudson, Ohio

FURS

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Fuerst & Steinlauf, 156 W. 28th St., New York, N.Y.

Is Your Automobile INSURED?

START the new year right and protect your estate by insuring it. We have a special proposition for farmers—it is endorsed by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

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MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE CO., 925 Walnut Street, Phila., Pa.

Without obligation on my part, please send me rates on the following described automobile.

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PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Markets

January 24, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $1.75@2; La, bu, $1.25; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@60c; Penna, bu, 65@75c. BRUSSEL SPROUTS, Long Island, qt, 15@28c; Calif drum, $10@10.50. CABBAGE, old, N Y, ton, $20@25; 100-lb sack, $1.15@1.35; new, Texas crate, $3.75@4; Fla, hmpr, $2@2.35; Savoy, Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.50. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.75@2; Calif, crate, $3.75; N Y, 100-lb sack, $1.75; bu, $1.25; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1; bbl, $3.50@5. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.75@3; Calif, crate, $3.50@5.50; Penna, bch, 12@22c; extra fancy, 23@28c; poor, 8@10c. LEEKS, 100 bchs, $4@5. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $3.50@4.25; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, $3.50@4.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1. ONIONS, yellow, N Y, 100-lb sack, $2.40@3.15; Spanish, crate, 50s, $1.65. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1; Penna, bu, 90c@$1.25. POTATOES, Maine, 150-lb sack, $4@4.25; 120-lb sack, $3.25@3.50; N Y, 150-lb sack, $3.50@3.75; Long Island, 150-lb sack, extra fancy, $5.10@5.25; Md, 150-lb sack, Hoosiers, $3.50; do, 100-lb sack, red skins, $2.50@2.75; Penna, 150-lb sack, $3.50@4; do, 120-lb sack, $ 3.25@3.50; bu, $1.50@1.80; some extra fancy, $1.90@2; N J, 100-lb sack, red skins, $2.75@3. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1.15@1.40; Norfolk, bbl, poor, $1@1.25; bu, 65c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Md-Del, hmpr, 75c@$1.25; fancy, $1.35@1.40; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1; poor, 35@50c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $6.50@7; choice, $5.50; Penna, hot house, lb, No 1s, 35c; No 2s, 20@25c. TURNIPS, yellow, Va, 1 00-lb sack, $1.50@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 60@85c; white, Illinois, bu, $1.15@1.25; N J, bu, $1.25@1.75; ⅝ bskt, 60@85c. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, $2@3; Md-Del, hmpr, $1@1.15. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@4.00.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $2.20@4.50; Penna, Staymans, $2.50@3.50; Va, Staymans, No 1s, $1.75@3.50; Delicious, $1.75@3.50; York Imperials, $2.25@3; Rome Beauty, $3.25; bu, N Y, Greenings, $1.15@1.50; Baldwins, 75c@$1.10; Delaware, Staymans, 75c@$1; Pennsylvania, Staymans, 75c@$1.15 Delicious, $1@1.75; Jonathans, $1@1.50; Winter Banana, 75c@$1.25; ⅝ bskt, N J, Ben Davis, 25@40c; Delicious, 75c@$1.25; Rome Beauty, 50@75c; Staymans, 40@75c; Black Twigs, 50@75c; Winesaps, 50@60c; various poor, 20@40c. CRANBERRIES, N J, ½-bbl crate, $2.50@4; poor,

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, full breasted, 29@31c; medium, 27@28c; Leghorns, fancy, 28@30c; medium, 25@27c. Chickens, broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 36@38c; soft meated, 2½@3 lbs, 32@35c; roasters, not Leghorns, 27@28c; Leghorns, 24@26c. Roosters old, 20@22c; staggy young, 23@25c. Ducks, White Pekins, 34@36c; mixed, colored, 31@33c; Muscovys, 24@26c. Geese, fancy, 26@28c; fair to good, 24@26c; poor and thin, 22@23c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 40c; firsts, new cases, 38c; second hand cases, 37½c; seconds, 34@36c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.25@10.50; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.75@5.75; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@4.75; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $11@13; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; spring lambs, extra, $13.50@13.75; medium, $12@13; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $13.25@13.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12.25@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50@25; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 3, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.47½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.41 bid; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58½@59½c; No 3 at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 50@53c; extra, 92 score, 49c; 91 score, 48c; 90 score, 47c; 89 score, 46c; 88 score, 45c; 87 score, 44c; 86 score, 43c.

Cheese—New York, whole-milk flats, held, 27@28½c; single daisies, held, 26@27c; longhorns, round lots, 28¼@28½c; small jobbing lots, 29@29½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 58@62c; creamery butter, 55@65c; fresh eggs, 48@50c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 85c@$2.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50; geese, $1.75@3.25; guineas, $1.65; squabs, 30@40c.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 35c; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 5@20c ea; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; eggplant, 10@15c ea; endive, 10@15c plate; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 50c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15@18c bch; potatoes, 13@15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruit—Apples, 15c ½ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.30; corn, 77c; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 850. Bulk of sales, $13.25@13.50; top, $13.75.

Cattle—Receipts 950. Calf receipts 50. Market extremely dull. Beef steers steady; bulls and heifers steady; cows steady to strong; canners and cutters weak to 25c lower; stockers and feeders firm. Calves steady.

Steers—(1100-1500 lbs.), good, $9.75@10.75; medium, $8@9.75; common, $7@8. Steers (1100 lbs down), good, $9.50@10.50; medium, $7.75@9.50; common, $6.75@7.75.

Heifers—Good and choice (850 lbs. up), $8.25@9.25; common and medium (all weights), $5@8.25.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $3.50@6; canner and cutter, $2.50@3.50.

Bulls—Good and choice (beef), 1500 lbs. dn. (yrl. exc.), $6.50@8.25; canner to medium (canner and bologna), $5@6.50.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 49@50c; choice, 47@48c; do, good, 45@46c; do, prints, 50@52c; do, blocks, 49@51c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna rolls, 26@28c. Ohio and West Virginia, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Maryland, Va and Penna dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 37@38c.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh-gathered firsts offered, 38c; bid, 37c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29@30c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 28@29c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 24@26c; Leghorns and other light stock, 23@24c. Old roosters, 18@20c. Young chickens, large size, 30@31c; medium size, 29@30c; small size, 33@35c; White Leghorns, as to size, 25@28c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 33@39c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 42@44c; old, 35@36c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 18@20c. Geese, nearby, 20@24c; Kent Island, 25@28c; western and southern, 18@20c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 42@43c; old, 45@46c. Chickens, young, 25@30c; old and young mixed, 25@28c. Ducks, 26@30c. Geese, nearby, 25@30c; western and southern, 20@25c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 40@43c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .47¾	$ .48¼	$ .52	$ .45
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.42½	.40½	...	.40¾
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia).....	3.75	3.75	4.05	6.97½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.25	10.00	...	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.47½	1.48½	1.48¾	1.77½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.59	.58½	.60½	...

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 42@45c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $1.90@2 bu; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.32; corn, 72c; rye, 90c; oats, $36 ton; bran, $40 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $1.75@1.85. CABBAGE, N Y, Danish seed, bulk, bbl, $1.75@2.25; Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $1.75@1.85. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $1.85@2. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $2@2.50; poor, $1; California, crate, $1.75@5.25; poor, $4; Fla, 10-inch crate, $2.75@3.50. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, $1@1.15; Iceberg, crate, Calif, $3.25@3.50; Arizonas $2.75@3.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.15. ONIONS, 100-lb sack No 1 yellows, Ohio and Indiana, best, $2.50@2.75; few $3; poor low as $2; Mich, $2.75@3; poor, $1.75. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $4@4.40; Mich, Rurals, $3.60@3.85.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins fair quality, $2.50@3; Penna, Baldwins, $3@3.25; Virginia, Stayman Winesaps, $2.75@3.25; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.15, Kings, $1@1.25; Virginia Stayman Winesaps, $1@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Heavies slow, other weights fairly active; prices generally 10c higher; heavies, $12.40@12.50; 220-lb butchers $12.50@12.75; 200@230 lbs, $12.75@12.80; 200 lbs down and pigs, $12.80@12.85; packing sows 25c higher, $10@11.25.

Cattle—Steady; top beef steers, $10.

Calves—About steady; choice veals, $15.50@16.50.

Sheep—Fair demand; steady; top fat lambs, $12.75; sheep steady.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; standard timothy, $20.50@21; No 2, $19@20; No 3, $17.50@18.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $22@23; No 2, $20@21; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $26@27; No 1 clover mixed, $26@27; No 2, $23@24; No 1 clover, $26@27; No 2, $22.50@23.50.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 54@54½c; No 3, 51@52c; No 4, 45@49c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 72@74c; No 3 nominal; No 2 yellow shelled, 84@84½c; No 3, 80@82c; No 4, 75@77c; No 5, 72@74c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Unsettled; creamery, higher than extras, 48@48½c; creamery, extra 92 score, 47¼@47¾c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 45@47c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Unsettled; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 42@43c; do, firsts, 39@40c; do, seconds, 37@38c; storage, choice, 35½@36½c; do, prime, 34@35c; do, fair to good, 32@33c; nearby hennery white, closely selected, extras, 47@48c; nearby and nearby western hennery brown firsts to average extras, 43½@46c; nearby pullets, 38c; nearby hennery brown extras, 46@47c; Pacific Coast white firsts to extras, freight, 46@46½c; Pacific Coast whites, extra firsts, 44@45½c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@28c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 24@34c; frozen, 26@48c; fowls, fresh, 24@33c; frozen, 20@33c; old roosters, 18@25c; turkeys, western, 42@53c; southern, 42@52c; frozen, 42@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Irregular; steers, $7@10; bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $5@17; culls and little calves, $7.50@9.50; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6; fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, medium to prime, $10@13.25; prime southern, $11.50@13.25; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@13; pigs, $12.75@13.25; heavy hogs, $12.25@12.50; roughs, $10@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows: all prompt shipment, city bran, $36.50; middlings, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal, western feed, bran, $33.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $36.50, flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, $44.50, all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail shipments, white hominy feed, $36, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $37; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $47.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25@27; No 2, $24@26; No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $17@18.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.53¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.70¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.60¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.60; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.51⅜. CORN, No 2 yellow, 94½c; No 3 yellow, 90¾c. OATS, No 1 white, 57½c; No 3 white, 56c; No 4 white, 55c; ordinary white, clipped, 56½@58½c; fancy white, clipped, 60½@63c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.13¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 89¾@91⅞c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Bulk prices: Fat steers, $8.75@11.25; slaughter heifers, $7@9.25; fat cows, $5.50@7; all cutters, $4.35@4.75; vealers, $12@14; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.

Hogs—Generally steady with Friday's average; light lights and pigs and packing sows in very narrow demand; practically no market on pigs or sows; top $12.10; bulk desirable hogs, all weights, $12@12.10; few sales packing sows; 25c lower at $11@11.20; heavyweights, $11.75@12.10; medium, $11.80@12.10; lights, $11.75@12.10; light lights, $11.25@12.10; packing sows, $10.60@11.40.

Sheep—Bulk prices follow: Fed western lambs, $12.25@13; native, $12@12.75; clipped lambs, $11@11.50; western culls, $9.75@10.50; yearling wethers, $10@10.25; aged wethers, $8.25@9; fat ewes $6.75@7.25; feeding lambs, $12@13.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 22, 1927.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; ¼-blood combing, 44c; fine unwashed, 38@39c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 41c; fine unwashed, 36@37c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 22, 1927. Cloverseed, cash, imported, $21.10; domestic, $23; February, $17.40; March, $17.50. Alsike, cash, $22; March, $22.25. Timothyseed, cash, old, $2.60; new, $2.80; March, $3.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 24, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00@
Spring bran	35.00@
Soft winter wheat bran.....	36.00@
Hard winter wheat bran....	35.50@
Standard middlings	36.00@
Soft winter wheat middlings.	36.50@
Flour middlings	39.00@
Red dog flour	
White hominy	
Yellow hominy	
Gluten feed	
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	36.50@
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.50@
42 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.00@
34 per cent linseed meal.. ..	48.25@

Mill feed firm under improved demand and continued light production.

Livestock and Feeds Advance

Review of the Week Ending January 22

POTATOES.—Mild rainy weather, liberal supplies and a limited demand were responsible for the weak condition of the potato markets during the week. Prices averaged slightly lower, altho real fancy stock was about steady. Most markets reported considerable stock of ordinary quality and this had a depressing effect on the demand.

POULTRY.—The live poultry market in New York was firm during the early part of the week under moderate supplies and a fair demand. Prices advanced slightly. Toward the close of the week supplies did not clean up and the market developed an unsettled tone. Receipts of dressed poultry were light but the mild weather was unfavorable to trading and conditions were rather unsatisfactory.

EGGS.—The New York market was weaker due to more liberal receipts. At the close of the week prices were about steady on fresh-gathered eggs. Chain stores were buying in considerable quantities. Nearby eggs declined slightly and supplies were not cleaned up from day to day.

BUTTER.—The large butter markets were erratic and very irregular. The market opened steady on Monday, and developed some strength on Tuesday but Wednesday brought sharp declines. This was due chiefly to lighter buying. At the close all markets showed a steadier tendency but were far from being firm.

FEED.—The markets were stronger and prices advanced on most lines. Cold weather over wide areas increased consumption to some extent. Wheat feeds made moderate advances. Cottonseed was higher but the demand was limited at the higher price levels.

HAY.—The market was generally steady with supplies about equal to the demand. Top grades were in fair demand but lower grades were hard to move. Alfalfa hay was more active under lighter receipts and offerings of timothy were also light.

LIVESTOCK.—The hog market at Chicago was irregular and prices closed lower than last week. Beef steers were 25c lower while heifers were steady. Vealers advanced sharply toward the end of the week. Stockers and feeders were strong and heavy calves were steady. Fat lambs were lower but yearling wethers closed steady.

GRAIN.—The wheat market was slightly higher at the end of the week with a fair volume of business. Corn was steady in price but the market was draggy.

Adams County, Pa.—Steady cold weather prevails with no snow. Farmers hauling manure, cutting wood and trimming apple trees. Some unsatisfactory reports of the condition of corn in the cribs. Prices: wheat, $1.35; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; 1½ per cent milk, $2.70; eggs, 40c.—A. R., January 18.

Armstrong County, Pa.—A five- to six-inch snow covering has been with us for about two weeks. If present conditions continue fall-seeded grains promise well for next season. Baled hay and straw and some grain are being moved to market and commercial feeds, lime and coal are coming back. There has not been a season in many years when it was more difficult to secure coal. Almost all private mine owners are now equipped with trucks and insist upon delivery at a price in some instances, of 17c per bushel, or if it can be gotten at all at 10c per bushel on scaffold at mine. These prices represent an advance of about 50 per cent over those two or three years ago. To offset what seems unfair some farmers have bought sawing outfits of the Down-East type and are sawing out the light timber from the home woodlot. Nearly all fat hogs and cattle slaughtered and sent to market. Farm flocks of hens are not laying generously, still prices have not advanced in proportion to the scarcity of eggs. Little fall plowing was done. Many bushels of certified seed potatoes will be brought in for spring planting. Acreage will be less than last year. In this part of the state a defined propaganda is being organized seeking an advance in the wages of teachers in public schools. Prices: wheat, $1.30; rye, $1.25; buckwheat, $1.75 per 100 lbs.; oats, 55c; corn, 80c; potatoes, $2@2.20; apples, 50c@$1; dressed pork to 200-lb carcass, 17c; beef, 15@18c by carcass; chickens, 28@30c lb., live; butter, 50c; eggs, 55c.—W. M. P., January 10.

Centre County, Pa.—Ground is covered with snow. Many fields of corn still standing unhusked. Many are putting up ice, especially dairy farmers. More bucks were brought out of the mountains than have ever been recorded. Market quotations: chickens, live, 20c; veal calves, live, 10c; pork, live, 11c; dressed, 16c; wheat, $1.30; rye, 90c; corn, 85c; barley, 70c; buckwheat, 90c; oats, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 40c; lard, 15c.—A., January 17.

Chester County, Pa.—The extreme cold weather continues. A young blizzard on January 15 blocked many roads. Many farmers finished corn during cold days that snow was off the ground, altho there is a lot still in the fields in shocks and some on stalk. Poultry raisers are making plans to start their young chicks off in the early spring. Eggs have taken a big drop, bringing about 43c from the commission men. Potatoes still about $2 in small quantities. Apples are moving very slowly even when priced from 50c to 75c per bu. Milk has found a ready market all fall and winter. Good cows are rather scarce and high in price.—F. R. G., January 17.

Clinton County, Pa.—Cold and lots of snow since December 3rd. Ice 12 inches thick has been housed by farmers. The Clinton County Cooperative Association met January 5 in annual session, elected officers and directors, and reported a substantial increase in business. The Clinton County Extension Association met January 7 and elected officers and directors for the ensuing year. Very little wheat sold. Price too low for most farmers. Butchering about completed. Shoats and fat hogs scarce and high. Much corn standing in the fields.—W. C. W., January 14.

Elk County, Pa.—Moderate amount of snow and roads have been open and in good shape so far. Poultry farmers busy with only a fair average for pullet production so far and old hens slow to start. Prices remain rather good, being about 85c at present. Potatoes holding up well. Still getting $2 but sale not brisk. Butter about 55c; hay, $25 and very little grain of any sort for sale. This year marked first all-day meeting of County Extension Association and it was huge success. About 200 business men and farmers had luncheon together.—R. D. R., January 14.

Juniata County, Pa.—We are having real winter weather with lots of ice on the roads but have had very little snow at one time. Farmers are busy filling their wood sheds. There has been a lot of sickness and doctors are very scarce and hard to get. Egg production is increasing and prices not so high. Prices: wheat, $1.25; corn, 80c@$1; poultry, heavy, 25@30c; eggs, 40c; butter, 40c.—C. B. L., January 10.

Middlesex County, N. J.—Reports indicate more unhusked corn than usual due largely to scarcity of labor and low prices. Potato growers are ordering fertilizer and considerable home mixing is being done. Indications are for a 15% increase in acreage over last year. Apple growers fairly well cleaned up. Larger growers shipping to New York and Philadelphia have suffered more than those having established local markets. Egg prices discouraging but hatcheries report plenty of orders. A number are putting in added incubator equipment and quite a few men are starting in this business.—O. G. B., Jan. 15.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Farmers not doing much but attending to the stock. Some hauling out manure. Still many shocks of corn standing out. Still some butchering done by farm folks. Small pigs are more plentiful and some cheaper than a year ago. A few public sales of livestock and farm implements are being offered; veal calves can be bought at 10c lb. Dealers are paying for wheat, $1.28; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; potatoes, $1.50; eggs, 40c; butter, 45@50c; lard, 14c; chickens, 20c; apples, 50c.—J. H. B., January 14.

Snyder County, Pa.—We are having cold weather and six snows since November, 1926. Not much snow on the ground at present. Quite a good deal of corn to husk yet. Threshing about done. Some farmers feeding cattle for market. Lots of hogs on the market. Markets: wheat, $1.25; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; rye, 80c; butter, 50c; eggs, 45c.—S. D. D., January 10.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—We are having our seventh week of real winter weather, the thermometer registering from 16 to 20 degrees below zero. Butchering nearly all done. Roads mostly blocked with snow altho a few farmers have made V-shaped drags out of planks and cleared roads for travel. As corn was of poor quality, seed will be very scarce next spring. Winter apples are rotting badly. Farmer's profits on a winter dairy won't be very big this weather, especially where cows have to go very far for a drink of ice cold water. Hens laying and eggs dropping in price. Farmers are busy cutting wood and tending stock. Eggs, 60c; butter, 55c; apples, $1.25.—J. A. G., January 11.

Tioga County, N. Y.—A vast amount of snow has fallen which prevailing high winds blow into huge drifts. Roads are almost impassable on some of the hill farms. Very cold weather by spells, 10 to 12 below zero. The potato yield was not large and all that were raised were not dug. Wet weather was also responsible for vast losses in beans and buckwheat, as well as many fields of oats and hay. There were six Farm and Home Bureau meetings held in this county the week ending January 8th. The conservation commission of the state game laws report a favorable year for pheasants during 1926 and expect to distribute many more young birds and eggs thruout the entire state. Prices: wood, $3.50@4.50 a cord; coal, chestnut, $13@14 ton; potatoes, $1.50@2; eggs, 53c, for fresh white; butter, 53@55c. Meats range from 12c to 40c for beef and 25@50c for pork.—C. A. A. B., January 12.

Products Show

(Continued from page 22)

domesticated for over 6000 years, turkeys less than 400 years. The turkey is an efficient animal in changing feed over to turkey meat. Some producers find that it requires no more feed to raise a 12-pound turkey than it does to grow a 6-pound chicken.

Little research work has been done to determine the laying ability of turkeys, what feeds are most suitable, what methods of management are most practicable, and how diseases and parasites can be controlled, despite the fact that the price of turkey meat on the market indicates that there is a public demand for it. Most turkeys raised in Pennsylvania are left to drift for themselves, and the mortality is usually high, about fifty per cent or more.

The importance of keeping records was emphasized by J. C. Taylor, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. He told the Association that probably 80 per cent of the people deriving part of their income from poultry were merely guessing about the profitableness of their enterprise.

He recommended a flock record which would show the daily egg record, mortality, culling, and amounts of feed used; a financial record including inventory at the beginning of the year and the monthly financial transactions, and an incubation and brooder record.

Profitable poultry raising depends to a large extent upon the economical, rapid growth of young chicks and keeping losses reduced to a minimum, John Vandervort, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, said. Even with the best of chicks at the start, modern equipment and the right sort of feeding and attention, success is uncertain unless a definite sanitation program is followed.

First and Second Potato Awards

W. A. WESTRICK, Cambria County, won the grand champion prize for the best exhibit of potatoes at the State Farm Products Show on his Rural Whites. Omer Dietrich, Northampton County, was awarded the champion prize for the best exhibit of Russets. The first and second awards follow:

Class 1—District 1

Rural White Skins.—1, Geo. M. Schwalm, Schuylkill County, $5; 2, Walter H. Schlegal, Northampton County, $4.50.

Russets.—1, Omer Dietrich, Northampton County, $5, (champion Russet ribbon—1st sweepstake); 2, H. E. Weitknecht, Northampton County, $4.50.

Class 2—District 2

Rural White Skins.—1, Albert Vasey, Bucks County, $5; 2, Rufus K. Meyers, Lebanon County, $4.50.

Russets.—1, Rufus K. Meyer, Lebanon County, $5; 2, H. B. Diener, Lebanon County, $4.50.

Class 3—District 3

Rural White Skins.—1, W. A. Westrick, Cambria County, $5, (champion Rural ribbon, 1st sweepstakes, grand champion); 2, E. J. Westrick, Cambria County, $4.50, (2nd sweepstakes).

Russets.—1, G. H. Dumm, Cambria County, $5, sweepstakes; 2, W. A. Westrick, Cambria County, $4.50.

Class 4

Rural White Skins.—1, Walter Platts, Potter County, $5; 2, F. E. Wagner, Potter County, $4.50.

Russets.—1, Fred L. Kline, Jefferson County, $5; 2, A. J. Webb and Sons, Erie County, $4.50.

Class 5

Rural White Skins.—1, D. W. Proctor, Erie County, $5; 2, H. W. Billmeyer, Bucks County, $4.

Russets.—1, J. D. Parks, Montgomery County, $5; 2, Harvey Stockhouse, Bucks County, $4.

Russets.—1, A. L. Shaffer, Jefferson County, $3; 2, Glen Riddle Farm, Delaware County, $2.50.

Class 6

Rurals.—1, Omer Dietrich, Northampton County, $5 and ribbon; 2, G. H. Dumm, Cambria County, $4 and ribbon.

Russets.—1, W. A. Westrick, Cambria County $5, and ribbon; 2, E. J. Westrick, Cambria County, $4 and ribbon.

Class 7

Russets.—1, W. A. Westrick, Cambria County, $5; 2, P. C. Strittmatter, Cambria County, $3.

Rurals.—1, W. A. Westrick, Cambria County, $5; 2, Vincent Holtz, Cambria County, $3.

Sweepstakes. — W. A. Westrick, Cambria County, $5.

Class 8—Boys' and Girls' Classes

Russets.—1, Stearn Burnham, Jr., Clarion County, $5; 2, Heath Courson, Clarion County, $4.50.

White Skins.—2, Michael Mills, Erie County, $4.50.

Class 9

Russets.—2, Paul Russel Weaver, Cambria County, $4.50.

White Skins.—1, Marlin Wingard, Cambria County, $4; 2, Galen Wingard, Cambria County, $3.

Class 10

Russets.—1, Vernon Card, Potter County, $5; 2, Berwyn Baker, Potter County, $4.50.

White Skins.—1, Lawrence Fuller, Potter County, $4; 2, Kenneth Sloat, Potter County, $3.

Class 11

Russets.—1, Raymond Gass, Mifflin County, $5; 2, Wm. Krick, Mifflin County, $4.50.

Class 12

Russet.—1, Roy Conrad, Lebanon County, $5; 2, Jacob N. Smith, Lebanon County, $4.50.

All Classes

Class 13—Sweepstakes

Russets.—1, Stearn Burnham, Jr., Clarion County, $3; 2, Roy Conrad, Lebanon County, $2.

White Skins.—1, Marlin Wingard, Cambria County, $3; 2, Galen Wingard, Cambria County, $2.

Class 14—Grand Champion Exhibit

W. A. Westrick, Cambria County, $5.

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ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING

Jersey Farm Bureau Federation Program Outlined

MEMBERS of the various County Boards of Agriculture, gathering during Agricultural Week at Trenton for a two-day session on January 11-12, held one of the most enthusiastic annual meetings of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture in its history. Secretary H. E. Taylor, of the Federation, reviewed the progress of the Farm Bureau in New Jersey for last year and outlined an aggressive county board program plan for 1927. After commenting upon the general recognition of the Federation in the state and the accomplishments which it had achieved for the New Jersey farmers during the year, Mr. Taylor called attention to the work ahead, as follows:

"The most immediate work before the Federation for 1927 is to carry out the legislative program, authorized in tentative form at the legislative conference held last September. The principal feature of the program upon which we are working is the passage in the new legislature of the doe-deer bill which will make an open season on does for the two days of December 27 and 28 of 1927.

It's a Big One

This old maple tree on the Shallenberger homstead, Juniata County, measures 11⅝ feet, or 139 inches, in circumference.

"Other phases of the Federation legislative program include the gasoline tax and road bond issue, the endorsement of compulsory automobile liability insurance and the amendment of the motor vehicle laws to the point of establishing uniform motor traffic light signals and regulations thruout the state.

"Another measure included in the legislative program is in line with the Federation's work to eliminate bovine tuberculosis. The Morris County Board has requested the passage of an enabling act which would allow the area plan of tuberculin testing. The Federation will back such a measure. . . .

Will Back Roadside Markets

"The Federation will expand the saving plan on automobile liability insurance, support the Farmers' Roadside Market Association, and develop further the vigilance committees to fight stealing of farm products.

"Advertising of New Jersey farm products is another important project for the coming year. The building up of public opinion in favor of purchasing New Jersey products rather than those brought to our markets from a distance will actually save money to the buying public as well as effect marketing economies for producers. This means that definite work will be done to aid producers of eggs, milk, fruit and other products."

The disposal of the Muscle Shoals property again came up for an airing by the New Jersey farmers, who expressed their firm determination to win the fight in Congress for the leasing of Muscle Shoals by the government for fertilizer rather than power production. The Federation at its annual meeting called attention to the special New Jersey committee representing both the Farm Bureau and the Grange which has made a careful study and analysis of the offers now pending for Muscle Shoals.

Favor Muscle Shoals Offer

A resolution affirming the position which the committee has taken on the question, and in support of the American Farm Bureau fight at Washington, was unanimously passed by the convention in favor of the American Cyanamid Company's offer on the Muscle Shoals property.

The Federation advocated legislation which would make honesty prevail in the sale of woolen fabrics and called attention to the fact that such legislation is now up for consideration in Congress and should have the support of the entire farm population as a protective and sound economical measure.

President H. B. Hancock, of Bridgeton, N. J., was unanimously re-elected president, while J. W. Miller, of Princeton, was elected vice-president; D. J. Perrine, of New Brunswick, treasurer, and C. E. Garretson, of Belle Mead, assistant treasurer.

Secretary H. E. Taylor, of Freehold, was re-elected executive secretary of the organization. The board of trustees was re-elected as follows: E. E. Logan, of Mount Holly; W. H. Whiton, of Neshanic, and Joseph Barton, of Marlton.

The new executive committee of the New Jersey Federation for 1927 was ratified by the annual meeting as follows: Atlantic County, Henry Tapken; Burlington County, E. E. Logan; Camden County, C. E. Bell; Cape May County, Norman Taylor; Cumberland County, Elmer H. Wene; Essex County, L. C. Genung; Gloucester County, Herbert Borden; Hunterdon County, John Tine; Mercer County, J. C. Errickson; Middlesex County, D. J. Perrine; Monmouth County, I. B. Vanderveer; Morris County, A. B. Scully; Ocean County, H. H. Ober; Salem County, Samuel Ridgeway; Somerset County, Dr. W. H. Whiton; Sussex County, G. W. Van Horn, and Warren County, George Edgar.

Money Goes As Far As Possible

Treasurer Dr. Frank App in his annual report showed the New Jersey Federation to be in a stable condition and his report further brought out the fact that the expenditures for 1926 had been carefully budgeted so as to cover the widest number of agricultural problems in which New Jersey farmers are interested.

Reporting to the annual meeting on the work of the long-time agricultural program, Director H. J. Baker, of the State Extension Service, committee chairman, said: "Considerable progress has been made by the committee in analyzing the agricultural situation in making studies upon which a definite agricultural program for New Jersey might be developed. The work has been divided and assignments made to expert workers. Some of the sub-committees will be able to report shortly. The committee in charge of the study of the Irish porato situation will be able to report in two months.

(Continued on next page)

Roofing!
Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust
A guaranteed pure iron roof that lasts from five to ten times longer than the ordinary sheet steel. The most economical roof you can buy. [illegible]
American Iron Roofing Co. Sta. 35 Middletown, O.
PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

POULTRY

LOOK!
$150.00 for 6 Eggs
[illegible]
BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Michigan

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
[illegible]

MAMMOTH PEKIN, INDIAN RUNNER **DUCKLINGS**
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free range, healthy stock. Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Anconas. Culled [illegible] and also and [illegible] free.
L. K. WALCK HATCHERIES.
Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

CHIX

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
[illegible] W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
[illegible]	12	57.50	110
Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
[illegible]	14	67.50	130
[illegible] Minorcas	14	67.50	130
[illegible]	10	47.50	90

[illegible] POULTRY FARM. RICHFIELD, PA.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS. with [illegible] English American [illegible] White Leghorns [illegible] Parks Barred Rocks [illegible] WILSON'S POULTRY FARM, R. No. 3, Nottingham, Pa.

BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!
You pay for your chicks when you get them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 21 Main St., Ottawa, Ohio

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
[illegible]
I.W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES
Your PROFITS. RUPP'S "INVINCIBLE" CHICKS. [illegible] POSTPAID. [illegible] FREE LITERATURE [illegible] CHICKS. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY. [illegible] Box C1 ARCHBOLD, OHIO. S. E. RUPP, Mgr.

64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens [illegible] Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. [illegible] poultry farm. [illegible] page book and catalog free.
R. F. Neubert Co., Box 815, Mankato, Minn.

BABY CHICKS [illegible]
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
for Fall and Winter Broilers
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
[illegible]
SEIDELTON FARMS Washingtonville, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—PULLETS—HATCHING EGGS [illegible]
Paradise Poultry Farm & Hatchery,
Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS [illegible] White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, [illegible] Mixed Broilers. [illegible]
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS [illegible] Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Saineford, Pa.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT by buying one of my Registered Jersey Bull Calves, 3 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old. Sire's dam A. R. record 729 lbs. fat. May Rose. [illegible] LOCUST LAWN FARM, ELVERSON, PA.

1 B. FREE REG. AYRSHIRE BULLS and bull calves for sale. W. J. W. BECHTEL, STONY CREEK MILLS, PA.

CATTLE STOCKERS & FEEDERS [illegible] lbs. [illegible] calves. ISAAC SHANSTROM, FAIRFIELD, IA.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. [illegible] C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, ULSTER, PA.

Other commodity groups such as those studying the dairy and poultry situations have amassed an impressive array of data.

"The committee has decided to make its report to farmers in sections, as rapidly as the work is completed, rather than to wait until all of the studies are completed. It is hoped that the work of the committee will be successful in shaping up a program for New Jersey agriculture that will be of economic value to the entire state."

Take Advantage of Insurance Plan

J. L. Oakley, chairman of the Federation Insurance Committee representing the relations between the members of the Farm Bureau and the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, reported that over 550 individual farmers are now taking advantage of the Federation's saving plan on mutual automobile liability insurance. This plan means a saving of 10 per cent over old line rates at the time of placing the insurance and a 25 per cent saving to each member payable at the end of the year. As conditions warrant and the volume of business grows there will be a further discount, he said. The business now open under this Federation saving plan represents insurance on over 1200 cars and trucks, a gain in cars insured of 350 during the year.

The annual banquet and social entertainment of the Federation was held on Wednesday night, January 12, at which Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Senator David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, spoke.—W. H. B.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

[illegible]

HORSE IS UNTHRIFTY.—After working for a while my mare seems to weaken and falls down. After a few minutes she gets up and works as before. She is a little high over the kidneys and seems shrunken in [illegible].—W. F. K., Sarver, Pa. Have your veterinarian examine this mare. The fact that she falls may be taken as an indication of an abnormal development of structure and prescriptions would not be indicated. There may be some kidney trouble but that may be the least of her troubles.

MANGE.—What will cure mange on dogs and cats?—T. G. M., Colfax, Pa. Isolate the affected animal. Clean and disinfect quarters; burn bedding used by these animals. Wash with warm water and soap; apply creolin liniment to about one-third of the body. Leave on for 24 hours; wash off and apply to another one-third. As mange may be transferred to the human family, do not hesitate to consult your veterinarian regarding these cases.

PIGS ARE LAME.—One by one my [illegible]-old pigs become lame. They get so bad they cannot come to the trough to eat. What shall I do for them?—J. K., Windsor, N. J. The condition is probably the result of a deficient diet, that is, one which does not contain the necessary vitamins. Try a mixture of 100 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of tankage or fish meal, five pounds of linseed oil meal and 5 pounds of ground alfalfa. Add to the feed one tablespoonful of cod liver oil for each pig daily. Give skim milk if available. Allow plenty of exercise and direct sunlight.

SWINE

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS [illegible] around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES Gilts bred for May farrow. Fall boar pigs. W. F. RISHEL, CENTRE HALL, PA.

BIG SPOTTED POLANDS Raise big Spotted Polands and make real money on your hogs. Choice bred gilts. BOYD HAMMAN & SONS, SHILOH, OHIO

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

CHESTER WHITES—Spring boars. Sept. pigs. Big type with quality. PUSEY CLOUD, KENNETT SQUARE, PA.

Registered Berkshires Litter of 15 pigs, 8 weeks old. Price $15 each. HOWARD A. CLOSE, Slippery Rock, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS—Either sex, 170 to 200 lbs. at $35 to $40. Bred Sow $75. ARTHUR BROWN, NOTTINGHAM, PA.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. [illegible] but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records up to 2[illegible] eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, $12; Anconas, $13; Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, $14; White Rocks, Wyandottes, $17; Orpingtons, $1[illegible]; assorted, $[illegible]. Discount on large quantities. Model Hatchery, Box 0, Monroe, Indiana.

CHICKS [illegible] C. O. D. Extra large English White Leghorns. Superb Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. [illegible] Stock guaranteed. Direct from Brookside Poultry Farm, Rt. No. 1, Chambersburg, Pa.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" Layers since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly. 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 21, Richfield, Pa.

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS—Priced right. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Giants. 10c and up. Write for circular and prices. Chas. Taylor, Box 16, Liberty, N. Y.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 9c. Free range. Postage paid. Delivery guaranteed. Also "Special Matings." New circular free. Twin Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Big husky fellows from the best standard Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Price list free. Pine Hill Hatchery, Paul Coldsmith, Rt. 1, Greencastle, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys, breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

PACKARD'S guaranteed Giant English Leghorn chicks. Bred to lay and weigh. $15 per hundred. Order now, pay on delivery. Packard Poultry Farm, Hamler, Ohio.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin G. Search, Englishtown, N. J.

WEED'S S. C. White Leghorns. 21st year. Hatching eggs, Baby chicks. Circular free. Glenwood Farms, John H. Weed, Vineland, N. J.

CHIX—[illegible] from large type long body English White Leghorns. Circular. Box P, Maple Acres Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write [illegible]. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

LARGE, [illegible] White Leghorns from [illegible]. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

BABY CHICKS for winter broilers. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Hatching every week all year. Quality Hatchery, Elkview, Pa.

LARGE [illegible] turkeys, [illegible] Pioneer Farms, Telford, Penna.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. [illegible] cockerels and pullets. Write for [illegible]. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

HOLLYWOOD Single Comb White Leghorns. [illegible] Hatching eggs. Baby chicks. White Wings Farm, R. No. 2, Mooresville, Ind.

BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Barred Rock cockerels. [illegible] Farmers' prices. W. Lethers, [illegible], Pa.

SINGLE [illegible] $5 to $10 each. Eggs. [illegible] Warren T. Jacoby, Coopersburg, Pa.

[illegible] John Hass, [illegible], Iowa.

TURKEYS

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

MAMMOTH White Holland Turkeys. Barred Rocks. [illegible] stock, heavy layers. Box 90, R. No. 3, Englishtown, N. J.

BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Star Route, Freehold, N. J.

FARM LANDS

64 ACRE RIVER VALLEY FARM—On state road and bus line with homestead at [illegible] worth price, 9 splendid rooms, slate roof, beautiful views; motor bus passing, markets in 3 cities accessible; 60 acres level plow land, 1[illegible] cow pasture, good barn, hen house, other farm bldgs. City owner accepting low price $5,[illegible] to close quickly, only $1500 needed and 6 cows, purebred hens, farm equipment and crops thrown in. Details pg. 21 big Illus. Catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL

ALL MEN-WOMEN, 18-55, wanting to qualify for Government position, $30-$65 week, home instruction, write, Mr. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

INCUBATORS—We are putting in a big hatcher. Selling 12 Prairie State and Cyphers machines. All in good order. Sell cheap. $20 to $30 here. Stranahan Bros., Spartansburg, Pa.

A FEW "SUCCESSFUL" demonstrator Incubators for quick sale at great reduction. 60 to 300 eggs capacity. Good as new. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa.

INVESTIGATE before buying harness. Send for Wear-More catalog. Pay $5 after thirty days' free trial. Easy monthly payments. John C. Nichols Co., 1698 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pounds slate surface, $1.7[illegible]. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.25 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.25 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

DELCO LIGHT PLANT—Large size, used three months, cost $500 sell for $225. P. D. Thompson, R. No. 2, Norristown, Pa.

5 POUNDS REMNANTS for patchwork, quilts, $1. 10 yards dress goods, $1. Skylin Mills, 100 Hanover, Boston, Mass.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

EXTENSION LADDERS—21 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—Potato sprayer, 2 or 4 row. John Swope, Rt. No. 4, Lebanon, Pa.

FISTULA HORSES CURED $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Our new household cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

RELIABLE FARMER WANTED to manage 113 acre farm, suited for dairy; two thirds share and option to buy. Must be able to invest some money. Gustav Holle, R. D. No. 1, Berwick, Pa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Free, half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FREE OFFER—Plant Bermuda onion plants or frostproof cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. 9 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

WANTED—Boys to sell flavoring extracts after school; send for free sample. Wakefield Extract Co., Sanbornville, N. H.

PLANTS

FROST PROOF cabbage and Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch and Succession. Prices parcel post paid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, [illegible] collect, [illegible] per thousand. Nothing [illegible] shipped. We guarantee to ship size to [illegible]. Agents wanted. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

PEACH TREES $5.00 per 100 and up. Apple trees 7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines, ornamentals, trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The Home of Grimm Alfalfa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES Early and late varieties. Vigorous, high yielding stock. Buy in February and save money. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES much cheaper by parcel post prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

TOBACCO

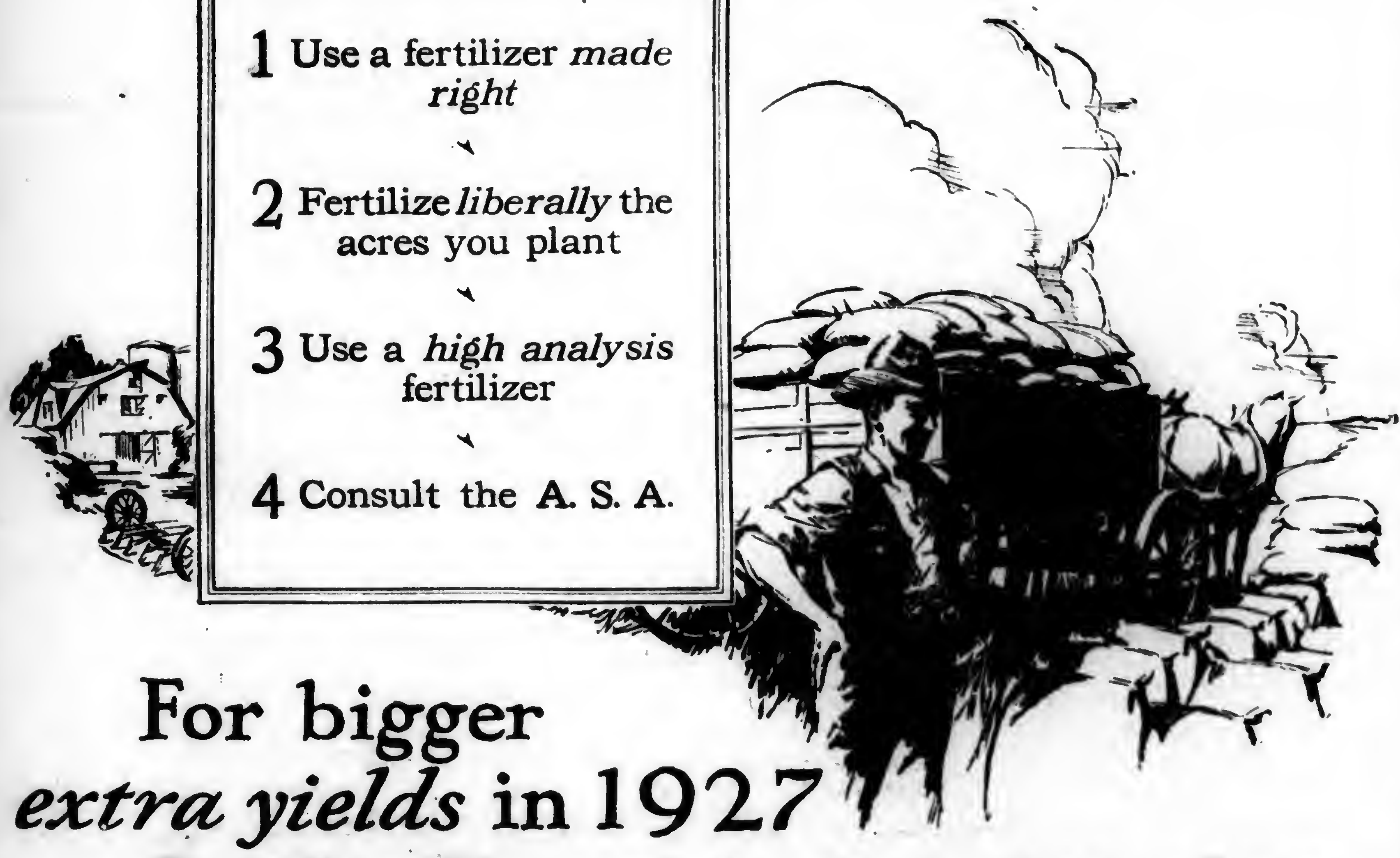
HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Selected chewing, 5 pounds $1.50, ten $2.50. Best smoking, 5 pounds $1.25; Ten $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free, pay on arrival. Cigars 50 for $1.80. Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2. Write for prices on other grades and cigars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Union, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing five pounds $1.50; 10—$2.50. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.



THIS YEAR successful farmers will demand larger yields *per acre*

1 Use a fertilizer *made right*

2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant

3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer

4 Consult the A. S. A.

For bigger *extra yields* in 1927 Swift offers this 4-point plan

This year successful farmers are planning for larger production *per acre*. They know they must produce a certain amount on each acre to pay the cost of production. Beyond that, in the *extra yield*, is their profit.

To help farmers bring through a larger *extra yield* this year Swift & Company recommends the 4-point plan outlined above. This is the plan successful farmers will follow because they know—

1. They can get this *extra yield* by using fertilizer of the right *kind* and *quality*.

2. They can save on costs of bagging, labor and freight — get their plantfood for less money—by using *high analysis* fertilizer.

3. They can obtain larger yields with less labor and at lower cost by fertilizing *liberally* the acres they plant.

Follow the practice of these successful farmers. Plan now for a larger profit-making *extra yield*. Use the Swift 4-point plan. It is your best assurance of success.

Take no chances with the quality of fertilizer you use. *The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.* Put your faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, as successful farmers do. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

Talk over this plan with the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent). He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. Get his advice. Look for his sign. It marks the place to get "the fertilizer the best farmers use."

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works
Baltimore, Md.
Cleveland, O. Hammond, Ind.

Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.

Look for my sign

Come in and let's talk over this profit-making 4-point plan. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed of the work of our Agricultural College. I can help you select the analysis and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

a.s.a.
Authorized Swift Agent

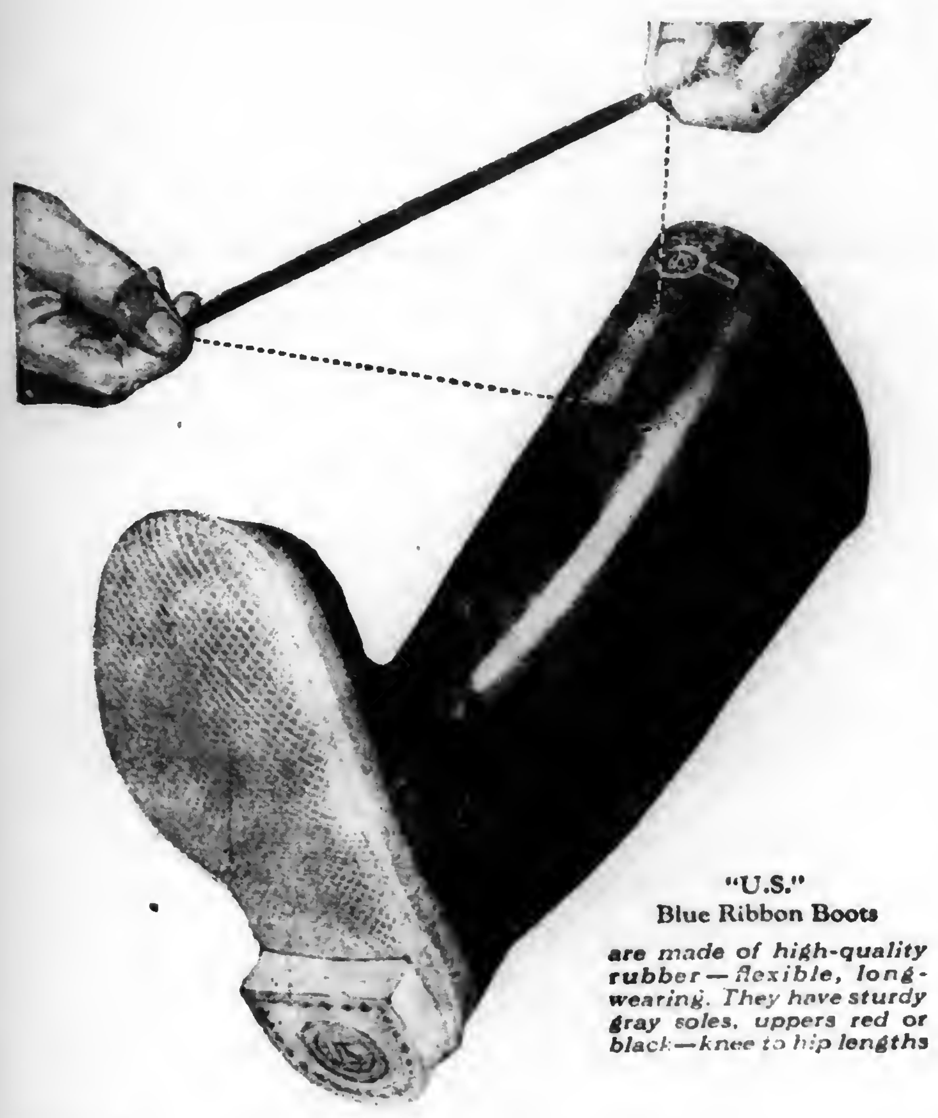
Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers
"It pays to use them"

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927 No. 6

Fairies still haunt country lanes on wintry nights.

Rambles in and about buildings, exhibits, meetings and banquets at the State Farm Products Show. Page 3.



"U.S."
Blue Ribbon Boots

are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—knee to hip lengths

This test proves
the quality of these
"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

TO stand the strains of hard wear—boot rubber must be flexible! You can stretch a strip cut from any "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than five times its own length!

And this rubber is backed up! At every vital point where wear comes hardest, are anchored from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements. And you won't break through that thick gray sole—it's oversize and tough as a tire tread.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes fit right, look right, wear right. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The "U.S."
Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black, 4 or 5 buckles

Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

What's Behind Seeming Discrepancy in Potato Price Quotations

A POTATO GROWER came into the office sometime ago with a newspaper clipping of potato prices. "I want to know what my potatoes are worth," he said. "The prices on this report are inconsistent, they don't gee. Here 120-pound sacks are quoted comparatively higher than 150-pound sacks and bulk stock is lower than either. All these are U. S. No. 1s; what causes the big difference in price?

"Here are potatoes from the northern part of the state selling 75c lower than the same variety from the southern part, and there is a difference of 50c in the potatoes from two adjoining counties, what's the reason?"

The conditions to which this grower referred have been noticeable this past season in all sections of the country. The chief conditions which cause differences in price is the appearance of the potatoes and their container. To be attractive in any market they must be uniform in size, free from dirt, growth cracks, disease, bruises, cuts and second growth.

"Are They Good Cookers?"

The housewife may ask the dealer whether a certain lot of potatoes is "good cookers" but she will always choose the most attractive ones, if they are within the reach of her pocketbook.

There is no one ideal potato for every market, for thru circumstance housewives in various cities have come to have various ideas of what is an attractive and desirable potato. The dark skinned potato sells at a discount in Philadelphia, but in some other cities it is in demand. The large potatoes are not wanted in Philadelphia since housewives have come to expect them to have hollow-heart, but in the West where this condition is not as prevalent, they are considered favorably.

Clean Ones Shove Aside the Dirty

All of these things influence the price of potatoes and apparent inconsistencies are bound to occur. But why should potatoes from two adjoining counties vary so much in price? Soil conditions in the one county are such that the potatoes were bright and clean and attractive to the buyers in the market to which they were shipped, while the potatoes from the other county were dull and dirty in appearance. The same variety of potatoes from both counties, if prepared and placed on the table, could not be distinguished, still they did not sell at the same price.

The potatoes from the northern part of the state were laboring under a bad reputation. They were good potatoes but in the past potatoes coming from that district and adjoining sections had not been well graded and had been subject to sundry ailments, such as wire worm and blight. Some of the dealers had been "stung" in the past and had a strong prejudice against them. The fact that they were good did not help since there were plenty of potatoes from sections with good reputations. These prejudices may not appear to be logical but they illustrate human nature, and make material differences in potato prices.

The prejudices give rise to some strange conditions. In Cincinnati a number of years ago, it is said that a receiver offered some very inferior potatoes in 150-pound sacks as Red River Ohios. They proved very unsatisfactory because they were so different from the Red River Ohios packed in 120-pound sacks, to which the trade was accustomed. The memory of this experience still remains and it is very difficult to sell any red varieties on this market in any other package than the 120-pound sack.

Dealers Prefer Sacked Stock.

The fact that sacked potatoes were quoted relatively higher than bulk stock was due to a growing preference among most dealers for sacked stock. For many years it was the custom to ship potatoes in bulk and when sacking first began the 165 and 180-pound sacks were used. These were hard to handle and now the majority of the potatoes in the East are marketed in 150-pound sacks.

Within the past few years in New York City and Philadelphia there has been a growing preference for two-bushel sacks. Potatoes of comparable quality packed in these lighter sacks have averaged slightly higher than 150-pound sacks and have sold more readily. Chain stores, which are a big factor in the potato business, want their potatoes in 100 or 120-pound containers.

In Portland, Oregon, the practice formerly was to put 110 pounds in a sack and now many growers are using 100 and even 50 pound sacks. In this section of the country consumers often buy in the original package and the 50-pound sack is ideal, since it can be easily handled and put in the back of an auto. One reason that the use of small sacks started in this district was on account of the abundance of second-hand grain sacks since elevators in which grain is stored loose are a comparatively recent development.

Boston Has a Different Method

In Boston practically all potatoes are received in bulk and are packed locally in 100-pound sacks. The chief cause for the shrinkage in the size of containers is ease in handling. In some cities it is said that trade unions will not allow one stevedore to handle a 150-pound sack, but require that two men be used. The smaller package is also popular with the jobber, since in general his gross profit ranges from 15c to 35c per sack, regardless of weight or cost.

Every market report contains a valuable lesson and there is a reason for every apparent inconsistency. The grower who studies his market report and applies its teachings to his own problems will profit.—R.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Digging potatoes, Aroostook County, Maine.

The doctor entered the patient's room in the morning and, according to habit, looked at the chart the first thing. He was a little surprised to read: "2 A. M. Patient very restless; nurse sleeping quietly."

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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Vol. 95—No. 6 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1927 Whole No. 1551

A Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Earned

Pennsylvania Farmers Increase Profits by Reducing Crop Costs

PENNSYLVANIA farmers simply cannot afford to pay four or five dollars a day to a man to worry along with a two-horse plow, turning over a little furrow only twelve or fourteen inches wide and five or six inches deep.

Back in the days when men could be hired for $1.50 a day and horse feed was cheap, farmers could use such methods and still make money. But in these modern times of high-priced labor and keen competition every man must be equipped with machinery that will enable him to do many times as much work in a day as his father and grandfather were able to do.

The above is the consensus of opinion among some of the outstanding farmers of the state as expressed by Professor R. U. Blasingame of the Department of Farm Machinery, Pennsylvania State College, before a large group of farmers and implement men attending the tractor school conducted at Harrisburg last week by a large farm machinery concern.

They Make Money By Saving It

Professor Blasingame recently has visited a large number of the most successful farmers in Pennsylvania. He finds that the men who are making the most money are those who realize that a dollar saved in producing a crop is just as good as a dollar added to the selling price. They are making every effort to cut production costs by using modern machinery and efficient methods.

Here is a potato grower in eastern Pennsylvania who sprays his 175-acre crop twelve times. He mounts his sprayer outfits on motor trucks, and travels up and down the rows at eight or ten miles an hour. The spray tanks are unusually large, so they don't have to be filled often, but when it is necessary to go for water no time is wasted. The trip to the filling station is made at 25 or 30 miles an hour, and the water runs into the tanks thru a six-inch pipe.

A famous truck farmer near Philadelphia has found that he can save $1.75 an acre by plowing with tractors. Nevertheless, he doesn't consider that saving as important as the fact that his tractors always are ready for an emergency. With them he can, and does, plow all night when that seems necessary. One garden tractor does the work of six men in cultivating closely planted truck crops.

Now Is the Time

Several harvester-thresher combines were used in Pennsylvania last year. They cut in half the cost of harvesting and threshing wheat. These great machines cut a 12- or 14-foot swath, threshing the grain as they go and saving all the loss in time, labor and shattered grain common to the usual harvesting methods.

Now is the time for Pennsylvania farmers to "cash in" on the favorable circumstances that give them the advantage over food producers in most of the rest of the country, according to Professor Blasingame. There are three things that favor the Keystone State farmer and give him an opportunity to reap an unusual profit by the intelligent use of modern machinery.

First of all, Pennsylvania land is productive. Our yields of practically all important crops are above the

(Continued on page 31)

A Hoe or Cultivator—Which?

Prize Contest Announcement

TWO MEN are hired to work corn. One is given a hoe, the other a two-row cultivator. Each is paid $4.00 a day for his labor, even tho the man on the cultivator may cover fifty times as much ground as the man with the hoe.

Can the hoe-farmer make money in these two-row cultivator days? Can the man with a cradle and a flail compete successfully with the owner of a harvester-thresher combine? Eastern farmers answer, "No." They say, "We cannot change selling prices, but we can increase our profits by producing the same crops at lower costs—by multiplying man-power thru the use of modern machinery."

Are you one of these farmers? Are you using up-to-date equipment to reduce costs and increase profits? If you are, tell us about your experiences. Write us a letter on this subject:

How I Have Profited by Using Modern Labor-Saving Machinery

The following prizes will be awarded for the three letters considered best

First prize	$15.00
Second prize	10.00
Third prize	5.00

All other letters published will be paid for at regular space rates. Good photographs will be welcomed. (No negatives.) All letters should reach this office on or before Tuesday, February 15. Don't delay; the time is short. Address: Contest Editor, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

Rambling Around at the Products Show

The Visitor Has To Keep Moving If He Wants To See It All

By THOMAS H. WITTKORN

WHAT if it did rain practically all of two days of Pennsylvania's Eleventh Annual Farm Products Show at Harrisburg? The crowds were there just the same as usual and everybody went home feeling amply repaid for having gone. The exhibits this year required 120,000 square feet of floor space, nearly three acres, in five buildings, and were a higher quality and of greater variety than ever before.

If you were not there you missed inspiration to last thru the year and possibly untold dollars which would have come from something learned during the week.

✣ ✣ ✣

Every fourth year is introduction time at the show. The new Governor was scheduled to meet and speak to his country constituents at the big mass meeting Tuesday evening, the official opening of the week, but he did not appear. The new Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Charles G. Jordan, was there and convinced the approximately 2000 who heard him that he is one of them and will continue the good work started under Secretary Willits.

Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, the new president of Pennsylvania State College, also made his first bow to the farmers and left the impression after his speech that the ones who selected him for the job "picked" well.

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The long hoped-for building in Harrisburg—large enough to house the annual mid-winter show—seems to be nearer a reality than ever before. During the week a committee of men who have been active in staging the show ever since it was started, met with the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce committee and considered the possibility of using the proposed new armory. Provision has been made for the ground and a bill is now in the Legislature providing for the erection of a structure to cost $350,000. If it can be definitely settled that the state will allow the new building to be used for such events as the Farm Products Show everything possible will be done by those interested in the show to have the bill passed.

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The usual number of meetings was held by the 27 state-wide organizations which come to the capital every year. No matter what the visitor's interest—beef, bees, business or a score of others—he could find a place to meet people ready to discuss the same thing and swap experiences. All of the meetings were well attended. The week brought no organized outcry for "legislative relief," as is coming out of the West, and it is a healthy sign for eastern agriculture.

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A combined wheat harvester and thresher, a small type of the gigantic outfits used in the West, attracted most attention in the unusually large machinery exhibit. This outfit comes with a 10- or 12-foot cutter bar and the small size may be pulled by a small tractor. Three of these machines were said to have been used in the state last year and a number of them are in Maryland.

The grain is delivered into a wagon at the side or bagged and carried on a platform of the machine. A gasoline motor, of course, runs the threshing operations. The straw can be left in a windrow at the rear to be gathered by a hay loader, or can be spread over the ground to be plowed under. Two men can cut and thresh 25 or more acres in a day.

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Proof of the general interest in high class chickens and pigeons is shown by the attendance at the wonderful display of these birds. On Tuesday, when Harrisburg was filled with inaugural visitors, 9160 went to see the poultry but only 3112 had interest enough to go around the corner to see the wool, corn and departmental educational exhibits. On Wednesday when the country people were there, 8892 saw the poultry and 7436 visited the other building.

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The dairy cattle exhibit while always small in size, due to lack of available quarters, made up in interest what it lacked in quality. The Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire breed associations had attractive booths and a few animals of their choice to lend "atmosphere" to discussions.

The feature daily educational exhibit consisted of 11 dairy bulls from McKean

(to page 31)

Goodyear now announces a *new-type tread* for the balloon tire

Here you see displayed Goodyear's latest contribution to the American motorist — an improved new-type tread for the balloon tire.

As is apparent, it is a development of that most famous of all treads, the Goodyear All-Weather, now re-designed in the light of new balloon tire knowledge.

The first advantage to you of this new Goodyear tread is greater traction and non-skid efficiency.

This is achieved not only by placing the diamond-shaped All-Weather blocks in the tread's center, but also by flattening the profile of the tire to insure broader road contact.

The second advantage to you is improved tread-wear, accomplished by the flat design, and by placing two circumferential ribs in the tread at the points of greatest wear.

The new All-Weather balloon tread wears evenly and smoothly without wavy spots or "pot holes," and at any given mileage shows less wear and less obliteration of the non-skid design than is the case with earlier types.

In addition to these important benefits, the new Goodyear tread makes for longer total tire mileage, for quiet and smooth running, and for an even better looking tire.

You will want this new tire for the same sensible reasons that for years have made "*more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.*"

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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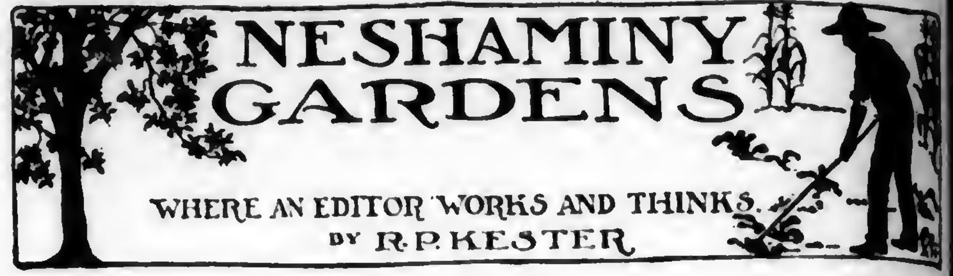

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

THE week of January 17 was a busy one. Besides the usual work of getting out the paper, there was the State Products Show, with all the meetings in connection at Harrisburg. But it is impossible to get all the information that is to be had during Show Week. Of course, most people are not interested in everything that goes on. The best way to get the most of the week is to select the exhibits and the meetings which relate to the lines of business one is engaged in.

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ACTING upon this principle I spent most of my time at the Show in looking at the fruit, vegetable and poultry exhibits, and the fine line of machinery and equipment manufactured for these lines of business. This latter has become one of the leading features of the exhibitions and farmers have the opportunity of examining at leisure the latest and best implements used in their work. It is well worth the cost of a trip to the Products Show.

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A FEW weeks ago I used my most extravagant terms in describing the beauty of the fruit exhibited by New Jersey growers at their winter exhibit at Atlantic City. While I will not retract my strong statements, I will say that the Pennsylvania fruit shown at the Harrisburg show was equally fine and as highly colored. I was surprised at this because of the cloudy, rainy, unfavorable weather last fall—weather which was not conducive to high color in all localities.

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ANYONE at all interested in poultry will find the poultry exhibit, which has become one of the important features of the Harrisburg show, one of the best in the state. This is primarily a practical poultrykeepers' show, and all breeds are found there. I find myself torn with doubt and uncertainty as I look over the fine specimens of the different breeds on exhibition, because we are trying to decide which one to adopt for Neshaminy Gardens.

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OUR hesitation is caused somewhat over the question of the major purpose of our proposed flock. At our roadside market we have had innumerable calls for dressed poultry as well as for eggs, and for this purpose a meat breed would be desirable. On the other hand, we are not sure we want to be bothered with dressing poultry. At the present moment we are more inclined to egg production and the by-products that go with it.

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THE public seems to have an insatiable appetite for good table poultry. Of course a good part of the public does not know what a really toothsome chicken is like because they never ate any that did not go thru the long and leisurely channels of the trade. I had a portion of such a "spring chicken" not long ago at a dinner. It looked all right and it was pretty well-cooked, but it tasted very much like a returned poultry crate smells.

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THE first meeting I attended during the week was a gathering of the old State Board of Agriculture and the former institute workers. About forty of these people met, renewed old acquaintance and enjoyed themselves while partaking of a modest banquet.

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THE first big meeting of the week was the general meeting held in the Chestnut Street Opera House on Tuesday evening. It seemed that everybody was there and it made a splendid opportunity for two new public men to make their initial bow to the farmers of the state, also for the farmers to bid farewell and Godspeed to the retiring and popular Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits. The two new men—new in the positions they hold—were Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, President of State College, and Dr. Charles G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Cheerful Plowman

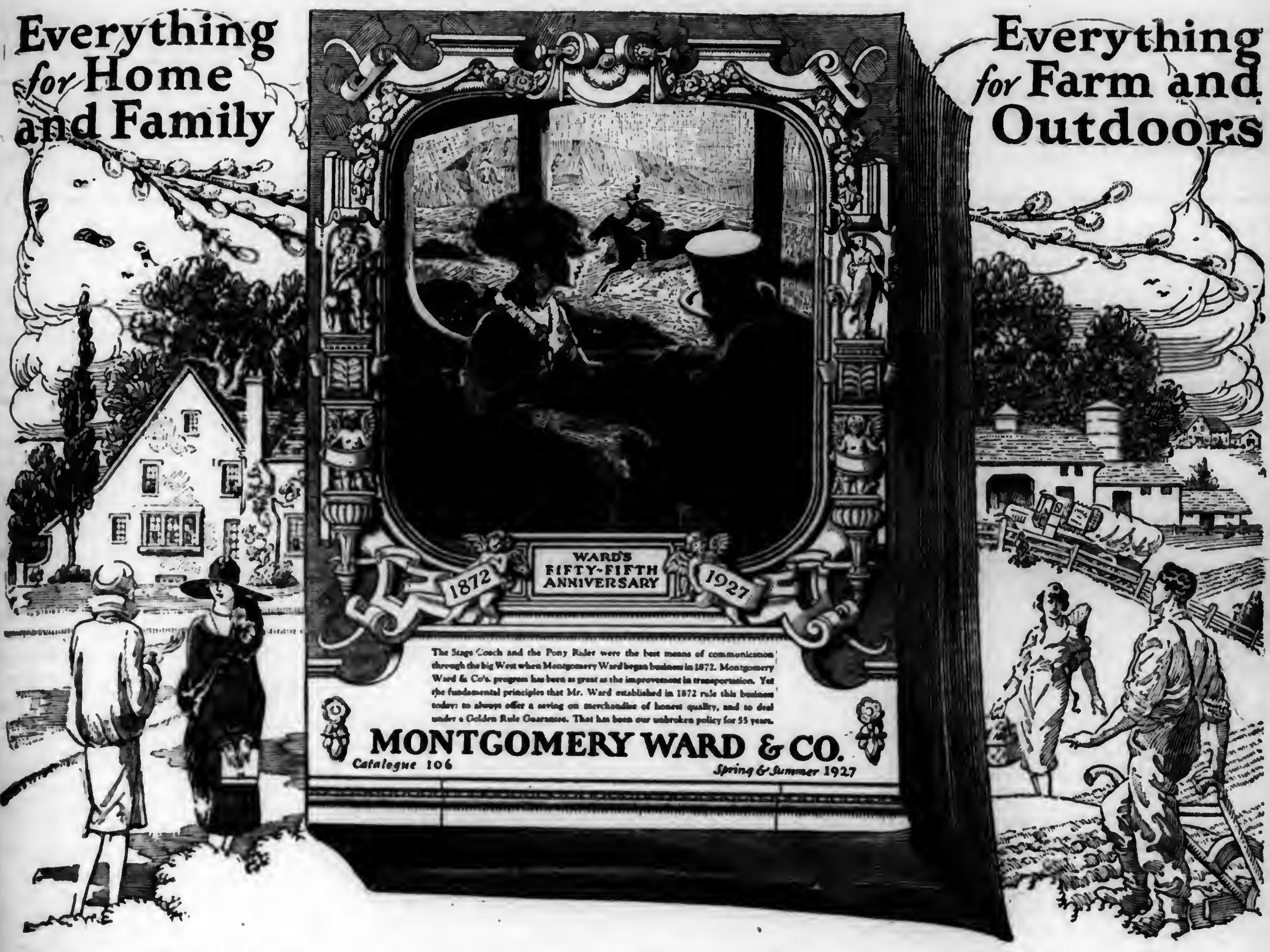
Agents!

MY WIFE she is bothered with agents at times, and listens at length to their tales and their chimes. They come selling sweepers, and doilies, and starch, they come selling rubbers and artics for March, they come selling china, and currants, and silk, they come selling ointment, and powdery milk, they come selling this, and they come selling that,—a tag for a dog, or a bell for the cat, a plate for the door, or a tree for the hall, aluminum, silver and pewter, and all!

"Good woman," I say, "It's a puzzle to me how patient and kindly you know how to be! That agent has stolen two hours of your time, and sometimes, my dear, isn't patience a crime? Why not frame a 'NO SIR!' as loud as a drum and shoo them away just as soon as they come?"

"Not I!" says that woman, "I'll not be unkind, nor build a mean thought in another one's mind! Those men have their business, their labors to do, a task to perform and a day to go thru!

"I may not buy goods that they offer to sell, but purpose to treat them both kindly and well! They may not be farmers, nor merchants, as such, they may be Canadian, Irish, or Dutch, but while I am living and right in mind they'll find me considerate, thoughtful, and kind!"—J. Edw. Tufft.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Everything for Farm and Outdoors
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1927
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Catalogue 106
Spring & Summer 1927

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Faults are thick where love is thin.—Welsh Proverb.

Difficulties Disappearing

THE situation in Mexico and Central America seems to be clearing up slowly. The statements made by Secretary of State Kellogg regarding conditions did not meet with a hearty response in this country, if one may judge by the comments of the press and the actions of civic bodies. The people of the United States have only too recently had concrete evidence of the lengths to which some oil producers will go to become excited over their contentions in Mexico. Neither were the people of this country to be aroused over the alleged activities of Russian Reds in Mexico, nor would they take seriously the declaration that the "Reds" were seeking to overturn the government of the United States. If the great mass of the home-owning, industrious and prosperous citizens of this nation can so easily be made rebels and anarchists we are not so great a people as we are wont to believe. Of course, there is considerable misunderstanding of the United States in Central America, and there are people there who keep alive and exaggerate the difficulties, but we believe this nation is wise enough and generous enough to convince them by peaceable methods of our honesty and good intentions.

Bill to Fight Corn Borer

A BILL has been passed by the House of Representatives at Washington, and favorably reported by the Senate Agricultural Committee appropriating $10,000,000 to fight the corn borer. Dr. C. L. Marlatt, who testified before the Senate committee, stated that it is proposed to have corn fields cleaned up by destroying all stalks and wintering places between corn harvest and the first of April. It is hoped to start at once so that no spread will take place in 1927 if it is possible to prevent it.

The corn borer today affects a total of 100,000 square miles in the United States, or double the area of last year. It has been found that not only corn, but such crops as celery, beets, spinach, and even oats are subject to the borer's ravages.

Assurances have been received from most of the states interested that legislation will be enacted to furnish the necessary cooperation for the work. Most of the agitation for this work has come from the Corn Belt states where the borer is most feared, but Pennsylvanians should also get busy. We need an appropriation for cooperating with the federal government in this fight. Pennsylvania's corn belt, the southeastern counties, is threatened. If it is not stopped, in all probability the borer will spread over this, the chief corn growing section of the state. Take up the matter with your legislators now.

A Big Job Well Done

WE FEEL that we should publicly express our appreciation of the way in which the State Department of Agriculture was conducted by Frank P. Willits whose term of office has just closed. We believe that these sentiments will be echoed by the great majority of the farmers of the state. Being Secretary of Agriculture in Pennsylvania is no minor position. It is one of the biggest jobs in the government of the state. No other one department is connected, directly or indirectly, with so many of the citizens of the Commonwealth. In truth it may be said that every human being as well as every animal and every tree, plant and shrub in the state comes within the care and oversight of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Willits brought with him to the position the sincere determination to perform the duties of the office honestly and impartially, and we believe that he succeeded fully in living up to his purpose. Disregarding the few minor disaffections resulting from doing his duty, the ex-Secretary turns over the keys of the office to his successor with the respect and good will of all the people of Pennsylvania.

Growth of the Canning Business

THE National Canners' Association held their annual convention in Atlantic City last week. The members of this organization represent a business which is comparatively new, yet it is one which touches the life of practically every home in the land. It is only a little over a century since the process of preserving food by canning was discovered. Napoleon offered a prize to the one who would devise a means by which food products could be prepared so that they could be carried with an army without spoiling, and canning was the result. However, little was done towards making the process general until fifty years afterward. The census figures show that in 1919 canned goods to the value of $574,000,000 were put on the market.

Commercial canning has not only changed the housewife's work, but it has also made a difference in the growing and marketing of fruit and vegetables. The market for "stuff to put up" has almost vanished, and the growers find retail buyers for only such quantities as are eaten while fresh, the greater part of such produce being sold in a wholesale way to canneries.

While the development of this business is in the direction of economy and efficiency, the public must demand genuine fruit and vegetable products. There has been a tendency to manufacture and sell "compounds," and even synthetic stuff. This is especially true of preserves, jellies, marmalades, butters, etc. Pennsylvania has one of the best and most rigid pure food laws in the country, and the inspectors are continually on the lookout for spurious ready-to-eat food.

Growers as well as canners have a duty to perform in developing and enlarging the market for canned goods. Quality should be the watchword at all times. The selection of varieties possessing high quality should be practiced by fruit and vegetable growers, even when selling to canners. The belief that anything is good enough for canning houses is a mistaken one and will spell disaster in the end.

Mr. McKee Resigns

WE HAVE just learned of the resignation of Deputy Secretary of Agriculture John M. McKee, effective February 1st. The name of his successor has not been announced as the forms close for this issue.

Possibly few people realize what the retiring Deputy Secretary has done for Pennsylvania agriculture since he went out, in 1912, as one of the pioneer county agents. Good Roads Day, which gave momentum to the state's great road-building program, was a result of his activity in Washington County. Community buildings, livestock judging contests and dairy cost accounting systems are now commonplace, but they were introduced into Pennsylvania thru his efforts as a county agent.

Mr. McKee's work in the Department of Agriculture is better known and no less important. His grasp of the state's farm problems, as shown by his work on rural electrification, tuberculosis eradication, the Farm Products Show, and as Secretary of the State Council of Agricultural Associations,—to name only a few of his interests,—has won for him the respect of every agricultural leader.

We don't know what plans Mr. McKee has made for the future, but we trust that he will continue in some branch of agricultural work in Pennsylvania. Men of his vision, common sense and executive ability are an asset to any business in any state.

Editorial Sidelights

HERE is another piece of news that gets in under the wire after all the rest of this paper has been cast in type. Raymond G. Bressler has accepted the appointment as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture to succeed Mr. McKee.

MR. BRESSLER is Vice-Dean and Director of Instruction in the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College. He was born in Pennsylvania and was engaged in rural educational work in Texas for eight years before returning to this state in 1918.

THE NEW Deputy Secretary operates a farm near State College in conjunction with his other duties. He has a broad knowledge of Pennsylvania agriculture, and a host of friends, the result of his work at Penn State and in Grangers' and other farmers' meetings thruout the Commonwealth.

NEXT WEEK we shall publish some interesting biographical material about the new Secretary of Agriculture, Doctor Charles G. Jordan. Doctor Jordan is a real farmer and livestock man, in spite of his title, which doesn't mean Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, or Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Medicine. It means Doctor of Divinity, —but more about it next week.

THE PRINCIPAL prize winners among the exhibitors at the 1927 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show not published last week appear in this issue as follows:

Apples	Page 10
Baby Beef	" 34
Butter	" 33
Grain	" 33
Honey	" 18
Maple Syrup	" 9
Potatoes (400 Bushel Club)	" 18
Poultry	" 14
Sheep	" 33
Swine	" 34

The names of newly elected officers of farm organizations appear on page 29.

THEY'RE HOPEFUL, BUT

Advocates of New Relief Bill Hard at Work—Shall Co-operatives Belong?—Action Taken on Postage Rates.

Washington, D. C.

ADVOCATES of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee farm relief bill are concentrating their efforts on two moves. One is to get a vote on their proposed measure in the House and Senate before March 4th. The other is to round up enough congressmen and senators to secure its passage. They are hopeful, but not sure of the result. The Senate Committee on Agriculture has voted to report favorably the equalization fee bill, which had already been reported out by the House Committee on Agriculture. Fourteen of the sixteen members of the Senate Committee voted for the bill. Proponents of McNary-Haugen plan say that changes in the bill will remove much opposition to the old measure. But its opponents declare that it is "more objectionable and certainly more unconstitutional" than its predecessor. Supporters of the Curtis-Crisp bill have issued a minority report, and are prepared to make a fight for it in both the House and Senate.

To Establish Right to Belong

The Tincher bill designed to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative marketing associations by boards of trade and similar organizations has been unanimously approved by the House Committee on Agriculture. This bill which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper, passed that body last spring, and is in a favorable position to become a law. This bill would abolish any further need for litigation by providing by Federal law the right of a cooperative to membership in trade organizations.

Lower Postage Rates Likely

The Senate Post Office Committee has reported favorably a bill to restore the 1920 second-class rates on magazines and papers, and to repeal the service charge on parcel post packages. This parcel post service charge has been opposed by the farm organizations, and it is largely thru the efforts of their Washington representatives that its repeal is well on the way. There is a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of lower parcel post rates.

United Effort Worked

The second conference of the executive officials and Washington representatives of the National Grange, National Farmers' Union and American Farm Bureau Federation was held in Washington January 24 to agree upon a national legislative program for the rest of the present Congress and extending into the Seventieth Congress. The similarity of the legislative programs of the three national organizations of farmers as shown at this conference was significant. Twenty-eight legislative projects were found to be viewed by all three with substantial agreement. Great progress was made toward a common working understanding as to methods to be followed in the future in presenting these measures to Congress and the committees considering them.

In a statement issued by the farm leaders it is said that with only one day to devote to this conference, more progress was made than has heretofore been evident after years of effort. National Grange Master Taber said it was one of the big days for agriculture.

Doesn't Mean Another Day Off

The joint resolution sponsored by Senator Capper and Congressman Ketcham to set aside the first Thursday of October each year as Agricultural Day does not propose another legal holiday. Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, points out that the plan is that the president and governors issue a proclamation and that the day be appropriately observed thruout the country. The bill which has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, originated with the National Grange and has been endorsed by other national farm organizations.

Consider New Quarantine

The European corn borer has been found in New Jersey and Connecticut and is spreading out over new areas in New York state. A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the corn borer quarantine to include these newly infested areas will be held February 8 by the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington.—E. E. R.

ASSUMES NEW DUTIES

Highway Official Will Make Own Study of Road Problem—Educational Superintendent Works on Policies.

Harrisburg, Pa.

JAMES L. STUART, the new head of the State Highway Department, has assumed his duties, having been prevented from taking charge immediately after inauguration by illness. Mr. Stuart will move slowly in the matter of both policy and personnel in his department. He is an engineer as well as business administrator and will make his own studies of needs of the primary and secondary road systems and of the rural road situation. Owing to the fact the proceeds of the last bond issue have been virtually exhausted the problem of building roads will be one of unusual importance.

Planning Educational Work

The new administration has taken hold in the Public Instruction Department and the last week the various bureau heads have been discussing their branches with Dr. John A. H. Keith, the superintendent. A meeting of the State Council of Education will be held shortly and there will probably be some announcement in regard to policies before very long. Careful calculations are being made as to needs for the schools and it is possible reports following surveys last year may be taken up for discussion. Provision for money for normal schools in the budget will enable considerable improvement and expansion of plants to be made.

More Rural Patrolling

According to what is heard about the State Capitol the coming of spring will probably see more state policemen on rural patrol work. This is a branch said to have had less attention last year than in some former years and requests for presence of State Police are said to have brought assurances of expansion of such work. There may be more highway patrolmen put on duty this year.

Barn Fire Studies

State Police authorities are compiling results of investigations of a number of barn fires in typical rural counties the last year with the idea of ascertaining just how many were due to green hay. Some interesting observations on precautions and on fires following cutting of hay are said to have been obtained.

Up to Commission

The Public Service Commission has before it several cases raising questions on motor bus service. The proposition of interstate bus lines is about to be decided and will likely lead to a fight in the courts.

Capitol Crowded

The State Capitol is crowded more than ever this year because of the legislative sitting and the creation of new offices the last few years. Considerable shifting around has followed the convening of the lawmakers, who have named their committees and employes and gotten down to business. There are numerous bills with many more to follow, but the April date for adjournment still holds.—E. C.

PLAN NEW ROAD RULES

Desire Development of Tri-State Traffic Signal System—Fertilizer Companies Underbid Cooperatives.

Trenton, N. J.

THE State Highway Committee on uniform traffic signals held another of its hearings in Trenton on January 24 covering the territory of Mercer, Hunterdon, Burlington and Middlesex Counties. It was brought out at the hearing that the Highway Committee will arrange meetings with the New York and Pennsylvania State Highway Departments with the view of exchanging information on the enactments on traffic laws having a tri-state effect. The purpose is to develop from the study now being made thruout the state, a system of uniform traffic signals which would be identical and jointly put into effect in all three states.

Poultry Show Proposed

Keen interest is now being shown by poultrymen in the suggestion for a large poultry show to be staged at Atlantic City next October. Representatives of local poultry associations meeting in Trenton this last week discussed the situation. They also considered legislation of interest to poultrymen and the question of the extension of membership in the State Poultry Association. These matters are to be brought to a head at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees of the state association.

Fertilizer War Rumors

Gossip is keen in South Jersey over recent price cuts in fertilizer made by the old line companies. Last year there was a price differential at this season of the year of about $3 in favor of the old line companies' prices. The independents met it that time, but the new price cut of $5 per ton is causing some concern. Several of the co-operatives are afraid of being badly hit.

Tomato Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee recently was appointed to study the tomato situation in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties with the view to working out ways and means for improving the pack as sent to market. The committee consists of: Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, New Jersey Experiment Station, chairman; Alvin Gaventa, Swedesboro; Edgar Hurff, Swedesboro; John M. Fenton, State Department of Agriculture; George E. Lamb, County Agent, Woodbury; Charles H. Nissley, vegetable extension specialist, State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, and Harry Black, Swedesboro. Ex-officio members are W. B. Duryee, Dr. J. G. Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and H. E. Taylor, Trenton.—W. H. B.

DEMOCRATS MAY HELP

Prompt Action Will Probably Bring Desired Results—Borer Question One of Control—Fair Abandoned.

Ithaca, N. Y.

A NEWS special from the state capitol states that more aid to rural schools is possible especially for the benefit of seventh and eighth grade pupils who wish to attend a high school, if the rural districts bring pressure to bear on their representatives before other appropriations push this measure out of the legislative program. Governor Smith and Democratic supporters are believed to favor such aid; also enough Republicans to pass such a measure. This would be in addition to the bill to appropriate 36 millions for the city schools of the state within the next four years.

State Census Tabulation Needed

A Cornell University expert, speaking before the State tuberculosis and health conference, says that this state has not had a good state census in the last 50 years. Tho the 1925 census has been taken it has not been tabulated so that it may be of value to students and scientists. A new appropriation is needed, he believes, to put this information into an available form.

Corn Borer Travels

Tompkins County farmers are warned of a light infestation of corn borer. In Chautauqua and Schenectady County areas the infection is 80 per cent. The pest has spread to nearly all parts of the state and the problem becomes one of control rather than eradication. In this state the damage is greater to sweet corn than to ensilage corn. The market or canners cannot use an ear that has been infested.

Compliment to Farm Bureau

The great Cortland County fair has been abandoned, unless the Cortland County Farm Bureau can be induced to assume control of its affairs. This fair has for years been the largest county fair north of Hagerstown, Md., but was last year unable to pay all its premiums. The directors are in favor of abandoning the project unless the Farm Bureau will manage it. The buildings and equipment are excellent but there have been unwise policies and lack of interest. The Farm and Home Bureau exhibits have for some time been the outstanding agricultural attractions.—M. G. F.

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BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO

FREE CATALOG

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Poor Seed Is Expensive As a Gift

AS THE days gradually lengthen and seed catalogs come thru the mails the gardening fever again begins to incubate and will doubtless break out as of old when Old Sol has finally driven back Cold Maker, the Blackfeet Indian god of winter.

Seeds! What a promiseful word. As we ponder our garden plans and hopes for the coming season the trials and disappointments of other years are inclined to fade. We see only luxuriant healthy crops rewarding our care. Indeed is it not wonderful that we can start anew each spring? And each year our increasing fund of experiences and observations enables us to realize more fully the "hidden possibilities of the seed."

On the one hand how true it is that improved soil, experience, skill, toil, all come to naught with degenerate seed while on the other hand seed from highly bred strains of proven varieties places within our reach the full reward due good gardeners. Dr. J. B. S. Norton, the great plant breeder, has said: "At no point in the production of crops can greater results be secured with less effort than with the seed."

But how may we be sure the seed we plant is true-to-name and among the best? Growing our own seed of choice sorts is one way. The only other way to be absolutely certain is to buy seed a year in advance and test under field conditions. This plan is in considerable favor with wide-awake market growers and shippers.

Tested Seed Insures Results

Among the more important crops, the seeds of cabbage, celery, lettuce, tomato, eggplant, pepper, and spinach retain their vitality sufficiently well to make the practice feasible. The investment required is not burdensome and it is genuine insurance that affords well grounded satisfaction to be able to start a crop from a bag of seed which has already produced a test crop of accepted type and quality on our own land.

But home gardeners generally, and even commercial growers, in the case of their minor crops will seldom consider such pains warranted. Their reliance must be placed in the honesty and integrity of reputable seed dealers and growers. Farm papers, county agents and extension specialists from our state colleges are all ready to help us locate reliable sources of seed supply, and there are a considerable number of houses which are honestly and zealously endeavoring to serve gardeners with the very finest seeds.

Out of fairness to this better class of seedsmen I want to go on record as having received among several hundred items over a period of years but one shipment which was other than represented. Good seed frequently and very justly costs more but poor seed is expensive as a gift. That is not new but bears repetition.

Good seed deserves safe storage. In our climate temperature can be practically ignored if the seed is properly cured and is stored in a dry, ventilated place. Vermin, mice in particular, probably destroy more seeds about farms than all other causes combined.

Jars Give Adequate Protection

A Clearfield County gardener of my acquaintance places his smaller seeds, lettuce, cabbage, celery, tomato, cucumber, etc., in ordinary screw top fruit jars. The caps are loosely applied without rubbers. My own experience has been that the scheme is excellent. Insurance usually pays in the end.

Where larger quantities of seeds are to be stored a mouse and rat proof seed room is almost indispensable and will save its cost many times over. Here on Logan Spring Farm we have just made an inventory of seeds on hand, carried over from last year, and longer. Excepting peas, carrots and onions most of the seeds required for 1927 plantings are available from proven stocks and we know they will be there when we want them for they are stored in a vermin proof room 6 by 9 by 7 feet in size.

When the acreage of grain crops was reduced one section of the granary was lined with three-mesh to the inch galvanized screen or "hardware cloth," and provided with a door of the same material. As in many Pennsylvania bank barns the granary is above the "overshot," a cold but dry and ventilated location. In the several years this room has been in service we have experienced normal longevity in seeds stored there and have not lost a penny's worth by mice or rats.

Such a room is also very convenient in curing sweet corn for seed and popcorn for market, as well as for storing clover seed and empty grain bags with safety. Your hardware dealer or mail order catalog will specify standard widths. Dimensions may then be worked out to avoid

(Continued on next page)

Tempting the "Sweet Tooth"

This year, for the first time, a maple products exhibit appeared at the Farm Products Show. The beekeepers also had an attractive display.

loss of time or material in cutting.

We cannot leave the subject of seeds without mentioning germination testing. Equipment varies all the way from the elaborately controlled humid chambers and greenhouses used by larger seedsmen to a saucer on a warm shelf in the kitchen with the seed placed between two blotters which are kept slightly moist.

As a guide to rate of planting the germination test is indispensable. A 50 per cent stand of spinach can hardly return a profit. On the other hand 50 per cent too many plants is nearly as bad, the plants will be small and inclined to "bolt" to seed. Mildew will be favored.

My favorite plan is to take a small sample of each lot of seed when making inventory, or as the package arrives from the seedsman, and plant at field depth in shallow plant boxes filled with soil, 20 or 50 seeds of each kind, depending on size of seed. Each row is labeled with lot number or variety, number of seeds planted and date. Ordinary heat and water are given. Light is not necessary as we only want to know the percentage of strong sprouts.

Such a test, coupled with field proven seed, is well worth while in connection with any vegetable crop counted on to produce a major portion of the farm income. We are forced to take plenty of chances even after these avoidable ones have been eliminated.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Maple Syrup Awards

STRANAHAN BROTHERS, Crawford County, were the leading winners in the maple syrup and maple sugar exhibit at the State Farm Products Show. This was the first time maple products have been shown at this state-wide show. The exhibits came largely from Crawford and Somerset Counties. The judges were H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist, and Miss Margaret Brown, home economics extension, both of Pennsylvania State College. The awards follow:

Class 1—Syrup, Gallon Tin

1, Stranahan Bros., Crawford County, $5; 2, J. O. Lambert, Somerset County, $3.

Class 2—Syrup, Gallon Glass

1, Stranahan Bros., Crawford County, $5.

Class 3—Syrup, Quarts or Smaller Glass

1, Stranahan Bros., Crawford County, $2; 2, J. O. Lambert, Somerset County, $1.50; 3, Anna Bell Lambert, Somerset County, $1.

Class 4—Sugar, Cake

1, Stranahan Bros., Crawford County, $1.50.

Class 5—Sugar, Crumb

1, W. B. Schrock, Somerset County, $1.50; 2, H. C. Beerits' Sons, Somerset County, $1; 3, J. O. Lambert, Somerset County, $0.50.

Class 6—Maple Candy

1, J. O. Lambert, Somerset County, $1.

Trade Honors Merchant

THE Philadelphia carlot produce markets were closed on January 18 in honor of Thomas J. Cancelmo, a prominent merchant, who died on the 14th. This is the first time in history that any member of the trade has been so honored.

Mr. Cancelmo was head of the firm of A. Cancelmo, and was very popular with all the trade. As president of the Philadelphia Carlot Receivers' Association he had much to do with the development of the plans for the new Pennsylvania Terminal, as well as the new B. & O. Terminal and Auction Rooms. He was always an outstanding figure in any movement for betterment of trading conditions and hours.—R.

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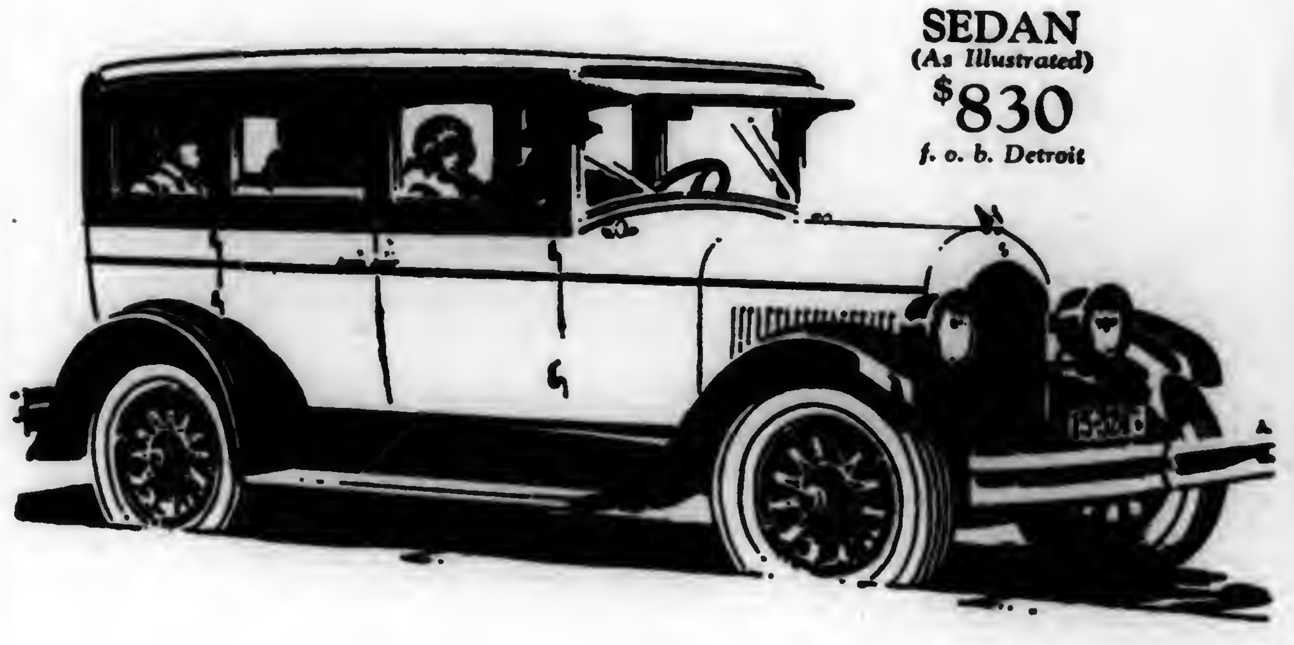

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Established in 1880

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Those Who Grew the Best Apples

D. K. STERRETT, of Cumberland County, won the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association cup for the best bushel of apples in the State Farm Products Show. His successful entry was a basket of Staymans. The Franklin County Horticultural Society won the county horticultural society banner for having the largest number of prize winning exhibitors.

The Chester-Delaware Horticultural Society was awarded the first prize of $100 in the county association exhibit. Lebanon County took second, and Luzerne County, third.

The complete list of first prize winners for each class and variety follows:

CLASS 1.—Best barrel of apples of each of the following varieties: Delicious, Gillan Bros., Franklin County, $10; Paragon, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $10; Rome, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $10; Stayman, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $10; York, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $10.

CLASS 2.—Best exhibit of one box each of the following standard commercial varieties: Baldwin; Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Delicious, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Grimes, C. B. Snyder, Lancaster County, $6; Jonathan, S. L. Smedley, Delaware County, $6; McIntosh, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna County, $6; Spy, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna County, $6; R. I. Green, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna County, $6; Rome, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Stark, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Stayman, D. K. Sterrett, Cumberland County, $6, (sweepstakes); Winesap, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; York, Friendly Fruit Farm, Bedford County, $6.

CLASS 3.—Best single box, any variety not mentioned in Class 2. Banana, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6.

CLASS 4.—For the best exhibit of one round bushel basket of each of the following standard commercial varieties: Baldwin, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Delicious, W. O. Bingham, Franklin County, $6; Grimes, Guy Hayman, Chester County, $6; McIntosh, Shaffer Brothers, Wayne County, $6; Spy, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna County, $6; Paragon, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6; Rome, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $6; Smokehouse, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6; Stark, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6; Stayman, D. K. Sterrett, Cumberland County, $6; Winesap, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $6; York, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6.

CLASS 5.—Best exhibit of one round bushel basket of any variety not mentioned in Class 4: Gano, Friendly Fruit Farm, Bedford County, $6.

CLASS 6.—Best exhibit of one bushel hamper of each variety mentioned in Class 4: Baldwin, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Delicious, Friendly Fruit Farm, Bedford County, $6; Grimes, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $6; Jonathan, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $6; McIntosh, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; Spy, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna Co., $6; Rome, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County, $6; Smokehouse, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6; Stark, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6; Stayman, D. K. Sterrett, Cumberland County, $6; Winesap, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $6; York, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6.

CLASS 7.—Best exhibit of one bushel hamper of each variety mentioned in Class 4: Paragon, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $6.

CLASS 8.—Best plate of five specimens of each of the following varieties: Baldwin, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $4; Delicious, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $4; Grimes, Springwood Farms, York County, $4; Jonathan, D. M. Wertz, Franklin County, $4; McIntosh, Shaffer Brothers, Wayne County, $4; Spy, H. L. Sayler, Berks County, $4; R. I. Greening, C. D. Sandt, Northampton County, $4; Rome, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $4; Smokehouse, Boyer Brothers, Adams County, $4; Stark, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $4; Stayman, D. K. Sterrett, Cumberland County, $4; Wagener, E. V. Close, Tioga County, $4; Winesap, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $4; York, Taylor Goshorn, Adams County, $4.

The three leading county horticultural association exhibits. Chester-Delaware, first prize winner, Lebanon, second, and Luzerne, third.

CLASS 9.—Best plate of five specimens of each of the following varieties: Black Twig, Mt. Breeze Orchard, Franklin County, $1; Ben Davis, Mt. Breeze Orchard, Franklin County, $1; Gilliflower, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $1; Dominie, C. D. Snyder, Lancaster County, $1; Ensee, Mrs. E. H. Kraybill, Lancaster County, $1; Spitzenberg, F. C. Cope, Susquehanna County, $1; Fallawater, C. D. Sandt, Northampton County, $1; Fall Pippin, C. D. Sandt, Northampton County, $1; Gano, Guy Hayman, Chester County, $1; Golden Delicious, F. C. Cope, Susquehanna County, $1; Hubbardston, R. A. Briggs, Luzerne County, $1; Maiden Blush, J. H. Burckart, Lancaster County, $1; Mann, P. R. Seifert, Northampton County, $1; Lauver, Springwood Farm, York County, $1; N. W. Greening, D. M. Wertz, Franklin County, $1; Oliver, R. A. Briggs, Luzerne County, $1; Nero, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $1; Opalescent, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna, $1; Paradise, C. D. Snyder, Lancaster County, $1; Pewaukee, C. D. Snyder, Lancaster County, $1; Rambo, S. L. Smedley, Delaware County, $1; S. Rambo, Springwood Farms, York County, $1. 20 Ounce, R. A. Briggs, Luzerne Co., $1; Wealthy, D. M. Wertz, Franklin County, $1; Westfield, R. A. Briggs, Luzerne County, $1; Smith Cider, F. Gearhart, Monroe County, $1; Winter Banana, Daniel Rice, Perry

(Continued on next page)

County, $1; Yellow Newtown, Guy Hayman, Chester County, $1; Y. Belleflower, C. D. Sandt, Northampton Co., $1; York Stripe, Mt. Breeze Orchard, Franklin County, $1; Snow, C. S. Koch, Schuylkill County, $1; King David, H. Nolt, Lancaster County, $1; King, P. R. Baltz, Lebanon County, $1.

CLASS 10.—Best sixteen apples of each variety mentioned in Class 4: Smokehouse, S. L. Smedley, Delaware County, $5; Jonathan, S. L. Smedley, Delaware Co., $5; McIntosh, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; Paragon, W. O. Bingham, Franklin County, $5; Grimes, C. D. Snyder, Lancaster County, $5; Baldwin, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; Spy, F. R. Cope, Susquehanna Co., $5; Stayman, D. K. Sterrett, Cumberland County, $5; Stark, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; York, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $5; Delicious, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; R. I. Greening, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna County, $5.

CLASS 11.—Best sixteen apples of any variety not mentioned in Class 4: Banana, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; Winesap, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5.

CLASS 12.—Best tray of each variety mentioned in Class 4: Paragon, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $5; York, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $5; Stark, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $5; Smokehouse, H. R. Worthington, Chester County, $5; Spy, F. R. Cope, Susquehanna Co., $5; Stayman, D. K. Sterrett, Cumberland Co., $5; Grimes, C. D. Snyder, Lancaster County, $5; Baldwin, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; Rome, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; Delicious, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5; McIntosh, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna Co., $5; R. I. Greening, Woodbourne Orchard, Susquehanna County, $5; Jonathan, S. L. Smedley, Delaware County, $5.

CLASS 13.—Best tray of each variety mentioned in Class 4: Winesap, Daniel Rice, Perry County, $5.

CLASS 14.—Best tray of any variety not mentioned in Class 4: Banana, S. R. Snyder, Lancaster County, $5; Gano, Friendly Fruit Farm, Bedford County, $5.

Farm Women in Harrisburg

THE Society of Pennsylvania Farm Women held one of the most successful meetings in its history during Farm Products Show Week at Harrisburg. The two-day program included a number of outstanding addresses and entertainment features.

At the business session on Thursday morning, attended by more than 250 women, the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mrs. John F. Hice, Wilmore, Cambria County (reelected president for the third time); vice president, Mrs. F. C. McComb, Venetia, Washington County; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Woldemuth, Manheim, Lancaster County; treasurer, Miss Sallie A. Metzger, Ephrata, Lancaster County (reelected for the third time).

In his address at the opening meeting on Wednesday morning, Honorable Alvin Sherbine emphasized the importance of the country as the balance wheel of society. He said in part:

"Were it not for the untainted, confiding, genuine, old fashioned brand of American manhood and womanhood that moves like a steady stream from the rural sections toward the great cities of our nation, congested centers of population would inevitably become cesspools of debauchery, fertile soil for political treachery and would ultimately destroy the very foundations of representative government."

Kind Old Man—"And do you know why Santa Claus didn't bring you anything, little girl?"

Doll-Faced Child—"Yes, worse luck! I trumped father's ace in the bridge game on Christmas eve."—Credited by the Passing Show to Needles and Pins.

J. C. PENNEY CO. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

This Great Merchandise Silo *is solving shopping problems for millions of farm families*

IMAGINE the most gigantic silo in the entire world! Imagine it filled with clothing, shoes, dry goods and furnishings to meet the requirements of every farm family in the country! That, in effect, describes the 773 completely stocked J. C. Penney Company Department Stores conveniently located throughout the country.

Think what tremendous savings such an organization must effect through the Co-operative Buying Power of all those stores. And then think what low prices you can secure through our policy of passing all of those savings on to you.

No matter what you may require in furnishings for yourself or your family, you will find it at a J. C. Penney Company Department Store near your home. And not only will you save money on every purchase, but you will enjoy the further advantages of Personal Selection — of satisfying yourself on the VALUE of every item before you buy.

Today, approaching our 25th Anniversary with the largest number of stores in our history, our increased Co-operative Purchasing Power guarantees you the fullest possible measure of value for every shopping dollar.

For our Store located nearest you, see our last advertisement.

2644—Men's Chocolate Outing Shoes with nailed soles, leather insoles and counters, oak outer soles and retan upper stock which will resist barnyard acid. More days of wear than price indicates. Let us prove it. Sizes 6 to 11EE. $1.69

2656—Men's Tan Side Outing Shoes with nailed sole, leather center, leather heel with rubber top lift. Will resist barnyard acid and stand miles of travel. Shoes that have withstood the hardest test of wear. Sizes 6 to 11EE. Let us serve you at this modest price $2.49

1641 — Men's Lined Blucher Semi-Service Shoes made of tan elk upper stock, Goodyear welt construction, leather counters and insoles, Panco composition outsole, leather heels and rubber top lift. Comfortable, serviceable Shoes but will not resist barnyard acid. Sizes 6 to 11D&E. Priced low $3.49

J. C. PENNEY CO. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

Apple Growers BEWARE

of Red Mite or (*Red Spider*)

It is a terrible pest and injures fruit and weakens trees.

MECHLING'S Scale Oil

controls San Jose Scale, Apple Aphis and **Red Mite** at one time.

Mechling's Oil Emulsion

controls Red Mite and San Jose Scale. Made according to U. S. Formula.

FREE upon request Spraying Calendar together with further information.

MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.
CAMDEN, N. J.
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GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it today. Dept. No. 70.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Make YOUR Crops Pay BIGGER PROFITS!

Don't be satisfied with *ordinary* crops. SIMPSON'S Seeds produce *better* crops—and better crops mean *bigger profits!*

SIMPSON'S Seeds are better seeds. Tested in Washington for purity, strength and vigor. No more "bad luck"—no more failures. Used and recommended for over 50 years. We pay freight. Act at once!

Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Crimson Clover, Kansas Alfalfa, Hardy Northwestern Alfalfa, Grimm Alfalfa, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top (Herd's Grass), Hairy Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, Pasture Mixtures, all varieties Seed Wheats, Maryland Grown Seed Rye, Rosen Rye, Abruzzi Rye, Winter Seed Barley, and other field seeds. Inoculation for Legumes. Also Garden Peas, Beans, etc.

Write TODAY for price list and valuable information about all types of field seeds.

SIMPSON'S "Purity Brand" SEEDS

BUY DIRECT—SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT!

Established 1870

THE W. A. SIMPSON CO.,
221 Balderston Street, Baltimore, Md.

Over 50 years in the Seed Business

The Finish Depends on the Starter

Nothing means more to baby chicks than a good start in life and nothing means more to you than to give it to them.

All rules for correct feeding can be boiled down to: "The Right Feed at the Right Time."

The right feed, of course, means LARRO, a starter having exactly the right ingredients to build brawn and bone; to keep the chicks growing fast, yet evenly; to cover them with uniform close feathers; to build capacity and frame that will assure profit for you later.

Two more chicks raised out of each 100 hatched—two ounces added to the weight of each chick you raise—means $58.00 more income for you from each ton of feed. Don't forget that!

And speaking from our own experience, which has been verified hundreds of times by others, we know that Larro can do even better than that. Your chicks will prove it.

Ask Your Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

"Feeds That Never Vary"

Larro
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CHICK STARTER
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

Look for the red, white and blue bull's-eye sack. It's your assurance that you are getting the best feed made and one that is always uniform.

Send for interesting and helpful Free Bulletin on "Raising Chicks With Brooder." Ask for No. 9P.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Hemorrhage of the Comb

I have a hen two years old. She seems lively, but blood drops from her comb, until now the comb is pale, swollen and watery.—Q. F. Z., Lancaster County, Pa.

Hens with large full combs, in good laying condition, are liable to hemorrhage of the comb, such as you describe. A small cut or other wound will start bleeding and fail to stop, sometimes continuing until the hen has bled to death.

The remedy is to apply some styptic or healing powder, such as alum, to stop the flow of blood. The bird ought to be kept in a warm place by herself for a day or so, to prevent the other fowls from picking the wound, after which she can be put back in the flock.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Birds Have Indigestion

We would like to have advice about the cause and the cure for indigestion in poultry.—C. B. G., Lancaster County, Pa.

Indigestion in poultry is often caused by spoiled or moldy feed. The remedy, of course, is to feed nothing but sound materials. You might add 5 per cent of ground charcoal to the mash. Brown droppings indicate an excess of carbohydrates in the ration.

If the feed is sound and you are sure that the birds are getting nothing poisonous on range, perhaps your birds have a touch of bronchitis, which causes a good many sudden deaths at this time of the year in birds that seem healthy.

The next time you find a pullet dead, cut open her windpipe, and if you find in it a cheesy substance near the entrance to the throat, that is bronchitis. The remedy is to clean out and disinfect the house, keep the birds warm, dry and out of drafts, and feed plenty of grain to keep the birds in good flesh.

If these suggestions do not clear up the trouble, write me again, telling just what kind and amounts of grain and mash you are feeding, and also describing any further symptoms you may see.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Tapeworm Infestation

A laboratory examination of two chickens showed a heavy infestation with tapeworms. Please let me know how to rid my flock of them; also if there is danger of the young chicks becoming infested and if so how to prevent infestation.—C. F. C., Lehigh County, Pa.

To expel tapeworms in fowls, mix a pint each of wheat and oats and a teaspoon of lye. Cover with water and cook for two hours. The fowls are starved for twenty-four hours and then given all the mixture they can to eat. At the next feeding the flock is given Epsom salts in the drinking water at the rate of one pound per 100 hens. This is rather a hard treatment and may cause a drop in egg production. It should be given only in nice weather.

Treatment Worth the Trouble

A better treatment, which, however, costs more and is more trouble, is kamala. This drug is given in the form of a capsule, the dose being one gm. per bird. No starving or fasting is necessary, and the clean-up is usually complete.

Tapeworms have part of their life cycle in several species of flies, and to raise young chicks successfully where tapeworm infestation has occurred, it is necessary to screen the houses with mosquito wire and not allow the chicks out except in similarly screened runs during fly time. The use of green feed and cod liver oil will keep them in health.

I expect to get some new information on this method of rearing chicks from the New Jersey Station before long, that has not been published before, and will write up an article covering the ground at that time.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

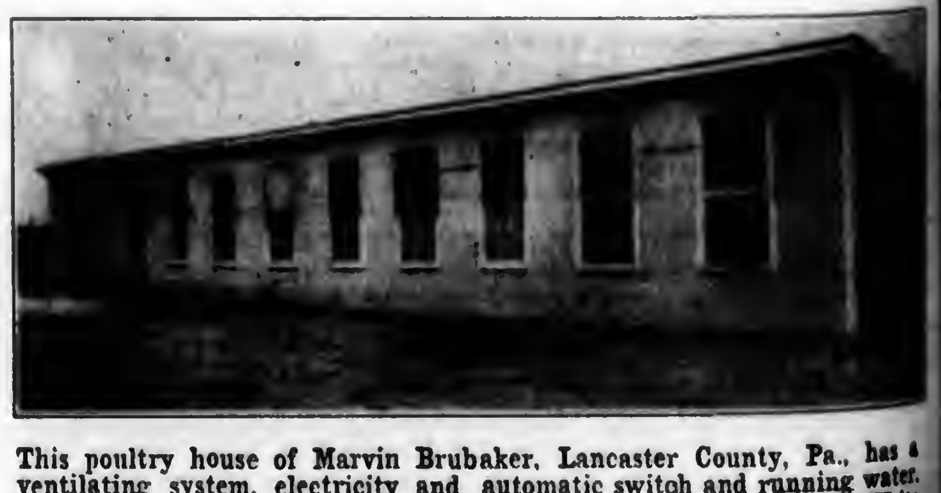
Condensed Buttermilk Prevents Toe Picking

In the past I never used condensed buttermilk in the ration for young chicks. As the mash contained powdered buttermilk, I thought it unnecessary to fuss with the other. Last season, however, an agent induced me to try a small keg, claiming the condensed form was an especial aid to digestion. I began feeding this stuff straight as it came from the keg, starting when the chicks were about a week old.

At first, a small quantity was smeared on the edges of the mash hoppers, and as the chicks became used to it, I increased the quantity until they were given what they would clean up in twenty minutes.

(Continued on next page)

Up-to-Date in Every Way



This poultry house of Marvin Brubaker, Lancaster County, Pa., has a ventilating system, electricity and automatic switch and running water. The building is 18 feet by 70 feet. Mr. Brubaker has nearly 500 White Leghorns at the present time.

I simply smeared a good-sized chunk on a board, and leaned the board against the side of the pen to keep their feet out. The chicks were simply crazy for it, and would neglect everything else in the morning until they had their buttermilk.

Whatever other effects it had, there was one result, which I have not seen mentioned before and which has made me a confirmed user of condensed buttermilk for young chicks: during the time I used buttermilk, there was not one single case of toe picking in the brooders, which has always been a serious nuisance in the past. The only toe picking I had occurred in one pen when I ran out of buttermilk, and that stopped in one day when I got a fresh supply.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

A HOME supply of skimmilk is a mighty fine thing for the poultry flock. It is advisable to feed it sour, but it should never be allowed to sour in galvanized vessels or be fed out of them, as the acids form compounds with the metal which are poisonous to chickens, especially baby chicks. Stoneware or enamel pans are the things to use.

* * *

Anyone who attends a poultry meeting nowadays is bound to hear a lot about cod liver oil. Its use is now standard practice in poultry raising, being fed not only to baby chicks, but to laying and breeding stock as well. The oil is fed because it is especially rich in two vitamins. The first, vitamin A, increases and promotes growth and vigor, increases the appetite, and aids the bird in warding off disease. The second, vitamin D, promotes bone growth, preventing rickets and leg weakness.

* * *

There are many brands of cod liver oil on the market, and since the oil is valuable simply because of its vitamin content, only the product of reliable companies, tested for vitamin potency, and protected against deterioration, will give the desired results.

* * *

Vitamin A is injured by exposure to air. For this reason many poultrymen prefer to buy oil in small containers rather than in barrels. For the same reason it is not a good plan to mix the oil with a large bulk of mash, unless it will be consumed within a few days. The best way to feed it is to add it directly to a moist mash from the can, or to mix it with a small quantity of grain to be fed from a trough.

* * *

The ultra-violet rays present in direct sunlight have the same effect on bone growth as vitamin D. Window glass excludes these rays, but some of the glass substitutes on the market admit them.

* * *

I recently read of an experiment where one lot of chicks was raised under glass, another under a glass substitute, while a third was allowed out in the open. By the time these chicks were of broiler size, the first lot had developed leg weakness, but the others were free from it.

* * *

Cod liver oil must be relied upon to furnish vitamin D during that part of the year when the sunlight is weak and cloudy weather prevails, or when chicks must be confined.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

HAVE A CAMEL

Smoking refreshment that never ends

WHY is it that the enjoyment of Camels never fails? That you can light them all day and far into the night with never a loss of smoothness, mildness and incomparable fragrance? It's simply a question of quality. Camels contain the choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos grown. Camels are given an expert blending found in no other cigarette.

First thing in the morning. Late at night. Before or after breakfast, lunch or dinner. Light Camels as liberally as you choose, one after the other, as often as you desire the cheering comfort of a cigarette. You will get always the refreshing thrill of smoking pleasure.

Camel perfection has resulted in a demand that has never been known before or since. There has never been cigarette popularity that could compare with Camel's. Each year, millions of experienced smokers, who are willing to pay any price for quality, find in Camels every good thing they've ever wanted in a cigarette.

Here's a smoke invitation that's leading millions to an entirely new conception of cigarette contentment and satisfaction—

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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BLUE HEN

Every Chick will be a HEALTHY Chick if you use the BLUE HEN Colony Brooder

It has a capacity equal to its rating—and the chicks on the outside edge won't shiver because its new hover spreads an even, healthy heat from the stove to its outside edge.

It is easy to control—and the large magazine needs loading only once a day. It is inexpensive to operate—and built to last. No castings to burn out in a season or two.

A real, live money-making Proposition to User-Agents. Write us Today

Write TODAY for the free new "Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts".

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 W. Janet St. Lancaster, Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Your Chicks Are SAFE in a Dickelman ROUND METAL BROODER HOUSE

Patents Pending

Cool in Summer—Warm in Winter. A system of ventilation that can be positively controlled. Hot foul air let out from the top. No odor when house is opened in the morning. Cool sides of building drive little chicks towards stove in center. No "piling up."

U.S. Government states "the biggest leak in the poultry business is from the loss of baby chicks. In most flocks less than half the baby chicks are raised to marketable size."

With a Dickelman, you should be able to raise 90% to 97% to maturity. Buy one this year and let the additional chicks you will mature pay for it. Shipped knocked down in 500 chick units. This house is 12'6" in diameter. We have found by repeated tests that it takes a house this size to mature 500 chicks in a healthful condition. To use a smaller house is to jeopardize your profits. Mail the coupon. Read what Dickelman Houses have done for practical poultrymen.

Remember a "Dickelman" Pays for Itself

THE DICKELMAN MFG. CO.
DEPT. 326 FOREST, OHIO

Safe from Smothering. It is circular and has no corners.

Safe from Varmints, such as rats, skunks, weasels, etc. It is of iron and they can't gnaw through.

Safe from Fire. It is of metal, even the floor has a metal covering.

Safe from Disease. It can be easily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected. Smooth metal floor and walls provide no breeding places for disease germs.

FREE CATALOG

Dickelman Mfg. Co., Dept 326
Forest, Ohio
Gentlemen:
Please send me free of charge your catalog that tells all about your circular metal colony houses. I usually raise about ________ chicks per year.
Name________
Address________

Better Fertility—More EGGS!

Originator of Prize-Winning "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks Uses and Recommends Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription to Improve Fertility and to Increase Egg Production.

W. D. Holterman, Ft. Wayne, Ind., breeder and originator of "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks, has been a big success because he knows how to get egg production all year. His customers have been winners in thousands of shows. Why experiment? Follow the advice and methods of successful poultrymen. Do as Mr. Holterman and other big breeders do. The way to keep chickens healthy and producing is to mix with their feed

Big Poultryman Recommends Dr. LeGear Poultry Prescription

Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 27, 1926.
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: I have used your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies and have always found them highly satisfactory. I feel that I can honestly recommend both your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies to poultry breeders everywhere.

If your poultry prescription were used more universally there would be greater egg production, better fertility, and much of the mortality among flocks of poultry would be avoided, and thus the profits to breeders increased.

I believe every poultry raiser should keep on hand a supply of such high-class remedies as yours for emergencies as they arise, and use your poultry prescription regularly, as you recommend.

Yours very truly,
W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Contains TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—MINERALS for the feathers, bone and bone tissues. It supplies the vital mineral and vegetable ingredients not found in any home or commercial mixed poultry feeds, and without which poultry cannot produce maximum egg production and profits.

This is the time when you want more eggs—fertile eggs—the kind that give you maximum hatching results—strong chicks and minimum losses. You needn't risk a penny to try any Dr. LeGear Remedy. Get a package from your dealer and use it up. If not thoroughly satisfied return empty package to him and he will refund your money. To each 50 lbs. of laying and feed mash, mix 1 lb. of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription.

White Diarrhoea kills thousands upon thousands of baby chicks each year. Loose bowels and common diarrhoea are also prevalent.

Use Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in the drinking water and give no other water to drink, regardless of whether chicks show symptoms or not. Keeps chicks in good, healthy condition—helps them ward off disease, and is a great aid in bringing them to maturity. Get a can from your dealer. Use it up. If not satisfied, return can to dealer and get your money back.

FREE—Just Off the Press "Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual." How to get more eggs—better fertility—stronger chicks—larger profits—how to prevent and treat all poultry diseases. Gives feeding formulas of U. S. and State Experimental Stations, and leading egg laying contests. Invaluable to beginners, fanciers, farmers, hatchers and big operators alike. Ask your dealer for a free copy or send us 6c in stamps to cover mailing, etc.

DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Profit Payers for Practical Poultrymen

"I like your methods, Hillpot", writes one of my repeater customers. "Practical. No fads or nonsense. The first lot of your chicks showed me what your QUALITY means to a poultryman's cash book—and it means even more now."

If you are a practical poultryman—in the game for profit—an order of my vigorous chicks will make you as regular a repeater as the thousands of hard-headed folks who have already found what Hillpot Quality means in earlier broiler and heavier egg profits.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

Send TODAY for my big 1927 Chick Book—it's FREE.
ORDER NOW—FULL COUNT SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $12.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

The Pick of the Flock

JUDGING of the 750 chickens entered in the eleventh annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg was done by J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pa.; V. H. Drevenstedt, Northport, N. Y., and C. S. Milton, West Milton, Pa. C. L. Pensyl, Bloomsburg, Pa., made a clean sweep of the special awards for the best displays of Rhode Island Reds, taking the first prizes in each class.

The first prize winners in all classes as announced by H. D. Munroe, poultry superintendent, follow:

American Class

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Aaron J. Snyder, Beavertown, 1st cock, $2.50; William F. Kelley, Doylestown, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50; Adam Smith, Linglestown, 1st old pen, $4; J. G. Swoyer, Kutztown, 1st young pen, $4.

LIGHT BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Adam Smith, Linglestown, 1st cock, $2.50; John C. Peifer, Danville, 1st cockerel, $2.50; Miles B. Zimmerman, Linglestown, 1st old pen, $4, and 1st young pen, $4.

DARK BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. C. Swoyer, Kutztown, 1st hen, $2.50; William F. Kelley, Doylestown, 1st pullet, $2.50; Fred Batcher, Washington, Pa., 1st young pen, $4.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hassinger Poultry Farm, Middlebury, 1st cock, $2.50; L. R. Caldwell, Johnstown, 1st hen, $2.50; White Rock Hatchery, Middleburg, 1st cockerel, $2.50; L. Caldwell, Johnstown, 1st pullet, $2.50; Ragan Harbaugh, Mason-Dixon, 1st old pen, $4; L. R. Caldwell, Johnstown, 1st young pen, $4.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cleveland Stoudt, Sinking Springs, 1st cock, $2.50; Howard H. Strickler, Lititz, 1st cockerel, $2.50; Geo. W. Hatt, Mohnton, 1st pullet, $2.50.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—John D. Kanaga, Hagerstown, Md., 1st pullet, $2.50.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Ragan Harbaugh, Mason-Dixon, 1st old pen, $4.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Charles Feldman, Hagerstown, Md., 1st cock, $2.50; H. E. Keefauver, York, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Norris G. Temple, Pocopson, 1st hen, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—D. G. Dawbaugh, Hagerstown, Md., 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50; Mrs. G. W. Wallace, Bowmansdale, 1st old pen, $4; Dr. A. L. Shearer, Harrisburg, 1st young pen, $4.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Norris G. Temple, Pocopson, 1st hen, $2.50.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Klinger & Shade, Gratz, 1st cock, $2.50; Mickey Poultry Farm, Alexandria, 1st hen, $2.50; L. Harbacker, Hanover, 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—Boys' Poultry Club of Hanover, Hanover, 1st hen, $2.50, and 1st cockerel, $2.50.

BLACK JAVAS.—Norris G. Temple, Pocopson, 1st hen, $2.50.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—Wismer & Mey, Parkland, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

S. C. R. I. REDS.—C. L. Pensyl, Bloomsburg, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 1st old pen, $4, and 1st young pen, $4.

R. C. R. I. REDS.—John D. Kanaga, Hagerstown, Md., 1st cock, $2.50; Bruce W. Lentz, Bowmansdale, 1st hen, $2.50; Wismer & Mey, Parkland, 1st cockerel, $2.50.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.—Dr. E. L. Deubler, Narberth, 1st cock, $2.50; Boyertown Hatchery, Boyertown, 1st hen, $2.50; Dr. E. L. Deubler, Narberth, 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50, and 1st old pen, $4.

Asiatic Class

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—H. G. Ritts, Hummelstown, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50, and 1st old pen, $4;

(Continued on next page)

QUALITY CHIX
For January, February and March Delivery

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Mixed

Prices Reasonable Upon Application

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

Chicks That Will Lay
from
OHIO DEMONSTRATION FARM FLOCKS
mated with
Official Pedigreed Males

Every hen selected—Every chick inspected.
All Accredited.
Booklet and price list on request.
PORTSMOUTH ACCREDITED HATCHERY
Portsmouth, Ohio.

PURE-BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door.	50	100
Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00
Barred and White Rocks	7.75	15.00
S. and R. C. Reds	7.75	15.00
Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00
Wh. & Buff Orpington & Rocks	8.25	16.00

Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 275, Findlay, O.

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English and Beall-Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 114-R, Berlin, O.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	3.50	6.50
Anconas	3.75	7.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.50
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.00	7.50
Buff and White Rocks	4.00	7.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

POULTRY

More Egg Money

Make $1000 a year from 300 hens, as others are doing. Poultry Tribune tells how; explains brooding, culling, feeding, management; monthly, 80-100 pages.

3 Months' Trial 10c 50 Cents a Year

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 7, Mount Morris.

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BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Best Quality. Prices Right
Delivered Right

Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department, Ohio State University. Prize winners at big shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Special inducements for Early Orders
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

CHICKS Big Discount Offer

Eight Good Varieties

Separate strains of Hollywood, Tancred, and Barron Leghorns. Lusty chicks hatched from pure white eggs laid by two and three year old hens. Full information; premium offer free.

FARM SERVICE, Route P 10, Tyrone, Pa.

Hugh F. Eiseman, Ephrata, 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Norris G. Temple, Pocopson, 1st hen, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

BUFF COCHINS.—Wismer & Mey, Parkland, 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—W. W. Wallick, York, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50, and 1st old pen, $4.

WHITE COCHINS.—Norris G. Temple, Pocopson, 1st hen, $2.50.

Mediterranean Class

S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORNS.—S. H. Reinhart, Hummelstown, 1st cock, $2.50; F. P. Cressler, Shippensburg, 1st hen, $2.50, and 1st young pen, $4; Walter C. Bartell, York, 1st cockerel, $2.50.

S. C. LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS.—S. H. Reinhart, Hummelstown, 1st hen, $2.50; H. D. Ritts, Hummelstown, 1st young pen, $4.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—C. J. Lucas, Lock Haven, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50, and 1st young pen, $4; Henry K. Miller, Myerstown, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st old pen, $4.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Harry E. Myers, York, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Shinabrook Bros., Chambersburg, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—Mrs. Leona L. Whitmore, Palmyra, 1st cock, $2.50, and 1st old pen, $4; Harry E. Pontius, Hershey, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50, and 1st young pen, $4.

R. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—Harry E. Pontius, Hershey, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50; 1st old pen, $4, and 1st young pen, $4.

BUFF MINORCAS.—Wismer & Mey, Parkland, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.—Wm. A. Lock, Andreas, 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st hen, $2.50.

S. C. ANCONAS.—E. D. Broadt, Hellam, 1st cock, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50; Howard Strickler, Lititz, 1st hen, $2.50.

English Class

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Charles N. Hostetler, Uniontown, 1st cock, $2.50; 1st old pen, $4, and 1st young pen, $4; Boyertown Hatchery, Boyertown, 1st hen, $2.50; Ira A. Burrell, Enola, 1st cockerel, $2.50; Suttons Orpington Farm, Freeland, Md., 1st pullet, $2.50.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Suttons Orpington Farm, Freeland, Md., 1st cock, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50; M. Hooper, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., 1st cockerel, $2.50.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Suttons Orpington Farm, Freeland, Md., 1st cock, $2.50, and 1st hen, $2.50; John C. Peifer, Danville, 1st cockerel, $2.50; Mrs. C. B. Smith, West Milton, 1st pullet, $2.50.

SPECKLED SUSSEX.—William I. Gracey, New Cumberland, 1st cockerel, $2.50.

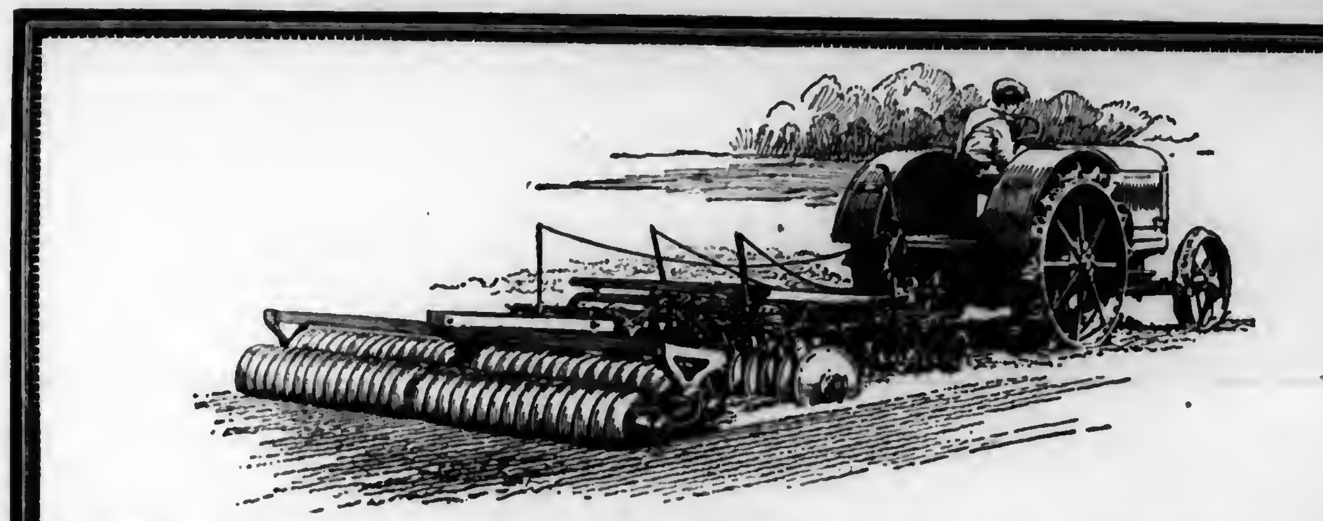
DARK CORNISH.—William A. Loch, Andreas, 1st hen, $2.50; Wismer & Mey, Parkland, 1st cockerel, $2.50, and 1st pullet, $2.50.

WHITE CORNISH.—Wismer & Mey, Parkland, 1st hen, $2.50; 1st cockerel, $2.50; 1st pullet, $2.50.

CAPONS.—Bolton Farms, Hummelstown, 1st capon, $2.50.

Famous Pigeon Shown

THE pigeon show held at Harrisburg in connection with the State Farm Products Show, attracted much attention. A total of 944 pigeons, representing 54 different varieties, made up this display. A number of the winning birds in the National Pigeon Show were entered and several racing pigeons were on exhibit. One of the entries has flown over 800 miles. The signal corps of the U. S. Army exhibited 12 pigeons, some of them being descendants of the famous homer pigeons which were used to carry important messages during the World War.



The NEW HEAT-TREATED DISKS *on* McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows *hold their edge in any soil*

THE Harvester Company has always put especially durable saw steel into McCormick-Deering disks and every user has benefited accordingly. Now, through careful experimentation the builders have learned to increase the efficiency of the disks *by a heat-treating process which toughens and tempers the steel.*

The new McCormick-Deering disks—heat-treated, crimped-center—are better able to stand the strains encountered in the faster tillage operations made possible by tractor power. They show special ability to hold a cutting edge, even when cutting and cultivating the hardest, rockiest soil.

The *disks* in the harrow take hard punishment! Glance at disk shown at the right. Note the *crimped center*—that means McCormick-Deering. The heat-treated, crimped-center disk in your harrow will mean fewer sharpenings, longer life, better work with less power.

Improve your tillage, lengthen the life of your equipment, put your 1927 crops into better seed beds at the right time—by relying on the thoroughly up-to-date and complete line of McCormick-Deering Tillage Implements. The line includes horse and tractor disk harrows, peg and spring tooth harrows, field and orchard cultivators, rotary hoes and the Dunham Culti-Packer. All sold by McCormick-Deering dealers.

Be Sure it is a Heat-Treated Crimped-Center Disk

Look for the *Crimped-Center*—an *exclusive feature* on *McCormick-Deering Disks.* Over and above the toughening that is now given the disks by heat-treatment, the crimped center adds great durability. It adds 50 to 100 per cent to the strength at the center, and *you can get it only on McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows.*

* * *

You can take one of these new McCormick-Deering heat-treated disks and hurl it edgewise against a hard concrete floor without hurting the edge. You can put it in a vise and spring it out of shape with a large wrench—it will spring back into normal shape at once. *The disk that stands such treatment will stand abuse in the field.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (*Incorporated*) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

ENGINES BOILERS SAWMILLS

Ask for Big Catalog
We Will Make Special Price Box 440
FARQUHAR—YORK, PA.

Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom—Northern Grown. 99.50% purity. Write for price-list. Holmm-Lotherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Buy C-M-L Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.50	$10.50	$20.	$97.50	$190.
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	4.25	8.00	15.	72.50	140.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.	77.50	150.

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $7.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 43, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

FULL OF VIM AND VIGOR — GLASER VITALITY CHICKS

THE GLASER POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERIES

GLASER VITALITY CHICKS Bred from healthy, pure bred, heavy laying parent stock of the blood of the best strains in the country, such as: Tancred, Wyckoff, Owens, Sheppard, Pape, Holterman, Thompson, etc. All Flocks carefully inspected and culled by men of many years experience. GLASER VITALITY CHICKS WILL SUIT YOU.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorn, Ancona	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barred & White Rock, Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	44.00	[illegible]	140
White & S. L. Wyandot, Buff Orpington	8.50	16.00	47.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partridge Plymouth Rock	8.50	16.00	47.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Assorted heavy breeds, 50, $7; 100, $13; 300, $38; 500, $62.50. Assorted light, 100, $10 straight. Order direct from this advertisement NOW. Get them when you want them. Ref., Peoples Banking Company or Postmaster. You take no chance.

THE GLASER HATCHERIES Box 155-M McCOMB, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	[illegible]
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyndots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	7.00	13.00	50.00	72.00	[illegible]
Mixed, Odds & Ends All Breeds	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 27 BUCYRUS, OHIO

INSURE—
Health and Profits

ARE you killing your cows with kindness? Are you wasting good feed dollars in ineffective attempts to force production? Too much heavy, rich, expensive rations that the overworked digestive and assimilating organs cannot convert into milk makes your cows logy, off feed—the easy prey of disease.

Kow-Kare, used with the winter feed, shows such amazing milk gains simply because it actively aids the digestive organs, stimulates assimilation—builds natural health and vigor right where the milk-making process occurs. Kow-Kare is not in itself a food. It throws no added burden on the cow's digestive functions. Its action is not temporary—but PERMANENT. It invigorates the productive process—makes the cow thrive on the less expensive NATURAL foods.

Gear up your cows to higher milk yields right now. It costs you nothing to give your cows this vital help. The added milk much more than pays the slight cost. You get cow-health insurance as a BONUS. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months. Full directions are on every can.

Prevent Disease Losses

Most cow diseases are prevented entirely where Kow-Kare is used with regularity. By keeping the cow's vitality at a high level expensive cow troubles cannot gain a foothold. When disorders such as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., do creep in, Kow-Kare brings speedy recovery by restoring the health and vigor of the organs where these troubles always originate. Kow-Kare rescues many a hopeless cow—turns many a loss into profit.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes, (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

When Cows FRESHEN

no investment is so certain to pay big returns as giving Kow-Kare. Instead of *expecting* trouble at calving you prevent it with this great invigorator. Thousands of dairymen no longer think of letting cows freshen without the aid of Kow-Kare—fed two to three weeks before and after. It assures a healthy vigorous cow and calf.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE
FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

1 year to pay after 30-day trial
American CREAM SEPARATOR

Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size. *PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU.* Factory prices as low as $24.[illegible] Easy Monthly Payments low as $2.20.

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 25-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Box 25-J 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

PublicSale
FEBRUARY 9, 1927

Accredited herd of Jersey cows more than half registered.

29 cows, 5 two-year old heifers, 5 yearlings, 4 calves, 4 bulls

Some of the best blood in the breed. Most all raised by myself on the farm. A fine herd. Farm situated on the Rancocas and Burlington Roads 1 mile from Rancocas, 18 miles from Camden, N. J.

JAMES MacFARLAND,
Telephone Mt. Holly 14-J-2
R. D. No. 1, Mt. Holly, N. J.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry Pennsylvania State College

Specialists Present New Facts to Dairymen at Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held in connection with the State Farm Products Show attracted the largest attendance in the history of the association. Fully 300 were in attendance at the forenoon and afternoon sessions while the banquet in the evening was attended by about 375.

The program brought before the dairymen many new and interesting facts, the speakers all being specialists in their respective lines of work.

Dr. S. I. Bechdel, Dairy Department, State College, Pennsylvania, discussed the dairy research work being done at the College. Some of the results in brief are as follows:

Mixed corn and soy bean silage did not prove much superior to straight corn silage for milk production. Sunflower silage stored alone or with corn was much inferior to corn silage. Sunflowers cannot be recommended for silage in Pennsylvania except in a few high altitude sections where corn is not a sure crop. Canada field peas and oats are recommended for summer silage. Such silage is inferior to corn silage but is much better than no silage and makes a good supplement to pastures.

Frost Spoils Value of Corn

The nutritive value of the corn crop for silage was found to advance until maturity. It is recommended that such a variety of corn be grown for silage as will attain in average years at least the milk stage of growth before killing frosts occur.

Soy bean hay was found equal to alfalfa hay for milk and butterfat production. Soy beans are recommended as an excellent emergency crop that may be used in case of scarcity of clover or alfalfa hay.

Ground buckwheat was found to take the place of corn meal in the ration without seriously affecting milk production. Buckwheat middlings and gluten feed proved of equal feeding value for milk production.

Cane molasses was found to play an almost insignificant part in the digestibility of a dairy ration. The value of molasses in a dairy ration therefore, aside from what carbohydrates it may add, is due almost entirely to its effect in increasing the palatability of the ration.

Grinding alfalfa hay increased the digestibility of the ration about two per cent. Whether this small increase in digestibility is sufficient to justify the trouble and expense of grinding the hay is an open question.

Skimmilk Powder Investigations

Investigations have recently been started to determine the feasibility of raising calves on skimmilk powder to take the place of liquid skimmilk. The results to date are encouraging. Data on more than forty calves will be obtained this year.

What relation does the conformation of a dairy cow have to her milk producing ability? Over 100 measurements and weights of organs are taken on all cows of known milk producing ability that are slaughtered in the College herd after they have served their period of usefulness. Fifteen other experiment stations beside the Pennsylvania Station are cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Dairying in a comprehensive study to determine whether the ideal dairy type as taught by cattle judges is scientifically correct.

Calves were raised to maturity without any vitamin B. This is the vitamin that prevents the paralysis known as beri-beri in humans. After the cows freshened their milk contained vitamin B. Where did the cows get the vitamin B to put into their milk? There would appear to be a possibility that they synthesize this vitamin in the digestive tract.

By means of a surgical operation a permanent opening has been made thru the left side of one of the experimental heifers so as to gain access to the rumen at will. Portions of fermented and partially digested

(Continued on next page)

A Blue Blooded Jersey

Compton's Fawn, owned by Helen G. Lindewurth, of Montgomery County, Pa., was sired by Oxford of Oakwood. She carries in her veins the blood of many of the breed's famous animals.

Wonder LAYING MASH

MAKES your hens lay more eggs—you make more money—it's a wonder.

Write Today for free book

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.
Dept 7
Brooks Building
Chicago, Ill.

Save with a Harder
"The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy"

Your corn, preserved in a Harder Silo is worth one third more. If corn fails, fill your Harder with clover, alfalfa—anything you have. Your Harder will keep silage perfectly because it's absolutely airtight. Built to endure, of selected White Spruce or Oregon Douglas Fir, cut extra-thick and doweled at every joint.

Be sure to get Harder prices and attractive payment terms, before you decide on a silo. Write us today, giving number of cows or size of silo desired.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

Buy Now – a Year to Pay

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Wells & Richardson Co. Inc. Burlington, Vermont.

ECONOMY SILOS

Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 807-E Frederick, Md.

COMPLETE POWER MILKER $35 PUTS IT TO WORK FOR YOU

Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! [illegible] cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.

Free Book—How to Judge Milkers. Write today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
2021 White St., Ottawa, Kans.
2021 [illegible] Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

food will be removed from time to time in order to determine whether vitamin B has been produced by fermentations that occur within the rumen.

H. W. Jeffers, manager of the Walker Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, New Jersey, gave an interesting account of their experiences in handling 1050 milking cows. The cows are kept in stables housing 50 cows each. Each man in the stable is responsible for a certain number of cows. The milk is all handled at one central plant. Land is rented out to farmers who grow hay and silage at a fixed price per ton, $5.00 per ton being the standard price for green corn for the silos.

A commercial drying oven has been installed for drying forage. The green forage first goes into an immense hopper and then passes on an endless apron thru an oven of hot air. This results in the driving off of the moisture in the hay or other green material. In a few minutes the hay comes out of the oven sufficiently dry for storage in the mow.

The process appears to have large possibilities in facilitating the drying of roughage and will be especially valuable in wet seasons when curing hay by ordinary means is difficult.

Flies Aren't Made Welcome

The remarkable freedom of the Walker Gordon plant from flies is due, according to Mr. Jeffers, to the fact that all refuse and breeding places are kept clean and to the use of large numbers of fly traps baited with molasses and bran, especially in the early part of the fly season, and later to the use of a commercial fly killing preparation which is "fogged" thru the stable by spraying. This is done late at night or early in the morning when most of the flies have gathered on the ceiling. The preparation is not harmful to livestock or man but is destructive to flies. The cost of the preparation and its application averages about $1.00 per animal per season.

The Walker Gordon Farms formerly bought all their cows but had difficulty in getting a high average production per cow in this way. For the last few years they have been raising heifers by a system of putting out heifers from their best cows with farmers who raise these calves at a charge of from 14 to 21 cents per pound gain in weight. This has proven satisfactory to both parties. The herd now averages above 8000 pounds of 4 per cent milk per cow annually. They hope in five years to have the average up to 10,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk per cow.

Control of Contagious Abortion

Dr. F. A. Marshall, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, discussed the prevention and control of contagious abortion, using questions and their answers as a basis of presentation. His conclusions were as follows:

(1) Be honest with yourself. Arrange maternity stalls and religiously use them; be very careful they are not infecting stalls.

(2) Do not keep infected calves in the feed alley or near other cattle.

(3) Do not keep clean cows exposed to infected cows at calving time.

(4) A breeder owes it to himself, to his breeding industry and to the public in general to have a herd free from tuberculosis and abortion.

(5) Do not keep a cow with either disease without properly protecting the other animals.

(6) Do not buy infected animals and expect a profit from them.

(7) Raise, buy and keep only the ones free from abortion.

(8) Keep feeding records, butterfat records and have better cows.

Dr. Marshall also presented the present status of tuberculosis eradication as conducted by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued on page 19)

Look! What this New De Laval got out of our skimmilk!

SIZES [illegible] Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments

THESE people were surprised to see a new De Laval Separator skim a quart of rich cream from a can of their skim-milk. They thought their old separator was doing good work, but the new De Laval proved it wasn't. Satisfy yourself that you are not losing cream in this way. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of cream separator manufacture.

Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

Send coupon below for name of your De Laval Agent and *free* catalog.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

The De Laval Milker
If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

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New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
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Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
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Town
State R. D.
No. Cows

OWN A CRAINE
STAVE SECTION
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No question about it. There's no silo like a triple wall Craine. Nothing beats it for *strength*—for *convenience*—for ability to make *good* silage and *keep* it good.

Owners know from years of experience that there's no satisfaction like that of owning a trouble-free Craine Silo. Big commercial dairies like Sheffield Farms and Walker-Gordon Laboratories know from comparative tests that it *pays* to own Craines.

Why not give yourself that satisfaction and profit? Why not own a Craine?

Drop us a card. Ask us for the information that brings out all the ways you gain by owning the Silo that Science Built! Address

CRAINE SILO COMPANY,
Box 140-A-1 Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE TRIPLE WALL SILOS
CRAINE
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.

It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

The fame of Cow Calf Control (C.C.C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose. C.C.C. is practically 100% successful.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C.C.C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

COLT Light is practically sunlight. Its clear, brilliant flood of light cannot injure the eyes. The Colt Hot Plate takes all the drudgery out of cooking. The Colt Self-heating Iron makes ironing a comfortable task. These are the advantages that a Colt Light Plant brings to your family — advantages that add more to their comfort than any other improvement you could install.

The Colt Light Plant is *safe*, and the Colt Light Generator is listed as "standard" by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. On the average farm, you refill the Colt Light Generator with Union Carbide* and change the water only three or four times a year. This generator is specially equipped to automatically give the user warning several times when the supply of carbide is nearly exhausted, allowing ample time to refill with Union Carbide.*

Colt Light fixtures add beauty to any home. They may be had in a wide variety of styles and types. A Colt Light Plant lasts for years and years, without expense for repairs.

Join the thousands of satisfield Colt Light users! Let us show you how easily and quickly you can install a Colt Light Plant in your home! Write today for our free descriptive booklets.

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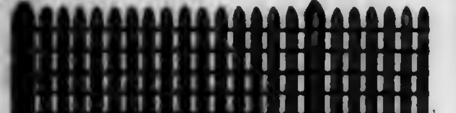
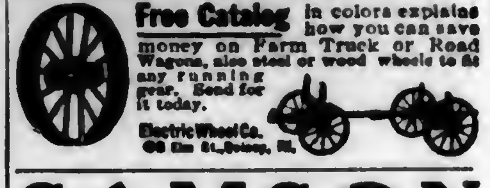
FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven — Painted Green — Red — or Plain,—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.



100 FT. TO ROLL
Used extensively for snow protection along Highways.
Write for prices and catalog.
NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., Burlington, N. J.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.
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SAMSON
Tractor Repairs
Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write
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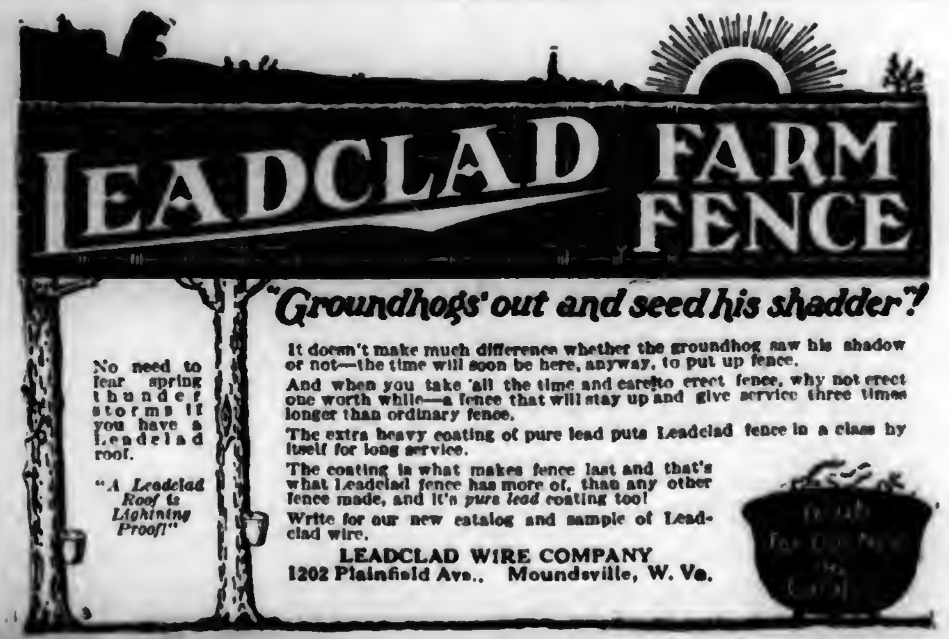


"Groundhogs' out and seed his shadder"?

It doesn't make much difference whether the groundhog saw his shadow or not—the time will soon be here, anyway, to put up fence.

And when you take all the time and care to erect fence, why not erect one worth while—a fence that will stay up and give service three times longer than ordinary fence.

The extra heavy coating of pure lead puts Leadclad fence in a class by itself for long service.

The coating is what makes fence last and that's what Leadclad fence has more of, than any other fence made, and it's *pure lead* coating too!

Write for our new catalog and sample of Leadclad wire.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
1202 Plainfield Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.

No need to fear spring thunder storms if you have a Leadclad roof.

"A Leadclad Roof is Lightning Proof!"

Ninety-Seven Potato Growers Qualify for 400-Club

THE 1926 Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club has 97 members. That means that only three less than 100 Pennsylvania potato growers produced more than 400 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre during the season of 1926. Of this number, 61 were awarded medals at the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. The rest were repeaters who had won their medals in former years.

For the third year in succession R. E. Briggs and Son, of Luzerne County, were the champion potato growers of the state. Their yield in 1924 was 637.6 bushels; in 1925 it was 571.4 bushels; in 1926 it was 688 bushels on a measured acre.

Three members of boys' and girls' potato clubs were made members of the 400-bushel group. They are: Merritt Bardo, Lycoming County; Wilbert Lance, Beaver County; Bruce Cooper, Jefferson County.

Name	County	Yield
Bardo, Merritt	Lycoming	432.0
Bauman, Henry R.	Bucks	405.7
Beaver, A. D.	Union	502.5
Beaver, Chas. E.	Perry	442.7
Beaver, G. E. & Son	Perry	404.2
Benner, Harold K.	Union	460.2
Bishop, Walter S.	Bucks	430.6
Bitner, F. M.	Clinton	449.2
Bowmaster, C. R.	Somerset	563.5
Briggs, R. E. & Son	Luzerne	688.0
Byler, David A.	Lawrence	437.7
Blough, Foster D.	Potter	501.0
Campbell, J. B.	Huntingdon	462.0
Campbell, J. M.	Centre	510.0
Clemmer, L. M.	Montgomery	548.0
Conner, Kemerly	Sullivan	413.0
Coon, H. F. & Son	Luzerne	546.0
Cooper, Bruce	Jefferson	412.6
Dale, Edwin H.	Centre	452.2
Darlington, M. R.	Chester	476.0
Deebel, H. E.	Schuylkill	409.4
Denniston, T. & Sons	Butler	481.9
Derstine, E. D. & Bros.	Montgomery	576.0
Dietterich, O.	Northampton	589.6
Eberly, Amos	Lancaster	409.7
Farabaugh, J. A.	Cambria	424.4
Frack, H. A.	Northampton	544.0
Fritch, Dr. D. D.	Lehigh	467.0
George, E. G.	Westmoreland	407.0
Getz, Robert	Carbon	444.1
Godshalk, J. D.	Montgomery	412.0
Goodling, C. L.	Centre	504.0
Grim, Edgar H. and S. Eakle	Franklin	446.0
Goodenough, D. E.	Potter	453.0
Hall, H. G.	York	411.0
Harpster, Charles	Union	403.6
Harwood, Bros.	Erie	516.0
Hay, Walter E.	Somerset	520.3
High, William R.	Monroe	478.4
Holman, John A.	Perry	629.8
Hower, C. B.	Northumberland	418.6
Johnson, Chas. F.	Luzerne	427.0
Jones, Harry E.	Potter	449.0
Kaufman, M. M.	Franklin	409.0
Kensinger, Geo. D.	Blair	404.0
Kepler, A. C.	Centre	446.0
Kerstetter, Edwin M.	Dauphin	442.1
Kresge, T. M.	Lackawanna	430.5
Laudig, Ray M.	Schuylkill	426.7
Lance, Wilbert	Beaver	401.5
Landis, D. L., Jr.	Franklin	511.0
Leer, W. C.	Somerset	423.0
Lehman, S. B.	Franklin	422.1
Lehman, S. S.	Erie	402.6
Leiby, Milton D.	Lehigh	405.5
McCormick, Joseph	Union	411.5
McDowell, R. P. & Sons	Mercer	496.0
McHenry, Eli	Columbia	408.4
Mendenhall, Wm.	Chester	443.0
Mitchell, Alex J.	Luzerne	459.0
Moore, Chas. H.	Luzerne	405.7
Moyer, M. M.	Montgomery	532.0
Nixon, J. Roy	Clinton	404.0
Overturf, Edgar	Elk	421.0
Patton, Charles B.	Lawrence	484.8
Peters, L. G.	Centre	427.3
Platt, Jacob	Somerset	480.0
Pollock, Clark C.	Indiana	452.0
Perkins, Alonza	Potter	436.0
Reasey, R. B.	Bedford	426.0
Reed, Warren	Montgomery	402.8
Reiman, C. E.	Somerset	518.8
Ringer, Reuben	Lehigh	548.6
Ringer, Roy H.	Lehigh	497.0
Rohe, F. V.	Sullivan	448.6
Rosenberger, Oscar	Bucks	421.5
Roth, T. M.	Lackawanna	432.4
Schrope, John	Schuylkill	454.5
Seely, Roland H.	Luzerne	411.7
Sell, Chas.	Lehigh	414.3
Shoemaker, J. J.	Northampton	430.0
Simons, R. B.	Wayne	425.2
Sloan & Cobb	Bradford	435.6
Smith, Floyd W.	Lackawanna	416.2
Smith, LeRoy	Erie	427.0
Snyder, A. J.	Lehigh	502.0
Strohl, Dennis	Carbon	446.5
Straley, Albert	Potter	408.9
Tallman, W. W.	Schuylkill	420.0
Tressler, W. B.	Luzerne	456.0
Troxler, Harry C.	Lehigh	427.7
Verbeck Bros.	Jefferson	452.0
Wachsmuth, C. A. & Son	Butler	407.0
Wigton, Robt. J.	Huntingdon	411.7
Wile, Jacob S.	Montgomery	501.5
Yoder, A. S.	Columbia	400.3
Zehner, P. M.	Luzerne	454.3

Their Bees Deserve a Vacation

TREESDALE FARMS, of Butler County, won first place in both light comb and extracted honey at the State Farm Products Show. D. C. Gilham, of Schuylkill County, was given first award in the individual collective exhibit. Butler County won first honors in the county exhibit. The first and second awards in all classes are as follows:

CLASS 1. Light Comb Honey.—Treesdale Farms, Butler County, $5; D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $4.

CLASS 2. Dark Comb Honey.—A. B. McGuire, Crawford County, $5; D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $4.

CLASS 3. Light Extracted Honey.—Treesdale Farms, Butler County, $5; Enos H. Hess, Cumberland County, $4.

CLASS 4. Amber Extracted Honey.—Wm. A. Heiss, Union County, $5; Enos H. Hess, Cumberland County, $4.

CLASS 5. Dark Extracted Honey.—D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $5; Treesdale Farms, Butler County, $4.

CLASS 6. Beeswax.—I. L. Barton, Crawford County, $5; D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $4.

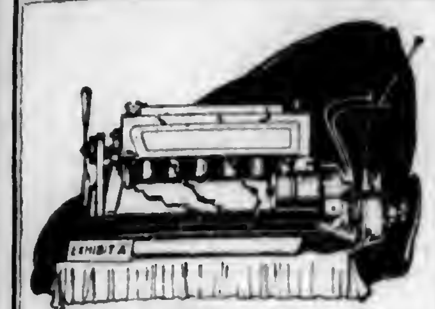
CLASS 7. Individual Collective Exhibits of Honey, Wax and Honey Products.—D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $5; A. T. Keil, Butler County, $4.

CLASS 8. (1) Cake.—(A) Fruit Cake, Mrs. A. T. Keil, Butler County, $1.25. (B) Loaf Cake, Mrs. Frank Kramer, Schuylkill County, $1.25. (2) Cookies.—(A) Rolled Cookies, C. F. Christmann, Lehigh County, $1.25; Mrs. A. T. Keil, Butler County, $0.75. (B) Drop Cookies, Mrs. Frank Kramer, Schuylkill County, $1.25; Mrs. A. T Keil, Butler, $0.75. (5) Vinegar.—D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $1.25.

CLASS 9. Canned Fruit.—D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $4.

CLASS 10. Candy.—1. Home-made, Honey Creams, A. B. McGuire, Crawford, $1.25; D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $0.75. 2. Commercial Products.—Honey Nougat, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $1.25. Honey Caramels, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill County, $1.25.

CLASS 11. County or Association Collective Exhibit.—A. T. Keil, secretary-treasurer, Mars, Butler County, first, $25. P. A. McGowan, secretary-treasurer, Williamsport, Lycoming County, second, $20. D. C. Gilham, secretary-treasurer, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, third, $15.



CRACKED cylinders due to carelessness,

Waste and ruin follow in the path of Frost, the enemy of motors.

Be careful.

Save your cylinders—save your radiator—save your car—with FreezFoil [Denatured Alcohol] the safe, sure, and economical anti-freeze, proven by millions of motorists.

Ask your garage or service station to FreezFoil your radiator—accept no solution that does not bear the name shown below.

Have Your Radiator Solution Tested When You Buy Gasoline

FreezFoil Per cent	Water Per Cent	For Temperature	
5	95	30°	above
15	85	20°	
25	75	10°	
30	70	ZERO	
35	65	10°	below
40	60	20°	
45	55	30°	
55	45	40°	

FreezFoil is not a motor-damaging compound—it is highest test completely denatured alcohol—sold under various tradenames by members of the Industrial Alcohol Manufacturers Association who are licensed to use the trade mark below in connection with their own brand.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL
MFRS. ASS'N, Inc.
30 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

SAVE YOUR RADIATOR
Freez Foil
Highest Test Completely Denatured Alcohol

Kill the RATS

CYANOGAS A-Dust will do it. A puff or two in the rat-hole with the Cyanogas Duster kills the rats almost instantly. That's all there is to it. Cyanogas gives off a poison gas that they can't escape.

CYANOGAS
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CALCIUM CYANIDE

"It's the gas that kills them."

Just as quick and sure for groundhogs, woodchucks, prairie dogs, ground-squirrels, moles and ants. Ask your dealer for Cyanogas A-Dust, or send us $2.00 for trial outfit of 1-lb. can and special duster with hose for killing rats. Sent express collect.

Write for Leaflet 113

AMERICAN CYANAMID
SALES COMPANY, INC.
511 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

Specialists Present Facts

(Continued from page 17)

Individual herd tests have been conducted as follows:

	Number of herds	Number of Cattle
Accredited	2,993	53,963
Negative tests	4,155	46,891
Reacting herds, last tests	1,004	18,197
Total	8,152	119,051

By the area plan 531 townships have been tested in 45 counties. This work includes 72,870 herds containing 451,601 cattle. Seven counties are accredited as modified areas: Mercer, Crawford, Jefferson, Cameron, McKean, Butler and Clearfield. Complete county tests have also been made in the following counties, altho they are not yet accredited as modified areas: Lawrence, Union, Indiana and Potter. On the waiting list there are 2335 individual herds in 54 counties and as area tests 164 townships in 43 counties.

Unprofitable Cow a Menace

Mr. C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vermont, presented the herd test plan of testing cows for production. He stated that the unprofitable cow, regardless of how rich a pedigree she may have, is a menace to society and should be slaughtered. The dairy cow and man are in competition for the use of the same land and many of the same crops, and only when the dairy cow can improve the quantity or quality of the nutrients from this land is her owner justified in keeping her.

Secretary Conklin outlined the first year's experience with the Ayrshire herd test plan, and declared that Ayrshire breeders are very enthusiastic about this method of testing, in which every animal in the herd is entered, and herd averages for the year computed.

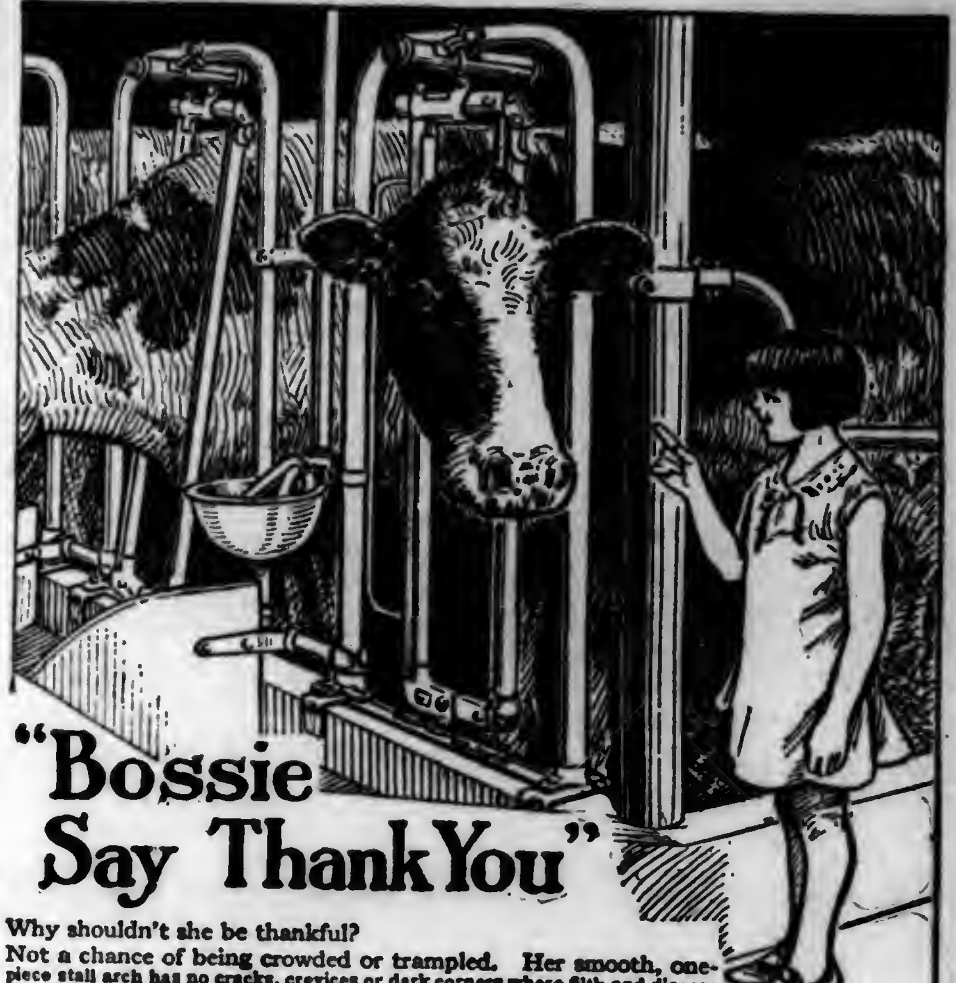
Dr. E. B. Forbes, director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition at State College, in discussing the subject of mineral nutrients for dairy cows, stressed the importance of an adequate dry period with liberal feeding since it is during the dry period the cow lays up a store of minerals for her lactation period.

Leguminous roughage is highly desirable as it contains more minerals than grasses or cereal straw and if it is necessary to use the latter kinds of roughage it may be helpful in avoiding weakness in calves and premature births to allow the cows free access to bone meal but this should be regarded not as an established but as an experimental procedure.

Rate at Which to Feed Salt

Common salt should be fed at the rate of from one to three ounces daily according to milk yield. Two ounces is enough for any but the very best cows. If one wishes to experiment with the use of a mineral supplement he may mix four parts of bone meal with one part of salt and allow the cows to run to this at will. Only under unusual circumstances, however, would beneficial results be anticipated.

Dr. Forbes stated in conclusion that "It is by no means certain that the mineral losses which have been shown to prevail during the early part of the period of lactation are not fully restored during the latter part of the period and while the cow is dry. Nor has it been clearly shown that calcium salts added to rations composed of feeds of normal composition will materially improve the calcium balance of the animal. This subject, therefore, requires further investigation and the commercial application of the suggested facts before they are regarded as established."



"Bossie Say Thank You"

Why shouldn't she be thankful?

Not a chance of being crowded or trampled. Her smooth, one-piece stall arch has no cracks, crevices or dark corners where filth and disease may hide. *Pure air and light reach every spot around her.* She lies down, gets up, turns around to lick or look behind as easy as in the pasture. Her stanchion adjuster keeps her lined up at the gutter; she lies down in comfort and not in filth and misery. She keeps clean.

Fresh air to breath; a fresh drink when she wants it—even at night; never nervous, tired or sick. She looks well, feels well and does well. Every day she deposits in the milk pail her thanks for this comfort of a barn that's right.

If your barn isn't right now you can make it right. We'll help you.

SEND FOR BIG 228 PAGE BOOK. It shows how Star Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Carriers and other conveniences banish backaches and needless expense and help put more money in your pocket.

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☐Build ☐Barn About when
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☐Equip ☐Hen House ________
Name________
Address________
Please send big 228-page book

You'll be glad!

Years from now the Cambria Fence you erect today will be as good as new, and will beautify your property and enhance its value.

The steel wires used in making Cambria Fence are zinc coated for a longer time than in ordinary practice to produce a better union between the zinc and steel. Selected steel and the heavy zinc coating give longer life to Cambria Fence.

Years from now you'll be glad you bought Cambria Fence.

Ask your Dealer for Cambria Fence

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

As Low As $10
Buy your saws direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.
HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saved on all concrete jobs. Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments etc. Full of suprising bargains.

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By the regular use of STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL supplementing their daily feeding, poultry, hogs and cattle are kept in finest condition. STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL is made from freshly-caught Menhaden fish,—cooked, pressed, dried and finely ground into a nourishing meal, rich in proteins and minerals. FREE SAMPLES and FREE FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS will be gladly sent upon request.

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SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

Copyright Charles Scribner's Sons

The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp; veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business on the way back.

Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon the old cabin on the plateau in good repair. The girl was surprised and pleased but Bud Lee didn't tell her he was responsible even when she declared the man who had fixed it "a dear." In a hollow nearby they found fresh footprints of two men. A bullet sped over their heads. They ran for the cabin, firing as they ran. A third man started shooting from the cabin walls. Lee felt a stinging pain in his leg but kept on. When they reached the cabin the third man was wounded. They dragged him inside. It was Bill Crowdy, one of the troublemakers on the Ranch a short time before. Tied to his belt was the bag with the stolen pay roll.

Judith decided they'd spend the night where they were. She wasn't going to give the other two gunmen a chance to get Crowdy. She wanted to use the prisoner to help put Trevors in jail. From outside came the murmur of men's voices. One was Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, demanding the money. At Lee's "Come ahead, we're waiting" a rifle cracked, splinters flew—the fight was on.

When dinner was over at the ranch house and Judith hadn't appeared, Pollock Hampton began to think something wrong.

Continued from last week

HAMPTON learned from Mrs. Simpson that in the afternoon Judith after a hurried lunch had taken her rifle and ridden away. Where? Mrs. Simpson did not know. But she grasped the opportunity to confide in Hampton a suspicion which she held in connection with the robbery and killing of Bud Lee's horse under him—a suspicion which was growing rapidly into positive certainty. She didn't like to mention the matter to him, since Fujioki was his servant. But had he noted Fujioki and that other black Spanish, Jose? They had a community of interest which must extend far beyond racial kinship; they were, even at this very second, out in the courtyard together talking in subdued voices. Mrs. Simpson had been raised a lady, Mr. Hampton, sir; and she knew that in the best families one was not supposed to eavesdrop. But at a time like this. . . . Well, she had crept up behind the lilac bushes and they were speaking guardedly about the hold-up! Almost in whispers, with every sign of guilt—

"Hurried lunch?" said Hampton. "Took her rifle, did she?"

His eyes had grown very serious as he stared down into Mrs. Simpson's concerned face.

"Send Jose to me," was what he said next.

"Aren't you afraid, Mr. Hampton?" she exclaimed, picturing to herself this pleasant young gentleman at death-grips with the sombre Jose. However, she obeyed and called Jose whom Hampton merely sent to the men's quarters with word for Carson and Lee to come to the house. Mrs. Simpson, witnessing the bloodless meeting from the hallway, was a little relieved and very much disappointed.

HAMPTON strode up and down the office, the frown gathering upon his usually smooth brows. Plainly if something had happened to Judith the present responsibility lay upon his shoulders as next in authority.

"Here I am!" announced Carson briefly. "What is it?"

"I am a little worried, Carson," said Hampton, "about Miss Sanford."

"Huh?" grunted the old cattleman.

"Judith hasn't put in an appearance and it's growing late," continued Hampton hastily. "I'm afraid——"

"Afraid? Afraid of what? You don't think she eloped with your Jap or stole the spoons do you?" snapped Carson. He had been interrupted at the crucial point in a game of cribbage with Poker Face and the cattleman's weak spot was cribbage. He glared at Hampton belligerently.

"Where is Lee?" questioned Hampton sharply. "I told Jose I wanted the two of you. Why didn't he come?"

"Dunno," answered Carson, still without interest. "I ain't seen him. Wasn't in for supper——"

"I tell you," cried Hampton, angry at Carson's quiet acceptance of facts which to him were darkly significant, "he, too, was out with his rifle today; I saw him myself. Now he fails to show up! Don't you see what all this points to?"

Carson, who seldom lost his poise with one-half of his brain still given over to the hand he meant to play with Poker False, merely sighed and shook his head.

"I'm real busy down at the bunkhouse, Mr. Hampton," at last came his quiet answer, "where me an' Poker Face is figuring out something important. As for worrying about a man like Bud Lee or a girl like Judy, why, I just ain't going to do it a-tall. Most likely if you'll call up the Lower End——"

"I've done it!" Whirling in his impatient stride across the room, Hampton came swiftly to Carson's side. "They're not there. They left the Lower End this afternoon and came on here. Then, both armed, they rode away again at four or five o'clock. I tell you, man, something has happened to them."

"Don't believe it," retorted Carson. "Not for one little half-minute, I don't. What's to happen? Huh?"

"You know as well as I do what sort of characters are about. The man who robbed Charlie Miller—who shot at Bud Lee——"

"Whoa!" grinned Carson. "Don't you go and fool yourself. That stick-up gent is a clean hundred miles from here right now an' still going real lively. If any other jasper lent him a hand, why, he's on his way, too. Not stopping to pick flowers. It's the way them kind plays the game."

Carson was so cheerfully certain, so amused at the thought of Bud Lee and Judith Sanford requiring anybody's assistance, so confident concerning the methods of outlaws, that finally Hampton sent him away, half assured, and went himself to his friends in the living-room. Here he found the major and Mrs. Langworthy reading and yawning. Marcia laughed at a jest of Farris's, while Rogers sought to interest her in himself. The every-day, home-like atmosphere had its effect in allaying his picturesque fears. Hampton noted how her handful of days in the country had done Marcia a world of good, putting fresh, warm color in her rather pale cheeks, breeding a new sparkle in her eyes. She was good to look upon.

He let half an hour slip by in restless inactivity. For, no matter what Carson might say or these people in here do, Judith had not yet come in. When Marcia addressed a bright remark to him, he started and stammered: "I beg your pardon!" They laughed at him, saying that Pollock Hampton was growing absent-minded in his old age. But their banter failed to reach him; he was telling himself that some accident might have befallen one or both of two persons whom he frankly admired for their efficiency.

BY HALF past eight they had caught his uneasiness. At every little sound they turned expectantly. Still no Judith. Mrs. Simpson, comfortable woman that she was, came in, bustling with apprehension. Mrs. Langworthy shook off for a little her listlessness and recounted how she had watched "that girl" riding like a wild Indian toward the Upper End. Perhaps her gun had gone off accidentally.

"Or," she concluded with a touch of venom, "it wouldn't be above her to run off with that long horse foreman."

"Eh?" said the major. "Don't believe it. A fine fig— ahem. When should she run to? And why run at all?"

Marcia looked a quick distress to Mr. Hampton.

"It is late," she said timidly. "Oh, Pollock! Do you think——"

No longer to be restrained, Hampton left them and went to his room for a rifle and cartridge-belt. He intended to slip out quietly, feeling that he would get from Farris and Rogers only the sort of disbelief he had gotten from Carson. Marcia met him in the hall; she had heard his quick steps and guessed that he was going out. Now clearly, tho she was frightened, she was delighted with him. He had never thrilled her like this before. She had never guessed that Pollock Hampton could be so stern-faced, so purposeful. She whispered an entreaty that he be careful, then as he went out, ran back to the others, her eyes shining.

"Pollock is going to see what is the matter," she announced excitedly. Whereat Mrs. Langworthy stared at her and then indicated facially her supreme disgust. The major suggested taking something, the occasion so plainly demanding it.

HAMPTON passed swiftly thru the courtyard. He saw the light of the bunk-house gleaming brightly. On his way down the knoll he came upon Tommy Burkitt.

"Is it Mr. Hampton?" asked Tommy, coming close in the darkness to peer at him.

"Yes. What is it? Who are you?"

"I'm Burkitt, Tommy Burkitt, you know—Bud Lee's helper. I—I am afraid something has happened. Lee hasn't come in yet; they tried to pick him off once already, you know——"

"Neither has Miss Sanford come in," said Hampton quickly, sensing here at last a fear that was fellow to his own. "They rode toward the Upper End. You know the way, Burkitt?"

He moved on toward the corral. Burkitt turned and came with him.

"Sure I know the trail," muttered Tommy. "You're goin' to see what's wrong with 'em? Miss Judy, too! My God——"

"Bring out a couple of horses," Hampton commanded crisply. "We've lost time enough already."

"I'll go tell Carson an' the boys——"

"I have already told Carson. He says it's all nonsense. Leave him alone."

Tommy, boy that he was, asked no further questions, but ran ahead and brought out two horses. In a twinkling he had saddled them, and the two riders, each with a rifle across his arm, were hurrying over the mountain trail.

In the blackness which lay along the upper river Hampton gave his horse a free rein and let it follow at Tommy's heels. The roar of the lashing water, the pounding of shod hoofs, the whining creak of saddle-leather were the only sounds coming to them out of the night. When, finally, they drew rein under the cliffs at the lake's edge all was silent save for the faint distant booming of the river below them.

"Now which way?" whispered Hampton, his voice eloquent of suppressed excitement and eagerness.

Tommy was shaking his head in uncertainty when suddenly from above there came to them the sharp report of a rifle. Then, like a bundle of firecrackers, a volley of half a dozen staccato shots.

"Listen to that, Burkitt," muttered Hampton. "They're at it now—we're on time——"

TOMMY slipped from the saddle wordlessly, came to Hampton's side and tugged at his leg, whispering for him to get down. Leaving their horses there, they slipped into the utter darkness of the narrow chasm in the rocks which gave access to the plateau above.

"Now," cautioned Tommy guardedly, as they came to the top, "keep close to me if you don't want to take a header about a thousan' feet. Look!" He nudged Hampton and pointed. "There are two horses across yonder; Bud's an' Miss Judy's, most likely."

Hampton did not see them, did not seek to see them. Something new, vital, big, had swept suddenly into his life. He was at grips first-hand with unmasked, pulsing forces. A tremor went thru him and he was not ashamed of it; for it was not the quaking of fear, but the thrill in the blood of a man who, plucked from a round of social artificialities, finds himself with the smell of burnt powder in his nostrils and who feels a swift eagerness for what may lie just yonder waiting for him. "They're at it now!" he whispered to Burkitt. Men—yes, and a girl—were shooting, not at just wooden and paper targets, but at other men! At men who shot back, and shot to kill.

"Listen," said Burkitt. "Somebody's in the old cabin; somebody's outside. Which is which? We got to be awful careful."

They began a slow, cautious approach, slipping from bush to bush, from tree to tree, standing motionless now and then to frown into the folds of the night's curtain. Abruptly the firing ceased. They made out vaguely the two forms of the attackers, having located them a moment ago by the spurting flames from their guns. Then, "Got enough in there?" came the snarling voice of Quinnion. "If you haven't, I'm going to burn you out an' be damned to you!"

He got an answer he little expected. For Hampton, running out into the open, now that he knew that Bud and Judith must be in the cabin, was firing as he came. Burkitt's rifle spoke with his.

"Run for it, Shorty!" yelled Quinnion. "You know where. We're up against the Blue Lake boys."

"Bud!" shouted Tommy. "Oh, Bud!"

"In the cabin," came Bud's ringing answer. "Give 'em hell, Tommy! Coming!"

With his words came the sound of the door snapping back against the wall, the reports of Tommy's rifle and Hampton's pumping hot lead after two racing forms.

"They'll get away!" shouted Hampton, a sudden red rage upon him. "Curse it! It's too dark——"

Then Tommy gave over shooting and yelled to Lee to hold his fire. For instead of two there were three flying forms, three fast-racing, blurring, shadowy shapes merging with the night. Pollock Hampton, his rifle clubbed in his hand, was running with a college sprinter's speed after Quinnion and Shorty, calling breathlessly:

"Look out, they'll get away!"

Once Quinnion stopped to shoot back. The hissing lead went wide of the pursuer and he gave over firing and settled down to good, hard running, disappearing from Hampton's staring eyes. But Shorty was still to be seen, running heavily.

"Don't shoot, Bud!" cried Tommy again as two figures ran out of the cabin. "Hampton's out there—the crazy fool——"

"Hampton, come back!" shouted Lee, running after him.

But Hampton was gaining on the heavy-set Shorty and had no thought of coming back. Nor a thought of anything in all the wide world just then but overtaking the flying figure in front of him. Shorty stumbled over a fallen log and rose, cursing and calling:

"Chris! Lend a hand."

That little chance of an uprooted tree saved Hampton's life that night. Shorty, falling, had dropped his gun and hurt his knee. For a moment he groped wildly for the lost rifle, then ran on without it. Hampton cleared the log, and with a yell rather befitting a victorious savage than the young man whom Mrs. Langworthy hoped to call her son, threw his long arms about Shorty's neck.

"I got him!" shouted Hampton. "By glory——"

Shorty drove a big brutal fist smashing into his captor's face. But Hampton merely lowered his head, hiding it against Shorty's heaving shoulder, and tightened his grip. Shorty struggled to his feet, shaking at him, tearing at him, driving one fist after the other into Hampton's body. But with a grimness of purpose as new to him as was the whole of to-night's adventure Hampton held on.

JUDITH and Lee and Burkitt came to them as they were falling again. Now suddenly, with other hard hands upon him, Shorty relaxed, and Hampton, his face bloody, his body sore, sank back. He had done a mad thing—but triumph lay in that he had done it.

"A man never can tell," muttered Bud Lee, with less thought of the captive than of the captor—"never can tell."

"I am thinking," said Judith wonderingly, "that I never quite did you justice, Pollock Hampton!"

Hampton's captive, known to them only as Shorty, a heavy, surly man whose small, close-set eyes burned evilly under his pale brows, rode that night between Hampton and Judith down to the ranch-house. He maintained a stubborn silence after the first outburst of rage. His hands tied behind his back, a rope run round his waist and down on each side thru a cinchring, he sat idly humped forward, making no protest.

Burkitt and Lee, despite Judith's objections because of Lee's wounded leg, remained at the cabin with Bill Crowdy. Crowdy had lost a deal of blood, and tho he complained of little pain, was clearly in sore need of medical attention. Judith coming to the bunk-side just before she left, assured him very gently that she would send Doc Tripp to him immediately and, further, that she would telephone into Rocky Bend for a physician. Crowdy, like Shorty, refused to talk.

"Aw, hell," he grunted as Lee demanded what influence had brought him with Shorty and Quinnion into this mad project, "let me alone, can't you?"

And Lee let him alone. He and Burkitt eat and smoked and so passed the remaining hours of a long night. The folly of seeking Quinnion in this thick darkness was so obvious that they gave no thought to it, impatiently awaiting the dawn and the coming of men whom Judith would send.

The events of the rest of the night and of the morrow may be briefly told: Shorty's modest request of a glass of whiskey was granted him. Then, his hands still bound securely by Carson, he was put in the small grain-house, a windowless, ten-by-ten house of logs. An admirable jail this, with its heavy padlock snapped into a deeply embedded staple and the great hasp in place. The key safely in Judith's possession, Shorty was left to his own thoughts while Judith and Hampton went to the house.

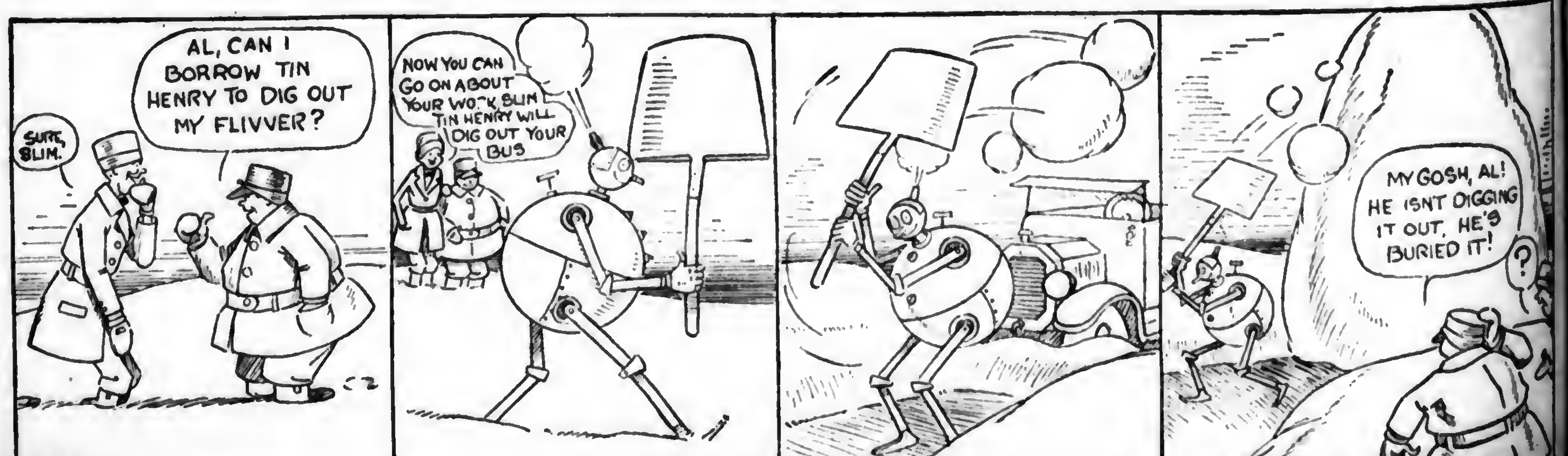
In answer to Judith's call, Doc Tripp came without delay, left brief, disconcerting word that without the shadow of a doubt the hogs were stricken with cholera, and went on with his little bag to see what his skill could do for Bill Crowdy.

"Ought to give him sulphur fumes," grunted Tripp. But his hands were very gentle with the wounded man for all that.

Pollock Hampton had no thought of sleep that night; didn't so much as go to bed. He lay on a couch in the living-room and Marcia Langworthy, tremendously moved at the recital Judith gave of Hampton's heroism, fluttered about him, playing nurse to her heart's delight. The major suggested that Hampton have something and Hampton was glad to accept. Mrs. Langworthy complacently looked into the future and to the maturity of her own plans. In truth, good had come out of evil, and Marcia and Hampton held hands quite unblushingly.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim's Little Old Bus Must Be Feeling Sort of Flat* : : By Leet


AL, CAN I BORROW TIN HENRY TO DIG OUT MY FLIVVER?
SURE, SLIM.
NOW YOU CAN GO ON ABOUT YOUR WORK SLIM— TIN HENRY WILL DIG OUT YOUR BUS
MY GOSH, AL! HE ISN'T DIGGING IT OUT, HE'S BURIED IT!
LEET

The Richards Oak of Maryland

Lafayette and his army camped under this tree April 12, 1781, and during the Civil War a detachment of cavalry camped beneath its boughs. The tree, which is thought to be over 500 years old, is 21 feet 8 inches in circumference, 70 feet high and its branches have a spread of 105 feet.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Not to Be Cheated

Tommy is fond of squeezing toothpaste out of his shiny new tube.

"Don't take too much this time, dear," his mother said to him one morning when he was cleaning his teeth.

"How much may I have?" asked Tommy.

"Well, I should think a little bit, perhaps as big as a bean."

Tommy gave a great pinch and out shot the paste.

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed his mother, "not all that, Tommy. Didn't I say as big as a bean?"

"Yes," replied Tommy, "this is a stringbean."

What's the Use?

Mrs. Smith, a regular visitor in the doctor's consulting room, started on the long story of her troubles. The doctor endured it patiently and gave her another bottle of medicine. At last, she started out and the doctor was congratulating himself, when she stopped and exclaimed, "Why, doctor! You didn't look to see if my tongue is coated!"

"Not necessary," wearily replied the physician. "We don't find grass on a race track."

Father's Fault?

The young son of a well-known physician was observed by an understanding neighbor, moping toward home long after school had been let out. "What's the trouble, Frankie?" she inquired kindly. "Dyspepsia and rheumatism," was the rueful reply. "At such an early age?" said the neighbor with a twinkle in her eye. "No," the boy replied, thoroly downcast because of a lost afternoon after school, "the spelling class."

The More the Better

A very High Church missionary—a good and devoted soul—was sent out to the Adirondacks, where most of the people had grown up Baptists. An old man of that persuasion died and his family wanted him buried from the church. The missionary, uncertain whether he might use the church for an unconfirmed sectarian, telegraphed to the bishop, asking what he should do. Back came the cordial answer: "Bury all Baptists possible."—The Christian Register.

Fact or Fancy

An American in dear old London was bragging about his automobile. He ended his eulogy by declaring: "It runs so smoothly that you can't feel it, so quietly that you can't hear it, has such perfect ignition that you can't smell it, and as far as for speed—boy, you can't see it."

"But, my word, old dear," interrupted the Briton, anxiously, "how do you know the bally thing is there?"

"The doctor says I must cut out cigars, drinking and late hours."

"That means a decided change in your mode of living, then, doesn't it?"

"It means nothing of the kind," snapped back the short-tempered 'patient.' "It simply means I change doctors."

"Doctor, I wish you would give me something to help my memory. I forget so easily."

"All right. I'll send you a bill every month."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have had a lot of snow this winter. I had a good time sledriding. I have a Shepherd dog eight weeks old and I have a good time playing with him. Everywhere I go he follows me. We have a tractor to do our plowing, a binder to cut the oats and wheat, a corn planter and a corn plow.—Charles Tarr, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending you a picture of our cattle. We have an old horse named Cap. He will not kick or anything. I like to ride him, and when I want to get on his back he puts his head down. Then I sit on it and he puts me right on his back. I try to stand on his hind legs and get on his back but I can't jump high enough.

I have a heifer about twelve months old. I love to play with her. We also have twenty-six little pigs. —John Lyle Keeley, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We are starting a Literary Society in our school. I am on the Program Committee.

My father went for deer this fall, but was not lucky enough to get one. The club he went with bagged four deer, tho, so we got some of the meat. I liked it. I like to read books. In our school we have a Lancaster County Rural School Library. There are around thirty books in it.—Mary E. Good, fifteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I suppose spring is coming, for the ice is melting outside. That reminds me of something that happened last spring, later than this. We had emptied the corn-crib and were using it as a play-house. Brother Charlie, aged three, had left his Sunday hat out there on a nail one night. When we went out the next morning a mother wren was scolding. She had begun to build a nest in that hat, and already had a good-sized handful of sticks in it.

What should we do? Brother had to have his hat to go away next Sunday. Finally I got an old kettle, placed the partly-built nest in it as well as I could, and hung it up in place of the hat. We stayed away a few days and when we looked again the wren had nearly finished the nest. She raised a clamorous family in it, too.

I never had a real bird-house occupied so soon after it was put up, as that hat.—David W. Lehigh, (X), Adams County, Pa.

SOME OF OUR DAIRY CATTLE
John L. Keeley, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We had an entertainment last Wednesday and we had sixty-one children in our play. We will have examination the last of this month and if I pass I will be in 3-B.

Our church helped 15 needy families at Christmas.—Thelma Esham, Wicomico County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have three big skating ponds. I am learning how to skate. I have lots of fun on the ponds. The school boys come over with their sleds and skates at noon. When the school-bell rings we take off our skates and run to school.—Paul Klements, Salem County, N. J.

MY SISTER MARY
Ruth Sites, Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am not going to school this winter. I would like to go, but I have to help mother with the work.—Ruth Sites, Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—In the summer I help make hay and drive the horses.

There is a tower about three miles from my home. It is on the highest peak on the Negro Mountains. It is sixty feet high.—Dorothy Opel, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I milk three cows when mother is sick. We have a purebred herd of Holsteins. We started them off on powdered milk.

I had a lot of popcorn this year. I have four ponies. The only one you can ride is Betty. She is black with a clipped mane. She is thirteen hands high. I also have a dog, "Laddie Boy." When I milk he sits behind the door—Catharine Dougherty, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a kitten and a little dog and they are very good friends to each other. The dog is brown. The kitten is striped like a tiger. Everybody says it looks like a tiger.

We have one cow. I milk her very often.

I like winter because I like to skate and slide.—Anna Castle (X), Frederick County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a large white owl which my brother caught in our field. I feed him three times a day, altho he cannot see. It seems he can smell when you come, for he begins to caw and make a funny sound with his bill. I feed him raw meat and when he has finished he drops the meat on the perch and that is the sign that he has had enough. Then I try to pat him and he begins to twitter and twitter, just like a little singing bird. His wing span is 4 feet, 7 inches. Everyone who sees him thinks he is a wonderful bird.

I also have a pet rabbit who sits directly in front of me when I come to feed her. We keep the three rabbits and six guinea pigs in the chicken coop, for it is too cold outside in the winter time. In the summer they live in a wire cage out-of-doors. I feed them cabbage, carrots and cowbeets.

Today I brought some clover hay into the chicken coop for the little banty to sleep on and what do you think, the little guinea pigs began to eat it.

Next week I will enter the new term in high school. I am taking a four-year Commercial Course. I expect to be a teacher.—Marie Benkendory, thirteen (X), Passaic County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I help strip tobacco. We have about 2,000 lath stripped. I have a pet dog and two cats. The dog's name is "Towser." We have a horse named "Babe Ruth." I like to drive him. He will follow after me if I hold out my hand.

I went to Sunday School the other Sunday. Today I didn't go because it was so cold and the wind was blowing too bad. I have about a mile to walk. My girl friend and I walked to Sunday School every Sunday last year.—Barbara Hevel, Lancaster County, Pa.

Here's How

FOUR Dauphin County Girls sent in a letter the other day asking how to join our Forum. Here's how, girls.

It costs nothing to join the Forum. Boys and girls who send in contributions, not of money, but of letters, pictures, drawings, original poems, recipes, etc., become friends of the page. Those sending in contributions which I think particularly good are made members and receive the pin.

When writing try to tell of the most interesting things that you do or have happen to you. For example, a list of the animals on the farm isn't half as interesting as an account of the fun you have taking care of them, or the tricks you have taught them. I like to hear about your trips, whether short or long, but remember that it makes the account very much more interesting when you tell what you saw and the funny little things that happened as you traveled. If you are club members, write about your club work. Oh, there are lo of interesting things. Find them an tell about them in your letters to th Forum.

Frances Dennis, of Salem County, N. J., writes asking whether picture will be returned after they have bee used on the page. To her questio and to any of you who may hav been asking the same question i your own minds, here's the answer "Yes." If you send in a snapshot fo the page and want to have it re turned, please write on the back "Please Return" and it will com back to you in time. Should I hol it longer than you want me to, ju write in and I'll see what can be do about it.

How are the winter sports comin on these days? I hope you don' break all your bones when you g racing down icy tracks on you Christmas sleds.

COUSIN RUTH.

261 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, David W. Lehigh (X). **Allegheny County**, Antonia Kaa. **Armstrong County**, Kenneth Mansfield. **Bedford County**, Ruth Louise Beegle (X). **Berks County**, Thelma I. Myers, Freda Ruoss (X), Thelma Bendy. **Bradfo County**, Dorothy Varney (X), Inez Vanderpool. **Bucks County**, Hannah My (X). **Butler County**, Josephine Me (X), Elizabeth Rosati (X). **Centre Coun** Irene Limbert, Mamie Stover. **Cheste County**, Anetta Passwater (X), A Fleming (X). **Clearfield County**, Glad Wilson. **Crawford County**, Beatrice Sm **Cumberland County**, Berneta Dean Fle **Dauphin County**, Phyllis A. Warfel, Koppenhaver. **Franklin County**, Mary Thomas (X). **Indiana County**, Em McGeary. **Jefferson County**, Aldine S **Lancaster County**, Melvin Stoltzfus, Martin Weber (X), Barbara Havel. **Le County**, Clare Mengee (X), Joseph Shelby (X). **Luzerne County**, Marga Blossom (X), Edward R. Williams (X) **Lycoming County**, Marion Liverma **Northampton County**, Ruth Sandt (X) **Schuylkill County**, Emma L. Grube (X) Melvin Elmer Gerber, Eva I. Maurer (X) **Somerset County**, Dorothy Opel. **Un County**, Isabel Emery (X). **Washingto County**, Josephine Steiminger (X), Kathryn Hiney. **Westmoreland County**, Lo M[illegible] C. **Wyoming County**, Bernice Hu singer (X). **York County**, M. Elizab Brown (X).

NEW JERSEY

Mercer County, Edna Denow. **Passa County**, Marie Benkendory (X). **Sale County**, Frances Dennis (X), (No nam Yorktown.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Ruth Crist (X), Helen Padgett.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Louise Sullivan (X). **Carroll County**, Richard T. Bailey, Ted J. Moore.

WEST VIRGINIA

Tucker County, Elinor Luflin (X).

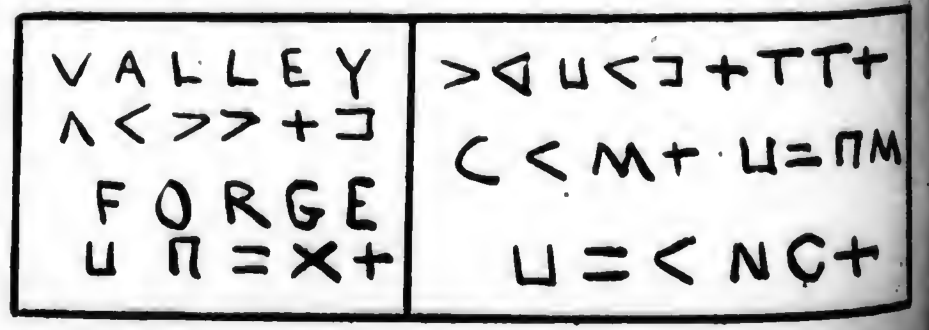
OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—The ground is covered with snow, as I write this, altho when you read it maybe the snow will be gone and perhaps the ground-hog will have told us that spring is near. Another winter, way back in the days of the Revolution, when George Washington and his troops were in camp at Valley Forge, there was much snow on the ground, too. Among those troops was an officer who was interested in the American cause altho he came from a country far away. You can find a sentence about this young officer in the puzzle this week.

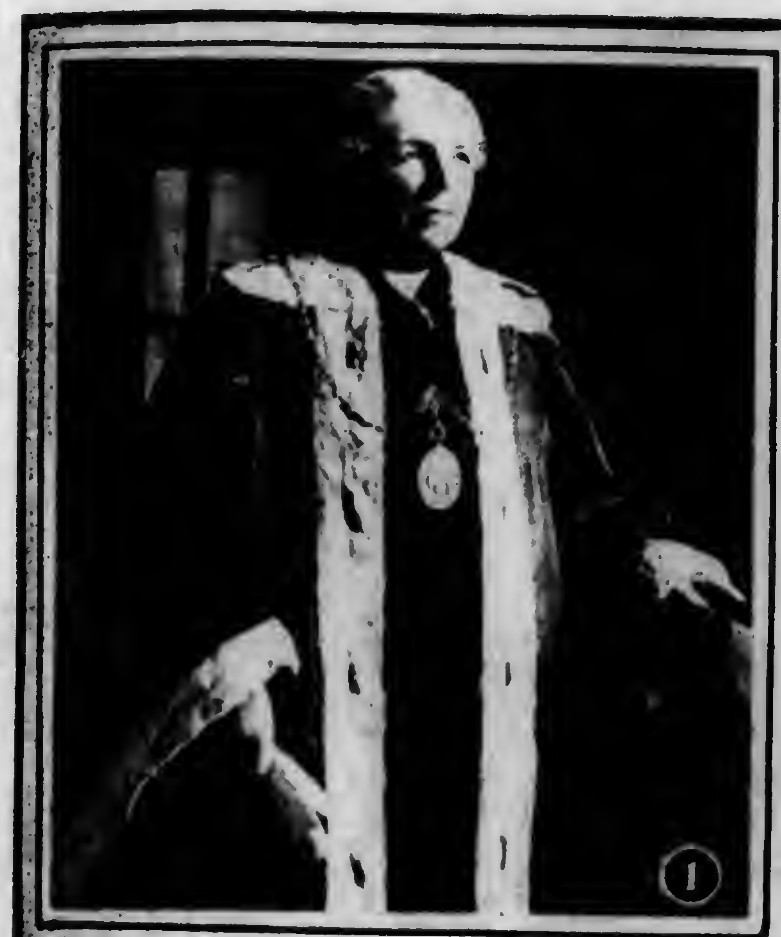
On both sides of the black line in the puzzle there are queer looking signs. If you make the signs on the right hand part stand for the letters under which they appear in the left hand part you will soon find out the name of one of Washington's friends and from what country he came. When you have made out this sentence, send it to me on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by February 11th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, telling me also the name of the county in which you live and when your birthday comes. The prizes go t the ten children, sending in the corre answer, whose cards or letters are th best in grammar, spelling, penmansh punctuation and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzl Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 Sou Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There certainly must be a flock of Ou Little Folks who know something abou putting together slices of states. Th puzzle was in the January 15 issue o Pennsylvania Farmer, and the answer i PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAN DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY, NE YORK, VERMONT, CONNECTICU MASSSACHUSETTS, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND. I'm so glad so many new Littl Folks are finding their way into Our Corner; I know those friends whose answer I count on seeing in my weekly mail ar glad to make them feel at home her

The prize winners this week are: Le Challenger, age 13, Toms River, N. J.; Eleanor Coughanour, age 13, Smithto Pa.; Mary Fretz, age 11, Ottsville, Pa.; Stephen Godowitch, age 10, Sharon, Pa.; Alice Vera Gray, age 9, McDonald, Pa.; Emma S. Heefner, age 10, Fayettevill Pa.; Roman Kowalick, age 8, Hacketts town, N. J.; Howard H. Metzler, age 1 Lititz, Pa.; Mary Troxel, age 11, Ephrat Pa.; Mildred Weiner, age 9, Everett, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES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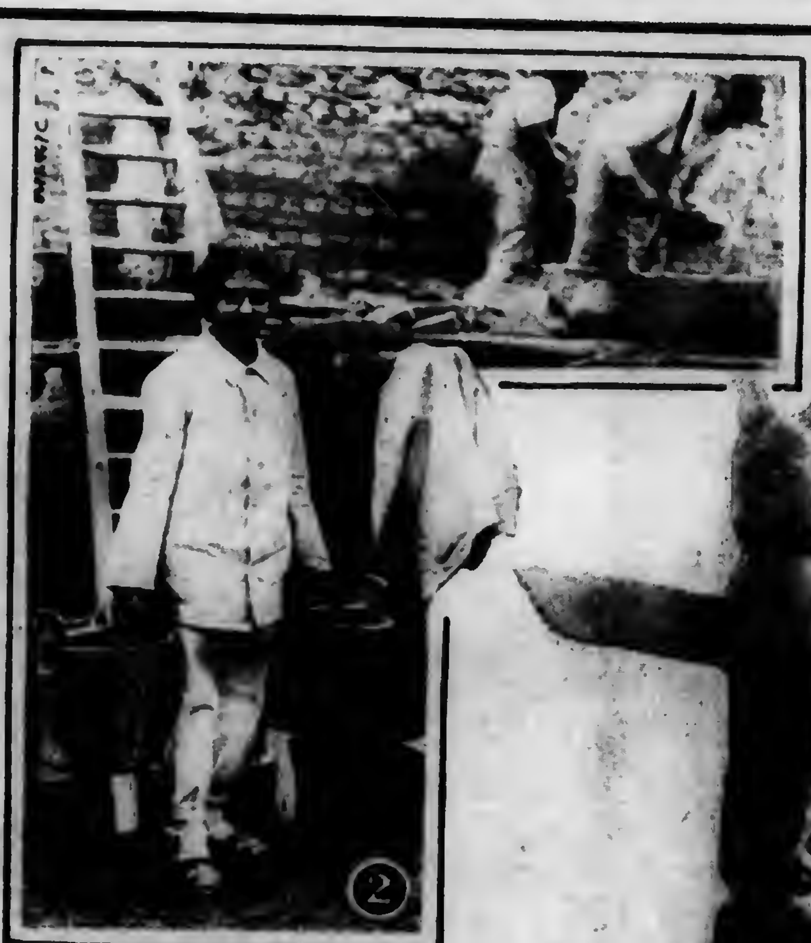
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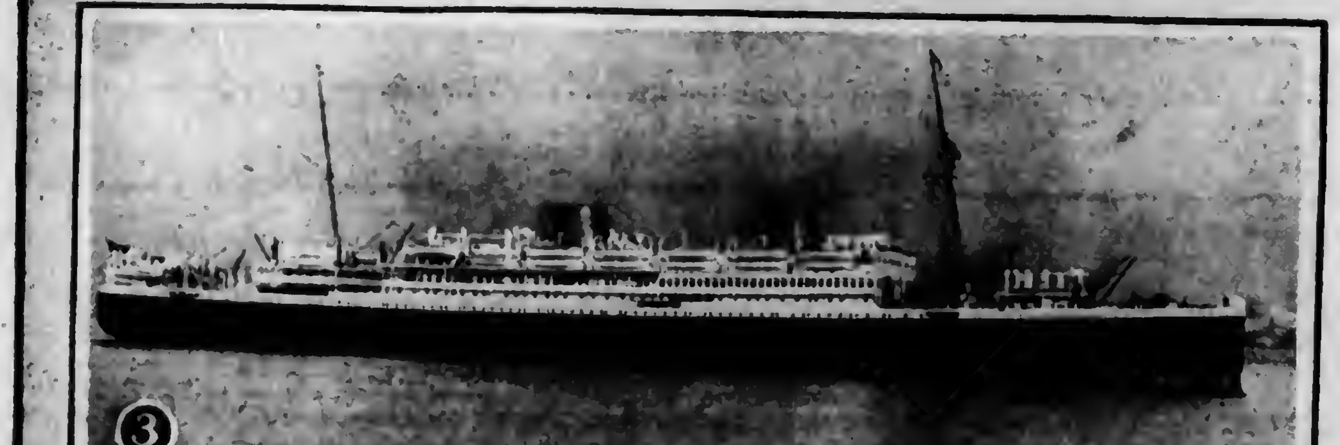
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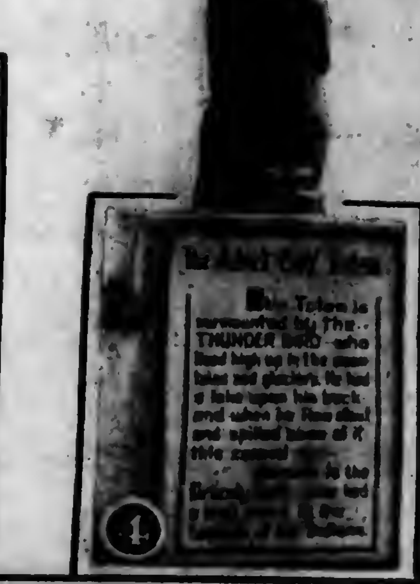
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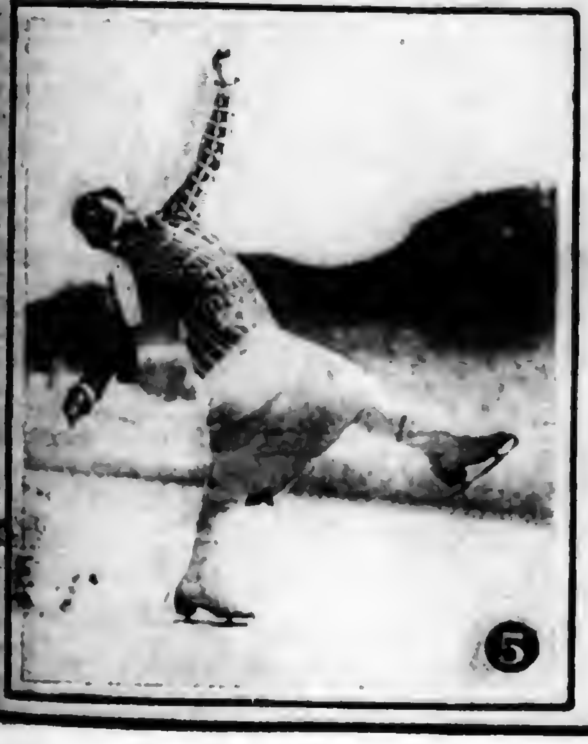
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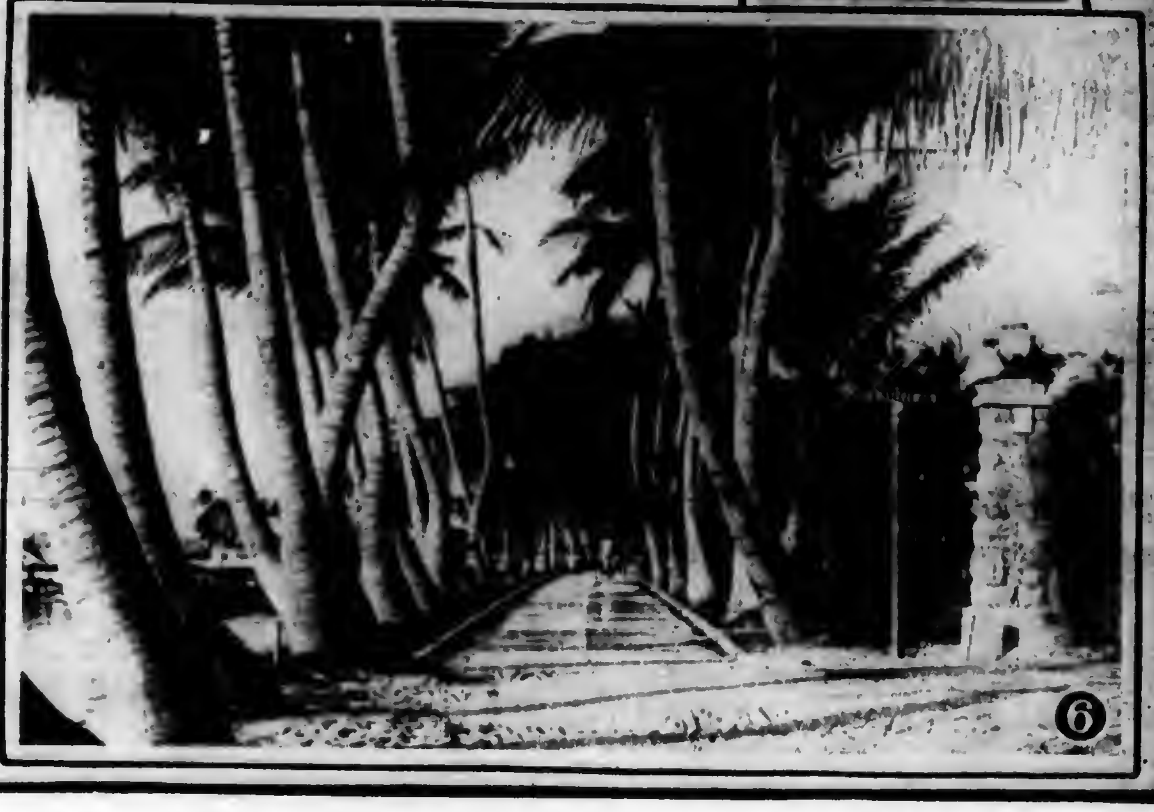
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1.—Mrs. Mary Bell, a pioneer in the feminist movement, is the first woman to be appointed Chief Magistrate and Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland. One of the duties of this office is to assist at all executions.

2.—In Germany, girls are learning building trades and work beside the men. Miss Margot Zechern, of Berlin, is a mason's apprentice. Those are heavy pails, too.

3.—The S. S. Asturias, the world's largest motor-driven liner, recently arrived in New York on her first voyage.

4.—A hand-carved totem pole has been moved from Alert Bay, Alaska, to Los Angeles. At the top is the "Thunder Bird" who lived among the glaciers and the mountains and had a lake on his back. When he flew about and spilled some of it, this caused rain. Below is the Grizzly Bear, which also held a high place in Indian legends.

5.—An expert skater at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

6.—And here is Palm Beach, Florida, for those who prefer the summer climate.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

"Getting Ready to Be a Mother"

A Book for All Those Interested in Happier Homes, Healthier Mothers and Better Babies

CAROLYN C. VAN BLARCOM has written the most helpful volume on the subject "Getting Ready to Be a Mother," and I wish all women would read what she has to say. Young mothers should yearn to study it for their own personal protection and for the welfare of their children. Older women—mothers and grandmothers—should ponder over it that they may be better able to advise rightly those who call on them for guidance. The author has had wide experience nursing mothers and babies, and was formerly connected with the Training School for Nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

There are nuggets of information on every subject concerning the mother during the period of pregnancy and in the confinement. Then follows thoughtful, well-planned care of the new-born babe and continued advice for the good of the mother's health. Thought is given to both mother and babe for many months before the child is born. Too often in rural districts, this feature is sadly neglected.

Today the farmer studies and secures expert advice on his work, be it cattle-raising, poultry or gardening. Should the farm woman go blindly on thru this most "amazing of all life's miracles" without wise help and counsel?

Too often young mothers seek advice given freely by older women who perhaps have had several children. Often women who have had miscarriages and have lost babes in infancy are most willing to offer advice, and too often just such help, altho well-intended, leads to distress.

We'll Be Glad to Lend It

We have placed this volume, "Getting Ready to Be a Mother," on our library shelves and want to lend it to all who are interested in happier homes, healthier mothers and better babies. The text and many illustrations will be an invaluable guide to every woman. Altho we have several volumes, your name may need to be placed on the waiting list, and the book will be sent to folks in the order that demands are received. If you want to borrow this book for two weeks, send to Home Page Library, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (fifteen cents to cover mailing expense). Other books which may be borrowed at the same rate are:

Feeding the Family, Mary Swartz Rose.
The Woman of Forty, Dr. Edith B. Lowry.
Cooking for Profit, Alice Bradley.
Your Child Today and Tomorrow, Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg.
Child Training, Angelo Patri.
Home Handicraft for Boys, A. Neely Hall.
More Baskets and How to Make Them, Mary White.

Gertrude S. Stewart.

Fashion Book Ready

EVERY woman likes the "different" clothes. If you're in doubt about that next dress of yours or Mabel's, why not buy a copy of our new, up-to-date Spring and Summer, 1927 Book of Fashions? It may give you just the idea you're looking for.

Ten cents sent to Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will bring this pattern book to you. It contains not only 500 dress designs, but several valuable hints for the home dressmaker.

Busy Work for Little Fingers

IN CELEBRATING February 14 mothers have an excellent opportunity to impress upon young minds the value of friendship, unselfishness and general good-will. Let the "busy work" for little fingers be Valentine making, and if the children are in school, it can be wisely co-related with their studies in nature. Bird valentines are among the prettiest. Color the birds first, then cut them out and paste onto valentines. Care should be exercised to have them "true to life."

Let tiny tots make valentines for Daddy. He would enjoy blotting pads of red ornamented with little white hearts or some simple bookmarks made with a special touch. Parents to whom such tokens are given should take care to use the gifts, as nothing pleases a child more than to know he has made something which is useful and beautiful, too.—Mrs. Corey C. Garey, Pennsylvania.

Old Shirtwaists

NOW that the bungalow apron and one-piece dress are in vogue a collection of shirtwaists is to be found in most homes. Many are too good to be discarded and the thrifty housewife wonders what to do with them. Here are a few suggestions.

Handkerchiefs for everyday wear and for school children can be made from some of them. Colored waists or those checked by colored stripes can all be used as well as white goods. Two or three handkerchiefs of good size can usually be cut from the body of the waist and smaller ones from the sleeves. The edges of the cloth when turned in, in a very narrow hem and caught with a crochet hook with some contrasting color or of crochet cotton makes a very pretty finish; this edging can be enlarged to taste, or the hemming may be done on the sewing machine.

Separate underskirts can be topped out into slips or very pretty corset covers can be made from waists of suitable material. Embroidery and small pieces not used can be utilized for doll clothes perhaps by the young miss of the family. Very soft goods cut into strips for bandages is another good use for the extra waist.—Jessie E. Nye, Pa.

The Kitchen Cabinet

VALENTINE COOKIES

For the cooky dough use

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 tablespoon milk
2¼ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon lemon extract.

Roll thin and cut with heart-shaped cutters any tinner will make for you. Spread with the following filling after placing in the pans.

FILLING

½ cup raisins
½ cup dates
½ cup sugar
½ cup water
1 teaspoon flour

Chop the raisins and dates and mix with other ingredients. Cook together, stirring to prevent scorching. When thick spread on top of the cut cookies. Then place another heart-shaped cooky on top. Bake in a moderate oven and you will have the nicest filled cookies for Valentine's Day.

One of Our Contributors

I HAVE reached the shady side of life, and am well down the hill toward sunset. I have always been a keen lover of nature, and spend every possible moment out-of-doors. My idea is that to grow old gracefully, one must work all he is able, have a hobby, and never for one moment lose interest in life.

I have written a good deal for the last thirty-five years, and continue to enjoy it—perhaps because I like to give advice. I would not have a photo taken for my best friend, but here is a picture of our home which we love dearly.

My heart's desire is to leave this world a bit more beautiful than I found it, and so, as you see, I plant things, and constantly share roots, seeds and cuttings with others, that my object may be accomplished.—Mrs. H. M. Woodward, (Helen Manning), Illinois.

THREADED NEEDLES

I HAVE found that a small work box—I purchased mine at the five and ten—containing a couple of spools of thread, needles, thimble, buttons and a small pair of scissors saves many steps if kept in the kitchen. It is so easy to sew that button on immediately when sonny has pulled it off, or to take that stitch in time that always saves nine.—M

* * *

If children's bloomers are made extra long between the belt and the crotch, a tuck may be put in halfway between. This will give extra length when the child grows. Little boys' two-piece suits should be long enough to have a tuck inserted on the wrong side in line with the buttons and a hem three inches wide below them so the buttons may be lowered when the child gets taller.

* * *

Those who are making new coats or perhaps cutting over old ones, for the children may like to try some of the heavy stitching used so much on ready-made garments.

Loosen the tension screw in your machine shuttle, fill the bobbin with rope twist the color you desire your stitching to be. Thread the machine with sewing silk the color of the twist. Turn the right side of the goods down so the bobbin stitch comes on the right side and stitch. Use a long stitch and try out on a piece of material so as to get tension, etc., adjusted right. This stitching is decorative as well as handy for covering piecings.—Mrs. Perley W. Lawton.

How Will You Keep St. Valentine's Day?

PERHAPS there is some one of your acquaintance that would enjoy a letter. There may be a shut-in or a convalescent for whom you could make up a neat package of really good jokes cut from papers and magazines. Make all your correspondence gay with the rosy-red heart stickers.

You might have a friend or neighbor who would be made happier by a gift of heart-shaped cookies neatly boxed with plenty of red paper. Children love cookies with red icing. If you cannot get red sugar, make icing as usual, adding a few drops of red vegetable coloring.

Surprise your family with hot biscuits or cakes cut heart-shaped. Tuck a bit of Valentine love in the kiddies' lunch baskets making their February 14 sandwiches in the shape of hearts.

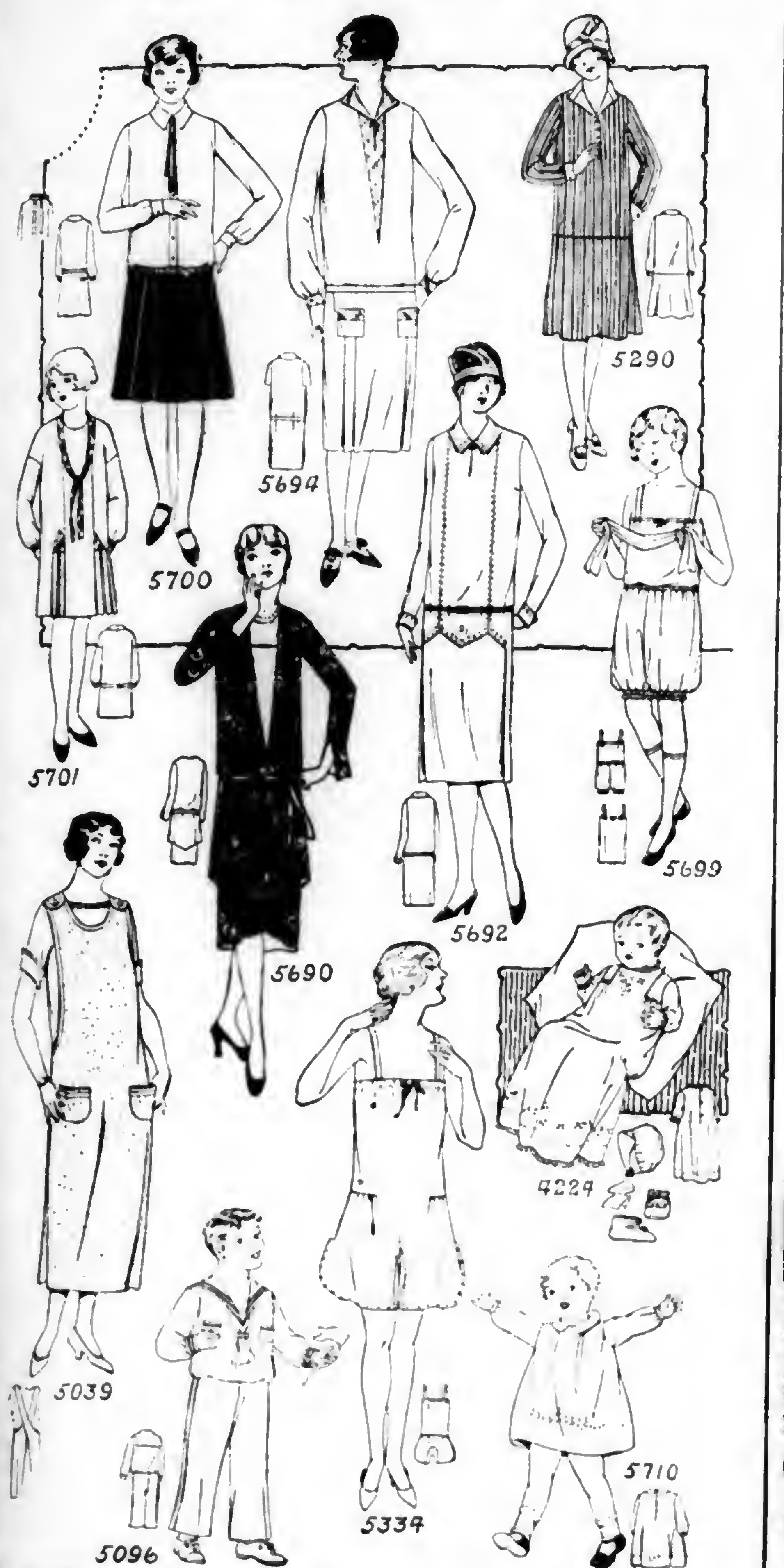
Last year a friend sent me two heart-shaped hot dish holders. They were made of black poplin, stuffed with two thicknesses of wool and the edges joined with stitches of brilliant red. I am making some this year and putting them in a heart-shaped wall pocket to hang near the stove.

Mother would appreciate a new apron, heart-shaped, and if made of gay red-figured percale or print, and edges piped with red tape, how attractive! Be sure to adorn it with a little heart-shaped pocket, too.

Father's desk will take on a festive air if you make him several new red blotters, and give them the Valentine shape. We are all just children, after all, so let's join with the youngsters and do something different on February 14 and remember as many folks as we can with tokens of love.—Betsey Ford, Maryland.

If You're Wondering What Next

Perhaps These Will Solve the Problem



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5700.—Blouse and Skirt.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material for the blouse, and 1⅝ yard for the skirt. Price 10c.

5694.—With the Popular Vest.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size, if made with long sleeves, will require 3⅞ yards of plain material 36 inches wide, and one-half yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5290.—School Dress.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 1⅞ yard of striped material and one-quarter yard of plain 54 inches wide. Price 10c.

5701.—Child's Dress That's Different.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material with one-quarter yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5690.—For Dress-Up Occasions.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material 18 inches wide for facing on the vestee. Price 10c.

5692.—Simple Tailored Model.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5699.—Girls' Underwear.—Seven sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires five-eighths yard of material for the shirt and 1⅛ yard for the knickers 36 inches wide. If shoulder straps are made of ribbon three-quarters yard is required. Price 10c.

5039.—An All-Over Apron.—Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material. Price 10c.

5096.—Jaunty Sailor Suit.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5334.—Ladies' Undergarment.—Cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

4229.—A Set for the Baby.—This set comprises a pretty dress, a dainty cap and comfortable shoes. The dress requires 1⅞ yard, the cap three-eighths yard and the shoes one-quarter yard, of material 36 inches wide. Pattern 10c.

5710.—Dainty for Tiny Tots.—Three sizes: 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. A 1-year size requires 1¾ yard of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

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Various types of one, two and three-car garages shown in this catalog. Twelve different designs to choose from.

Business Methods Would Avert Many a Family Quarrel

IF EVERYTHING that requires business dealings with other members of the family circle was conducted along business lines there would be few family quarrels. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred family disturbances are over financial matters.

Many fathers and mothers shrewd in their dealings with the world, scrupulously honest, good citizens, devoted fathers and mothers, will throw to the winds all business sense in dealing with their children and relatives expecting by some miracle to escape the common fate that injustice, partiality, loose dealings and taking things for granted bring. They mean to do right, but somehow they think business methods are not necessary in dealing with their own, but that is the very place where they are absolutely needed.

In one family of four children, two elected to go to college and two to go into farming. The father and mother frankly talked the matter over and told the boys that they could not pay the college expenses in full for the students, nor could they set the others up in farming. The matter was talked over and each son was given an equal amount. Later the college students were helped while the others were not, but the boys gave notes for their aid which could either be paid off at the end of the schooling, or used against their share should the father and mother pass away.

It Should Have Been in Writing

This excellent plan which worked very well is in striking contrast to a neighbor who put one son thru college with the understanding that he was to repay the money. There was nothing in writing to show that he owed the money, so when the father passed away unexpectedly the younger son took his share with the rest and the family circle was disrupted and is to this day.

Time and again it happens that a son or daughter moves into the homestead, takes care of the remaining parent, or both parents, till they die, and there is absolutely no business in the whole proceeding. The other children think the one has had the advantage of a house already furnished, farm equipment and an e time, while the husband and wi may have been handicapped from the very start, and the parents took that share without compensating the one at home.

One old gentleman of ninety-thre gives his daughter five dollars every three months for his support, and the rest he divides among his oth children. If he goes to visit the other children they send him back in a week saying that Grandpa wa so homesick, but they never send his money back. The daughter and her husband have been forced to mak repairs on the house at their own expense and keep up the other buildings, and the chances are that they will be turned out soon after the funeral of the elderly man.

She'll Never Get a Penny

There was a time when the couple could have done business in business-like way, and had a fa amount for board while they pa rent for the place, but it is too la now. For twenty-seven years the daughter has had the entire care of the father, part of which time he was bedfast, but she will never get a penny for her labor unless she figh for it.

The only safe way to avoid troubl is to have a contract and then li up to it. A woman who took ca cf her mother for years with the understanding that she was to have little property (a small house a five acres of land worth per $3000) had to go into court to es lish her rights against her bro who had never lifted a hand to for the mother.

Of course, there arb rare ca where everything is harmo when financial difficulties have to adjusted, but they are so rare it doesn't pay to take a chan Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

Dozens from Which to Choose

THE housewife who wants something different for her window will do well to choose the cactus. There are dozens of kinds, and practically every one of them bears flowers of wonderful shape and beauty.

All kinds do well in pots and they seem better able to withstand the dry atmosphere of the ordinary house than most window plants. This is doubtless due to the fact that the various species nearly all grow wild in sandy, dry climates, or climates where, during a considerable part of the year, there is little or no rainfall. For this reason, cacti do not need large quantities of water.

Better water them liberally once a week, then let the soil get very dry before watering again. Do not keep the soil wet continuously. It is bad for the plants and may cause them to rot.

Seed Best to Start With

One of the best ways to start a collection of cacti is by growing them from seed. Get a packet of mixed seed and plant them during February or March and you should have a nice bunch of plants for blooming next winter. The plants seem to bloom most luxuriantly during late winter and early spring, altho some varieties are in blossom at Christmas.

Most seedsmen offer the seeds for something like twenty-five cents per packet, and this should produce all the plants one can take care of and more. The desirable kinds may kept and duplicates and others or given away.

Plant the seeds thinly in a box clean soil. Cover lightly and The cactus in its native enviro starts new plants during the season, so the seeds and young will stand considerable water they are making their growth.

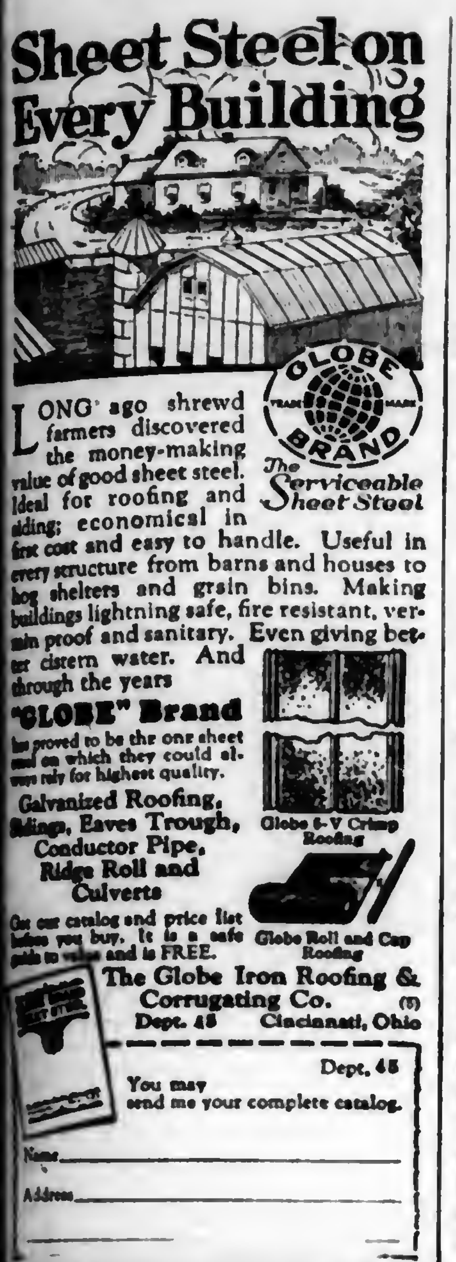
Transplant the seedlings to pots and plunge these in the where the sun can reach them the summer. Most cacti have roots and do not need large which to make their growth.

In the fall, before frost comes, up the pots and change the to larger pots before setting window. Cacti need sunshi order that they make a full and blossom freely.

Cacti are of all sizes and Some grow tall and branching, others are scarcely more than inch or two in diameter. The on the small plants are out of proportion to the size of the Some plants not more than inches in height will bear blooms inches across.

The housewife who has a full of tall plants will find these cacti useful to tuck into the where they will bloom with care or attention.

I once saw a window devo tirely to cacti. It was odd than beautiful. A better way have a few plants and sandwich in among the others.—C. H. C



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Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

IN THE township where our farm home stands we can count up a number of church buildings that are standing empty from one week's end to another.

These churches were built, some of them, fifty years ago. Farmer folks sacrificed to raise the money to build and furnish them. For a long time not a Sunday passed when the doors were not open for worship. These houses were a blessing to the community and I think that even now, altho the houses are empty, they have an influence for good. We like to look at them and think what they stand for.

But the most serious part of it is that, go which way you may, almost the same situation may be found. Rural churches are fast going out of date. In the whole country there are thousands of deserted churches.

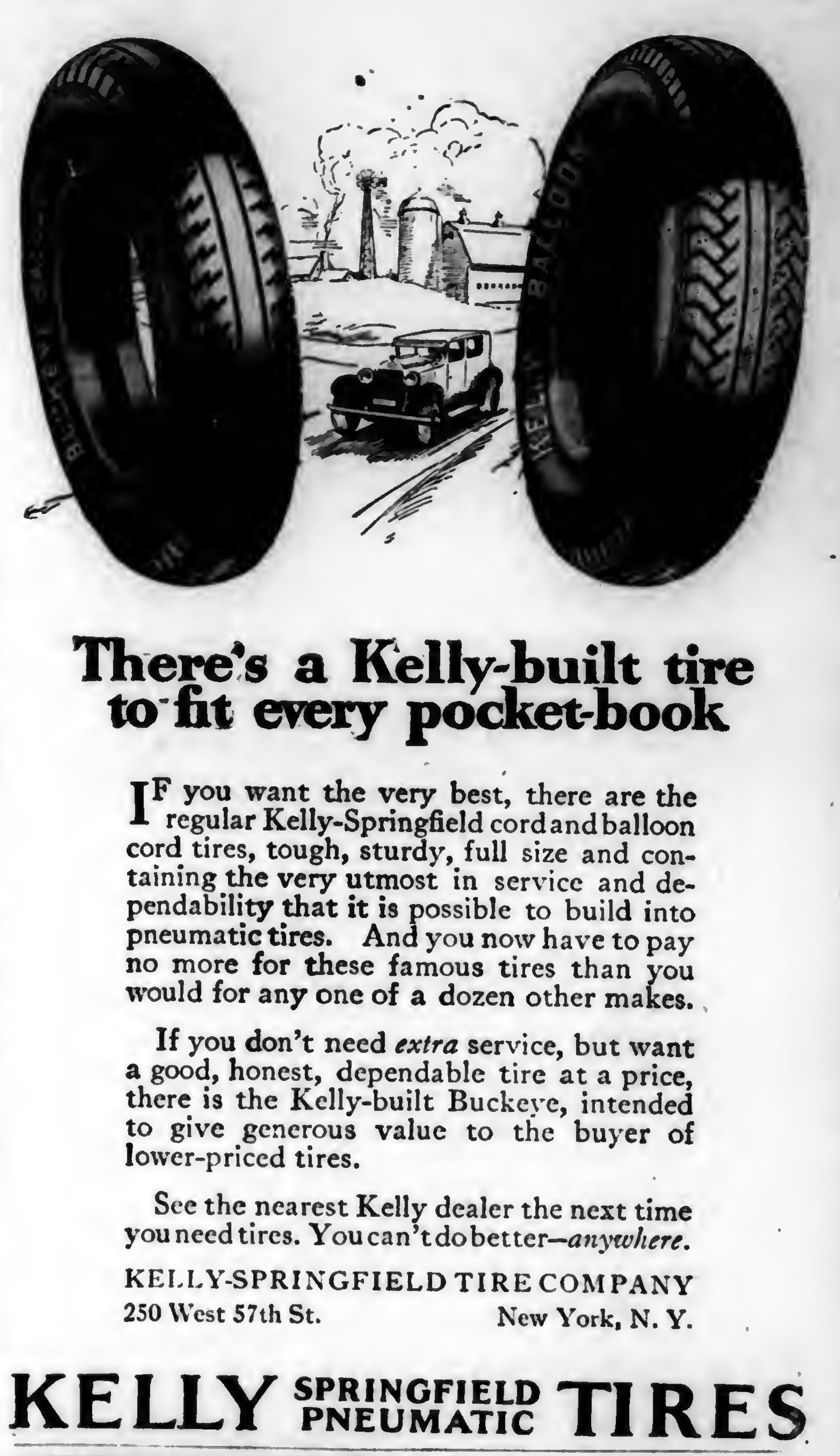
The thought is a saddening one to everybody who has a due regard for the moral and spiritual welfare of the community. If there is any class of people in the world that should find the church a means of help to right living, it is the farmer. No one is more dependent upon the Great Father of us all for everything he has than is the farmer. Every crop he grows springs from the soil, God-given and God-blessed every day by sunshine, dew and rain. No place in the world is nearer to the heart of God than is the country. Into its making He put the best He had. It is the most beautiful part of all creation. The quiet of the country ought to bring the farmer a peace of mind and a love for the best that he cannot find anywhere else.

But here stand the churches, empty, tumbling into ruins. And nobody seems to care. And everybody ought to care; for if we lose our hold upon the Church and sacred things the time will surely come when the character of the nation will be changed. We shall lose our place among the nations of the world and become a people whose God is not the Lord, to be laughed at and turned away from by the people of other parts of the world.

"But," do we say, "there is nothing I can do about it." Many do say that, and say it perhaps with sorrow in their hearts, knowing the results when a community or a nation turns away from God. But we are mistaken. There are good people enough in every neighborhood, if they will put their strength together, to bring back Divine Services to every one of these deserted churches.

The thing needed first of all is to want to serve our fellow man in this way. Do we realize the necessity? Have we thought it thru that a churchless world would be a ruined world, morally and spiritually? Can we see that for our own good and for the best interests of our boys and girls we should stand by the right in every possible way, the maintenance of Divine worship included? Do we not feel the need in our hearts for the preservation of all things sacred?

Then why not get together, pray together, give ourselves anew to God and start out once more to light the fires on these broken-down altars of the Church? Nothing that we can do would be of greater service to humanity.



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The Voice of the Peopl

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

False Surplus Doctrine

FARMERS and their families should rejoice in bumper crops, for they and their help are large consumers of food." This is the argument the writer has heard from the lips of professors and doctors of agriculture, and I have read the same expression in a number of farm papers of late.

A strange parallel to this is the recent statement of a large apple grower of the East, when he declared to a city club that his county now had a chance to catch up financially as they had an unprecedented crop to harvest and sell.

What would we think of the sanity of a tailor who was happy over an oversupply of made-up suits and no buyers entering his shop, in that he was wearing one suit himself?

The non-producer of food does desire a surplus; indeed he is a supporter of extraneous agencies and efforts, the object of which is greater production, regardless of a margin of profit to the producer. Therefore, the "bumper" crop may be the child of hardship for the producer, a source of pride to the crop booster and finally joy to the consumer.

We Haven't Found Profit

The farmer is always crippled by unusual crops unless the heavy yield is only local and there is chance for favorable distribution. The writer is just now delivering to a sixty-mile market, apples sprayed, hand-picked, properly graded and packed, in cold-blooded competition with apples of three or four counties, and from all the foremost apple producing states. All are "big crop" apples and it is needless to tell the reader that there is no margin of profit even tho each member of our family were eating a peck of the fruit each day here at home.

An over-production of the commodities we buy and consequent low prices would afford some relief, but most of these things are under control and likely to remain so as the buying power and demand is foreseen. Perhaps the things we farmers buy would drop in price if we could get Uncle Sam to "reclaim" city lots and ners and thereon set up shops and tories to manufacture the thing need in competition with the folks now enjoy our trade; a bill with end in view, it seems, should ge signature necessary to make it tive.—D. H. W., Clearfield Co., P

How Are You Going to Keep Them on the Fa

HAVING observed the growing process of several farm boys girls, I am led to believe that if are to be kept on the farm, must include in their child those four old-fashioned duty, unselfishness, obedi self-control.

If I were a parent facing th lem of "how to keep 'em down farm," I would, first be sure that they belonged there make the children's lives as their home as attractive and their work as easy and result give them as many educati cultural advantages as time cumstances would permit. I try to help them see and cheri the charm and beauty and that surround them.

But, I would teach them that is not always a merry jest, would do my utmost to show how to meet the hard, disagr tasks as real men and women, quitters. I would teach them member that there are other in the world beside themselve would teach them that they know how to obey before they command, and must be maste themselves before they can others.

Then, when crops failed, or went flat, or hard times contin hammer at the gate, I don't these children would rush off city to get a job with a "going" cern. I believe they would have ficient character and love of and parents to buckle down and and stick until the tide turned, they had a going business of own, right down on the farm.— M. Bush.

They Met the Governor

This picture shows farm vocational students on the Grand Staircase Capitol at Harrisburg. The four men in the front row are: Parkinson, of State College; L. H. Dennis, state director of education; Governor Fisher; H. C. Fetterolf, assistant director cational education.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

JURISPRUDENCE, dramaturgy, golfing, philosophy and cheer-leading are just a few of the things, besides radio announcing, that are immensely important to Louis L. Kaufman, Chief Announcer of Station KDKA, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Some people say that this energetic announcer reminds them of Bill Hart. That movie idol doesn't feel natural unless he is armed with two guns. Louis insists on having two jobs.

For several years now Mr. Kaufman has been familiarizing himself with problems of Law and Equity as a University of Pittsburgh student. This has been his day-time occupation. At night it's the microphone and the one hundred and one problems connected with getting a program thru that little instrument.

Louis L. Kaufman, Chief Announcer of KDKA

Before enrolling at Pitt, Louis spent four years at Penn State. While there he did a lot of cheerleading at all the big games.

Is it any wonder that his voice has been heard half way around the globe?

Tip on "B" Batteries

IT OFTEN happens that one part of a "B" battery goes dead for reasons unknown. Hence it is worth while, in testing a 45-volt "B" that has contacts for voltages from 16½ to 22½, to test between the adjacent contacts for 1½ volts each. If a cell shows less than 1 volt, while all others seem full, simply connect a wire between the contact springs or posts each side of the cell to short it out of circuit.

A dead cell inserts resistance in "B" circuits which usually interfere with sensitivity. Sometimes one-half the battery goes dead while the other half is usable. Accidental short-circuiting by poorly insulated wires is responsible for not a little of this trouble.—B. F.

The Maid—"Yes, sir, your suitcase looked so untidy with all those old labels on it from Japan and America and Egypt and Africa that I thought I'd clean them all off."—The Passing Show.

Associations Elect Officers

AT VARIOUS association meetings held in Harrisburg during State Farm Products Show Week the following officers were elected:

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA: Sheldon Funk, Boyertown, Berks County, president; Dr. J. H. Rittenhouse, Lorano, Berks County, vice president; Robert E. Atkinson, Wrightstown, Bucks County, secretary, and Edwin W. Thomas, King of Prussia, Montgomery County, treasurer.

The two elected members of the executive committee are H. F. Hershey, of Hamburg, Berks County, and C. Arthur Greist, Guernsey, Adams County.

The work of the secretary has been so divided that R. D. Anthony, of State College, will have charge of the work connected with membership.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION: F. Biddle, Bustleton, president; E. Weinschenk, New Castle, vice president; W. B. Nissley, State Col- secretary-treasurer.

SOCIETY OF FARM WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA: Mrs. John F. Wilmore, Cambria County, re- president for the third time; F. C. McComb, Venetia, Wash- County, vice president; Mrs. Woldemuth, Manheim, Lancas- County, secretary; Miss Sallie A. , Ephrata, Lancaster Coun- ted treasurer for the third

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BEE- ERS' ASSOCIATION: W. C. Millville, Columbia County, ent; Edwin J. Anderson, State e, vice president; Chas. N. e, Harrisburg, secretary-treas-

PENNSYLVANIA SHEEP AND L GROWERS' ASSOCIATION: R. L. Munce, Canonsburg, president; J. B. Henderson, Hickory, vice president, and W. B. Connell, State College, secretary-treasurer. The association voted to furnish a silver loving cup for the champion medium wool fleece at the Tri-State Wool Show at Wheeling, West Virginia.

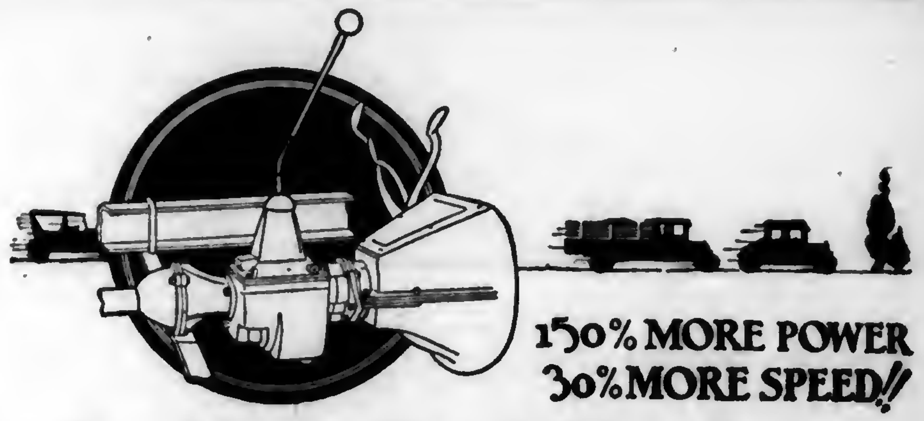
PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION: E. B. Fitts, head of dairy extension, State College, president; Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, first vice president; M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, second vice president; W. F. Shrum, Jeannette, third vice president, and Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, secretary-treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION: Guy Leader, York, president; J. W. Parks, Altoona, vice president, and E. W. Callenbach, State College, secretary-treasurer. The association voted to join the National Poultry Association and Paul Guldin, Yellow House, Berks County, was chosen representative on the Council.

PENNSYLVANIA BERKSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION: B. D. Harvey, manager of Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, president; J. P. Winslow, Brookville, secretary-treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA POLAND-CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION: R. L. App, Selinsgrove, president; Charles Sheffer, York, vice president; C. L. Rumberger, Uniontown, secretary; W. L. Treaster, McClure, treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA DUROC-JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION: A. S. Frommeyer, Chambersburg, president; M. R. Rutherford, Harrisburg, vice president, and S. R. Zug, Chambersburg, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the executive committee are Walter McMullen, manager of Immergrun Farms, Loretto; Boyd Kline, Orangeville, and Lehman Zeager, Elizabethtown.



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PUTTING a Muncie Transmission in your Ford is like putting in another engine. The Muncie, by making available *all* the power developed by the sturdy Ford engine, actually *more than doubles* the hauling power of a Ford truck or car. The Over Drive Model gives you 150% more power and 30% more speed. The Standard Model gives 200% more power for emergency pulls. And the extreme flexibility of seven forward speeds and five reverse speeds.

With a Muncie Transmission in your Ford truck you can haul two-ton loads over the hardest roads—do it in less time and on less gas and oil than you now require for one-ton loads.

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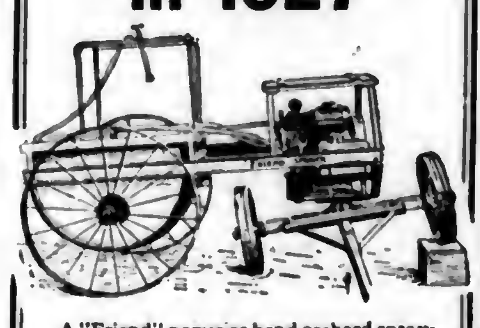

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UNIVERSAL BATTERIES

Markets

January 31, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $1@1.75; La, bu, $1@1.25; Fla, crate, $1.25@1.50; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@60c; Penna, bu, 65@75c; bbl, $1.50@2. CABBAGE, new, Fla, hmpr, $1@1.75; Texas, crate, $2.25@2.75; old, N Y, ton, $15@23; 100-lb sacks, 90c@$1.30; Savoy, Penna, bbl, $2@2.50; poor, $1@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1@1.50; Calif, crate, $3.50; old, N Y, rough, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.35; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1; Penna, bbl, $3.50@4.50, few $5. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.50; Calif, crate, large, $3@4; small and medium size, $3.75@5; Penna, bch, 10@20c; extra fancy, 22@28c. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.40@1.65. LEEKS, N J, 100 bchs, $4@5. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; poor, $1@1.25; Texas, hmpr, $1.25; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $2@3.25; Arizona, crate, $2.50@3.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor, 40@60c. ONIONS, yellow, N Y, 100-lb sack, $2.15@3.10; Ohio, $2.25@2.75; Indiana, $3@3.10; Michigan, $3@3.15; Valencias, Spanish, crate, $1.60@1.65; half cases, $2.25. PARSLEY, Texas, bu, curly, $1.25@2; La, bbl, curly, $4@5; plain, $3@4; Calif, crate, curly, $4. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 85c@$1; poor, 50@65c. POTATOES, Maine, bulk, cwt, $2.60@2.80; sacked, 150 lbs, $4@4.25; 120 lbs, $3@3.35; N Y, sacked, 150 lbs, poor and ordinary, $3.10@3.25; Long Island, N Y, 150-lb sack, $4.90@5; Penna, bulk, cwt, $2.50@2.65; poor, $2@2.25; sacked, 120 lbs, $3@3.25; bu, $1.40@1.65, fancy, $1.75@1.85; Delaware, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $2.25@2.75; N J, red skins, 100-lb sack, $2.50@3. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb box, No 1s, 75c@$1; choice 50@65c. SWEET POTATOES, yellow, Del-Md, hmpr, 90c@$1.25; fancy, $1.35@1.40; yellow, N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1@1.50; No 2s, 50@85c; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 75c@$1; poor, 50@60c; No 2s, 20@40c; red, N J, ⅝ bskt, 85c@$1.15; poor, 60@75c; No 2s, 25@50c.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $3.50@4; Pennsylvania, Staymans, $2@3.25; York Imperials, $1.90@2.25; Virginia, Staymans, $1.75@3.25; York Imperials, $2; Delicious, $3@5.50. Boxes, Washington, Staymans, $1.75@2.25; W W Pearmains, $1.75@2.25; Winesaps, choice, $1.50@2; bushels, N Y, Greenings, $1.25; Penna, Staymans, 65c@$1.10; Delicious, $1.25@1.75; Smokehouse, 65@75c; Md, Staymans, 70c@$1; Va, Staymans, 75c@$1; Grimes, 65@75c; N J, Staymans, 75c@$1.25; Delicious, $1.25@1.75; ⅝ bskt, N J, Ben Davis, 25@40c; Black Twigs, 50@65c; Rome Beauty, 50@75c; Staymans, 50@85c; Delicious, 75c@$1.25; various culls, 20@40c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, full breasted, not Leghorns, 31@32c; Leghorns, fancy, 29@30c. Chickens, broilers, 1½@2 lbs and under, 38@40c; soft meated, 2½@3 lbs, 32@35c. Roasters, fancy, not Leghorns, 29@30c; Leghorns, 26@28c. Roosters, old, 20@22c; staggy, young, 26@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 36@38c; mixed colors, 33@35c; Muscovys, 25@26c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 38s; firsts, in new cases 36½c; in second hand cases, 35½c; seconds, 32@34c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.25@10.50; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.75@5.75; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $5.75@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@4.75; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $12@14; Tennessee, choice, $14.50@15; fair to good, $11@13; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; spring lambs, extra, $14.25@14.50; medium, $12@13; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $13.25@13.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12.25@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50; No 2, $22.50@23.50; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1 $21@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.49; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.43¼; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—The market was nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58@59c; No 3 at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 50½@53½c; extra, 92 score, 49½c; 91 score, 48½c; 90 score, 47½c; 89 score, 46½c; 88 score, 45c; 87 score, 44c; 86 score, 43c.

Cheese—N Y, whole-milk flats, held, 27@28½c; single daisies, held, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 27½@28c; small jobbing lots, 28½@29c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60c; creamery butter, 55@65c; fresh eggs, 48@50c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 85c@$2.25; ducks, $2@3.50; geese, $3@4; guineas, $1.75@3 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, 35c qt; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; lettuce, 10@20c hd; eggplants, 10@15c ea; endive, 10@15c platter; mushrooms, 25c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 50c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 30c ½ pk; poke, 15@18c bch; radishes, 10@15c bch; rhubarb, 15@18c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 13@20c ¼ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 70c; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 800; market slow; top, 200@250-lb averages, $11. Bulk, desirable weights, $13.50@13.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 900. Calf receipts, 100. Market fairly active. Beef steers steady. Top, $10.25; average weight, 1135 lbs. Bulk of sales, $8.75@9.50. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady. Stockers and feeders firm under limited supply. Killers taking most fleshy kinds.

Calves—Steady. Choice vealers, $16; few held higher.

Steers:—	
Choice	$9.75@10.75
Good	9.00@9.75
Medium	8.25@9.00
Common	7.00@8.25
Cows:—	
Choice	6.00@7.25
Good	5.00@6.00
Medium	4.25@5.00
Common	3.50@4.25
Canners and cutters	2.50@3.50
Calves:—	
Choice	14.00@16.00
Medium	11.50@14.00
Common	5.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	13.25@13.75
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	13.50@14.00
Lightweights, 150@200 lbs	13.00@13.75
Rough stock	10.00@12.75

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, mostly $1.75@2, few $1. CABBAGE, old stock, N Y, bulk, bbl, $1.50@2; Virginia, Savoy, bbl, $2@2.25; car lots, N Y, bulk, ton, $16.50@20.50; new, Texas, crate, $2.75@3. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, mostly $1.75@2; few, $1.50. CELERY, Calif, crate, $3.50@4.25; poor, $3; Fla, 10-inch crate, $2@2.50; few $1.75. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, $1; Iceberg, crate, Calif, best, $3.25@3.60; poor, $2; Arizona, $2@2.75. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohio and Indiana, best, $2.75@3; poor, $2, Michigan, $3@3.25. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.65@1.75. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $4@4.25; Michigan, Rurals, $3.50@3.65. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellows, Del, $1@1.25; few higher. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.40@1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Kings, $3@3.35; Baldwins, $2.75@3; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, best, $2.75@3.25; poor, $2.25; bu bskt, Baldwins, N Y, $1@1.10; Va and Penna, Stayman Winesaps, $1@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Mostly 15c lower; heavies and packing sows steady; top, $13; 260@350 lbs, $12.40@12.50; 220@260 lbs, $12.50@12.65; lighter weights, including pigs, $12.65@13, packing sows, $10@11.25.

Cattle—Nominal, steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs 25c higher; top, $13.50; sheep steady.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; standard timothy, $20.50@21; No 2, $19@20; No 3, $17.50@18.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $22@23; No 2, $20@21; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $26@27; No 1 clover mixed, $26@27; No 2, $23@24; No 1 clover, $26@27; No 2, $22.50@23.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 51@51½c; No 3, 51@52c; No 4, 45@49c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 85@85½c; No 3, 81@83c; No 4, 76@78c; No 5, 73@75c. Mixed corn value 2@3c under values of yellow.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50@51c; choice, 48@49c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 51@53c; do, blocks, 50@52c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 37c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh gathered firsts, two sales, 50 cases, 35½c; one sale, 25 cases, 35c. Closing offering nearby fresh gathered firsts, 35c; bid, 34½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 30@31c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 25@27c; Leghorns and other light stock, 21@26c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, large size, 31@32c; medium size, 31@32c; small size, 34@36c; White Leghorns, as to size, 25@28c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 32@37c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 48@50c; old, 42@44c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 33@35c; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 28@30c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 18@20c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 48@50c; old, 42@45c. Chickens, young, 28@32c; old and young, mixed, 28@30c. Ducks, 30@35c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 38@42c; smaller and slips, 33@35c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 50@50½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 49½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 46@49c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh gathered extra firsts, 38@39c; firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34@35c; storage, choice, 32½@34c; prime, 30@32c; fair to good, 27@29c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 45c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 42@44c; nearby pullets, 36@37c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 42@44c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, by freight, 44@45c; extra firsts, 42½@43½c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@28c; do, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry—Irregular; chickens, by freight, 28@30c; by express, 28@32c; broilers, by freight, 35c; by express, 40@ 13c' fowls, by freight, 32c; by express, @32c; roosters, by freight, 17c; turkeys, by freight, 45c; by express, 45@5 ducks, by freight, 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 23@33c; frozen, 26@47c; fowls, fresh, @31c; turkeys, western, 43@53c; southern, 12@52c; frozen, 42@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10.50; bulls, $4@7.75; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $5@18; culls and little calves, $7.50@9.50; grassers and buttermilks, @6.50; fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, medium to prime, $10@12.75; prime southern, $11@12.75; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@13; pigs, $12.75@13.25; heavy hogs, $12.25@12.75; roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, prompt shipment: City bran, $37; middlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal; western feed, prompt shipment, bran, $36, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $37, flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, $44.50, all in 100-lb sacks; all rail shipments; white hominy feed, $36.25@36.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38; prompt shipment linseed meal, 34 per cent protein, $48.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, No 2, $24@26; No 3 and poorer, Straw, large bales, rye, $26@27.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.55⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.70⅛; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.63⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.64½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.60¾. CORN, No 1 yellow, 93⅝c; No 3 yellow, 89⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 57c; No 3 white, 55½c; No 4 white, 54½c; ordinary white, clipped, @56¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.16¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic,

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 36@

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; horseradish, 10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ½ pk, 75c@ bushel.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, corn, 72c, rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, middlings, $40.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Bulk prices: Fed steers, 11.50, yearlings, $8.50@11; fat cows, @6.75; feeders $7@9.50; cutters, 5; veal calves, $12@14; feeders and stockers, $7.25@8.25.

Hogs—Butchers very slow; generally 10c lower than Friday's close and 35c under best prices; light hogs more active, around 10c lower than Friday's average; top, $12.40 paid for 150@180-lb weights; few 190@230-lb averages, @12.30; most butchers, 250 lbs up, 12.10; practically no market on packing sows or pigs; heavyweight hogs, 12.15; medium, $12@12.30; lights, 12.40; light lights, $11.85@12.40; packing sows not quoted; slaughter pigs not quoted.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed western lambs, $13.50; natives, 13.15; clipped lambs, $11.50; yearling wethers, fat ewes, $6.25; feeding lambs, Bulk prices: Fed western lambs, 13.25; natives, $12.25@12.75; clipped lambs, $11@11.50; wooled culls, 10.50; yearling wethers, $10.85; fat ewes, $6@7.75; feeding lambs, $12.25@13.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 29, 1927.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood, combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood, combing, 45@46c; ¼-blood, combing, 44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, @44c; ½-blood, combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, combing, 45c; ¼-blood, combing, 44c; fine unwashed, 36@37c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 29, 1927. Cloverseed, cash, imported, $21.50; domestic, $23.50 asked; February, asked; March, $17.70. Alsike, cash, March, $22.75. Timothyseed, cash, $2.60; new, $2.85; March, $3.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, January 31, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	36.00@
Spring bran	35.50@
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00@
Hard winter wheat bran	
Standard middlings	
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.70@
Flour middlings	35.50@
Red dog flour	44.00@
White hominy	36.00@
Yellow hominy	36.25@
Gluten feed	
36 per cent cottonseed meal	37.00@
41 per cent cottonseed meal	39.00@
43 per cent cottonseed meal	40.50@
34 per cent linseed meal	50.70@

Millfeed firm, demand increasing.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .49½	$ .47¾	$ ...	$ .46½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.38½	.42½	...	.37
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia)	3.25	3.75	4.25	7.05
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.87½	10.25	...	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	23.00	23.50	23.50	25.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.49	1.47½	1.48	1.88
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.58½	.59	.59¼	.52½

Unusual Situation in Potato World

Review of the Week Ending January 29

POTATOES.—Supplies were liberal in most markets during the week. This combined with the slow demand resulted in a weak condition. Prices declined and the volume of business was comparatively small. In Philadelphia there was an unusual situation with Pennsylvania round whites selling higher when packed in 120-pound sacks than when in 150-pound containers. This is hard to explain but it was due partly to the slightly better quality of the potatoes in the two-bushel sacks and partly to the fact that there is a growing preference for potatoes in this container. In spite of the fact that there were 30 extra pounds in the 150-pound sack dealers paid as much as 25c more for the 120's.

EGGS.—The New York market was slightly weaker toward the close of the week on account of the more limited trading and increasing supplies. Nearby Pennsylvania and New Jersey white eggs showed an unsettled tendency and some dealers were selling at slightly lower prices.

POULTRY.—The live poultry market in New York was irregular and toward the end of the week it was difficult to quote prices because of the light trading. Chickens showed a firm tendency while fowl were about steady. Receipts of fresh killed poultry were light but most stock was poor and prices were low.

LIVESTOCK.—The Chicago hog market averaged higher than last week and the best grades of beef steers were stronger. Heifers advanced while cows held steady. Vealers closed lower and stockers and feeders about steady. Fat lambs, yearling wethers and fat ewes were stronger. Feeding lambs were steady to 25c higher.

HAY.—The market was generally steady with offerings of timothy about equal for current needs. There was only a light demand from the South. Best alfalfa in good demand but poorer grades moved slowly.

GRAIN.—The market held firm under a fair export demand. Wheat prices averaged higher in sympathy with the advance in foreign markets. Offerings of corn were more than equal to current needs but the market was generally steady. Oats showed a firmer tone, especially on high quality grain.

FEED.—Offerings were limited at most points and prices advanced. Wheat feeds were higher and cottonseed advanced. Gluten feed and linseed meal were higher.

County News and Comment.

Blair County, Pa.—Difficulties in getting about at the present time. Everything is coated with ice. Wheat is still being bought for $1.30 a bushel but the market is very uncertain and many look for the price to drop. Corn, 75c; oats, 45c; apples, $1, potatoes, $2; hay, $25; straw, $15; chickens, 30c; eggs, 55c; country butter, 65c, apple butter, 75c a gallon.—H. E. H., January 25.

Carroll County, Md.—Very little snow so far. Because of this growing grain looks bad, especially wheat. Yet the open winter with mild days now and then has been a blessing to the farmers in one way as it gave them a chance to get corn husked and fodder removed to the barns. Rain past fall not only delayed corn husking but also large amount of moldy corn. Corn yield was low and quality poor. Farmers cutting firewood and hauling manure. Some ice of fair quality has been harvested but not many farmers harvest ice any more. A cow testing association has been started in the county. Red clover seed is scarce and high. Each year more farmers are trying sweet clover.—... I. H., January 22.

Clarion County, Pa.—Zero weather has been broken by three days' rain. Wheat is now looking fine. About one-half of the corn unhusked. Some farmers busy hauling ... and crushed lime for spring use. Cattle doing fairly well. Beef cattle and hogs a drag on the market. Farmer looking forward to March for better market. Prices: wheat, $1.15; oats, 45c; corn, 45c; creamery butter, 68c; country, 45c; eggs, 45c; potatoes, $1.75; chickens, ..c; veal, 14c.—C. R., Jan. 24.

Columbia County, Pa.—Very little snow this winter, but not in years has the sledding been better. The roads have also been very good for motor vehicles. The annual county fair board meeting and election of officers was held last week. The first week of October was set for the fair. Adult poultry clubs have been formed in some parts of the county and interesting meetings are being held every month, with a poultry specialist from State College in charge. Market price: wheat, $1.25; butter, 50c; eggs, 45c.—J. H. L, January 20.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Weather warm and rainy. Quite a number of light snows up to this time but no snow on ground. Much ice has been stored; twelve to fourteen inches and of very good quality. Farm sales are beginning. Milk cows bring high prices. Much interest was shown by a much larger attendance from this section at the State Farm Products Show. Prices for products: Good timothy hay, $23; oats, 50c; corn, 75c; rye, $1; wheat, $1.35; butter, 60c; eggs, 36c.—L F. M., January 22.

Gloucester County, N. J.—Fewer winter broilers will be put out by Gloucester County farmers this spring than for some years but it is likely that the total number of chicks put out next spring will be as large as ever. Poultry has been high all winter, with good chickens still bringing 40c per pound and eggs 43c per dozen. There is a possibility of fewer sweet potatoes going out this year. It takes fancy stock to bring over $1.25 per hamper. Cold storage houses still full of apples and the movement will not start until March 1st.—A. K., January 20.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Have had very cold weather up to a week ago. Ice one foot thick. Icy roads have been such a menace all winter that roads had to be ashed. Ten crates of rabbits were received and set free in our county by our Fish and Game Protective Association. The first woodlot thinning demonstration ever held in this section was conducted by County Agent Berger, assisted by State College specialists, on the Wolfe farm northeast of Lebanon. Lack of deep snow has enabled farmers to haul manure, cut and haul firewood with greater ease than for years. Medium and earlier sown wheat looks fine; late, looks very bad.—R. I. W., January 24.

Mercer County, Pa.—It is reported on good authority that a farmer near Grove City filled his silo during Christmas week. Community meetings being held by the county agent and his assistants in the Grange halls. Old fashioned winter weather for several weeks past. Plenty of snow, good sleighing and below zero weather most of the time. Snow about all gone now but very icy. Prices: milk, $2.30 for 3.5 at the plant; dressed hogs, 16@18c; hog-dressed calves, 17@18c; butter, 55c; eggs, 38c; potatoes, $1.40; wheat, $1.46; buckwheat, $1.70; little pigs, $6@8. No hay, corn or oats being sold.—J. W. B.; January 24.

Salem County, N. J.—Salem County potato growers who specialized in certified seed have had one of best years for a long time. Prices have been as high as $8 per sack with the demand far in excess of supply. Dairy farmers much more encouraged this winter than for considerable time. The advance in price late in the winter has had a stabilizing influence on the market. Farm land not selling with scores of farms on the market. Everyone is awaiting the sale of the Kandle Farms, the famous experiment farms where Dr. Martin, New Brunswick, has been conducting potato experiments for many years. The death of Mr. Kandle recently placed these farms on the market. The way they sell will determine extent of farm sales the rest of the winter.—E. M. B., January 15.

Saratoga County, N. Y.—The thaw the past week has removed most of the snow, leaving fields green. Winter wheat shows fine. Only a few farm sales. Land selling at higher figures, cattle selling up to $175 per head. Hogs are plentiful and three times as many being kept over for breeders. Horses are cheap, and hard to get any offer for them. Eggs from farm bring 65c per dozen; butter, 55c per pound. Since the work slackened at one of the big electric company plants, the tide has turned and many vacant farm homes will be occupied again this year. Farmers that farmed the past year made a good living and have plenty of spending money. This shows that prosperity is rewarding the farmers that work and stick to the farm.—B. B., Jan. 24.

York County, Pa.—The snowfall so far this winter has been light. There is still quite a lot of corn unhusked and every mild day some one tries to get a few shocks husked. Wheat fields look very brown and bare. The six townships tested on the area plan for the eradication of T. B. last year are now receiving their first annual retest at the hands of the State Veterinarian. Three new townships signed up for the first test during the present year. The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau will be held in York January 26th. Wheat, $1.30; oats, 45c; corn, 70c; hogs, $13.50; live weight chickens, 23c to 25c; 4 per cent milk, $2.70; potatoes, $1.50.—W. K., Jan. 24.

A Dollar Saved

(Continued from page 3)

average, and in the case of corn and wheat our production per acre far exceeds that of some of the famous mid-western states which make those crops a specialty.

Second, Pennsylvania farm land is relatively cheap. While farmers in some states are still suffering from the land boom and senseless values of war times, our land owners are having no such troubles.

And finally, Pennsylvania farmers are closer to their markets than the producers of any other state. Instead of having to ship all of their products many hundreds of miles, they can sell them at their own roadside markets or load them onto motor trucks and take them, over the finest system of good roads in the United States, to any of the scores of large towns and cities within hauling distance.

These fine roads take the farmer to the city market and bring the city man out to the farmer's roadside stand. One man in eastern Pennsylvania sold $75,000 worth of produce at his farm on the "cash and carry" plan in one season. Another who, incidentally, contributes weekly to the columns of Pennsylvania Farmer, sold $11,000 worth of vegetables and small fruits at his roadside market last year.

Examples of this kind could be multiplied indefinitely. There are more people in Pennsylvania than in Canada. All of them must eat, and naturally they prefer fresh, home-grown products. There are less than a million people on farms in the Keystone State, but there are more than eight million consumers living in towns and cities.

The substance of it all is this: Pennsylvania farmers have unsurpassed natural advantages, and they have the country's finest markets. The nearness of those markets makes it difficult to get labor, but, thanks to the agricultural engineering profession, machines are available which make little labor necessary. Many are making money by using factory methods on the farm. Many more will begin to profit when they see what efficient production methods can do for the producer with fertile, low-priced land and the best markets in the world.—C. L. White.

Rambling Around at the Show

(Continued from page 3)

County. This is the only county in the United States which has bull associations of the four major breeds and two or more animals were at Harrisburg representing each breed.

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In the elections of the breed associations the resignation of Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, as president of the Berkshire organization after five years' excellent service, was the outstanding feature.

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The dairymen's banquet, Wednesday evening, always the largest social event of the week, broke its record when nearly 500 sat down to the tables in the Masonic Banquet hall. The chief speaker was A. J. Glover, Editor of Hoard's Dairyman. Dr. L. M. Thompson, who asked to be relieved of the presidency of the Holstein-Friesian Club Federation on account of other pressing work, was the toastmaster.

Silver cups were presented to outstanding members of the cow testing associations thruout the state.

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The four meetings of the Society of Farm Women were well attended, and a great deal of interest shown in organization work. By a unanimous vote it was decided that the Society join the Women's Legislative Council of Women Voters.

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Interest in potatoes seemed to run higher than in any other thing. A manufacturer from New York State who was exhibiting his potato machinery, told me there was twice as much interest at Harrisburg in his display as there was at any place he had been.

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The educational feature which seemed to attract the most attention was a small mechanical one of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association featuring the value of milk. It was based on the ever popular, altho often "fixed," fair game of striking a bell with a weight sent up a cord by a blow with a maul. Four figures in the exhibit took turns swinging the maul. Mr. "No Milk," sent the weight only to the 20 mark, Mr. "A Little Milk," made it reach 40, Mr. "More Milk," could send it to 80 but every time Mr. "Plenty of Milk" took a swing it went to the top and rang the bell.

Thousands stood for a few minutes to watch these little figures work and if facial expressions tell anything everybody walked away with a full realization of what milk will do even for country people.

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The 212 baby beeves shown by the boys and girls made the largest and most outstanding exhibit of strictly farm products at the Show. Eighty-three of them were brought by club members from Lancaster County, 65 from Adams County, 38 from Lebanon County and 26 from Cumberland County.

• • •

A touch of color in packages shown by the commercial exhibitors for fruit, seems to be the coming thing. Roadside market sales, according to the manufacturers, are largely responsible for this.

• • •

The display of dairy products, including 146 four-pint samples of milk, surpassed even last year's record breaker. The milk samples were especially high testing, fifty-nine per cent of them reaching 96 or better, one going to 99. As a feeble example but a good start, in calling attention of the passing crowds to Pennsylvania's first place in the Union for the manufacture of ice cream, a hundred or more different kinds of printed containers for brick ice cream were piled on a table.

• • •

Several of the elaborate educational exhibits which represented the State Departments at the recent Sesqui-Centennial celebration did good duty this year at the Show.

State College made its usual extensive exhibits. Owing to last season's continual wet weather many calls have been made for land drainage methods and this was featured by the extension department under the direction of Mr. John R. Haswell, agricultural engineer in charge of this work.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Arctics ... 9
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Successful Farmers Need This Seed Book

THIS Seed book deals with the real money crops—the ones you depend upon for profit. Corn for silo and crib—absolutely sound germination. Oats that have been yielding big crops of good heavy grain. Certified Potatoes from Maine and Michigan.

CLOVERS AND ALFALFA

Good Red Clover is scarce this Spring. Early buying is advised. We have genuine American-grown and also Northern European, suited for Eastern farms. Take your choice. Genuine "Grimm" and "Northwest" Alfalfa at very reasonable prices.

Sweet Clover, best scarified Seed—Wilson Black Soy Beans and Quality Seeds for all other farm crops.

Write for your copy of our 1927 Seed Book and Free Samples of Seeds that interest you.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster Co.,) Penna.

"Hoffman's Seeds Pay"— Sow them and they'll prove it!

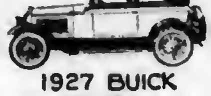
This Beautiful 1927 Model
BUICK Sedan GIVEN
or $1195.00 in CASH

I am going to give this beautiful new Buick Sedan—also a 1927 Chevrolet Coach and a large list of additional costly prizes. I have already given over 50 new automobiles to advertise our business and now YOU can get this new Buick Sedan or $1195.00 cash.

Can You Put a Star Around the Buick?
By drawing six straight lines with four dots on each line you can make a six pointed star—can you do this? Draw the lines—cut out the ad.—send your name and address. Get 5,000 points toward a Buick Sedan. You can have $1195.00 in cash instead of the Buick if you win first prize and prefer it.

$250.00 Cash Extra for Promptness!
Think of that! I will pay $250.00 cash extra for promptness. A word to the wise is sufficient—be prompt. Duplicate prizes will be paid in case of ties. 30 big prizes will be awarded March 28th. You don't risk a cent of your money now, later, or ever. Solve the puzzle—act promptly—reply now.

F. G. REYNOLDS, 500 North Dearborn Street, Dept. 121 Chicago, Ill.



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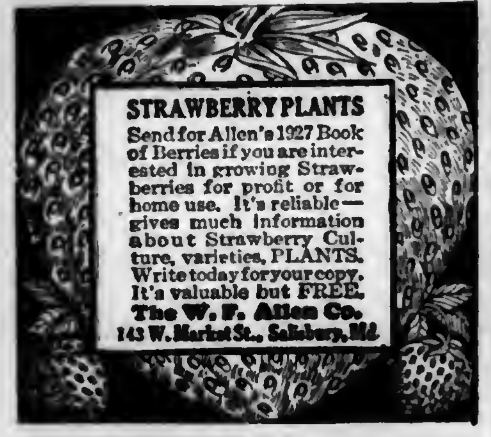
Quality Service Satisfaction
High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
(This trade mark means quality)
Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.
Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.
Write for booklet and further information.



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Send for Allen's 1927 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE.
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143 W. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

DEMPWOLF'S
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FERTILIZER
IS DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF
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1870
SAVE
Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
Half the Storage Space
Half the Labor Handling
Write for Sample and Price
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you,
giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple, Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the Commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
Princess Anne, Md.

Condon's NEW PROSPERITY **CABBAGE**
"Disease Resistant"
Quick as lightning. Hard as stone. One of the earliest in existence. To introduce our Northern Grown "Sure Crop" Seeds and Plants we will mail you 150 seeds of Condon's New Prosperity Cabbage and our 152-Page 1927 Catalog. FREE
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Strawberry Plants
Our specialty—Wholesale Prices direct to growers.
Big Money Saving Catalog Free
Lists small fruits, Dahlias, Glads., Canna Bulbs, etc.
E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 75 Vine St. Salisbury, Md.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. Box 4, Bridgman, Mich. J. N. ROKELY & SON.

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Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. Established 73 years. Highest quality, low prices. Send for catalog today. Supply limited.
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Now is the time to shelter your home, save fuel, shelter your stock and save winter's feed—you can do it with an EVERGREEN WINDBREAK—Millions of evergreens in my nursery waiting for you at lowest prices ever, all varieties, all sizes. Northern grown. All hardy stock.
$2.50 PER 100 & UP
5 EVERGREENS 10¢
BIG CATALOG FREE
$1 BARGAINS
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Natural Soil Sweetener
Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.
100 per cent Available
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Clover--Soybeans--Timothy--Oats
All kinds pure field seeds.
Backed up by 32 years consistent service. DOMESTIC CLOVER is available now—but delay may necessitate substitution. Let us explain how you can get bags free and freight paid.
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Oats
SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.
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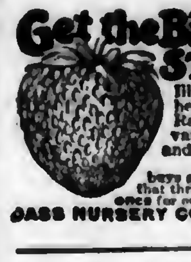

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Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. All varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Ornamentals. Bargain prices!
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Alfalfa Northwestern, 99.60% purity. Montana Grown, 99.60% purity. Grimm's Certified, 99.75% purity. Canadian Variegated, 99.50% purity, write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

Grain Exhibit Awards

M. C. SELLERS, of Franklin County, received the grand champion award for the best 10-ear exhibit of corn at the State Farm Products Show. The grand champion awards for the best entry of wheat went to Joseph Lazarus, of Northampton County. A. L. Shaffer, of Jefferson County, was awarded the grand champion prize for the best exhibit of oats.

Hoover Brothers, of York County, won first in barley; Luther Koehler, of Monroe County, first in rye; Elvin Blouch, of Lebanon County, first in soy beans; Elmer McHenry, of Indiana County, first in silver hull and common gray buckwheat; Ed. S. McHenry, of Indiana County, first in Japanese buckwheat, and Isaac R. Zcok, of Mifflin Country, first in timothy seed.

The first prize winners in each class are as follows:

Small Grains Exhibit

CLASS 1. WHEAT.—District No. 1, Joseph Lazarus, Northampton County, $5. District No. 2, Mrs. Russell Edwards, Cambria County, $5. District No. 3, H. G. Heilman, Lycoming County, $5. Grand Champion, Joseph Lazarus, Northampton County, $5.

CLASS 2. OATS.—Patterson Type, J. C. Slear, Union County, $5. Victory Type, A. L. Shaffer, Jefferson County, $5. Grand Champion, A. L. Shaffer, Jefferson County, $5.

General Corn Display

CLASS 1, District 1.—Lancaster County Sure Crop.—C. N. Myers, York County, $5 (sweepstakes, ribbon). Yellow Dent.—C. A. Straley, York County, $5. White Dent.—Rowland Evans Sons, Delaware County, $3. White Capped Yellow Dent.—J. Howard Paxson, Bucks County, $4.

CLASS 2. District 2. Lancaster County Sure Crop.—E. S. Egger, Adams County, $5. Yellow Dent.—Thomas Atherton, Franklin County, $5. Yellow Dent.—M. G. Sellers, Franklin County, $3, (sweepstakes, ribbon). White Capped Yellow Dent.—J. R. Yeich, Berks County, $5.

CLASS 3. District 3. Yellow Dent.—N. E. Solt, Carbon County, $5. White Capped Yellow Dent.—Gary Sprigle, Monroe County, $5. Flint.—William C. Roth, Monroe County, $3.

CLASS 4. District 4. Yellow Dent.—W. R. Austin, Luzerne County, $5. Flint.—Henry Klinestuber, Pike County, $5.

CLASS 5. District 5. Yellow Dent.—F. S. Strosnider, Greene County, $5.

CLASS 6. District 6. Lancaster County Sure Crop.—N. C. Criswell, Union County, $4. Yellow Dent.—Leroy Leach, Mifflin County, $5. White Capped Yellow Dent.—J. O. Slear, Union County, $5.

CLASS 7. Honorary Class.—Yellow Dent from Districts 1, 2, 5.—C. N. Myers, York County, $6. Yellow Dent from Districts 3, 4, 6.—Benj. Byler, Huntingdon County, $6. White Dent.—R. Harry Hannum, Delaware County, $4. White Capped Yellow Dent.—D. M. Landis, Lancaster County, (sweepstakes, ribbon), $5. Flint.—Philip McCarty, Pike County, (sweepstakes, ribbon), $4.

CLASS 8. Variety Class. Golden Queen.—Henry Heiland, Jr., York County, $5. Greene County Leaming.—F. S. Strosnider, Greene County, $5. Clouds Yellow Dent.—Christ Balsbaugh, Dauphin County, $4. Reid's Yellow Dent.—M. G. Sellers, Franklin County, (sweepstakes), $4. Ohio Leaming.—Dice Miller, Union County, $4.

CLASS 9. Boys' and Girls' Class. Yellow Dent.—Lloyd Wenger, Lancaster County, $3. White Dent.—Miriam Sellers, Franklin County, $3. White Capped Yellow Dent.—Harry G. Herr, Lancaster County, $3. Flint.—Clifford Lessig, Monroe County, $3.

CLASS 11. Grand Champion. Best Ten-Ear Exhibit in the Show. All Classes.—M. G. Sellers, Franklin County, $5.

CLASS 12. Best Exhibit of 30 Ears of Corn. Lancaster County Sure Crop.—Sam Eby, Lancaster County, $8. Yellow Dent.—M. G. Sellers, Franklin County, $8. White Dent.—Rowland Evans Sons, Delaware County, $7. White Capped Yellow Dent.—H. G. Herr, Lancaster County, $8. Flint.—Philip McCarthy, Pike County, $7.

(Continued on next page)

CLASS 13. Single Ear Class. Lancaster County Sure Crop.—Henry Heiland, York County, $2. Yellow Dent.—M. G. Sellers, Franklin County, $2. White Dent.—M. G. Sellers, Franklin County, $2. White Capped Yellow Dent.—D. M. Landis, Lancaster County, $2. Flint.—Wilma Buck, Monroe County, $2.

Better Farming for YOU
In the South, there's better farming—because it's easier, surer, more profitable. Better labor—and cheaper. Better living—because of the lower cost, outdoor life; good schools, churches, neighbors.
In the South, there are better farm lands—still to be bought at low prices, but steadily increasing in value; lands suitable for all kinds of farming.
In the South, there's an all-year season for planting and marketing—one crop right after another, on the same piece of land; money coming in all the time.
Let the L. & N. know what kind of farming you want to do, and we will tell you where and how it can be done.
Full information sent you, free, on request (but we cannot undertake to find you salaried employment). Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. Railroad, Dept. P-9, Louisville, Ky.
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Buy Only Genuine
Coleman Mantles
Coleman High Power Mantles are made just the right shape, right size, right texture to give more light, clearer brilliance and to last longer. Most economical mantles you can use. Made especially for use on Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns.
Demand the Genuine—Look for the name "Coleman" stamped on each mantle. Protected by U. S. Patent. Price only 10¢ each. Buy them by the box (1 dozen $1)—at your dealer's.
THE COLEMAN LAMP COMPANY
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WRIST WATCH GIVEN
Guaranteed timekeeper. Latest tonneau shape, jeweled watch. WE TRUST YOU. Send for seeds TODAY.
AMERICAN SEED CO. Dept. A-192 LANCASTER

More profit per rotation

YOU can get a greater net profit per rotation by treating your rotation as a whole and applying your fertilizer on a rotation rather than on a single crop basis.

Consider, for example, two remarkable tests, which show how this can be done:

America's oldest continuous fertilizer experiment, begun in 1881, by the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station is a four year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and hay, on Hagerstown silt loam soil. The corn and wheat receive fertilizer and increases in hay and oats are due to the residual effect of the fertilizer.

Phosphoric acid gave better results than no fertilizer, but best results came where potash was added to the phosphoric acid. For a period of 40 years, this fertilizer combination gave an extra net increase per rotation of $20.40 over the unfertilized plots. Nearly half of this sum ($10.13) was due to the potash.

The Delaware Experiment Station after 15 years experiments with a rotation of corn, oats or soy beans, wheat and clover hay or sassafras silt loam soil, has concluded that:

In such a rotation potash is the first factor that limits crop production, phosphoric acid second and nitrogen third.

Muriate of potash is the only single fertilizer material that improves the quality of grain. Acid phosphate and muriate of potash is the best combination of two materials in improving the quality of grain, better than muriate of potash alone.

If the quality or yield of any of your crops has been poor or unstable where you are using acid phosphate alone or a low potash mixture, such as a 2% goods, try a 5% or 6% potash high analysis mixture. It should give bigger yields and improved quality and show a better profit per rotation.

FREE—A new, illustrated booklet, "Better Grains and Hay", is being prepared for the press. If you will send us your name and address we will gladly mail you a copy as soon as it appears.

Potash Importing Corporation of America
10 Bridge St. Dept. C-4 New York
Genuine German
POTASH

Hardy Northern Grown Trees and Plants
Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Climbing Vines.
Send for Catalog.
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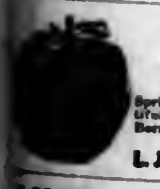
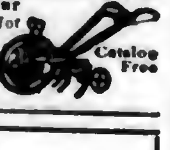


The Everlasting STRAWBERRY
Bears 2 Full Crops Yearly
Spring and Fall. Great yielder of big beautiful berries. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Fruits, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Perennials, etc.
L. J. FARMER, Box 265-S Pulaski, N.Y.

VICK'S Garden and Floral GUIDE
1927 now ready. For 78 years a leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. Better than ever. Send for free copy before you forget. JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y. 46 Stone St. "The Flower City"



KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
American Farm Machine Co.
2633 3rd Av. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Catalog Free

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Mercer County Lassie

SHERRY McDOWELL, Fredonia, was awarded the grand championship at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, on her pen of three Hampshires in the judging of the boys' and girls' club fat lambs by P. C. MacKenzie, State College. Fifty-one lambs were shown by club members of Mercer, Tioga, Centre and Washington Counties.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers Association following the judging, Miss McDowell, Margaret McNally, Burgettstown, Jane Vial, State College, and Loyal Marquis, Hickory, told of their experiences in feeding and fitting their lambs. P. C. MacKenzie, the judge of this year's exhibits, advised the boys and girls on how they could improve in their 1927 club practices.

S. J. Wiley, Stewartstown, talked on the production of market lamb and Dr. Henry Turner, of the State Bureau of Animal Industry, discussed the ravages of internal parasites. Tom Harvey, manager for C. E. Mathias, West Chester, told about hothouse lamb production. J. M. McKee, deputy secretary of agriculture, presented the work and aims of the State Council of Agricultural Organizations, and R. L. Munce was chosen representative on the Council.

Prizes for Butter

THE following prizes were awarded to butter exhibitors at the State Farm Products Show:

FARM BUTTER.—1, J. E. May, York County, $10; 2, Harry Rauch, Dauphin County, $7; 3, Mrs. W. W. Tollman, Dauphin County, $5; 4, Mrs. Ralph Hosier, Columbia County, $3.

CREAMERY BUTTER.—1, Hershey Creamery, Dauphin County, $10; 2, Greenville Dairy, Mercer County, $7; 3, State College Creamery, Centre County, $5; 4, Indiana Cooperative Dairy, Indiana County, $3.

Extension Workers Make More Contacts

THE agricultural and home economics extension workers of the Pennsylvania State College made 195,982 farm and home contacts during 1926. The number of contacts have steadily increased during the past six years.

Dairy husbandry reached 44,442; home economics, 29,409; agronomy, 25,915, and plant disease control work, 19,639. Animal husbandry work extended to 14,442 farms, insect control to 11,219 and poultry husbandry to 11,011 farms. Agricultural economics and rural social work reached 10,800 farmers.

Organized extension work is now carried on in 65 of the 67 counties in the state. The service is headed by M. S. McDowell, director. R. H. Bell, H. H. Havner and J. M. Fry are the assistant directors. Madge T. Bogart is in charge of the home economics extension work. There are 43 agricultural specialists, 65 county agents, 7 assistant county agents and 35 home economics workers. The specialists aid the county representatives in the work along subject-matter lines.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dold QUALITY
BY-PRODUCTS
Eggs Are High—
Get More of Them Right Now!
Proteins in the correct proportions will make your hens produce more eggs—better eggs—at this season of the year when you get the best prices. Mix your own feed; put in plenty of meat scrap, digester tankage, poultry bone, charcoal, oyster shells, or poultry grit—if you feed your flock right you get paid back, and have a fine profit left over.
Write for Prices and Descriptive Matter.
JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., 747 William St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FARQUHAR SAWMILLS
Making Big Profits For Farmers
Farquhar Improved Sawmills cut accurate lumber. Equipped for rapid sawing. Head-block carriage for general sawing; Log Beam for light, slender logs. Any kind of dog. Quick-Acting Geared Set Works. Easily operated—quickly moved—large capacity—sizes for steam or tractor power. Farmers making big profits during winter months. Write for Bulletin 626.
We also build Engines, Boilers, Grain and Bean Threshers, Hay Balers, Cider Presses and Farm Implements. Ask for catalog of machine which interests you.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 646 York, Pa.

I'll Set You Up in the Oil Business
Without Investment
I want an ambitious, energetic man in every county to join me in the oil business. I'll make him my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do business and divide the profits 50-50 every week. I have hundreds of men now with me on this basis—ready for a hundred more, part or full time. It's a chance of a lifetime. In this business you can make
$50 TO $250 A WEEK
Your Share of the Profits
Wengard, in Ohio, made $430 for his share in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made $216 the first week he started. Hundreds are making $200 to $500 every month the year round. It's a great business. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils—Columbia Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. Pay you every Week.
Write Quick for this chance. Just say, "I am interested in your proposition", in a letter or on a postcard. Mail it and I'll send complete particulars by return mail. First applications get the preference. **Act Now!**
P. T. Webster, General Manager
Central Petroleum Co. 302 Century Bldg. CLEVELAND, O.

New
Chick Mash contains all necessary minerals and cod liver oil meal
ALL IN ONE!
Dead chicks are dead loss. Any chicks, if not fed correct food will eat up profits and give nothing in return. Minerals, Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil Meal are absolutely necessary to the proper growth and development of strong, sturdy chicks. No better feed can be had for baby chicks than one composed of pure grains—selected animal proteins—and the vital and necessary mineral elements. Now—these are combined in QUISENBERRY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD. No mixing and fussing by adding minerals. This food is properly prepared—correctly proportioned and very easy for the tender baby chick to digest and assimilate.
Start your chicks on the road to health. Their entire future as broilers or layers all depends on the start they get now. Realize your just profits from them. Feed them Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food from the start—it is easily digested and contains every element that is recognized the world over to be necessary for proper, even and constant chick development.
FREE Radio Courses will be given to every person using Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food. Radio talks to be given over stations WGR, Buffalo, and WDAF, Kansas City, by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry and other noted poultry experts. Illustrated printed lectures will be sent free to all those who request them.
For Sale by all Dealers, or Write
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***Free:* New Garden Book**
Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, rose shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—the best of everything from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. 73 years of square dealings. 1200 acres. Send for free new catalog.
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"Would not take $50.00 for my PICKERING Governor"
Mr. O. D. Swenning, Aurora, South Dakota says:
"Received the Pickering Governor for my McCormick-Deering and put it on in an hour and a half. We started out threshing tough flax and found the tractor worked a lot better. If a slug came in, the Governor acted before the belt flap would come down; the motor did not vary over twenty revolutions, either separator empty or full.
"The motor will not smoke after a slug as it used to and I KNOW I SAVE ABOUT THREE GALLONS OF GAS A DAY.
"Have run it only a week BUT WOULD NOT TAKE IT OFF FOR $50."
Mail coupon for free pamphlet 8H which describes the Pickering adapted to your tractor.
The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 8H.
Name ....
Address ....
Name and Size of Tractor ....
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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Boys and Girls Sell Pets at Auction

THE baby beef exhibited by Ralph Williams, York Springs, was adjudged the grand champion of the 212 animals in the boys' and girls' club exhibit of the 1927 State Farm Products Show. In the auction sale this animal was bought by Arbogast and Bastian, Allentown, for 45 cents a pound. The total live weight was 895 pounds.

Harry Kreider, of Lebanon County, won the silver loving cup awarded by Pennsylvania Farmer for the best fitted entry in the baby beef show.

Harry Kreider, winner of the Pennsylvania Farmer cup.

Adams County had the three best steers in the show and the Lebanon County club exhibit was picked as the best all-round county display, the calves being the most uniform thruout.

The entire 212 baby beeves were sold Thursday afternoon in the fast time of two hours and twenty minutes by Colonel George W. Baxter. Arbogast and Bastian, Allentown, bought a carload of the blue ribbon beeves, among which was the grand champion of the whole show which returned $402.75 to his youthful feeder.

The same buyers bought the champion pen of fat lambs, exhibited by Sherry E. McDowell, a club girl of Fredonia, Mercer County, for 20 cents a pound. The reserve champion pen of lambs went to the same concern.

Bought by the Carload

Other heavy buyers included Wilson, Martin and Company, Philadelphia. In their carload of 31 steers was included the reserve grand champion of the show, a Lebanon County product, which sold for 16 cents a pound. Swift and Company, Harrisburg, took 26 head. George Weisinger Brothers, Pottsville, bought a carload also. Purchasers from every county having baby beeves in the sale bought some of the prize animals to take back to the home communities. A total of over $28,000 was realized by the young beef growers for their product, the average price being $13.25 per hundred pounds.

In the fat lamb sale Jeager Brothers, Baltimore, purchased 15 of 51 head sold by the club members of Centre, Washington, Tioga and Mercer Counties.

Lancaster County boys and girls consigned 83 head to the sale, their club being the largest of its kind in the country. The Adams County club had 65, Lebanon 38, and Cumberland 26 head of the blue ribbon beeves.

Duroc-Jerseys Top State Swine Show

DUROC-JERSEYS topped the state swine sale at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. The highest individual and highest sale average of the sale went to the red hog fanciers. John F. DeLong, Sally Ann Furnace, Berks County, paid $225 for the high priced individual which was consigned by Immergrun Farms owned by Charles M. Schwab, Loretto. The sale average was $98.65.

Immergrun Farms made a clean sweep of the honors in the showing, winning first prize on junior pig, first on senior pig, and first on junior yearling. The senior pig was picked as grand champion of the red hog show. Prof. M. F. Grimes, of the Pennsylvania State College Animal Husbandry Department, was the judge.

Thirteen medals were awarded at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association to growers of purebred Duroc ton litters in 1926. The association voted to award medals again to successful aspirants in 1927. The organization will encourage futurity shows, participate in the state show and sale next year, and promote the showing of Durocs at local and county fairs. The association will award a medal to the freshman at the Pennsylvania State College scoring highest in the annual freshman swine judging contest there. The Duroc breeders went on record endorsing increased show facilities.

Sycamore Hoosier Queen, consigned by Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, was picked as first prize senior yearling and grand champion of the Berkshire show. The same farm had the first prize senior pig. The best junior pig was shown by W. F. Rishel, Center Hall. W. C. Skelley, animal husbandryman of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, officiated as judge.

Ton litter medals were awarded at the meeting of the Berkshire Association to 13 growers of purebred Berkshire ton groups in 1926. The association voted to continue the encouragement of ton litter work. Particular emphasis was laid on boys' and girls' pig club work; the members were urged to get in touch with county agents so that only high-class pigs will be selected for the demonstrational projects. The association will participate as usual in the 1928 state show and sale.

A sow consigned by Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, topped the Berkshire sale at $167.50. She was purchased by Alex Cooper, Reynoldsville. Thirty head, many of them young gilts, averaged $77 per pig.

Poland-Chinas averaged $91.94 each. Twenty-five head were sold, the top pig going to the Delaware Land and Development Company, Mortonville, Pa., for $120. The consignor was Ewing Porter, East Millsboro.

At the business meeting of the Poland-China Breeders' Association, it was voted to hold a consignment sale at the State Show in 1928 and to award medals to all growers of purebred Poland-China ton litters in 1927.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

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ABORTION.—What is the best treatment for abortion in cattle?—N. R., Tyrone, Pa. Numerous so-called treatments for abortion are marketed. The present view of the matter is that sanitary and hygienic measures are fundamental. Isolation of aborters, destruction of fetus, membranes and discharges are indicated. The use of vaccines and bacterins may become the generally accepted method of immunization. The blood test has been of value in the matter of identifying individuals affected. Bulletins on this subject may be secured from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg as well as from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Your local veterinarian will be able to assist you in solving your particular problem.

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COW HAS ITCH.—Our cow has a breaking out on her neck; because of the itching she rubs her neck against stalls until the blood comes and scabs form. Could you give me a cure?—Mrs. M. H. H., Ellwood City, Pa. If chickens are kept near the stable I would suspect lice. Wash the part with warm water and soap. Follow with a two per cent creolin solution. Repeat in seven days. Spray the stall with the same solution, using hot water for stall disinfection.

COW IS LAME.—Before my cow had her second calf I noticed she seemed stiff and sore. Her feet turned up in front. Her legs are swollen from knees down. She is thin in flesh and does not eat very well.—J. R. H., Safe Harbor, Pa. Usually the stiffness seen during the last two weeks of pregnancy disappears after calving. Try adding one ounce of cod liver oil to the diet daily. Allow access to a mixture of 1 part salt and 4 parts steamed bone meal. Examine the feet, trimming away all excess tissue.

ABORTION.—If a cow aborts the second time in succession, is she apt to do so the third time? If I take the cow away from the rest as soon as she has aborted and keep her there until she has thoroly cleaned, are the other cows safe from getting the disease?—F. V., Madisonburg, Pa. Abortions may occur during the course of high fevers, injuries or as the result of infection in the uterus. The latter cause is most common. We advise isolation of aborters until all discharges have ceased, destruction of litter and dead calf. The animal should be kept away from the herd until clean. Keeping the animals in good physical condition, and using care in the diet is a means of limiting the number of abortions. Cows may abort three or four times without becoming immune. Such animals are poor individuals in a herd.

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CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. **Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.**

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SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 730 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

WANTED—District agents to sell the Thermo Waterless Cooker, the latest in cooking utensils, fine opportunity, good commission. **Dept. C. Canton Aluminum Co., 521 Sixth St., Southeast, Canton, Ohio.**

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- 600,000 Customers
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- Cash or Easy Payments
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- Safe Delivery Guaranteed
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On every page you will see why factory prices save you 1-3 to 1-2. Pictured in full color are porcelain enamel ranges in beautiful delft blue and pearl gray—the very latest and most popular of all ranges. Also mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves—now in great demand. These enamel ranges and stoves are as *easy to clean as a china dish*. The enamel is baked in our new enameling plant. Once you see them—bright, colorful, glistening clean—you will never again be satisfied with dull, drab, black ranges and stoves. Our business on them increased over 300% last year—that shows their popularity.

Saved $45

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In regard to the Emperor Range received a month ago today we certainly are more than pleased. We find it perfect in every respect. Sure is a wonderful heater and baker. I bake with satisfaction and know it will not burn on the bottom or top but bake a golden brown. Saved at least $45 and will certainly recommend your stoves to our friends.

Your truly,
Mr. and Mrs.
Orville Kracht."

Heats Perfectly

Penn Yan, N. Y.

"Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Gentlemen:

I received the 23-inch Kalamazoo Chief furnace February 13th, in good shape. Nothing missing—parts [illegible] went together perfectly. We built a fire, and in ½ hour the house was like an oven. We had to open doors and windows, and at only 6 above zero. We never could heat the rooms with a stove, but now it is like summer when furnace is checked. Thank you for your promptness.

Yours truly,
Mr. Robert Tran[illegible]"

KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
Manufacturers
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Pipe or Pipeless Furnaces $59.95 up

Ranges $37.75 up

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Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE catalog showing guaranteed Kalamazoo stoves, ranges and furnaces, and giving Direct-from-Factory prices. Please send also extra complete additional information on article I have checked at right. It is understood that this inquiry puts me under absolutely no obligation.

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Address...

City..

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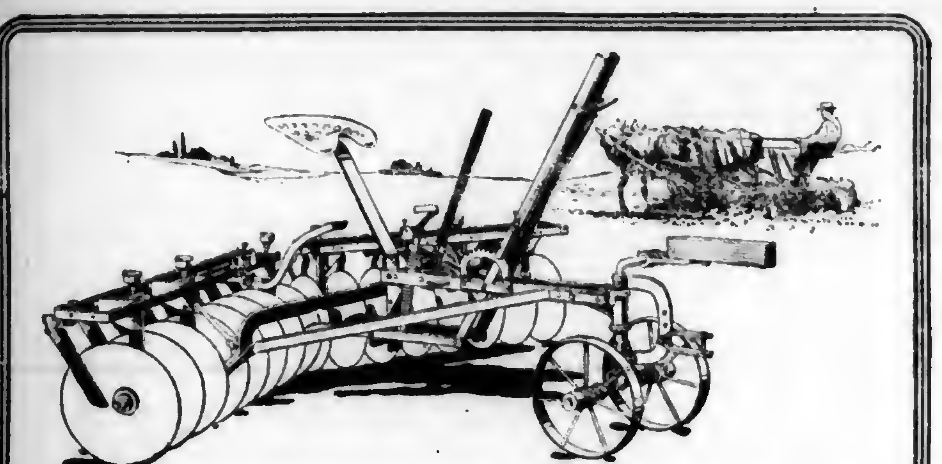
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927 No. 7

The Lincoln Monument, Union Square, New York City.

Former Secretary of Agriculture Willits reviews the tax situation as it affects the farmers of Pennsylvania. Page 3.



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has for nearly a half century of outstanding performance continued to strengthen its position as a leader in the disk-harrow field.

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They find in the pivoted-yoke construction the most effective means of getting uniform disking in irregular ground. They like the way the handy third lever and powerful pressure spring controlling the pivoted yoke enable them to apply more or less pressure for proper penetration in any kind of soil.

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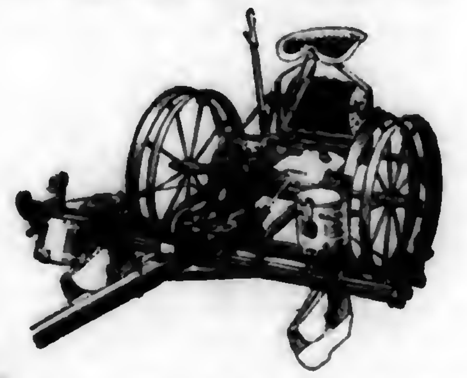

BLACK HAWK
PLANTER

Cuts Cost Of Corn Crop

The amount of money you will get from your corn is hard to control—whether you sell it or feed it.

But you can raise it at a lower cost by using a Black Hawk Planter.

It drops seed in every hill—there are no misses.

It puts exactly the right number of kernels in every hill and you can adjust this number instantly according to the richness of soil.

It checks the rows perfectly making them easier to cultivate and to harvest.

A Black Hawk Planter will help you to make money on corn.

The Ohio Cultivator Co., Bellevue, Ohio

Introducing New Department of Agriculture Leaders

DR. C. G. JORDAN, Pennsylvania's new Secretary of Agriculture, was born and spent his early life on a farm at Volant, Lawrence County.

He started rustling for himself at an early age, selling books and teaching country school. He was graduated from Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, with his A.B. and later D.D. degrees. He continued his studies and later was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. In addition to being a minister,—serving at one time as the pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in Ohio,—Doctor Jordan is well-known in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states as a Chautauqua lecturer.

Doctor Jordan was a member of the state Legislature in the sessions of 1919 and 1921, and served as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, being greatly interested in all legislation concerning farmers.

Dr. C. G. Jordan

The new secretary has kept his old home farm and says that one of the greatest satisfactions of his life was to see the sour, thin old soil on that 300-acre farm respond to drainage, liming and fertilization, until now it produces abundant crops of grain and hay. Over seven miles of tile have been laid on the farm. Thousands of head of cattle, sheep and hogs have been fed and this has helped greatly to build up the fertility.

Two Deputies Appointed

Secretary Jordan issued the following statements on January 28 in announcing the appointment of Raymond G. Bressler, Assistant Dean, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, and C. E. Carothers, of Washington County as his deputies:

"I have appointed Mr. Raymond G. Bressler Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. His term of office will begin February 1, 1927.

"Mr. Bressler was born and reared on a farm near Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He was a country school teacher. He was graduated at Shippensburg State Normal, received his A. B. at Valparaiso University, and later was graduated at the Texas Agricultural College where he taught for a number of years.

Mr. R. G. Bressler

"In 1918 Mr. Bressler came to the Pennsylvania State College where he has taught and worked ever since. He is now Assistant Dean of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. He lives on and operates a farm near State College. He is a member of the Grange.

"Mr. Bressler will take up the work carried on by Deputy Secretary McKee. He will also assist in the field work now being outlined for the Department of Agriculture. Because of his technical training, practical experience and genial disposition, we believe he is amply qualified for the work before him."

Mr. Carothers

"I also have appointed as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Mr. C. E. Carothers, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Carothers was Deputy Secretary under two former secretaries,—Charles E. Patton and Fred Rasmussen.

"The work in mind principally for Mr. Carothers is to assist in providing ample accommodations for the State Farm Products Show.

"Because of his experience, wide acquaintance and business ability we believe Mr. Carothers will be able to very substantially aid in the solution of this problem."

Income Tax Tangle Unravelled

TO THE farmer the problem of correctly making out an income tax return for the year 1926 should present no unusual difficulties, notwithstanding he is required to use the larger form, 1040. Careful study of the instructions on this and accompanying form 1040-F—schedule of farm income and expenses—will be of material aid in this connection.

The use of Form 1040 for reporting net income is required when the net income, regardless of amount, was derived from "a business or profession, including farming," and in all cases where the net income was more than $5000.

A copy of the form will be mailed taxpayers who last year filed similar returns of income. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve the taxpayer of his obligation to file the return and pay the tax on time. A copy may be obtained by writing the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives.

A farmer who keeps his accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis—which means a record of the amount actually received and the amount actually paid for expenses—must file his income tax return for the year 1926 on that basis. He must include in his gross income for the year the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of livestock and produce, which were raised on the farm, profits from the sale or rental of farm lands, and profits from all other taxable sources. The farm expenses will be the amount actually paid out during the year.

For farmers keeping their accounts on the accrual basis, inventories at

(Continued on page 27)

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

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Shall We Tax Property or Earning Power?

A Review of a Problem That Affects Every Pennsylvania Farmer

Editors' Note:—This comprehensive article on taxation is based on an address delivered by Mr. Willets, retiring Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, before a recent convention of state secretaries of agriculture in Chicago.

By F. P. WILLITS

Former Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture

PENNSYLVANIA, even tho one of the greatest industrial states of the Union, has a farmers' tax problem along with Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and other states.

Many changes have taken place during the past 100 years in the industrial life of our state but a prominent rank in agriculture has been retained. One hundred years ago two-thirds of our gainfully employed in Pennsylvania were occupied in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. Today only one-tenth of our population lives on farms, yet both the number of farms and the annual value of farm products surpass the corresponding figures for three-fourths of the states.

With these changes of the past century has come the need for a change in the source of taxes from tangible property such as land and buildings to intangibles such as incomes. During the past the emphasis upon tangible property as a source of revenue has worked a hardship, in many instances, on the farmer.

City Earnings and Property Intangible

On the other hand, city earnings are not as obvious as are rural properties and earnings. Office buildings in the city do not represent the earning power of those who work in them. Lawyers, doctors, advertising agents and all sorts of professions thrive without any of the physical evidences of property that are so apparent in the country and many of them without physical property of any consequence at all. The result is that the general property tax alone as a source of revenue local and state tends to put the burden on the farmer and the home owner.

A property tax, general or classified, has been the cornerstone of the old system of taxation. What should be the farmers' attitude toward the general property tax? The results of classification of property have not been inspiring to the farmers,—in Pennsylvania the only tangible personal property which is taxed, except certain vehicles for hire, is horses and cows, both of which the farmer largely owns, while practically all machinery, the most valuable part of many industries, escapes taxation as property. Farmers, who are conservative, are slow to sanction changes, and, fearing that the burden may be shifted more and more to real estate, it is doubtful that they will favor modification of the general property tax until other sources of revenue are assured.

If improvements in education, highways and other services are to continue, it is necessary to procure new sources of revenue to finance them. In response to the demand for better roads the automobile license and the gasoline tax were created.

The only way that urban earning power can be reached since it is not based so much on physical wealth is by the income tax or the net profits tax or the inheritance tax and as a matter of cold fact the income tax is the only tax that gets at urban earning power and even then much of the earning power of the cities escapes as compared with farming communities.

A Tax Equally Just for All

A number of states have already devised new ways and means of raising revenue, chief of which is the personal income tax. . . . This tax is equally just for all classes of society, and it is but a modern method of attaining the same objective when formerly a man's property was a fair measure of his income and taxpaying ability.

Just what disposition should the federal government and the state make of the revenue derived from a personal income tax?

The need for state-wide subsidies for schools and highways to equalize the tax burden in rural districts has become readily apparent. It often happens that a rich township or county may have a small road mileage and a low population while a poor township or county may have a relatively heavy road mileage and a large population.

The value of federal aid for state highway systems has also been established. Some states object to federal aid because they pay relatively more of the income tax and get a return in subsidies less than their proportional contribution. To my mind the complete answer to that is that the earning power of the nation is only represented in its big cities and that the city earning power would be of no consequence without the great reservoirs of raw materials and food products in more remote districts and without the great earning power of the nation as a whole. This national earning power can properly be taxed and returned to the sources of its creation only by income taxes coupled with federal aid to highways and schools particularly.

Education is and rightly should be the function of the state. In view of the fact that the state usually prescribes the standards for schools and teachers, maintains an inspection service and has power to enforce its requirements, it is contended that the state as a whole should bear more of the burden rather than create a situation which is locally oppressive. The state is interested in giving equal educational opportunities to all and furthermore rural districts in the past have furnished a large per cent of the people for the cities. If these people are not properly educated, the nation suffers.

Figures show that on the main traveled roads, only about five per cent of the travel is farm traffic. With roads, the same as with schools, the state should contribute a greater percentage of the cost and maintenance.

In Pennsylvania, we have the state-county-local plan of road construction and maintenance which is proving very successful. There is need, however, for greater state aid in the more rural districts and greater emphasis upon the construction of "feeder" roads into the main state highway system.

Headlong Action Would Be Useless Folly

It would be folly for any government to go to the trouble of devising a new system of taxation without providing the safeguards essential to assure its successful operation. From the experiences in many states, it appears that centralization offers in fiscal affairs much in the way of efficiency and economy. Forty-four of the states already have some form of permanent tax commission. This fact should seriously recommend it to the other four states. Much could be done by such a commission, provided it is thoroly familiar with tax problems and representative of all classes of society, in compiling data as to sources of taxes and in recommending changes for the equalization of taxes.

The glaring inequalities of many local systems of assessment of property are apparent to all; especially, where the office of assessor is elective. One district within the limits of the taxing authority finds it to its interest to undervalue its property, and thus escape its just portion of county and state tax.

A recent survey indicated in Pennsylvania that some property was assessed at a figure nine times as high as other property of like value, and that in general rural property was assessed higher than urban property.

The extravagant cost of a local system of

(To page 28)

The highest dairy skill is represented by this super-quality milk shown at the Penna. Farm Show.

The producer of milk will now have available the same clean power, as the manufacturer of dairy products has long used.

Rural electrification
—a matter of business cooperation

ALL FARMERS want to enjoy the comforts and convenience of electricity. How to get it is the question still to be answered by most of them. Yet rural electrification is merely a problem of business cooperation.

Electric service cannot be sold to isolated or occasional customers, as merchandise can. For electricity—like milk—cannot be stored to any practical degree; it must be consumed as produced.

Thus the cost of building transmission and distribution lines, and of keeping a supply of power ready for instant use, can only be met by having on every mile of line a sufficient number of consumers whose needs for electricity are many and varied.

That is the principal condition which governs complete rural electrification.

Lines can be built where groups of farmers will use enough power to make the extension of service a practical business undertaking, just as maintaining a milk route requires customers, not widely scattered, who use a steady supply.

So, to get electricity for your farm, get together with your neighbors and make your light and power company a cooperative business proposition. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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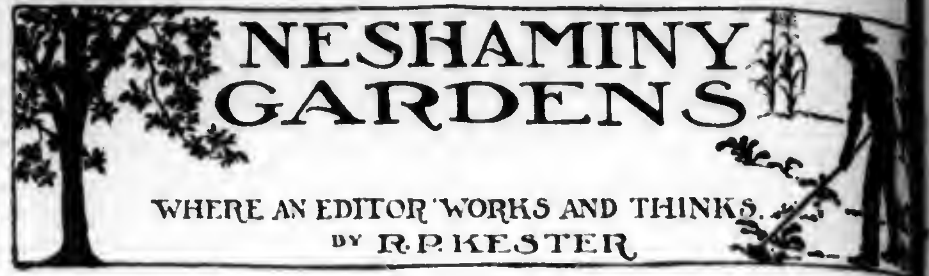

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

THE editorial printed in this paper a week or two ago, in which farmers were rather sharply criticised for not studying the technical end of their business a little harder, evidently got under the skin of at least one reader. He sat down at once and wrote the following letter:

In the last issue of Pennsylvania Farmer there is an editorial on "What Are You Learning?" All right; I want to learn. Can you tell me of a few fruit growers somewhere near Philadelphia having three or four acres of tree fruits, who would tell me what they have found in their experience to be the best up-to-the-minute practices in fruit growing? My soil is slow in maturing fruit (apples). I want someone to tell me about fertilizing trees with nitrates, phosphates, etc., and about the effect of nitrogenous green manures,—alone or together. I would like to know how big a sprayer one should have for 100 trees, five or six years old. I should like to be told a lot about dusts, and dusting with a crank duster holding about a peck of dust. Can I reach the tops of six-year-old trees which are more rapid about growing than in ripening their fruit? Also, what growers find as to the best market varieties. One more question. How large a storage house should I have to care for the apples from an orchard of 100 trees? Thanks for the editorial.

—Reader, Chester County, Pa.

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WELL, I am glad that the editorial stirred up one man. He evidently has not been reading up on the subject of fruit growing. We have printed everything "Reader" has asked about more than once. Bulletins have been available, and books are on the market. That, however, is what we referred to in the article. Too many people fail to study up subject in which they are vitally terested until they run against snag, then they send out an S. O. call P. D. Q.

◆ ◆ ◆

HOWEVER, we do not wish to unduly harsh with this reader. is to be credited at least with ambition to find things out, and if lambasting him we can hit a others on the ear our purpose be fulfilled. Information on techni al subjects, to be worth while, be full and complete. A neighbor mine was convinced that spraying was necessary to get fine fruit. knew that much but did not try find out any more. He simply that he should spray. So he little hand squirt sprayer and some material in a bucket and ed up inside a forty-foot tree. he was squirting away I asked what he was using. He did know, nor could he tell what he spraying for. It was not the time to spray for codling moths, could he get any into the blossoms it had been.

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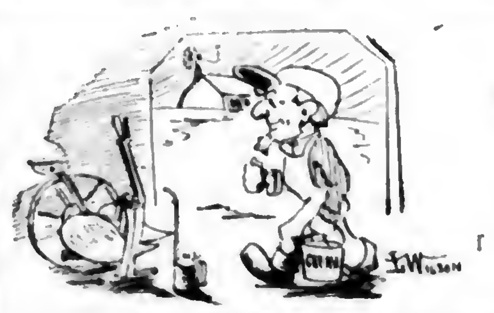
I WILL try to answer most of the questions asked a little later. In the meantime, we ask readers to write their views on any or all the inquirer's questions. I cannot do it today. I go to bury my Father.

To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little, and spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence; to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim conditions—to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.
—Stevenson.



The Cheerful Plowman

Winter Care of Machinery

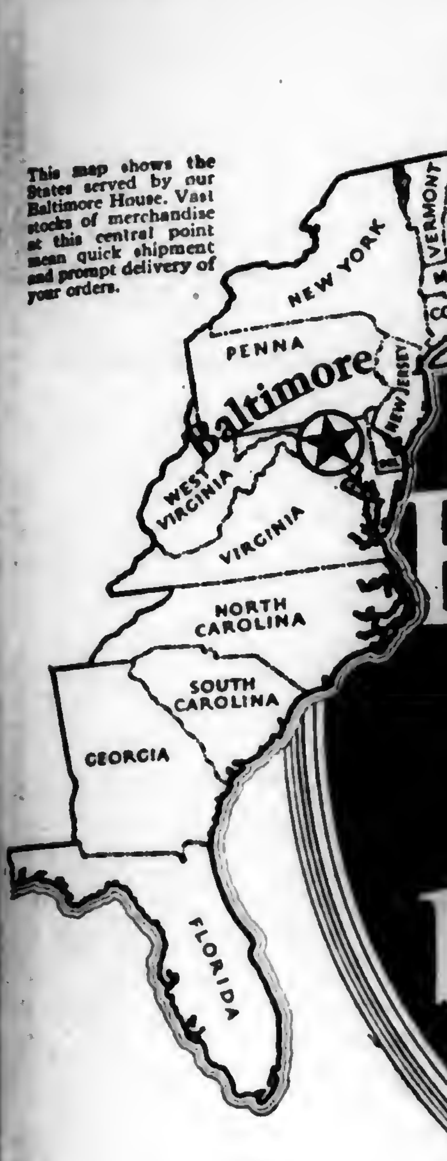
IN WINTER time I don't neglect my implements until they're wrecked, I'll say I never do, but they are rightly stowed away in proper tune the very day my work with them is thru! Just think! A dollar and a dime from wear and tear in winter time is something thrown away, it's something lost without a cause, unbroken by the gees and haws of busy summer day; it's something scattered to the wind.—Oh, gee, I'd feel as if I'd sinned if I let rust and storm sneak up and mar a faithful plow; I'd feel as if, indeed, somehow, my feelings were not warm!

I know one fellow, sad to say, who leaves his hay-rake night and day out by the apple trees, he leaves his wagon-boxes out where wailing storms cavort about, the prey of gust and breeze! When spring comes on he buys repairs, he rolls his dollars down the stairs, to Hades, if you ask, and then his labor is a job when whiffle-trees are on the bob, his farming is a task!

Now I (not boasting, understand) let no good dollars slip my hand and hit the Hades trail, I let no pennies slide the stair because of needless, fool repair when poles and neck-yokes fail. Each plow I own, each rake and hoe, has its own little place to go to spend its winter days, and there it goes when work is done, protected from the rain and sun, yes, there it goes and stays!

That overhead! Ah, there's the thing that makes a cabbage of a king if he won't watch his step! That overhead! Yes, yes, indeed, it makes heart and pocket bleed, it robs the purse of pep! Well, since it does let's watch it close, don't let it come in overdose, let's fight it where we can; and we can fight it, I can tell, by treating all equipment well; that's my best thought and plan!—J. Edw. Tuffl.

This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.



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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
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Vol. 95, No. 7 Phila., Pa., February 12, 1927 Whole No. 1552

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Lincoln—In wisdom great, but in humility greater, in justice strong but in compassion stronger, he became a leader of men by being a follower of the truth.
Calvin Coolidge

Propaganda

HAPPILY, the word propaganda largely has gone out of use. During the war it was used to designate everything that "the other fellow" was trying to tell the world. The term was used to stigmatize and discredit the other side's story. However, we must not conclude that there is no longer any propaganda simply because we do not see nor hear the word itself. The lessons from the war should have taught us to estimate properly the sayings and writings of others.

Bills to Pass

PROBABLY before this is read the vote on the farm relief bill will have been taken. The newspapers carry the information that some kind of coalition has been formed by the bankers who are backing the McFadden bank bill and the sponsors of the McNary farm bill and both will be passed. The bitter opposition to both bills has been allayed on the basis of "you play with me and I will play with you."

Short-Sighted Opposition

WE UNDERSTAND that the association of county fair managers is again opposing the establishment of a state fair. It seems to us that if the members would take the time to investigate the condition in states having state fairs they would find, as have others, that a good state fair is one of the best aids the county fairs in those states have; that the petty jealousy aroused by any attempt to establish a state fair is not well founded. County fair managers will find if they will investigate that the low moral standard which has characterized the average county fair for the last few years has done more to injure them in the public's mind and make them unprofitable than would the holding of the biggest kind of state fair. A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature to raise the state appropriation to county fairs from $1000 to $1500. Unless there is some method of enforcing a different code in the management of these fairs the increase should not be made. There is evidently something seriously wrong when the leading farmers, and even the law and order societies, are opposing the kind of county fairs that are held in some sections of the state.

Figures That Talk

EASTERN railroads handled a greater volume of fruit during the shipping season recently closed than ever before. In the marketing period last fall,—August, September, October and November,—the railroads delivered 59,199 cars to New York, 9,372 to Philadelphia and 2,774 to Baltimore. This is a total of 71,345 cars of fruit for the three principal markets in this territory, as compared with 59,113 during the same season in 1925. This is an increase of 20 per cent in the amount of fruit reaching these consuming centers by rail. On the basis of these figures it is not hard to explain the unsatisfactory prices that have prevailed this year.

Compromise Plan Adopted

GENERAL ORDER 27 has been scrapped by the Public Service Commission. This famous edict, promulgated by the Commission about a year ago was, in effect, an attempt to tell the electric power companies of Pennsylvania "where they get off." Order 27 didn't work out as its backers hoped it would. Farm organization leaders were wise enough to realize that it wouldn't work. So a few months ago they got together and decided upon a plan of action radically different from the one that had been favored in some quarters. They decided that the quickest way to get electric service into rural sections was not to fight the power companies but to cooperate with them.

As a result of that decision several conferences were held with power company representatives, each side drew up plans for rural extensions, and by a process of give-and-take a single plan was evolved. This plan has been approved by the Public Service Commission and takes the place of Order 27. It will disappoint some who have believed untrue tales of cheap electricity in Canada and elsewhere. It will please others who understand the magnitude of the problems involved in rural electrification. On the whole, we believe it is a fair and workable plan. We shall publish details about it later.

The Agricultural Outlook

THE comprehensive review of the outlook for farmers during 1927 just issued by the Department of Agriculture does not contain any grounds for increasing acreage and production. In fact, the report advises, "The situation is clearly such as to discourage any general expansion of agricultural production. In some areas it apparently means a greater utilization of lands for pasture and forestry."

If farmers thruout the country can be made to understand this and act accordingly there need be no fear of glutted markets and ruinous prices the coming season. But if they believe that each individual may safely enlarge his output in the hope that all others will curtail production, disaster may be expected. Is it not time that farmers as a whole should act sensibly in this matter and not entertain the sneaking idea that each can beat his neighbor to it, and profit by increasing production? Better than any legislation that could be enacted would be a concerted effort on the part of all farmers to slightly curtail production for a year or two. We fully approve of all legitimate efforts to produce more economically, but we would like to have power of a czar a while to stop the perni activity which tends to increase produ just now.

The Rural Churches Again

THE comments made on this page f time to time concerning the condition country churches have brought forth a n ber of letters, usually very critical in th nature, but little that shows any plan or fort to remedy matters.

The Institute of Social and Religious R search recently released its report of a s vey covering a large part of the country. T investigation shows that there is a deci drift of rural church membership to vil churches. The report states: "The fig show that nearly a third of the member of village churches thruout the United S are farmer folk who have forsaken th country churches for churches in nearby v lages." This means that there are fewer attendance at country church services, m irregular services, diminishing funds, a poorer leadership. The reasons given for t change of membership are, better preach better buildings, and better music. The au mobile and good roads have furnished t opportunity for making the change.

This is another institution that seems to leaving the country for the towns. Du the past few years we have seen the tend to abandon the rural schools and send th children into the villages. The old-time ru gatherings for entertainment and instructi generally have been dropped and people m tor to town for these things, and now w learn that the country church is moving t town. What's the reason? Is it mental la ness, or is it because there is not mon enough in the country to provide and keep u good institutions?

Butter and Beef

WE HAVE gone so far in cutting Army and Navy appropriations th the boys in the service have to live on ol margarine. At least that is the conclusion t be drawn from this week's news from Wash ington. Moreover, the beef we produce i this country is too good for the service me so the meat supply is bought in Australia and New Zealand.

Since we are unable to feed the soldiers and sailors on the health-giving products o American farms with the present appropri tions, we respectfully suggest, as one altern tive, that the service forces be reduced. I other words, cut the Army and Navy to t the butter money.

Otherwise, let Congress provide enough butter and beef money.

Editorial Sidelights

SINCE taxes were invented people have been talking about them, even tho they didn't know what they were talking about. For few people know anything about taxation.

Two or three years ago the Pennsylvania State College and the State Department of Agriculture decided that it would be a good thing to gather some facts, so that taxation talk could be based on something more than personal notions and prejudices. Mr. Willit's article (Page 3) is based on some of the things brought to light in the fact-finding program carried out by these two agencies. More later about the results of this investigation.

HOW HAVE YOU profited by using modern labor-saving machinery? Write and tell us all about it, so that we may pass on your experiences for the benefit of other readers. As announced last week, prizes of $15.00, $10.00 and $5.00 will be given for the best letters, and others that are published will be paid for at space rates. All letters, and power machinery pictures, should reach us not later than Tuesday, February 15th.

GIVEN RIGHT-OF-WAY

Special Ruling Makes Farm Relief Vote Possible—No Toll on Proposed Canals—Will Broadcasters Charge?

Washington, D. C.

BEFORE this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer reaches its readers it is probable that the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill will have passed the House and sent on its way to the Senate for consideration. By a special ruling farm relief legislation will have the right of way in the House as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way. Representative Tilson, majority leader in the House, says "we may safely count on being ready to go forward with the farm relief bill on February 8th."

"If It Is Good, Let's Have It"

Owing to an unexpectedly strong opposition from the South a movement is under way to exempt cotton from the equalization fee and an amendment has been drawn and is backed by a group of farm relief advocates providing that the equalization fee shall not go into effect on any of the farm products named in the bill for at least two years. The American Farm Bureau Federation is opposed to this amendment, on the grounds that if the equalization fee is a good thing it should become effective as early as possible. If this amendment were carried, it would be practically the same as the Crisp-Curtis bill.

The opinion prevails quite generally in Washington that the McNary-Haugen bill in some form will pass the House, but the Senate is still in doubt. Unless amended to meet the views of southern senators there is little chance for its passage.

Would Take the Ships to the Wheat

The cost of shipping wheat from Duluth to Liverpool would be at least 6½ cents a bushel lower than present rates, if the proposed ship canal is constructed, according to experts of the Department of Commerce. They have found that a 27-foot channel into the Great Lakes would admit 81 per cent of the dead-weight tonnage of ocean vessels now coming to the United States. Representative D. A. Reed, of New York, has introduced a new Bowen plan bill. It provides for a ship canal 27 feet deep and 300 feet wide from Lake Erie to the Hudson by way of Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence River to the international boundary, a short distance above Montreal, covering the international portion of the St. Lawrence.

Will Sell Power to Pay for Canals

Congress is asked to grant a charter to a corporation known as the Federal Ship Canals Company. Its promoters claim that the adoption of the Bowen plan would give the West both the All-American route and the international portion of the St. Lawrence so far as this country's jurisdiction extends, without any cost in taxes to either the United States or Canada, and without waiting for a new treaty.

The ship canals are to be maintained and operated at the expense of the corporation. No tolls are to be charged for passage thru the canals. It is primarily a power proposition, the corporation agreeing to sell the power directly to the public at charges to be fixed by state public service commissions.

Is Now Making Air Nitrates

In presenting the offer of the American Cyanamid Company for the lease of Muscle Shoals before the House Military Affairs Committee, W. B. Bell said the offer of his company was the first from a corporation actually engaged in the manufacture and exporting of commercial fertilizer. It is planned to establish a urea plant on the Muscle Shoals site, urea being one of the most concentrated forms of fertilizers. Several farm organization representatives favor this company's offer.

Shall We Pay to Listen?

The conference report on the new radio regulation bill has been adopted by the House. It provides for the division of the country into five radio zones, creation of a Federal Radio Commission, division of its powers with the Secretary of Commerce, licensing authority and conditions of licensing.

A supplementary measure has been introduced in the House providing that no broadcasting station shall be used to broadcast any matter that can be heard only by a receiving set equipped with a special device or attachment without which such matter cannot otherwise be heard, and for receiving which a charge is made.

There is a new broadcasting apparatus, not now in use but already available, which will make it impossible to listen in except over a receiving set equipped with a certain attachment. The Dill-White bill, as reported from conference, gives the broadcasters the right to charge listeners-in.—E. E. R.

FEW LAWS ANTICIPATED

New Administration Doesn't Favor Multiplicity of Laws—Changes in Grange Personnel Announced.

Harrisburg, Pa.

WHILE the 1927 session of the Pennsylvania legislature seems to be living up to the reputation of other sittings of the general assembly in regard to rushes to introduce bills, chances are there will be fewer laws than anticipated placed upon the statute books. The Fisher inaugural address indicated very clearly the position of the new administration against piling new laws on the books. Some of the legislative committees began to report out bills very promptly, but this is an old game as the body to which they are sent acts as a stopper and the first four or five weeks are the times when the plays for home notice are made. Indications are the bulk of the bills, outside of appropriation measures, will be well listed before March is very far advanced. The budget is now in the hands of the money voting committees which will frame appropriation measures accordingly.

Adminstrative Code to Stand

The administrative code of the Pinchot administration seems to be very highly regarded by the Fisher administration if the care with which any proposed changes to that act are receiving is anything to go by. It was long ago predicted the code would never be repealed. There will not be many changes made, either.

FOUR ACES

Dewey Resigns for New Work

Philip H. Dewey, manager of the State Insurance Fund, has resigned as Master of the State Grange and will devote all of his time to the office to which he was named. The resignation of Mr. Dewey is the second change in the Grange offices here as Fred Brenckman resigned to go to Washington.

To Meet Government

Pennsylvania officials will meet federal authorities in charge of campaigns against the corn borer and Japanese beetle in a short time so they may coordinate the activities of the national and state governments. The extended quarantine areas are now being visited and arrangements will be made for inspection service and other work which must be organized before the pests grow active. Liberality of the budget on these projects is expected to furnish the state with means to make best use of the system built up the last year.

Bressler in Charge

R. G. Bressler, long connected with State College and a former Dauphin countian, has succeeded John M. McKee as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. McKee having resigned to become connected with the survey in central Pennsylvania counties. Charles E. Carothers, former deputy, has been named to take charge of the Farm Show and similar matters with title of deputy.

Commission Complete

The State Public Service Commission is now complete, all members having been confirmed by the Senate. The State Compensation Commission has also been named and activities of the new administration are getting started. Each department head has been asked to make a survey of work and force, and until that is finished talk of reorganization is premature, to say the least.—E. C.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Salem Pomona Is Fifty Years Old—Millions to Better Roads—Livestock Must Be Healthy to Live in Jersey.

Trenton, N. J.

VISITING patrons from South Jersey counties gathered at Woodstown recently for the fiftieth anniversary ceremonial of the Salem County Pomona. The meeting was attended by over 600 Grange members. The history of Salem County was pictured by a pageant in charge of the Pomona lecturer. Social features as well as the serious side of Grange work rounded out one of the most enthusiastic Grange meetings of the winter season in South Jersey.

Road Improvement in Sight

Thirty-five road and bridge improvements for 1927 were approved in late January by the New Jersey State Highway Commission. The estimated outlay is $10,000,000, which amount is exclusive of the $8,000,000 proposed for the extension of the North Jersey route to the Hudson vehicle tunnel. Completion of the program this year, which is independent of the plan now before the state legislature, will leave less than 80 miles of the 16 New Jersey routes without permanent improvement. The 1927 developments take care of improvements at various places of traffic congestion.

Livestock Inspectors Active

Mid-winter is finding the livestock inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture active in many sections of New Jersey. In the northern part of the state the fight against bovine tuberculosis is being pushed rapidly, particularly with reference to the building up of accredited herds and the area plan for T. B. control proposed by the Morris County Board of Agriculture. In the southern and central part of the state, poultry inspection under the New Jersey accredited flock plan and sanitary control work including the vaccination of hogs against cholera and being actively promoted. In the poultry work a number of cases of roup have been reported.

Beverly Co-op Successful

The recent annual meeting of the Beverly Cooperative Growers' Association of Burlington County showed the cooperative movement well under way in that area. The association showed a surplus of $9500 for the fiscal year just ended, the association doing a total business of $849,000. The surplus was 3.6 per cent of the total business and expenses of operation were 2.28 per cent. The following Board of Directors was reelected: T. Sherman Borden, William K. Hoostra and Alfred D. Muller, all of Beverly.—W. H. B.

ADVISES BIG CHANGE

Dairy Leader Objects to Present Basis Upon Which Milk Is Sold—Bright Spots Aren't Easy to Find.

Ithaca, N. Y.

PROF. H. H. WING, veteran dairy leader of the State College at Cornell, in an address before the New York State Dairymen's Association and the New York State Breeders' Associations advised a radical change in the basis on which milk is sold to the public. The fat content is the most valuable and the most variable content, and the one the consumer knows least about when he buys, at present. Prof. Wing would have the minimum fat content stamped on the bottle cap and would have the price based on this content. He expressed the feelings of many dairymen when he protested against the present fat "differentials." He would change the state law so that any milk sold which tests below 3 per cent should be sold as skimmilk and that any milk sold having more than 10 per cent fat should be sold as cream. He would also have the law state what should be recognized as milk, not only as to fat content, but as to solids.

Crop Prices Decline

Instead of rising with other commodities the prices on farm products have continued to decline in the state of New York until at present it is announced that they are $39,000,000 below what they were in 1925, which was not a favorable year for the farmer. The greatest decreases have come in apples, potatoes, corn, peaches, pears, grapes, beans, onions, winter wheat and oats. All of these show greater production than in 1925. Wages to farm help have advanced over last year's figures. There are exceptions with bright spots where good money has been made.—M. G. F.

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Logan Spring Farm

Where Profits Are Made and Lost

TODAY I sowed in the greenhouse one-half pound of a special strain of early cabbage seed which cost $10.00. That is at the rate of $1.25 an ounce or $20 a pound, five times the average cost.

I am very sure from past experience that I can, with careful management, grow 15,000 plants, enough to plant an acre 14 inches by 30 inches, from each quarter pound of seed. In other words, the actual seed cost is $5 per acre for a crop that should return several hundred dollars. Ordinary seed would have cost $1 per acre. One or two barrels of good early cabbage will pay the difference.

After all, are we not inclined to compare prices of seeds too much on the basis of cost per pound? Not necessarily is the highest priced seed the best, tests will answer that, but invariably the best seed, whether it cost more or less, is cheapest.

AN' I'LL BETCHA I KNOW A PLACE WHERE WE CAN SELL EVERY CANARY WE RAISE —

When the city boys visit the farm.

We must secure as many seedlings as possible from each ounce of this or other high priced seed. Cabbage seed counts about 8500 per ounce, tomato seed averages around 9000 and celery mounts to more than 70,000 per ounce. What percentage of these do we gardeners convert into strong plants ready for the field? Perhaps 50 per cent would be a high average. Right here we may begin economical production. Twenty per cent more plants from each ounce of seed means a saving of one-fifth in the seed bill.

A scheme followed by some growers in starting plants under glass is to cover the seeds with clean, dry, sharp sand. For cabbage and tomatoes shallow furrows one-quarter inch deep and 2 or 3 inches apart are marked out by sliding back and forth on its edge a section of planed lath or other thin material. Celery requires a depth of a mere one-eighth of an inch.

The sand, which must be perfectly dry and finely screened, is run into the furrows thru the drainage hole in a 3-inch flower pot or a 20-penny nail hole in a tin can. The rate of flow is easily controlled by a finger.

With practice seeds may be covered very rapidly in this manner, they push up easily as the sand will not bake or crust and the stems are usually more free from damping off disease, due perhaps to the fact that the sand dries off more quickly than soil after watering.

Another factor in securing the maximum number and quality of plants from the minimum of seed is the soil. It must, of course, be friable and well filled with organic matter. Equally important is freedom from disease spores. Soil from areas which have never grown garden crops is usually safe. Leaf mold and thoroly rotted manure from animals that have not been fed crop refuse may be mixed in as required.

Where old hotbed, garden lot or greenhouse soil is used some form of sterilization is almost demanded. One gallon of formaldehyde diluted to 100 gallons with water and applied at the rate of one gallon of the mixed solution to each cubic foot of soil is a common recommendation. The soil should contain at the time of the treatment about the right degree of moisture for planting.

Better Not Be in a Hurry

When again dry enough to work the soil should be spaded over and allowed to aerate thoroly before sowing or planting is done, the time required depending upon soil and atmospheric conditions.

Under some conditions steam sterilization may be used to advantage, killing not only soil borne insects and diseases but weed seeds as well. A Clearfield County plant grower stacks in steam-proof chambers his flats or plant boxes filled with soil ready for sowing or planting. To permit free circulation of the steam the flats are separated by strips. Steam is turned in for a period of time sufficient to cook a small potato buried in the soil, the exact length of time required varying with the size chamber, pressure and volume of steam available.

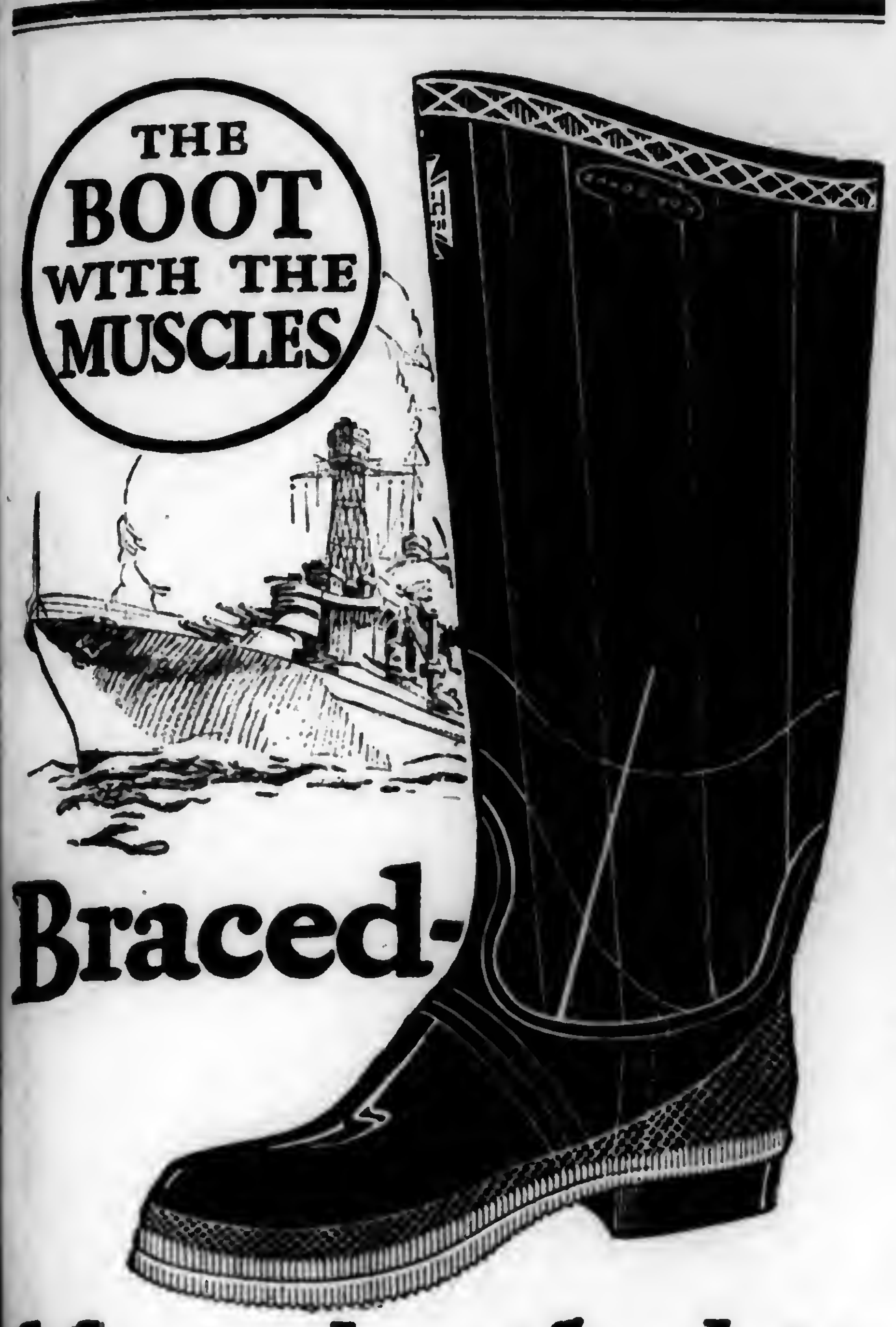
Here on Logan Spring Farm we sterilize our plant-growing soil in a bin 5 feet wide, 8 feet long and 1 foot deep. In the bottom are four 1¼-inch pipes spaced 15 inches apart with one-quarter-inch holes drilled every 6 inches. The shallow bin is filled with soil, covered with a tarpaulin and steamed for 20 minutes after the steam has come to the surface all over.

Even distribution of seeds in the furrow will do much to increase the yield of plants per ounce and in addition more uniform seedlings will be secured. It is doubtful if there is a better all-around way of sowing small seeds in flats or hotbeds than from a stiff envelope cut open with shears or sharp knife to avoid ragged edges. The envelope should not be more than half full and is grasped lightly between the thumb and fingers so that it is in a horizontal position with the open end parallel with the row to be sown. A gentle shaking from side to side will enable the operator, with a little practice, to sow both rapidly and evenly. A dozen seeds to the inch is a good rule until experience and one's own methods dictate a change.

Watchfulness Determines Results

Granted good seed, well prepared soil and careful sowing, watchfulness in controlling moisture and temperature will determine the resulting stand of plants. In bright weather newspapers placed over the soil will prevent rapid drying. With celery, burlap makes an ideal covering but must be removed promptly when seedlings begin to appear.

Temperatures between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit will germinate cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, beets and kohl-rabi in good shape. Peppers and tomatoes should run 10 to 15 degrees higher. Eggplants require 80 to 90 degrees for a lively start. In a structure devoted to hardier plants this may be secured by making a manure-heated hotbed within the greenhouse.—Gilbert S. Watts.


THE BOOT WITH THE MUSCLES

like a battleship

ITS RIBS of steel give to the battleship the utmost in strength, combined with the utmost in speed and freedom from unnecessary weight.

Its ribs or "muscles" of tough, live rubber give to Top Notch Buddy Boots the utmost in long service combined with the utmost in wearing comfort and light weight.

The "muscles" of Buddy Boots are a patented, exclusive feature. They protect the sides of the boot, strengthen them and prevent them from cracking. The "Boots with the Muscles" are not heavy or clumsy yet they will outwear any boot you ever bought.

Soles and heels are double-thick. There's a special rubber strip reinforcement next to the sole. The trim-shaped leg prevents the foot from sliding up and down.

Only the toughest, livest rubber goes into Top Notch Buddy Boots. We make each pair by hand from start to finish. They give you the most for your money in wear and comfort.

Rubber footwear for all the family

BOOTS, arctics, heavy and light rubbers, all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Made with unusual care to safeguard our 26 years' record for building durable, distinctive footwear. Ask for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name and look for the Top Notch Cross. The best stores carry it or will get it at your request.

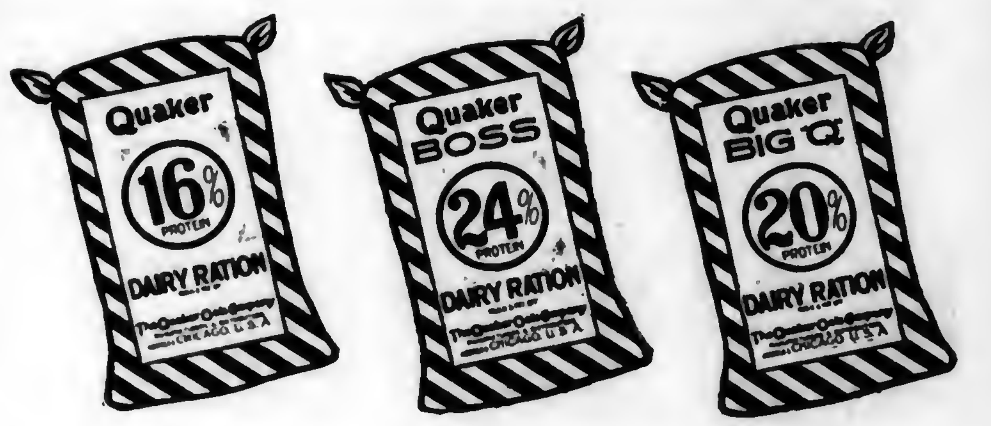
THE BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY
Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Sole Rubber Footwear
Beacon Falls Connecticut

TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE TOP NOTCH OF MILEAGE

Select the feeds *that fit* YOUR farm YOUR herd

Dairy farms, and dairy herds, differ greatly. What's good for one herd may not be best for another. That's why Quaker offers a complete line of feeds, and helps you to determine exactly the combination that will give you best results.

Use prepared feeds. They save time and labor and insure a proper supply of minerals, vitamins and proteins. But use the feeds that meet your particular conditions.


Quaker 16% PROTEIN DAIRY RATION
Quaker BOSS 24% PROTEIN DAIRY RATION
Quaker BIG 'Q' 20% PROTEIN DAIRY RATION

One of these good rations, selected with consideration for the hay, and other roughage you have (or used with Quaker Sugared Schumacher) will give you a combination ideally suited to your conditions and herd.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher is the famous palatable and digestible carbohydrate feed. Our special process enables us to make this a dry, clean molasses feed that is easy to handle. Milch cows relish it. It may be used with one of the three Quaker high protein rations as the carbohydrate part of your feed. It is ideal for young stock, dry stock, horses, and swine, too.

Send for *free* book, *"The Dairy Herd."* It tells you just what you want to know about feeding and gives other valuable information on the management, breeding, and selection of dairy cows.

If your dealer does not handle Quaker Feeds write us direct for information on where you can obtain them.

Made by
The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds	Quaker Dairy Rations	Quaker Schumacher Feeds	Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed

(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
1600 Railway Exchange Bldg., Dept. 27 Chicago, Ill.
Send me, without charge, postpaid, a copy of your book, "The Dairy Herd."
Name..........
Address..........
Town.......... *State*..........

What Prof. Mapes Did in 1847 The Good Farmer Does in 1927

"I'll go to the crop", said Prof. James J. Mapes, originator of Mapes Manures. "I'll ask the crop to tell me what fertilizer it needs". Although famous as an expert chemist, Prof. Mapes knew that he could not depend on chemical analysis alone. So, in 1847, he bought a farm to check up, in the field, what he had learned in the laboratory.

The good farmer of today knows, as Prof. Mapes did eighty years ago, that the crop is the best judge of fertilizer values. He knows that two fertilizers of the same analysis may give widely different results because of the different materials from which they are formulated. So he buys his fertilizer on the basis of crop results, not on analysis alone.

That is why Mapes users are so loyal to Mapes Manures. And that is why more good farmers every year are becoming Mapes users. We go to the crop; we ask it what materials it likes best; we put these materials into Mapes Manures. Mapes Manures are made to grow good crops—not to sell at a price. They are first made right, then priced as low as possible.

If you are not a Mapes user, try Mapes this year. Compare the crop yield; compare the crop quality; compare the crop profits with the result from any other fertilizer you can buy. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more".

Just Mail This Coupon Today

Write today for a list of the crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. You'll be surprised at the little difference in cost between Mapes brands and other brands. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Please tell us what crops you plan to fertilize so that we can be of the greatest possible service to you in selecting the right brand to suit your special needs.

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. 12
270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use..........tons of fertilizer on the following crops: ....

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My name is..............................

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MAPES
Manures
cost little more ~ worth much more

Most prolific of all Bush Limas. ~ ~

A distinct and valuable improvement over the original, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod. A bountiful yielder from early season to frost.

Wood's Prolific Bush Limas and other improved varieties in Wood's 1927 Better Book of Seeds will help you to realize your desire for a better garden.

Write for free copy of catalog as helpful as the seed are good. A post card or letter brings it.

Free Flower Seed Collections Page 4 of Catalog

T. W. Wood & Sons,
Seedsmen Since 1878,
52 S. 14th Street,
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Field Peas
Seed Oats
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SEEDS

Only the highest grades are sold by us as

ROHRER'S Sure-Pay SEEDS

Strictly tested for purity, high germination and vigor. Sure-Pay Seeds have our unqualified guarantee to be as represented or your money refunded.

Our new 1927 catalog will show you how to secure highest quality seeds at lowest possible prices.

Catalog and Free Samples on request

P. L. ROHRER & BRO.
Box 4,
Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you, giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple. Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the Commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
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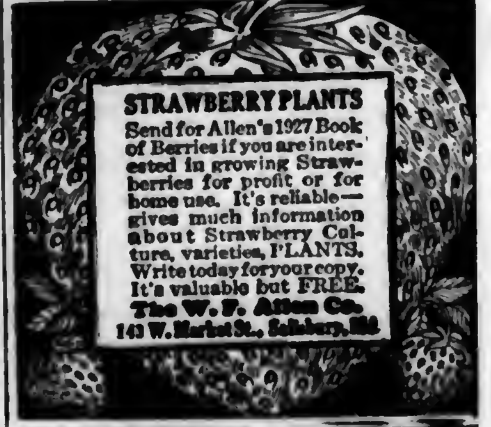
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. Box 6, Bridgman, Mich. J. N. ROKELY & SON,



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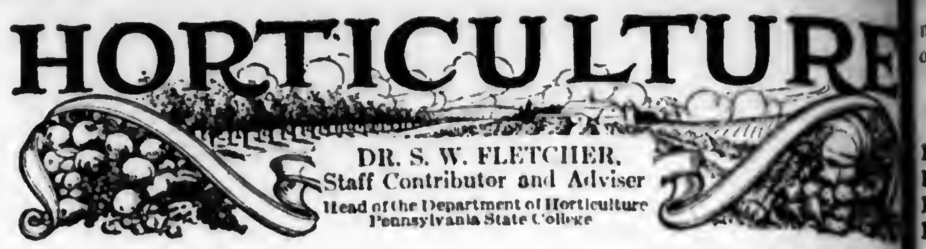
Send for Allen's 1927 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE.

The W. F. Allen Co.
143 W. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

BIG JUMBO STRAWBERRY

Biggest and best of late Strawberries. Has sold at $1 a quart. Heavy yielder; perfect flower. A big moneymaker. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Fruits, also Trees, Shrubs, etc.
L. J. Farmer. Box 265-S Pulaski, N. Y.



HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Lean Years Can't Depress Pennsylvan Fruit Growers for Very Long

THE seventy-eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania was well attended, and the apple exhibit was pronounced by many the best ever held in the state, both as to quantity and quality. The Chester-Delaware Fruit Growers' Association was awarded the $100 premium for the best county exhibit. D. K. Sterrett, of Shippensburg, won the association cup, offered for the sweepstakes bushel, with an exceptionally well colored bushel of Stayman.

The nurserymen exhibitors at the Farm Products Show report about as many sales of nursery stock for spring planting as in former years, and the supply dealers seemed pretty cheerful. This is the way Pennsylvania fruit growers react to the depressing series of lean years shows that they have faith in future of their industry.

The program centered ar problems of marketing, rather of production. The outstanding ture of the meeting was the siastic endorsement given to the national organization for advert the apple—"Apples for Health."

The officers for 1927 are: Pr dent, Sheldon W. Funk, Boyer vice presidents, Dr. J. S. R house, Lorane; S. L. Smedley, Newtown Square; G. F. Mars, R. T. Crisswell, Cha burg; H. G. Lewis, Pittston; sec tary, R. E. Atkinson, Wright membership secretary, R. D. thony, State College; treasurer, W. Thomas, King of Prussia; bers of executive committee, Hershey, Hamburg; C. A. G Guernsey.

Yours for the Asking

IN SOME places from 75 to 100 per cent of late peaches and quinces were wormy last year due to bad infestations of Oriental peach moth. Many parasites attack the Oriental moth and entomologists are hopeful that these natural enemies will eventually control this Japanese invader. Department Circular 395-C, "The Oriental Peach Moth," containing a description of the insect, facts about its distribution, injury to trees, etc., may be obtained free, while the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Reports Large Membership

The secretary reported a membership of 786 and the treas er's report showed a balance of $1000, of which $800 was deriv from life memberships; only the terest on this is used for current penses. Over one hundred grow attended the banquet on Wedn evening, which was featured by burlesque by W. R. Gordon, of College, in which "Apples Health" was advertised in a hu ous and very effective way.

The Wednesday morning was devoted to the national adv tising program of the apple The urgent need for such a progr is evidenced by the following

(Continued on next page)

The Fool and His Money

SOME Pennsylvania papers are carrying the advertisements of a pecan company, which offers to sell "units" of its extensive groves in Georgia. The company assures the prospective investor that it will "take care of the orchard free of charge thru the period of development." The "unit," consisting of a few acres, is turned over to the buyer when just beginning to bear; from then on it will support the man and his family in ease and comfort.

This, at least, is the impression left by a reading of the inspired prospectus. The big price that the buyer pays for the unit, on the instalment plan, is, of course, a detail that hardly needs to be mentioned, certainly not stressed.

Disappointment Awaits Investor

This is an old wolf in a new coat. "Unit" orchards have flourished at various times during the boom periods of apples, peaches, prunes, oranges and grapefruit. From 1906 to 1918, when the apple industry quaffed the heady wine of inflated prices, there were a number of these ubiquitous "come-on" enterprises in the Appalachian Region. Failure was predestined for every one of them.

Of the scores of unit or colony orchards that have been launched in various parts of the country, not one has been a success to anybody but promoters. One large apple e prise, in Maryland, yielded the moters several millions; at least, much money was shown at the up of its affairs to have mysteri disappeared. "The fool and his are soon parted."

Distant Units Endanger F

There is no reason to suppose a pecan "unit" is any more cable than an apple "unit." The son why these propositions fall is cause they are floated as a p scheme rather than as a managed and conservative ment. The price is too high, the too small, and the care by the pany is likely to be indifferent.

A pecan grove in Georgia tempting to a northern man; tance lends enchantment. If h bound to spend his dollars, he better put them in a Pennsy orchard. The pecan industry is idly approaching the point of tion that the apple industry reached—and now is passing.

A Pennsylvania orchard is a investment, not only because the a brighter outlook for the sale of product, but also because the ment can be watched. Long fruit growing, or nut growing, is to be disappointing.—S. W. F

ment prepared by Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University.

—Net per capita supply of fruit—

	Apples, lbs.	Oranges & grape fruit, lbs.	Bananas, lbs.
1889-1897......	110	5	9
1898-1906......	105	8	10
1907-1915......	87	14	17
1916-1924......	74	19	14

The steady decline in the consumption of apples per capita, and the rapid increase in the consumption of citrous fruits and bananas per capita, especially since 1910, is due very largely to the well organized national publicity campaigns conducted by the growers and dealers of these fruits.

As evidence of the value of advertising in a sister industry, Mr. R. W. Balderston, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, reported what has been accomplished during the past six years in advertising milk and milk products by the Dairy Council of Philadelphia, which operates in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and as far west in Pennsylvania as Johnstown. Over $150,000 a year is spent for this purpose, contributed by both producers and dealers.

A Long Way to Go

The results of this publicity campaign with milk are an index to what might be expected from a similar effort with apples. The per capita consumption of milk has been increased in the Philadelphia district from .54 to .69 pint per day. The doctors say that a quart of milk a day is none too much, so there is still a long way to go. The milk publicity program is not a temporary expedient; it is on a permanent assured basis, and will extend over a long series of years, so that the results will be cumulative.

Any publicity undertaken on behalf of the apple, in the judgment of Mr. Balderston, will be largely wasted unless it is on a long term basis. He stated that his organization is interested in and would be glad to cooperate with a substantial program for advertising a larger consumption of fruits and vegetables which should go hand in hand with milk.—S. W. Fletcher.

Personal Contact Desired

MEMBERS of the Fredon Fruit Growers' Association of Sussex County, N. J., meeting recently at on with the extension service of the County Board of Agriculture, developed a more aggressive for assistance from the county 's office. Discussion has been way for some time with refer to more profitable use of the ty agent's office by the member The plan developed at the ng limits orchard demonstra to one or two during the sea but encourages the building up personal contact thru supervision the orchard practices of individual .

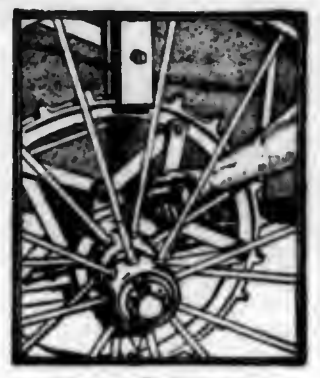
Consider Pooling Orders

The Fredon growers are consider the pooling of orders of nursery this season. A committee was ted which will assemble the of the membership on new tree stock, and make a survey the market to see where the order be placed cooperatively for best .

The question of keeping cost rec in orchard work was discussed some length, several of the grow indicating their intention of put in a full system of records dur the coming year. Spraying and ing topics were also discussed.

The annual election of officers re d in the following: President, e W. Van Horn; vice president, h E. Gruver; secretary-treasur Russell E. Snook; program com e, Charles M. Gruver, Harry L. s and W. Coursen R

No. 26 gives a Wide Spread with an Easy Pull!



Alemite Lubrication.

THE SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK No. 26 affords the farmer the very latest improvements and developments in manure spreaders. This big, light weight spreader does a perfect job of distribution. It completely pulverizes the manure, spreading it evenly over a wide surface with a spreading range of 4 to 28 loads per acre and operates as effectively on hillside as on level ground. Positively the lightest draft spreader on the market and although of large capacity is easily handled by a two-horse team.

A wide spread and an easy pull—combined with complete pulverization methods, wide quantity range, short turning radius, large capacity and durability make the *perfect manure spreader*—

SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK
-with Complete Alemite Lubrication

The Superior Black Hawk is equipped with a complete Alemite lubricating system as used on automobiles and other high grade machines. Each bearing is fitted with an Alemite cup and a 1,500 pound pressure gun is furnished. Heavy oil can easily be forced to every part of the bearing which insures a thorough job of lubrication, thereby reducing wear and lengthening the life of the spreader.

The complete SUPERIOR line of farm implements is designed and built to meet every requirement of fertilizing, planting and cultivating crops. It includes SUPERIOR Grain Drills, Corn and Cotton Drills and Corn Planters, Lime Sowers, Buckeye Cultivators and SUPERIOR Black Hawk Manure Spreaders.

See your dealer—or ask us for circular and full details covering these implements.

WRITE OR MAIL COUPON TODAY.

FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK
February 28 to March 5
See the Special Display at Your Dealers

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO., INC.
416 MONROE ST. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

—Grain Drills
—Beet & Bean Drills
—Alfalfa Drills
—Corn & Cotton Drills
—Corn Planters
—Lime Spreaders
—Buckeye Cultivators
—Black Hawk Manure Spreaders

NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
416 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.

Please send full information covering machines checked.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

ALBA MARL
Natural Soil Sweetener

Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.

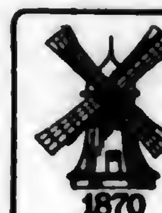
100 per cent Available

Easy and pleasant to handle.

LOW IN COST

Write for guaranteed delivery prices to

ALBA MARL LIME CO.
Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W.Va.



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FERTILIZER
IS DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF
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Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
Half the Storage Space
Half the Labor Handling

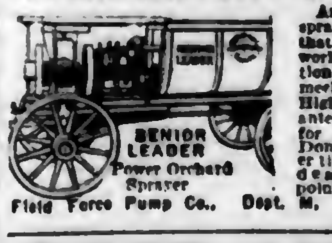
Write for Sample and Price

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

SPRAY Rigs of All Sizes for All Uses

The OSPRAYMO LINE

You must spray to get fine fruits and vegetables. Let our catalog tell you about the famous *High-power Orchard Rigs, Traction Potato Sprayers, Bucket, Barrel and Knapsack Sprayers, Hand Pumps, etc.*



SENIOR LEADER Power Orchard Sprayer

An OSPRAYMO sprayer means one that will make your work effective. Suction strainer brushes, mechanical agitators. High pressure guaranteed. Send today for late catalog. Don't buy any sprayer till it comes. Local dealers at many points. Address

Field Force Pump Co., Dept. M, Elmira, N. Y.

SCOTT'S BACTERIA

Repays twenty-fold. Guaranteed to produce Nodules—contains millions of live Bacteria, eager to work for your profits. Each can will inoculate 60 lbs. of seed. If not handled locally, order direct. Sent postpaid for $1.00. State kind of seed you wish to inoculate. Write today for free, interesting booklet "Friendly Workers of The Soil".

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Dept. 610 Marysville, Ohio

Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 80, Melrose, O.

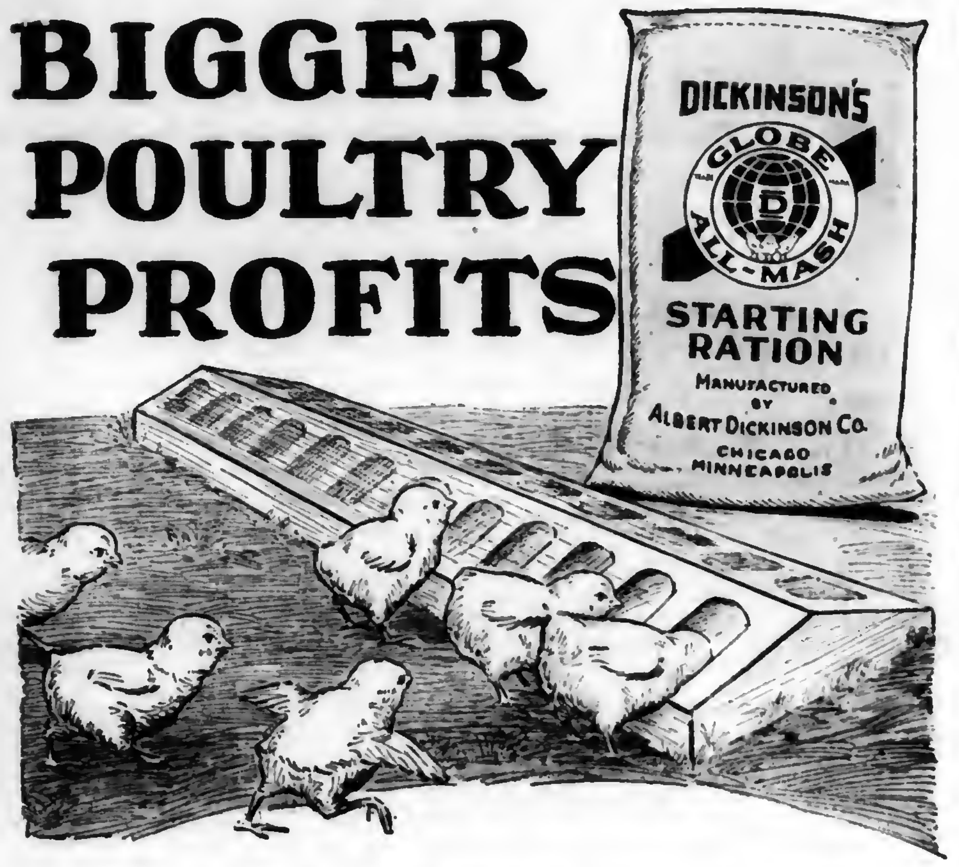
GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it

R. H. SHUMWAY
Dept. 70 Rockford, Ill.

GLOBE *leads the way to*~

BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS



You will have better results than ever before with this new scientific

GLOBE "All-Mash" STARTING RATION

First on the market and first in proven results, the new Globe "All-Mash" Ration has been welcomed by leading poultrymen and feed experts as the greatest step forward in chick feeding in many years.

Perfected after long experimentation and careful tests, the new Globe "All-Mash" Starting Ration supplies, in one accurately balanced feed, every element required by growing chicks. No scratch grains or supplementary feeds of any sort are needed.

Saves Time—Labor—Disease—Waste

The entire ration is fed in clean, sanitary hoppers, which helps to prevent the spread of disease; chicks do not have to scratch in dirty litter for their feed. Much time and labor is saved by reducing the number of feedings. Less feed is wasted because none of it is fed on the floor. Simply fill hoppers with Globe "All-Mash" Starting Ration and allow chicks to eat all they want after they are 48 hours old. Be sure to provide plenty of hopper space.

GLOBE "All-Mash" STARTING RATION is the most sanitary, most efficient and easiest to digest chick feed yet developed. Try it and judge by results.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY
Box 788-P, Chicago Box 212-P, Minneapolis

Look for the dealer who displays the Globe Sign

This Book Sent FREE

2 SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF STARTING CHICKS

Send for free copy of valuable new booklet on Raising Chicks, describing the *two* proven Globe Methods of getting results with chicks.

1 *Standard Globe Chick Starter with Globe Chick Scratch.* A method that has proven itself efficient and economical over a period of years.

2 *The new Globe "All-Mash" Ration.* The cleanest, easiest and most scientific method of getting maximum results with chicks.

SAVES LOSSES
ROSS Breeder House
No corners for crowding—ample area for 4½ ft. brooder—heavy, ribbed glass lights. Diameter 12 ft., height 6½ ft. Combination ventilator and and stove flue. Special concession on orders now. Write
ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.,
318 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Makers ROSSMETAL Silos, Cutters, Garages, etc.

LEADCLAD FARM FENCE
THE LONG-LIFE FENCE THAT CUTS TWO-THIRDS FROM THE COST OF FENCE REPLACEMENT AND REPAIRS ON THE FARM. WRITE FOR NEW 1927 CATALOG
LEADCLAD WIRE CO. 1202 PLAINFIELD AVE. MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Breeding, Feeding, Medical Care

I have fifty two-year-old hens culled from 100. They molted in October and November but have not laid any this winter. Can a hen that would pass on white diarrhea to the baby chick be located in the pen?—Mrs. E. F. C., Susquehanna County, Pa.

The selected hens that you wish to use as breeders should be ideal for the purpose, and you are evidently handling them satisfactorily. If these hens are now feathered out they should lay soon. To induce them to eat more mash you might cut down and finally omit the noon grain ration and regulate the morning grain so that it is all scratched out of the litter by noon.

A full feed of grain should be given at night. This can contain quite a little whole corn, especially during cold weather, unless the hens show a tendency to put on surplus fat. It would probably be wise to limit the amount of cabbage fed to not over four pounds per day.

Two per cent of cod liver oil added to the mash would increase the fertility of the eggs, and for the same reason it would be advisable to get the flock out-doors as soon as the weather permits.

White diarrhea carriers can only be detected thru a blood test. If sufficiently interested you might write to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. If this disease has not caused trouble in the past it is probably not necessary to consider it now.

Your pullets that are laying 70 per cent are doing remarkably well. Such a high production requires liberal quantities of grain in the ration to keep up the body weight; otherwise they may show a tendency to break down under the strain of continued heavy laying and develop prolapsis.

Reds are not so liable to do this as Leghorns, but if they should, a fattening mash of one pound each of condensed buttermilk, corn meal and rolled oats per hundred birds, fed at noon, will help hold them up to weight.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

The Proper Ratio

Will you please tell me how many duck hens can be successfully mated to one drake and how many geese hens to one gander?—R. S. L., Franklin County, Pa.

One drake and seven ducks is a common ratio on many commercial duck farms. Matings consisting one drake with five to eight usually produce good results. one to five mating is probably early in the season while the seven is all right later.

It is a common custom to heavy breeds of geese in trios. includes Toulouse, African and den geese. Matings of one with two to four geese may good results. White China geese to produce good goslings when ings are as large as one gander six geese.

There is no definite ratio can be given for all cases as breeding stock vary in vigor and dividuality. The figures given the proportions which seem to good results in the largest of cases.—R. G. Kirby.

Sweet Milk Good—Sour Milk Bett

Is sweet milk good for laying hens? I have about 80 Whi Leghorns. They are laying from 33 to 36 eggs a day. Have been feeding scratch twice a day and all the laying mash they want, also skimmilk in warm water.—Mrs. J. G., Mercer County, Pa.

Milk in any form is very good chickens of all ages. Sour milk buttermilk are especially so, as souring process produces a sub known as lactic acid which has very beneficial effect on the di system. I would advise you to the skimmilk sour, and feed it that form.

It is not safe to feed sour milk a galvanized vessel, because the of the milk forms a harmful pound with the metal. A stone or enamel pan would be safer. ing water should be provided in dition to the milk.

Perhaps you might care to give moist mash at noon, using the mash moistened with the milk mixing in any table scraps or en parings you might have. ens are very fond of such and they increase the egg Feed what they will eat in half hour.

Your method of feeding is right, because you are getting good egg yield. Be sure to provide oyster shell, and give your flock or three pounds of green feed day. Later in the season when the birds are laying more heavily, plenty of scratch feed at night order to keep them in good condition. —R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Eastern Eggs Compete for Old Suprem

IN 1925 California and Washington furnished 12 per cent of all eggs received in New York City, T. B. Charles, poultry specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, told members of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association at the State Farm Show. Fully 60 per cent of all egg receipts in the New York market for the four-year period 1922-25 originated in seven middle western states. Only 4 per cent of the New York receipts originated in Pennsylvania. During the same period 54 per cent of the egg receipts in the Philadelphia market originated in seven middle western states. This increased in 1926 to 61 per cent for seven states with the state of Pennsylvania furnishing only 10 per cent.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the poultrymen of the Keystone State are coming into competition in our large terminal markets with the egg producers of the Pacific Coast and of the Middle West. Thru force of circumstances, many of these states have been compelled to market their poultry products thru cooperative organizations. That means a standardized product and makes it more difficult for the nearby poultryman to compete sucessfully because he lacks volume of business with which to standardize.

---

ltra-Violet Rays Pass Thru

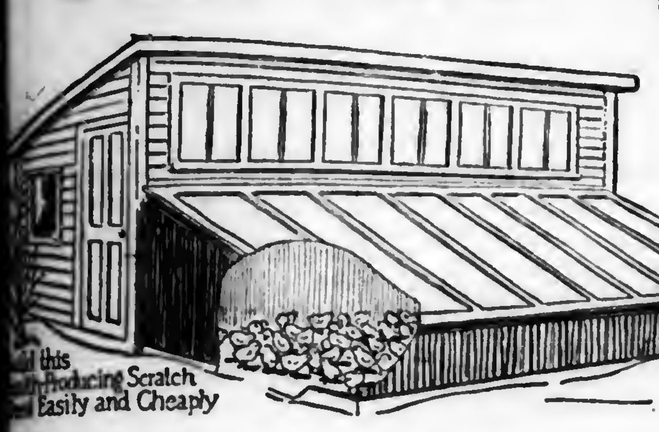
FLEX-O-GLASS Pat. Pend. T.M. Reg.

Weatherproof - Unbreakable - Transparent

1-8 Cost of Glass And Much BETTER

Keep Baby Chicks Healthy

Prevent Weak Legs, Diseases and Deaths



Give Baby Chicks Actual Sunshine doors. It's Nature's Only Health-Producer

't keep chicks behind . It shuts out the sun's -Violet rays, causing leg kness, rickets, and finally . Leading tate Experiment tations have this in many . But these scien- also found that cks kept under -O-GLASS were from rickets, weak legs, stayed , were full of pep and grew in this warm sunlit room— the chicks absorbed the ener Ultra-Violet rays that FLEX-O-GLASS admitted. See the in center column.

These tests were made for you. Put your chicks under health-producing FLEX-O-GLASS. Prevent weak chicks, diseases and deaths in this way. Every chick will mature or reach frying size sooner than ever before. Thousands of poultrymen replaced glass with FLEX-O-GLASS, which makes use of the —Nature's only health-producer—indoors too, where chicks out of slush, snow and rain. Fast, strong chick growth will you. Just build a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed easily and all poultry house windows with FLEX-O-GLASS. Use 15 for 300 chicks. This cozy sunlit brooderhouse will pay for many times the first season alone.

Gather Eggs All Winter

Experts and users have found that a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed concentrates the sun's Ultra-Violet rays on hens which keeps them active and healthy, stimulates the egg glands and makes them lay in coldest weather. Brings more fertile hatching eggs. Under glass hens quit laying and chicks die because it shuts out needed rays. Use 15 yards for 100 hens.

Only Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS

pigs and plants eventually die and hens quit laying if deprived -Violet rays. FLEX-O-GLASS admits these healthful rays. them. THOUSANDS of people have replaced plain windows with FLEX-O-GLASS, the Original Ultra-Violet ray advertised; discovered and perfected by Mr. Warp years ago careful research and experimenting, and recommended by best authorities and actual users everywhere. Millions of yards now . Why use a substitute when the genuine costs no more?

Enclose Porches and Stormdoors

nail FLEX-O-GLASS over screen and stormdoors. Changes snow into healthful sunroom or children's cheaply.

—and they both had the Same Start
10 Weeks Without Ultra Violet Rays Weight ¼ lb.
10 Weeks Under FLEX-O-GLASS Weight 2 lbs.

What Ultra-Violet Rays Will Do

See the two chicks above. They illustrate the difference in growth obtained by depriving chicks of Ultra-Violet Rays, and by keeping them under FLEX-O-GLASS. State Experiment Stations and thousands of poultrymen have proved this since Flex-O-Glass was originated. You can too. Take two chicks from the same batch. Feed them the same. Deprive one of Ultra-Violet Rays by keeping it under ordinary glass. Put the other under FLEX-O-GLASS. At 10 weeks, the latter will be two to three times the size of the former. Read what leading U. S. authorities say about Ultra-Violet Rays and FLEX-O-GLASS.

PROOF

IOWA STATE COLLEGE states: "Believe your product (FLEX-O-GLASS) far superior to common glass for enclosing chicken houses for winter and brooderhouses."

OHIO STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, upon completing a 10 weeks' ricket test reports: "Enough of the effective Ultra-Violet rays were transmitted to offer protection against leg weakness."

KANS. STATE EXP. STATION says: "Up until 2 years ago no one understood the value of Ultra-Violet Rays. Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health-giving portion of sunshine to a considerable greater extent than glass."

DR. MORSE, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate because the Ultra Violet rays which penetrate Flex-O-Glass make hens healthful, chemically active and increases oxygenating power of the blood."

Grow Plants Quicker and Stronger

Gardeners—get stronger, bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass, (Glass stops these rays). Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Does not chill like glass. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS covers a hot bed 135 sq. ft. Ideal for greenhouses.

Just Cut with Shears and Nail On

FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Comes in one piece 3 feet wide any length desired. Just cut to size with ordinary shears, nail on and the job in done. Absolutely weather-resisting. Looks neat and attractive. Lasts for years.

FLEX-O-GLASS is Guaranteed Most Durable

FLEX-O-GLASS, the Original product advertised for admitting Ultra-Violet rays is unequaled. Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS always has been and is today made on a stronger, better cloth base, specially processed to withstand all kinds of weather. That's why it lasts for years, always lies flat and stays bright. FLEX-O-GLASS even looks fresh and new after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow. Don't confuse it with inferior materials. State Experiment Stations tested FLEX-O-GLASS thoroughly before recommending its use—Your Protection. Reg. in the U. S. Pat. office, and used with amazing results everywhere for replacing glass at only ⅙ the cost. Order Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS today at our risk—direct from the factory and save money.

Mrs. T. J. of Nebr. writes—"When FLEX-O-GLASS is installed beside another, it speaks for itself."

PRICES--All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 36 inches wide: 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c ($2.00); 10 yds. at 35c ($3.50);...........25 yds. at 32c ($8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yard ($30.00).

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

15 Sq. Yards Postpaid for $5

The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 3 feet wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid, for $5.00. This big trial roll covers a scratch shed 9x15 ft. (size for 300 chicks) or use for brooderhouse fronts, hotbeds, poultry, barn or hoghouse windows, enclosing porches, storm doors, etc. If after 15 days not satisfied that FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm healthful light than glass, or if it isn't stronger, better and more durable than other materials, just send it back and your money will be refunded by the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. without question. You take no risk.

You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Order direct from factory and save money. Mail check or money order today. Use Guarantee Coupon below which is backed by $1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Send $9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled in 24 hours from Chicago, the railway center of the U. S. FREE catalog on request contains valuable poultry information.

OUR CLAIMS BACKED BY UNSOLICITED PROOF

Read a few of the Hundreds of Letters Received Daily

and Proven Strongest and Best

Hoffman Poultry Farm of Indiana writes: "We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our brooderhouses this spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window that was —(another product). The difference of the light was quickly noticeable. very convincing argument was that piled up in front of the FLEX-O- window, having the space in front of entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS as well at the end of the season as it the first, while the other material is worn. I thought perhaps these ob- of ours might be of interest to you."

Likes It Fine

15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS a year replace glass windows and like it fine. would put glass in a hen-house again." of N. H.

Superior to Glass

FLEX-O-GLASS on alongside of a window last summer. I found it superior in light. I have had enough experi- the use of FLEX-O-GLASS to give people I meet. I do not hesitate anything that has merit." T. S. Baird I.

OK'ed By Poultry Farms

"I have used your product the past two years, and find it O. K. Consequently I can recommend it to my Baby Chick Customers." J. C. H., Cornhusker Poultry Farm, Nebraska.

Recommends It to Others.

"I shall recommend FLEX-O-GLASS to others doing trucking. You sure have a winner." S. Krimmitz of Allas, Wis.

"I use FLEX-O-GLASS on my hotbeds and brooder houses with splendid success." Mr. Stewart of Illinois.

Outdoor Chick Yard Indoors

"With these heavy snowfalls the baby chicks have had their outdoor yard indoors and are as lively as can be." Alice W., Worcester, Mass.

"FLEX-O-GLASS works wonders for little pigs." A. P. Nave of O.

Excellent Results with FLEX-O-GLASS

"Have had such good results in the first coops, we wish to equip this new one with FLEX-O-GLASS also." Mrs. W. N. P., of Pinehurst, N. Car.

"I have found FLEX-O-GLASS a great aid in the brooding of chicks." W. E. Davis, Buckeye Rep. of Mo.

"Rec'd 18 yards from you last Winter (year ago) and it wears splendidly." Mrs. Gregory of Iowa.

Increased Egg Production

"Am entirely satisfied with results in increased egg production by using FLEX-O-GLASS." C. P. Cline of Va.

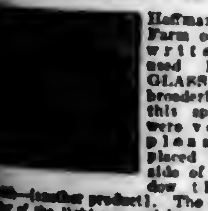
"Much better than I anticipated." E. E. Hiatt of Ind.

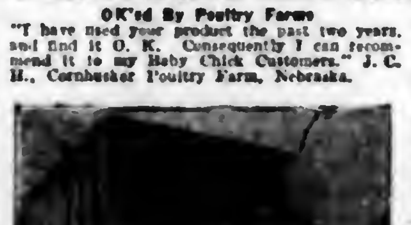
"Delighted with FLEX-O-GLASS for greenhouse and shall recommend it." A. Masters of Tampa, Fla.

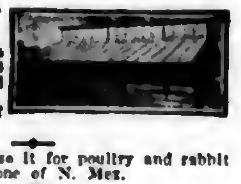
"It's great. We use it for poultry and rabbit houses." Jas. Gilbone of N. Mex.

"Everything which you claim it to be." S. H. of Ark.

"We have used FLEX-O-GLASS with best satisfaction." Mrs. Daubenspeck of Okla







Flex-O-Glass
has made a hit
Its cost is
just a little bit
For chicks
and plants its
mighty fine
It is a wonder
of the time.

QUICK DELIVERY!
Mail this COUPON now!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 195,
1451 N. Cicero Ave, CHICAGO, ILL.

Find enclosed $.......... for which send me..........yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without questions.

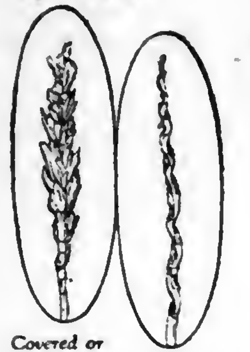
Name..
Town..
R. F. D......................State..........

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
N. CICERO AVENUE DEPT. 195 CHICAGO, ILL.

Smuts
of Wheat, Barley and other Cereal and Forage Crop Diseases
wiped out with

SEMESAN

The Organic Mercury Disinfectant for Dust or Liquid Application



Covered or stinking smut of wheat. *Loose smut of wheat.*

EXPERIMENT Stations, Agricultural Colleges and large-acre farmers have found Semesan the most effective, most economical disinfectant for the following diseases:

Smut Diseases—Bunt or stinking smut of wheat; covered smut of barley; stem smuts of rye; flag smut of wheat; loose and grain smut of sorghum; head smut of millet and smut of oheat.

Leaf Diseases—Stripe diseases of barley and glume spot of wheat can be effectively checked. The spot and net blotch of barley have also yielded to treatment with Semesan.

Stem and Root Diseases—Anthracnose of wheat, rye, oats, blue grass, orchard grass and timothy, "take-all" and seedling blight (Fusarium) of wheat; leaf spot of red clover; leaf and pod spot, and brown spot of soybeans; and numerous other diseases may be effectively checked by Semesan seed treatment.

AS long as there's a possibility of a better way of fighting disease there's always a possibility that you're not getting the most out of your acres and your effort. Read what Powell Fullerton of Idaho Falls, Idaho, says about Semesan:

"I found your Semesan treatment for wheat to increase germination and stand decided over formaldehyde treatment on the same ground and under the same conditions. While I did not harvest the two treatments separately, I noticed, when cutting, a much heavier stand on the Semesan side of the field. From this I judge I had an increased yield. I intend to again use Semesan on my wheat and Semesan Bel on my potatoes."

In Delaware, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, "One grower disinfected his seed with Semesan and reduced covered smut from 22% to 0.5%. One field of spring barley where seed had been treated with Semesan showed only a trace of loose smut while untreated seed showed 1%. Spring barley treated with Semesan showed complete control of stripe while check contained 0.5%. In a field of winter barley treated with the same substance only 1% leaf blotch was found on the lower leaves while 20% was found on the check."

Send this coupon for crop-help booklets

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Dyestuffs Department PF Feb
Wilmington, Del.

Please send me the following booklets:
☐ Cereals ☐ Potatoes ☐ Vegetables

Name..........
Street..........
City..........

DU PONT

"Used Them For 10 Years, Best For Work and Wear" Says D. P. Roche

Mr. D. P. Roche, Empire, Mich., knows disk harrows. Read what he says:

"Your letter and catalog received. We already have two Double Disk Clark 'Cutaway' Harrows and one Single Clark 'Cutaway.' I want a disk to work with a light team on ground that is somewhat rolling and I think I will take the Single Action Harrow Extension. Ship us to Traverse City, Mich., one Disk Harrow as described on page 11. We are buying no experiment as we have used them for 10 years and can truthfully say they have anything beat we ever tried for wear and tillage. The draft is perfect."

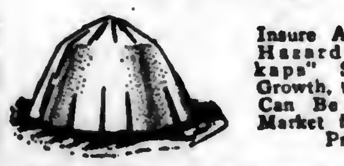
Clark Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel heat treated and forged sharp for better work and longer wear. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine. Made with extension heads for orchard work. Mail coupon for free catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY
101 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE your catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name ....
Address ....

End Frost Damage



Insure Against this Hazard — "Hotkaps" Stimulate Growth, too, so You Can Be Earlier to Market for Better Prices.

USE "Hotkaps", individual hothouses that completely cover each plant, *protecting them from frost*, and stimulating a rapid, healthy growth. "Hotkaps" also shield plants from practically every danger, stimulating their growth to earlier maturity. Yet they get ample moisture and can be easily ventilated.

The most economical, and the most certain insurance for plants known against frost, rain, excessive heat, and wind. The cost is small—in quantities less than a penny each. Now widely in use in 38 of the states of the Union.

Your dealer probably has them in stock. Go see. If not, send the coupon now for additional information.

Germâco
Hotkaps

Germain Seed & Plant Co.,
Dept. F-602, 6th and Main Streets,
Los Angeles, California.
Please send me additional information about "Hotkaps."

Name..........
Street or R.F.D. No..........
City.......... State..........
My dealer's name is..........
City..........

Nest Box Notes

DURING the winter months a great deal of trouble is caused by wet litter, due largely to the moisture-laden air breathed out by the birds. Warm air holds more moisture than cold air, so as soon as the exhaled breath cools part of the water it contains condenses and makes the litter damp.

• • •

The New Jersey State Experiment Station has done some work on henhouse ventilation, and Prof. E. L. Gross of the Rural Engineering Department, has devised a system to carry off this moisture-laden air. Poultrymen who have installed it say it works. I am putting these ventilators in one of my buildings. They are simple and cheap. The New Jersey Station at New Brunswick has put out a bulletin with plans which is available for free distribution.

• • •

Last fall I kept up production on the yearlings by the use of lights until November 1, when I took the lights off for two or three weeks and fed them on grain only. This shut off production and threw the hens into a molt. Then I put the lights on again and gave the birds a fattening mash containing a large proportion of yellow corn meal, continuing the heavy feeding of grain. These birds also got one per cent cod liver oil and one pound of condensed buttermilk per 100 birds per day. They came along nicely, and started to lay again in January, by which time I had them on laying mash again.

• • •

In selecting breeders out of this bunch I picked out a fine lot of large, deep-bodied birds in excellent condition. Practically all of them weighed five pounds, many of them six. I found three birds that weighed seven pounds, which is a surprising weight for American Leghorns. Larger birds stand the strain of laying better, lay larger eggs, and furnish a larger carcass when their life work is o'er.

• • •

Early hatched pullets always seem to grow better than pullets from late hatched chicks. They start to lay in the fall, and if properly managed go on right thru the winter. Often the late pullets do not lay at all until spring, as they do not develop properly during cold weather. Furthermore, not being vigorous, they molt early in the summer. Selected yearlings, while not doing much until after the first of the year, lay steadily during spring and summer.

• • •

We try to have the bulk of our Leghorns out the first two weeks in April; some of them earlier. By using lights and feeding heavily on grain after they are housed we generally avoid much fall molt. Heavier breeds should be hatched three or four weeks sooner than Leghorns.

• • •

A number of poultrymen have written in to ask what causes hens to bleed from the comb, sometimes to such an extent that the fowl dies. This is caused by an injury to the well developed combs of laying fowls. Especially during cold weather the wound may not stop bleeding, so that the bird dies from loss of blood. If discovered in time, the hemorrhage can be stopped by a styptic. I use a mixture of equal parts tannic acid and iodoform. Powdered alum will also do. The injured bird should be kept in a warm place by itself for a few days.

• • •

Mash-hoppers of the wall type may irritate the combs of birds feeding from them, and cause such bleeding. We are using hoppers of the trough type, and in tearing out one of the other kind this morning, I noticed that the bottom front board was red with blood where the hens' combs had rubbed against it.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Is Your Automobi INSURED

START the new year right and your estate by insuring it. a special proposition for farmers dorsed by the Pennsylvania State

Accidents occur daily, and heavy ages have been awarded to persons ing personal injury and property

The need of automobile insurance every Farmer owning a car is imp

Our rates are lower. We share fits with you. Highest grade protection.

MAIL COUPON BEFORE IT IS TOO

MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
925 Walnut Street, Phila., Pa.
Without obligation on my part, please send on the following described automobile.

Name of Automobile and year model
Kind—state whether pleasure car or truck

NAME..........
ADDRESS..........
No. of Grange If Member..........

GET THIS BOOK FREE
Means BIG MONEY for You

GET this free book now—before you order baby chicks or incubator! Contains a "gold-mine" of information for every. Tells why many chicks die in shell, how to prevent them, how to produce YOUR OWN birds at bed-rock cost of other REAL ideas. Is FREE with the MATIC catalog famous line of MATIC and

Save Money—Get Better

Raise More Chicks With AUTOMATIC

Big brooder bargains are offered. Either oil burning or soft coal burning. Unusual features. Big reduction in prices. Positive guarantee. AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS and BROODERS are the easiest operated and finest quality equipment you can buy.

Don't Delay—Write Today

Get the FREE BOOK NOW! See what are doing and the big money they are baby chicks. A post card will bring it

The Automatic Incubator Co.
Dept. 331 Delaware

GLASS CLOTH

Est. 1916—Pat'd

for Wonderful Success with Baby Chicks

Never keep chicks behind glass. It stops violet energy rays, causing rickets, leg death loss. Build a GLASS CLOTH brooder house to admit these rays. Put the windows. Produces amazing health and perts everywhere recommend it. In a test 26 per cent of the chicks under window all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew

Ideal for Hot Beds

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Violet rays make plants grow stronger and hardier. They transplant better, mature earlier and yield bigger crops. Holds heat. More than pays for itself.

Patented—Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made by Bros., under exclusive patents. No other our process. No other has the same weather mula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH fabric specially treated to make it proof and weatherproof. Originated by eleven years success. You will So much cheaper than glass it has won all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. (Cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten not find it better than glass or any substitute we will refund your money. Common "Success with Baby Chicks," with each order illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers

TURNER BROS. Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio Dept.

ENGINES
BOILERS
SAWMILLS

Ask for Big Catalog
We Will Make Special Price
Box 00
FARQUHAR—YORK, PA.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

THE first seed catalog for the season came this morning. We have already looked it thru, marked some things we want and turned a leaf down so that we will not have to lose much time hunting it up when the time comes to plant.

It seems to me the seedsmen never sent out as attractive catalogs as they have lately. Better and better must be their motto, and they are living up to it well.

Do you remember the days when we boys used to try to jump farther than anybody else? Sometimes we would go back a rod or so and make a grand dash, setting our toe right on the line as we came to it and bounding away out into space, with everybody, maybe the girls, too, watching us. And sometimes we did not try the running jump, but just stood still with our toes to the mark and made a standing jump; and the fellow that jumped the farthest "set a pattern," and how we did try jump beyond that pattern! Half inch made us a victor, and for that last half-inch we strove with all our might.

Do We Set a Pattern For Others?

I wonder if we have been carrying on the jumping game ever since? And have we succeeded in setting a pattern for anybody? It is a good thing to do that. Not in any self-assertive, boastful way, but quietly, earnestly, honestly to strive for mastery in our business. That beats either the running jump or the standing jump of our boyhood days all hollow.

"I have been trying to do my best every year. I don't see how I could do any better." So we say, and so we honestly think; but is it possible that we may have been deceiving ourselves? If we put the best there is into it, may we not even now outdo ourselves and set a pattern for our neighbors who are watching us?

I do not think I ever had a man pay me a better compliment than one of our neighbors did. "I have always tried to follow you," he said, and my heart grew warm as I listened. I never had thought that I was doing anything more than I ought to do—just going on from day to day in a quiet sort of way; and here was a man who had been setting pattern after me! How many others may have been doing the same thing I do not know: but don't you think that was an inspiration to me to try to do a little better than I ever had before?

We Can Forge Ahead If We Will

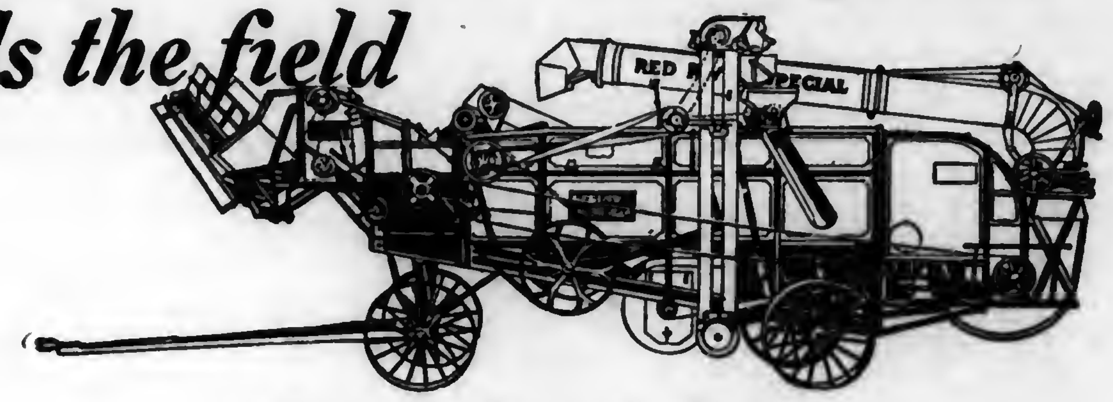
And it is always possible to do that. The best cow never yet has been milked. We can plow a better furrow than we ever have. We can keep the old place looking a bit nicer. We can keep the fences up in better shape. We can get better seed. We can fit our land better. We can be more on time with our work, and we can with all smile a bit more and say, "How are you?" a little more cheerily.

I used to have spells when I was a boy thinking I would like to be a sailor. Then I wanted to be a railroad man, and after that a doctor and a preacher and a clerk in a drug store. But I long ago made up my mind that it is just as big a business and calls for just as much intelligence, pluck and determination to be a good farmer as it does to be the biggest man in the world in any other line; and the biggest thing of all is to beat one's own self. That is my pattern for this year, to beat myself!

Won't you "jine in"?

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Again — Red River Special leads the field



Armco Ingot Iron For All Sheet Metal Parts

THE
Red River
Special
Line

Threshers
22x36
28x46
30x52
32x56
36x60

Tractors
Lauson Built
16-32
20-40

N & S
25-50

Red River Special
Combine
15' cut
20' cut
Prairie Type

Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

In 1925, Red River Special Threshers were built with roller bearings at every main bearing point.

In 1926, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication was added.

Now for 1927 comes another great improvement.

Nichols & Shepard Company is building all sheet metal parts in the Red River Special Line with Armco Ingot Iron — the great rust resisting metal.

The Hyatt Roller Bearings eliminate the expense and trouble of rebabbitting, give the machine an even steady motion, and cut the power required for threshing and the fuel cost to the bone.

Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes of the bright threshing days that other machines throw away on "Oiling up."

Armco Ingot Iron will save dollars in the longer life of the machine and in freedom from troublesome rust. Armco Ingot Iron makes the long lasting Red River Special Line still more long lasting.

This 3rd great improvement makes the sides, deck and all other sheet metal parts—as safe from rust as all steel construction made the machines safe from fire and rot.

With these three great improvements are the famous 4 Threshermen, the greatest combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw. They save dollars for the farmer in clean, merchantable grain, sent to the wagon box, not to the straw pile.

The Speed and Straw Governors control the N & S Hart Special Feeder, so that it feeds the Big Cylinder steadily, evenly, under all conditions of the straw. It is also a tilting feeder, making the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

Get the Facts!

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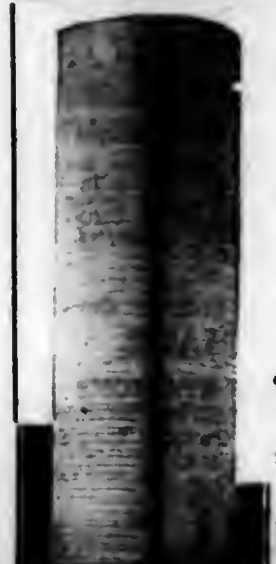

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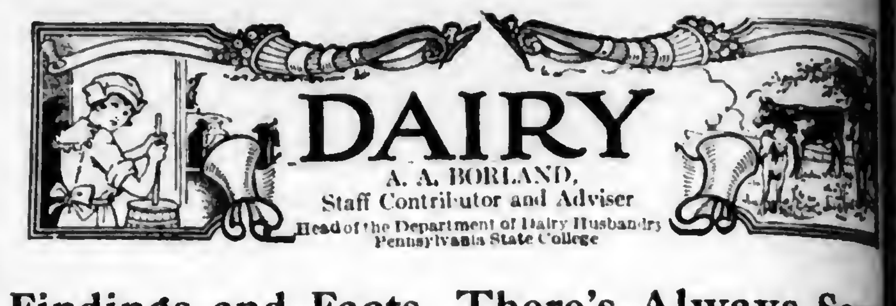


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Findings and Facts—There's Always Something New for Dairymen to Learn

ECONOMIC facts for dairymen was the subject of an interesting address by E. M. Harmon, Associate Editor of the Dairy Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa, at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held during Farm Products Show Week.

Mr. Harmon emphasized the importance of having large enough acreage in the dairy farm to maintain a good sized business as such farms according to farm surveys make a much larger net income than small farms. Contrary to popular opinion it has been found that large farms average just as high yields of farm crops as small farms. Surveys in New York showed that the larger the farm the better, up to 200 acres of land.

> SOME highlights from the article on this page:
>
> "If a man has only a small acreage it will pay him to rent additional land in order that he may have large enough acreage to warrant the keeping of proper equipment for farming."
>
> "An 18 per cent increase in production could ordinarily be expected from milking three times daily instead of twice. . . . In some dairies that are getting a high price for milk and drawing the milk with milking machines it may be profitable to milk three times daily."
>
> "Cows having free access to water gave about 4 per cent more milk than those watered once daily."

Discussion brought out the fact that one cow for every four to five acres of tillable land appears to give a good balance between land and livestock. If a man has only a small acreage it will pay him to rent additional land, if he is not in position to buy, in order that he may have large enough acreage to warrant the keeping of proper equipment for farming.

Good cows are essential, cows that will average at least 300 pounds of butterfat per year at five years of age.

Good crops are a third important factor. A farmer can profitably apply sufficient fertilizer and labor to aim for crops that are one-fourth to one-third higher in yield than the average for the neighborhood.

Stable manure, reinforced with acid phosphate, makes an excellent fertilizing combination. An application of lime once every crop rotation will keep the soil sweet. general system of fertilization insure good crops, if the soil is ly fertile and well drained.

The fourth and last essential profitable dairying is diversity. will pay to raise a cash crop such potatoes, cabbage, beans, etc., keep a substantial poultry flock, swine so as to have four or five sources of income rather than

Mr. T. E. Woodward, superin dent of the U. S. Dairy Bureau at Beltsville, Maryland, told some of the dairy farm and herd vestigations conducted by the He stated that under ordinary ditions in the vicinity of Wa ton a person who undertook to a dairy herd, buying all the hiring labor and selling the at the current wholesale price make little if any profit.

The net cost of keeping a yielding 7500 pounds of milk proximately $205, and this does include the cost of incidental ning expenses, taxes, depreciation interest on investment. This an average cost of 24c per gallon milk. The average price of milk the Washington market is gallon.

Beltsville Reaches Conclusion

Therefore, it is evident that average good cows one cannot much profit after paying all if he disposes of his milk at wholesale prices. He must raise least some of his own dairy feed order to make a fair profit and more feed he raises the better feed can be raised more cheaply it can be bought. Hay at costs $30 to $40 per ton but the of growing it is but $15 per ton.

Crop rotation is worthy of eration, so that the proper kind amount of feed may be produced after year. The Beltsville rotation corn three years and alfalfa years, with pasture more or less manent. This rotation might all conditions but each farmer determine the number of livestock be kept and plan his rotation to ply the livestock with the food without a great surplus or cit.

At the Beltsville Farm a son of sweet clover vs. a mixture pasture grasses, including grass, timothy, red top, red and alsike clover, has been The sweet clover yields a little pasturage but it costs more has to be reseeded every two hence the cost of pasturage is the same in each case. The cows the mixed grass pasture yield a

(Continued on next page)

more milk than on the sweet clover pasture.

In selecting a bull, a proved sire is desirable but cannot always be secured. The next sire to choose is one whose dams and grand dams have high records of production. Consideration should be given to the conditions under which the records were made.

Work at Beltsville showed that a cow which will produce 400 pounds of butterfat under ordinary conditions will produce 600 pounds under test conditions in which the cows are milked three times daily. Four milkings daily would have increased the difference still more. In other words, the average increase in production with cows under test conditions as compared with ordinary farm conditions is approximately 50 per cent.

Test Milking Stimulates Flow

Whether it would pay to handle the whole herd under test conditions will depend on the market price of milk. With milk at 40 cents per gallon the two methods of keeping the cows resulted in equal returns. If milk were higher in price than 40 cents per gallon then the extra feed and labor would be worth while.

Some of the factors entering into the increased production under test conditions will be of interest:

Keeping the cows in box stalls resulted in an increase of 5 per cent in milk flow. However, the box stalls required 14 pounds of straw per day for bedding while stanchions took but 4 pounds. Straw costs $12 to $16 per ton. More labor was also required with the box stalls. Therefore, box stalls are not advisable except for cows which may be sick or ready to calve or where maximum production is desired regardless of cost.

Milking three times daily instead of two times resulted in an actual increase of 12½ per cent of milk. However, the change from one system to other was somewhat detrimental the three-time system and as nearly as could be estimated an 18 per increase could ordinarily be expected from milking three times instead of twice. The question comes up whether the increased milk will pay for the increased labor feed.

Under most conditions it is doubtful whether three milkings daily will pay. In some dairies that are getting a high price for milk and drawing the milk with milking machines may be profitable to milk three times daily.

The increase due to regular instead changed milkers amounted to less than 1 per cent, so it appears that may be milked by whatever method seems most convenient under circumstances.

Open Shed vs. Closed Barn Discussed

Cows housed in an open shed produced slightly more milk than those a closed barn. Contrary to expectations the open shed did not save labor if the cows were taken to separate room or stable to be milked. However, the manure was handled more economically in the open and it afforded the best known method of collecting and preserving the valuable constituents of the manure.

The open shed method required more bedding but coarse materials such as corn stalks could be used successfully for bedding in the open while they could not be so used the closed barn. Cows in the open should be confined at feeding so that each will have opportunity to get its proper share of feed. They should also be dehorned so as to prevent serious injury.

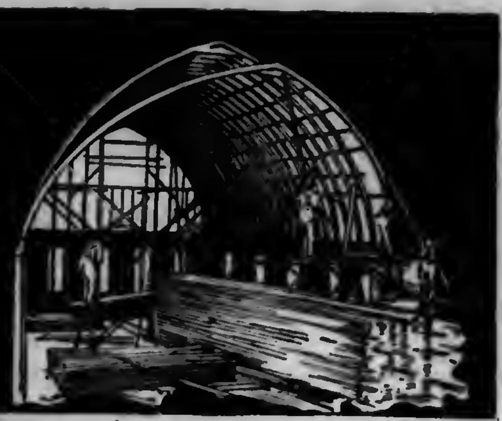
Exercise to the extent of three daily was found to increase the amount of milk a little over 1 per and it made the milk slightly

(Continued on page 29)

Diana Beat Jean by Six Pounds

A TON of milk a month for the first half of the year was the production average of Silverwood Diana, new world's champion Guernsey cow in class AA. She recently completed a record of 20,006.1 pounds of milk and 974.8 pounds of butterfat. The new champion began her test at the age of eight and one-half years and carried a calf for 281 days of the testing year. She is the fifth cow of the breed to produce over ten tons of milk in a year. Her highest day's milking was 76.5 pounds.

In making this record Diana took the world championship honors away from her stablemate, Golden Coronet of Jean Du Luth, beating the latter's record by six pounds of butterfat. Both animals are owned by William H. Williams, of Clinton County, New York.



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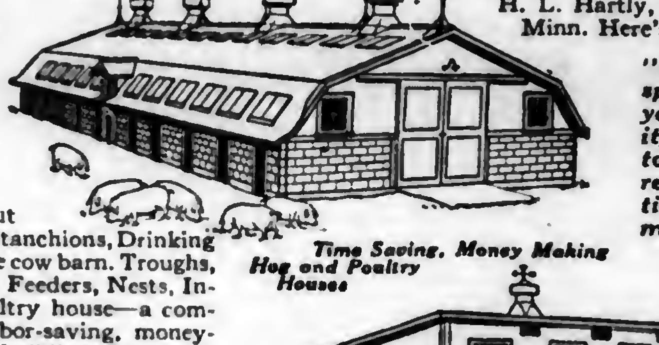
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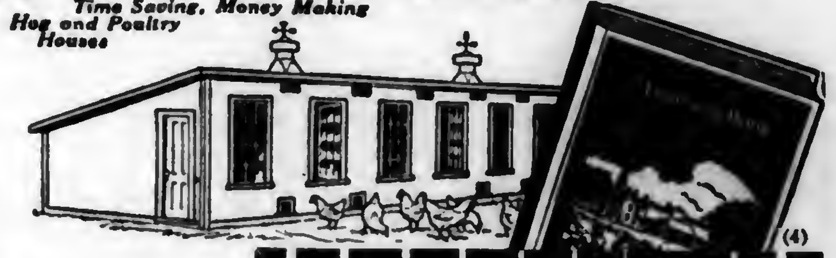

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

KOLIN HAGER, chief announcer and studio manager of WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., didn't know fifteen years ago that popular radio broadcasting was coming. But even if he had known he could not have prepared himself better for the job of announcing and studio management.

Before he was ten he was a member of the boy choir at the Cathedral of All Saints at Albany and soon became boy soprano soloist. Then his voice changed, as the voices of healthy boys will, and he became a baritone and continued an intensive musical training with the hope that one day he would face the applauding, jeweled audience of the Metropolitan Opera House. This ambition was frustrated, however, and he became an actor in the great drama of the World War.

Kolin Hager, Chief Annonncer and Studio Manager of WGY.

In addition to studying music in its every phase, he attended New York State College of Teachers and taught English for a time on the completion of his course. From high school on thru college he devoted considerable time to oratory, and public speaking. In con with his music he studied F Italian and German.

With this background Mr. was abundantly equipped whe 1922 the General Electric Co opened WGY, at Schenectady, first of three stations now op by that company for popular b casting.

Mr. Hager has grown up with infant art and his administratio studio affairs at WGY has help make it one of the leading of the air. He organized the Players and under his guidan group of musicians and produce popular minstrel travesties and burlesques of events.

Cost and Extra T Are Prohibitive

Is there any practicable w of connecting an automo generator to a windmill charging a radio storage b tery?—A. S.

No, not at the present time cost of the special generator, the cial driving mechanism, the and voltage control, and the and work of looking after su arrangement would put it out of practical possibilities for small work. It would be far to have two batteries and hav charged alternately at a station.

It is entirely practicable, to use an auto generator in thi for charging a storage battery, ing the generator from the of the gasoline engine which for operating the washing the cream separator, the pump Any battery station man can you how to connect up the and how to get the proper speed, if the charging work is done the other work is being done the and time required will not b ticed.—D.

Bond Issue Arouses Lively Inter

THE present New Jersey bond issue for carrying out New Jersey's good roads policy runs out this year and interest is keen thruout the state, and particularly in the present Legislature, on ways and means of re-financing to begin this coming season.

The report of the State Highway Commission as given to the new Legislature calls for 1915 miles of roads at an aggregate cost of slightly over $190,000,000 and covering a period of 12 years. The proposal is to finance this cost by a bond issue of $80,000,000 to run for five years beginning this coming season.

The cost to the state for the proposed system is placed by the commission at close to $175,000,000. Federal aid would give an amount of $11,000,000 and some $5,000,000 would be contributed by the railroads in connection with the elimination of grade crossings. The remaining amount would be met by receipts of the motor vehicle department.

Nearly half of the recommended expenditure would be for 159 miles of terminal routes in the metropolitan area. It is figured that this cost would be slightly over $82,000,000. A system of terminal routes embracing 27 miles and forming a loop around Trenton would cost something less than $2,000,000 while an expenditure of roughly $3,7 would be required for the ment of 13 miles of terminal centering on Camden. This 1716 miles of road to be d in other parts of the state and tails the spending of something $98,000,000.

To take care of this aside from the $80,000,000 bond sue, the suggested plan is to h tax of two cents per gallon on line. Some exponents of the urge this as a super tax, while plan advocated by the farmers the gasoline tax if levied should ry with it a decrease in present mobile license fees.

The farmers believe that it proper policy to place the burd road development and maint upon those who use the roads The $80,000,000 bond issue ently would not affect the mill tax rate for good roads, and proval of such bond issue is in many sections. The gasoline however, is a warm and much ed issue.

It appears that two-thirds of cost of the bond issue would borne by the North Jersey or politan counties, so that the districts would profit by the plan.—H.

Here's to Your Health

By Dr. FRANK McCOY

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THE other day I lectured before a large audience of retail meat dealers. At this meeting there was auctioned off an eighteen-month-old steer. It was hard to believe that this large, powerful animal had only lived a year and a half. It seemed almost impossible that so large a body and so much fine muscular tissue could be developed in such a short time, but this was an evidence of what scientific feeding is doing.

How wonderful it would be if the farmer would only start using such scientific information, added to his own personal experience, in regulating the diet of himself and family.

When we study the different types of men living today, from the primitive types found in the South Sea Islands to the more highly civilized types of our own race, it seems impossible to decide that any one kind of food was ever the original perfect food for man.

Handicapped by Variety

Millions of years have been needed to bring man to his present state of development, and while at one time food was not plentiful, I believe our greater handicap today is because we are over-burdened by so much nourishing food that we have steadily become gluttonous.

In this scientific age of the airplane, radio and electrical inventions, it is appalling how many fine thinkers are neglecting the simple rules of hygiene so necessary to observe, in order to keep their bodies fitting temples for their souls. There have been other glorious pages in man's history, when art and science have progressed to a superior plane, only to suffer a sudden decline. This deterioration has invariably been because of wanton intemperance.

As the builder chooses materials out of which to construct a building, so you should study with the utmost care the materials out of which you are to build your body, not alone for strength and endurance, but for beauty of form and symmetry.

Altho your system has the important power of choosing the elements needed from the mass of conglomerate substance you burden your digestive organs with, it is not wise to overwork your assimilative functions with needless material.

Food Needed for Repairs

We need food solely to supply the essential elements for building and repairing cell structure. The only foods necessary for the body are those containing these vital elements. Probably the most needed substance is that supplied by the protein foods, such as meats, eggs, cheese, nuts, fish, fowl, etc. Our muscular systems require those important protein foods and the body cannot long exist if deprived of them. Next in importance are the foods which embrace the vitamins and organic salts, such as those found in the non-starchy vegetables.

You all realize that a horse can use an almost unlimited amount of hay, but must be fed very carefully on grain. We have learned to feed our horses to secure the most efficiency, as we feed our cattle and hogs to produce the best stock for the market. Care should be exercised in selecting only foods which have not been devitalized by too much refinement. For instance, "pure white" flour has practically no vital material left after the roller mill process has removed the dark, coarser portions. The white part of the flour is mostly starch and water and of very little use to the system. The most nourishing part of the wheat was discarded, to be fed to cattle, until in recent years.

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Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business.

Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured and Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, and Shorty besieged the cabin in which Lee and Judith barricaded themselves.

When dinner was over at the ranch house and Judith hadn't appeared, Pollock Hampton began to think something wrong. By nine o'clock he was worried and with Tommy Burkitt, Bud Lee's helper, set off to find out what the matter was. As they neared the cabin Hampton started firing and Quinnion and Shorty ran, Hampton after them. He didn't stop until he had captured Shorty. Lee and Burkitt stayed at the cabin to guard Crowdy while the others took Shorty home and locked him in the grain house. Hampton's bravery that night touched Marcia more than anything he'd ever done and she played nurse that night to her heart's delight.

Continued from last week

BEFORE daylight Carson, with a few men, had breakfasted, saddled and was ready to ride to the Upper End to begin the search for Quinnion. But before he rode, Carson made the discovery that during the night the staple and hasp on the grain-house door had been wrenched away and that Shorty was gone, leaving behind him no sign of the way of his going. Carson's face was a dull, brick red. Not yet had he brought himself to accept the full significance of events. A hold-up, such as Charlie Miller had experienced, is one thing; a continued series of incidents like these happening upon the confines of the Blue Lake Ranch, was quite another. Hampton, knowing nothing of conditions in the mountains, had been quick to imagine the predicament in which he had found Judith and Bud Lee. To Carson that had been a thing not to be thought of. Now, only too plainly he realized that Shorty had had an accomplice at the ranch headquarters who had come to his assistance.

Carson blamed himself for the escape. And yet, he growled to himself, in a mingling of shame and anger, it would have looked like plumb foolishness to sit out in front of that heavy door all night, when he himself had tied Shorty's hands.

"Quinnion might have let him loose," he mused as he went slowly to the house to tell Judith what had happened. "An' then he mightn't. If he didn't, then who the devil did?"

Judith received the news sleepily and much more quietly than Carson had expected.

"We'll have to keep our eyes open after this, Carson," was her criticism. Remembering the night when she had been so certain that there had been some one listening to her talk with Tripp she added thoughtfully: "We've got to keep an eye on our own men, Carson. Some one of our crowd, taking my pay, is double-crossing us. Now, get your men on the jump and we won't bother about the milk-spilling. If we are in luck we'll get Shorty yet. And Quinnion, Carson! Don't forget Quinnion. And we've still got Bill Crowdy; we'll get everything out of him that he knows."

THE cattleman rode away in silence, headed toward the cabin at the Upper End, his men riding with him, an eager, watchful crowd. But Carson had his doubts about getting Quinnion, his fears that it would be a long time before he ever put a rope again to Shorty's thick wrists.

During the day Emmet Sawyer, the Rocky Bend sheriff, came, and with him Doctor Brannan. Sawyer assured Judith that he would be followed shortly by a posse led by a deputy and that they would hunt thru the mountains until they got the outlaws. He listened to all that she had to tell him and then looked up Bud Lee.

"You didn't see Quinnion?" he asked. "Could you swear to him if we ever bring him in? Just by his voice?"

"Yes," answered Lee. "I can. But see if you can't get Crowdy to squeal. We're shy Shorty's real name, too, you know."

To all questions put him, Bill Crowdy answered with stubborn denial of knowledge or not at all. He had been alone; he didn't know any man named Quinnion; he didn't know anything about Shorty. And he hadn't robbed Miller. That canvas bag, then, with the thousand dollars in it? He had found it; picked it up in a gully.

"I won't do any talking," he grunted in final word, "until I get a lawyer to talk to. I know that much, Sawyer, if I don't know a hell of a lot. An' you can get it out'n your head that I'm the kind to snitch on a pal—even if I had one, which I didn't."

Crowdy, at Doctor Brannan's orders, was taken to Rocky Bend where Sawyer promised him a speedy trial, conviction and heavy sentence unless he changed his mind and turned state's evidence. And—to be done with Bill Crowdy for good and all—he never came to stand trial. A mad attempt to escape a week later, another bullet-hole given him in his struggle with his jailer, and with lips still stubbornly locked, he died without "snitching on a pal."

Under fire in the dark cabin with life grown suddenly tense for them, Bud Lee and Judith Sanford had touched hands lingeringly. No one who knew them guessed it; certainly one of them, perhaps both, sought to forget it. There had been that strange thrill which comes sometimes when a man's hand and a woman's meet. Bud Lee grunted at the memory of it; Judith, remembering, blushed scarlet. For, at that moment of deep, sympathetic understanding touched with the romance which young life will draw even from a dark night fraught with danger, there had been in Bud Lee's heart but an acceptance, eager as it was, of a "pardner." For the time being he thought of her—or, rather, he thought that he thought of her, as a man would think of a companion of his own sex. He approved of her. But he did not approve of her as a girl, as a woman.

He had said: "There are two kinds of women." And Judith, knowing that his ideal was an impossible but poetic She rich in subtle feminine graces, steeped in that vague charm of her sex like a rose in its own perfume, had accepted his friendship during a dark hour, allowing herself to forget that upon the morrow, if morrow came to them at all, he would hold her in that gentle scorn of his.

"A narrow-minded, bigoted fool!" she cried in the seclusion of her bedroom. "I'll show you where you get off, Mr. Bud Lee! Just you wait."

When she and Lee met, she looked him straight in the eye with marked coolness, oddly aloof, and Lee, lifting his hat, was stiff and short-worded.

In the long quiet hours which came during the few days following the end of a fruitless search for Quinnion and Shorty, he had ample time to analyze his own emotion. He liked her; from the bottom of his heart he liked her. But she was not the lady of his dreams. She rode like a man, she shot like a man, she gave her orders like a man. She was efficient. She was as square as a die; under fire she was a pardner for any man. But she was not a little lady to be thought of sentimentally. He wondered what she would look like if she shed boots and broad hat and riding-habit and appeared before a man in an evening gown—"all lacy and ribbony, you know." He couldn't picture her that way; he couldn't imagine her dallying, as the lady of his dreams dallied, in an atmosphere of rose-leaves, perhaps a volume of Tennyson on her knee.

"Shucks!" he grinned to himself, a trifle shamefacedly. "It's just the springtime in the air."

IN SUCH a mood there appeared to Bud Lee a vision. Nothing less. He was in the meadow hidden from the ranch-house by gentle hills still green with young June. He had been working Lovelady, a newly broken saddle-mare. Standing with his back to a tree, a cigarette in the making in his hands, his black hat far back upon his head, he smilingly watched Lovelady as with regained freedom she galloped back across the meadow to her herd. Then a shadow on the grass drew Lee's eyes swiftly away from the mare and to the vision.

Over the verdant flooring of the meadow, stepping daintily in and out among the big golden buttercups, came one who might well have been that lady of his dreams. A milk-white hand held up a pale-pink skirt, disclosing the lacy flounce of a fine underskirt, pale-pink stockings and mincing little slippers; a pink parasol cast the most delicate of tints upon a pretty face from which big blue eyes looked out a little timorously upon the tall horse foreman.

He knew that this was Marcia Langworthy. He had never known until now just how pretty she was, how like a flower.

Marcia paused, seemed to hesitate, dodged suddenly as a noisy bumble-bee sailed down the air. Then the bee buzzed on and Marcia smiled. Still stepping daintily she came on until, with her parasol twirling over her shoulder she stood in the shade with Lee.

"You're Mr. Lee, aren't you?" asked Marcia. She was still smiling and looked cool and fresh and very alluring.

Lee dropped the makings of his cigarette, ground the paper into the sod with his heel and removed his hat with a gallantry little short of reverence.

"Yes," he answered, his gravity touched with the hint of a responsive smile. "Is there something I can do for you, Miss Langworthy?"

"Oh!" cried Marcia. "So you know who I am? Yet I have never seen you I think."

"The star doesn't always see the moth, you know," offered Lee, a little intoxicated by the first "vision" of this kind he had seen in many years.

"Oh!" cried Marcia again, and then stopped, looking at him, frankly puzzled. She knew little first-hand of horse foremen. But she had seen Carson, even talked with him. And she had seen other workmen. She would, until now, have summed them all up as illiterate, awkward, and impossibly backward and shy. A second long, curious glance at Lee failed to show that he was embarrassed, tho in truth he had had time to be a bit ashamed of that moth-and-star observation of his. Instead, he appeared quite self-possessed. And he was good-looking, remarkably good-looking. And he didn't seem illiterate; quite the contrary, Marcia thought. In an instant she cataloged this tall, dark, calm-eyed man as interesting.

SHE swirled her parasol at him and laughed softly. A strand of blond hair that was very becoming where it was, against her delicate cheek, she tucked back where it evidently belonged, since there it looked even more becoming.

"Mr. Hampton isn't here, is he?" she asked.

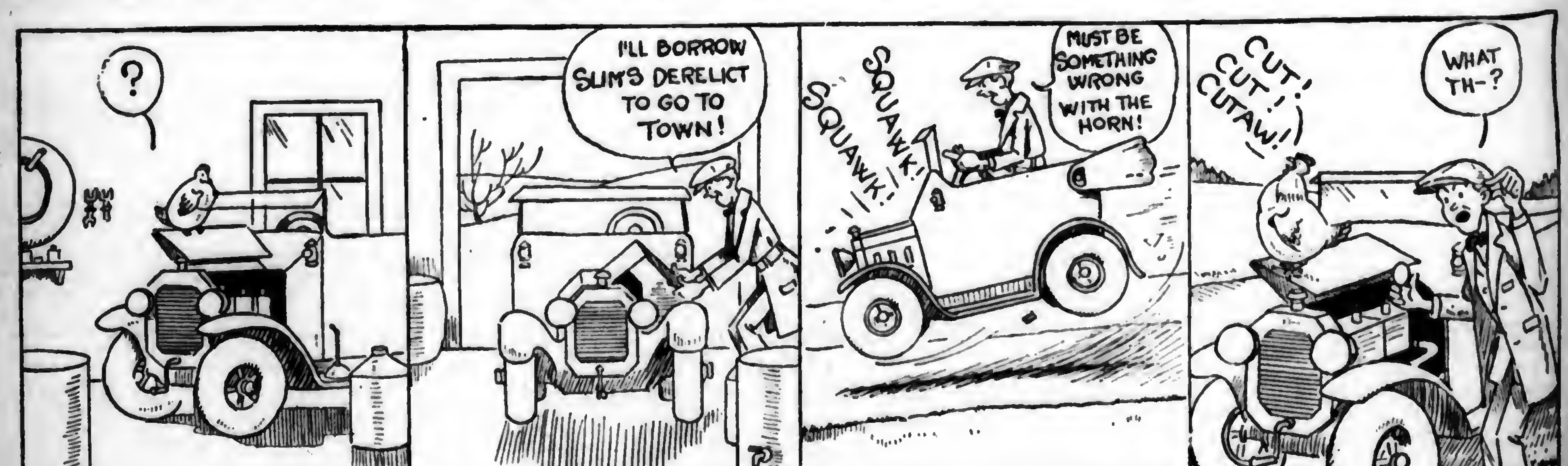
"No. Come to think of it, he did say this morning that he would be out right after lunch to help me break Lovelady. But I haven't seen him."

"He wanted me to stroll out here with him," Marcia explained. "And I wouldn't. It was too hot. Didn't you find it terribly hot about an hour ago, Mr. Lee?"

As a matter of fact Bud Lee had been altogether too busy an hour ago with the capers of Lovelady to note whether it was hot or cold. But he courteously agreed with Miss Langworthy.

"Then," she ran on brightly, "it got cool all of a sudden. Or at least I did. And I thought that Polly had come out here, so I walked out to surprise him. And now, he isn't here!"

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim's Flivver Has All the Conveniences of Home : : : By Leet*


?
I'LL BORROW SLIM'S DERELICT TO GO TO TOWN!
SQUAWK! SQUAWK!
MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE HORN!
CUT! CUT! CUTAW!
WHAT TH-?
LEET

Marcia looked up at Lee helplessly, smilingly, fascinatingly. It was quite as tho she had added: "Oh, dear! What shall I do?"

Pollock Hampton had fully meant to come. But by now he had forgotten all about Bud Lee and horses to ride and to be bucked off by. A telegram had come from a nasty little tailor in San Francisco who had discovered Hampton's retreat and who was devilishly insistent upon a small matter—oh, some suits and things, you know. The whole thing totaled scarcely seven hundred dollars. He went to find Judith to beg an advance against his wages or allowance or dividends or whatever you call it. Judith was out somewhere at the Lower End, Mrs. Simpson thought. Hampton saddled his own horse and went to find her. All this Marcia was to learn that evening.

AFTER the swift passing of a few minutes, Marcia and Bud Lee strolled together across the meadow to the spring. Marcia, it seemed, was interested in everything. Lee told her much of the ways of horses, of breaking them, of a score of little ranch matters, not without their color. Marcia noted that he spoke rather slowly, and guessed that he was choosing his words with particular care.

She was delighted when they came to the bank under the willows where a pipe sent forth a clear, cold stream of water from a shady recess in the hillside. Here, at Lee's solicitous suggestion, she rested after her long walk—it was nearly a half-mile to the ranch-house — disposing her skirts fluffily about her, taking her seat upon a convenient log from which, with his hat, Lee had swept the loose dust.

"I'm dreadfully improper, am I not?" said Marcia. "But I am tired, and it is hot, isn't it? Out there in the fields, I mean. Here it's just lovely. And I do so love to hear about all the things you know which are so wonderful to me. Isn't life narrow in the cities? Don't you think so, Mr. Lee?"

The breeze playing gently with the ribbons of her sunshade brought to him the faintest of violet perfumes. He lay at her feet, obeying her tardy command to have the smoke which she had interrupted. His eyes were full of her.

"I'd so love," went on Marcia dreamily, "to live always out-of-doors. Out here I feel so sorry for the people I know in town. Here women must grow up so sweet and pure and innocent; men must be so fine and manly and strong!"

And she meant it. It was perfectly clear that she spoke in utter sincerity. For this long, summer day, no matter how she would feel tomorrow, Marcia was in tune with the open, yearned for the life blown clean with the air of the mountains. In the morning her mood had been one of rebellion, for her mother had said things which both hurt and shocked the girl. Her mother was so mercenary, so unromantic. Now, as a bit of reaction, the rebellious spirit had grown tender; opposition had been followed by listlessness; and into the mood of tender listlessness there had come a man. A man whom Marcia had never noted until now and who was an anomaly, almost a mystery.

Fate, in the form of old Carson, turned a herd of bellowing steers out into the fields lying between the meadow and the ranch-house that afternoon just as Marcia, making a late concession to proprietry, was shaking her skirts and lifting her parasol. It was scarcely to be wondered at that the steers seemed to Marcia a great herd of bloodthirsty beasts. Then there were her pink gown and sunshade. . . .

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!" cried Marcia.

So it was under Lee's protection that she went back thru the meadows and to the house. At first she was frightened by the strange noises his led horse made, little snorts which made her jump. But in the end she put out a timid hand and stroked the velvet nose. When finally Bud lifted his hat to her at the base of the knoll upon which the house stood Marcia thanked him for his kindness.

"I've been terribly unconventional, haven't I?" she smiled at him. "But I mustn't again. Next time we meet, Mr. Lee, I am not even going to speak to you. Unless," relenting brightly, "you come up to the house and are properly introduced!"

As she went thru the lilacs Lee saw her wave her parasol to him.

Three days later Bud Lee learned that Judith Sanford was, after all, "just a girl you know"; that at least for once in her life she had slipped away to be by herself and to cry. He stopped dead in his tracks when he came unexpectedly upon her, become suddenly awkward, embarrassed, a moment uncertain, but yielding swiftly to an impulse to run for it.

"Come here, Bud Lee!" commanded Judith sharply, dabbing at her eyes. "I want to talk to you."

He was at the Upper End where he had ridden for half a dozen young horses which were to be taken down into the meadow for their education. And here she was, on a bench outside the old cabin, indulging herself in a hearty cry.

"I—I didn't know you were here," he stammered. "I was going to make some coffee and have lunch here. I do, sometimes. It's a real fine day, isn't it, Miss Sanford? Nice and warm and—" His voice trailed off indistinctly.

"Oh, scat!" cried Judith at him, half laughing, still half crying. She had wiped her eyes but still two big tears, untouched, trembled on her cheeks. In spite of him Lee couldn't keep his eyes off of them.

"I'm just crying," Judith told him then, with a sudden assumption of cool dignity which had in it something of defiance. "I've got a right to, if I want to, haven't I? What do you look at me like that for?"

"Sure," he answered hastily. "It does you good to cry; I know. Great thing. All ladies do, sometimes—"

Judith sniffed.

"You know all that there is to be known about 'ladies,' don't you? In your vast wisdom all you've got to do is lump 'em in one of your brilliant generalities. That's the man of you!"

"Maybe I'd better go make the coffee?" he suggested hurriedly. "It's after twelve. And it'll do you good. A nice hot cup."

"Maybe you had," said Judith icily. "Perhaps I can postpone my conversation with you until the water boils."

LEE went into the cabin without looking back. Judith, watching him, saw that he ran his hand across his forehead. She sniffed at him again. But when Lee had the coffee ready she had washed her face at the spring, had tucked her tumbled hair back under her hat, and, looking remarkably cool, came into the cabin. Lee thought of his meeting with Marcia, of her repeated assurance that she knew she had violated the conventions.

"You can make coffee," Judith nodded her approval as she sipped at the black beverage, cooled a little by condensed milk. Lee was busied with a tin containing potted meat. "Now, have you got over your shock so that I can talk with you?"

He smiled at her across the little oil-cloth-covered table, and answered lightly and with his old assurance that he guessed he had steadied his nerve. Hadn't he told her a cup of coffee would do wonders?

"Would it go to your head," began the girl abruptly, "if I were to tell you that I size you up as the best man on my pay-roll?"

"I'd try to keep both feet on the ground," he said gravely, tho he wondered what was coming.

"I'll explain," she continued, her tone impersonally businesslike. "Next to you, I count on Doc Tripp; next to Tripp, on Carson. They are good men; they are trustworthy; they understand ranch conditions and they know what loyalty to the home-range means. But Tripp is just a veterinarian; simply that and nothing more. His horizon isn't very wide. Neither is Carson's."

"And mine?" he grinned at her. "Read me my horoscope, Miss Sanford!"

"You have taken the trouble to be something more than just a horse foreman," she told him quietly. "I don't know what your advantages have been; if you haven't gone thru high school, then at least you have been ambitious enough to get books, to read, to educate yourself. You have developed further than Carson; you have broadened more than Tripp."

"Thanks," he offered dryly.

"Oh, I'm not seeking to intrude into your private affairs, Mr. Bud Lee!" she cried warmly at his tone. "I have no desire to do so, having no interest in them. First of all, I want one thing clear: You said when I first came that you'd stay a few days, long enough for me to get a man in your place. We have both been rather too busy to think of your leaving or my seeking a substitute. Now what? The job is yours as long as you want it—if you'll stay. I don't want you leaving me in the lurch. Do you want to go? Or do you want to stick?"

What did he want? He had anticipated an interference from the girl in his management of the duty allotted him and no such interference had come. She left him unhampered, even as she did Tripp and Carson. He had his interest in his horses. It was pleasant here. This cabin was a sort of home to him. Besides, he had the idea that Quinnion and Shorty might again be heard from—that if Trevors was backing their play, there would be other threats offered the Blue Lake outfit from which he had no desire to run. There was such a thing as loyalty to the home-range, and in the half-year he had worked here it had become a part of him.

"I'll stick," he said quietly.

"I'm glad of that," replied Judith. "Oh, you'll have your work cut out for you, Bud Lee, and, that you may be the better fitted to do it, I want you to know just what I am up against."

She paused a moment, stirring her coffee with one of Lee's tin spoons, gathering her thoughts.

(To be continued next week)

Potato Harvesting in Maine

(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

The potatoes go from the ground to the wagon, from the wagon to the grading machine and then into the barrel. It is all done at the edge of the field. The photograph was taken in famous Aroostook County, Maine.

Did you ever hear this one?—

On the Safe Side

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide ferry. It was stormy, and the wind was constantly increasing. The Scottish ferryman agreed to take the tourist across, but told him to wait until he had first taken a cow across.

When he had finally started across with the traveler, the latter became curious.

"Will you tell me why you took the cow across and made me wait?" he asked.

"Weel, now," exclaimed the ferryman, "you see the coo wur valuable, and I feared the wind wud increase so the boat might upset on the second trip!"

Up and Coming Salesman

A live-wire salesman rushed up to the home of a doctor in a small village about 3 A. M. and asked him to come at once to a distant town.

The doctor cranked his flivver and they drove furiously to their destination.

Upon their arrival the salesman asked, "How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician, in surprise.

"Here you are," said the salesman, handing over the money, "the blamed garage keeper wanted $15 to drive me over when I missed my train."—Keystone Motorist.

Result of Early Training

Coach (to new player)—You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man and worm thru your opponents is simply marvelous.

New Player (modestly)—I guess it all comes from my early training, sir. You see, my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days.—Boston Transcript.

Glory's Graveyard

Office Boy—"My brother has a gold medal for running five miles, an' one for ten miles; a silver medal for swimming; two cups for wrestling, an' badges for boxing an' rowing!"

"He must be a wonderful athlete."

"He's no athlete at all. He keeps a pawnshop."—Good Hardware.

No Geometry Required

Teacher—Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?

Robert—Yes'm; seven. — Lancashire Daily Post.

A Suffering Sinner

A negro minister discovered two men playing cards on Sunday—and for money.

"Rastus," said the minister, "don' you know it's wrong to play cards on de Sabbath?"

"Yes, passon," answered Rastus, ruefully. "But, believe me, ah's payin' foh my sins."

A Matter of Opinion

Two rustic sports were uncertainly flivvering their way home from the county seat.

"Sam," said Henry, "I wancha to be very careful. First thing y'know you'll have us in a ditch."

"Me," said Bill, in astonishment. "Why, I thought you was driving."

"Fadder, give me a dime to go and see the sea serpent."

"Vasteful poy! Here's a magnifying glass; go find a vorm."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—In summer time I like to plow, harrow or roll. I think it is fun to work on a farm. I wasn't at school this week on account of a cold. On Wednesday we butchered two pigs.

I have been trapping for muskrats and caught two. I have also been trapping for rats and mice ever since last summer. I caught thirty-two rats and thirty-eight mice. I get five cents for a rat and one cent for a mouse. It is pretty cold and sometimes snows a little. We had a little sledding this winter.—Solomon King, thirteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE FARM, MY HOME
Francis M. Gum, Jr. (X), Sussex County, Del.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to take the high school examinations.

We had two Christmas entertainments, one at school and one at church. I was in two plays and had a separate recitation, too.

We have a dog Buster. She is very friendly. She likes candy and ice cream. She likes to play with us and chase the cows. She doesn't like anyone to tease her, but we do tease her tho she doesn't like it.

Sometimes she gets in my brother's car and then you cannot get her out, so he takes her with him or stays home.—Ruth Sandt, thirteen (X), Northampton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I feed our cows every morning and evening and go to school. I wish it would snow soon so I could ski. I am in the seventh grade. I am going on my sixth year in school and haven't missed a day or been tardy. I have a dog, his name is "Watch." He will run after the chickens and cows.—Kenneth Mansfield, Armstrong County, Pa.

A BABY AYRSHIRE
Emma R. Rupp, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—As soon as I get home from school I help mother get supper and then I get my lessons done and read the Forum page. My friend made a bird house for me and a little wren came to live in it and the little wren had three little baby wrens.—M. Elizabeth Brown, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a freshman in high school. We have a strict algebra teacher. I do not like Latin. Our Latin teacher gives us tests about every day. We have a very large class. In the beginning there were eighty, but a few dropped out.

I want to tell you of my experience going to the Sesqui. It was on the thirteenth of November, at 5 A. M., when our teacher, Mr. Heller, some freshmen and sophomores were going to the Sesqui. After dodging the policemen, automobiles and other traffic we reached the Sesqui at 10 A. M. After we went thru the main building the girls had a tough dinner at the Paris Cafe, while we boys took a rest. We spent some time on the Gladway till our funds got low, then we started for home.

Somehow or other the rest of the party got separated from me, and I found myself outside the subway on Market Street. After a very short time, my teacher appeared on the scene and again attached me to the rest of the party. We reached home at midnight and called it a day.—Joseph S. Shelby (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I want to tell you about the time I pretty nearly drowned. We have a lake on our farm and my chum and I were playing along the shore and caught a live fish. I wanted to put this fish in the spring and somehow I fell in. It was some minutes before he pulled me out but when he did pull me out I was dripping wet. Maybe I wasn't thankful.

How many of you friends had the whooping cough? I had the whooping cough before Christmas.—Edward R. Williams, (X), Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am in fifth grade and have seven books. My favorite study is history. Sport is my pet dog. He goes with me trapping. I caught three skunks, one muskrat and two opossums. I raise ducks and when I go to school my sister feeds them. —Raymond M. Walker, twelve, Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have three pet pigeons. I had five but two got away. I was trapping this winter. I caught six muskrats, three skunks and one raccoon. I have stopped trapping now. I like to go out in the snow sleigh riding. We go down a big hill where it is all icy. I go to school. It is about 2½ miles away and a bus comes and takes us over. We have lots of fun playing hockey on the ice at school.—Clare Mengee, ten (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I would like to live on a farm for it is a good place to work and play but my father died, now we can't.

We have a car, about 100 chickens and one cow. I tend them every morning and evening. I find about 50 eggs a day.

Last Saturday it snowed and the wind blew so that at some places it is about three feet deep and some places the bare ground shows. I have a sled. It is broken and so I can't go sleighing. I set traps and I caught two muskrats and a squirrel. Trapping is not so good here.—Martin Weber, thirteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—At night when I get home from school I help my mother, water my pony and the black horse. Then I take my sled and ride down hill. I have a pet dog. Her name is Spot. She likes to follow me everywhere.

When my father goes to the creamery I ride to school with him. I drive the horses sometimes. They go pretty fast for me to drive.—Dorothy Varney, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—We all like birthday parties and this week we're having one in honor of a very great and famous man. I'm sure Teacher has been telling you something about him or, if she hasn't, she probably will soon. On the little row of candles at the bottom of the page you are to place the letters which spell his name. You will find the letters sticking out here and there in the little story that follows. Just take out the letters that do not belong in the words of the story and place them, in the order in which they come in the story, on the candles, and you will find the name of the man whose birthday we are celebrating today. Maybe you had better take a piece of scrap paper first and put the letters down because you might miss some the first time you read the story and not have your answer right. The first word with an extra letter is "moarning," so the first letter must be "A."

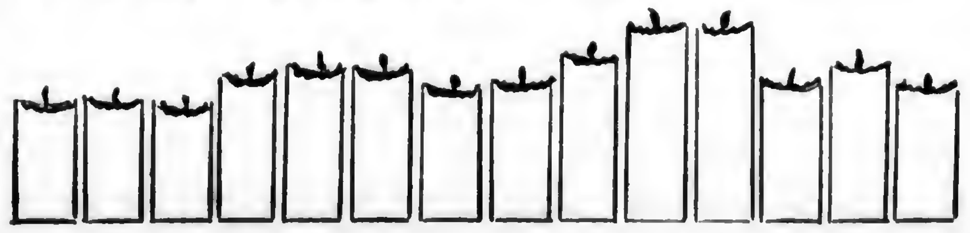
When you have all the letters in the correct order and know whose birthday we are celebrating, send me the name on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by February 19th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE and please tell me the name of the county in which you live and when your own birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Letters for the Candles

One bright winter moarning abbout the second weerk in February a little boay named Georghe went to towan with his mother. When they marrived they went to a restauranit and had an oysteir stew. Then George and his mother wennt shopping. They finisched late in the afternoon and started for home. Dad was veroy glad to seel them, but George felt sleepy and went to bend soon after supper.

The answer to the puzzle in the January 22 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer (the one about the familiar saying which you found by following the letters around in the square) is: BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER.

Many of the answers were very good indeed. The best ten were sent in by the following prize winners: Joseph Ashton, age 10, Woodstown, N. J.; Harry Hamilton, age 13, Fairchance, Pa.; Margaret Hartge, age 9, Parnassus, Pa.; Helen E. Hicks, age 10, Montoursville, Pa.; Pearl Landis, age 10, New Windsor, Md.; Leonard E. McGrady, age 10, Rising Sun, Md.; Avena Parenti, age 13, Donora, Pa.; George Shillady, age 9, Glen Moore, Pa.; Virginia Stouffer, age 10, Smithsburg, Md.; Esther Adele Wolfe, age 13, Radnor, Pa.



Lincoln

THERE is a very vivid picture in my mind of the boy Lincoln stretched at full length, chin propped in palms, industriously reading one of the few books he could get hold of by the flickering flames of the open fire. Flickering flames aren't very good things to read by, electricity is a lot better, but I wonder whether we're as eager to find the worth while secrets Lincoln hunted for in his few good books, the secrets that he remembered and which helped to make him famous when he grew up.

Perhaps we think that it's the person with money who counts for most. Probably Lincoln thought the same things sometimes. Rich mill owners of the North and slaveholders of the South must to him have seemed more prosperous than he of a log cabin and few possessions could ever become. Just the same it was the little boy who knew how to work on the farm, who knew how to read and remember the worth while things he read who will be remembered long after most of those mill owners and slaveholders are forgotten.

JANETT RITTER, Perry County, Pa.
FAE ANDRE, Columbiana County, Ohio.

Those of us who are lucky enough to live in the country have about us every day of our lives thousands of open pages waiting to be read. I don't know the birds and flowers and trees, and I should. Do you? Make it a bird a day, a flower a day, a tree a day, make friends with your pets and with the people about you, and tho it is unlikely that a statue will ever be erected to your memory you will be ready to do well whatever there is to do now and when you grow up. You'll have a job keeping up with the country boy, Abraham Lincoln, but it's a job worth trying.

COUSIN RUTH.
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Marian W. Garretson (X). **Bedford County** Marie Ritchey (X), Janet N. Ritchey (X). **Berks County**, F. Irene Ernst (X). **Bradford County**, Mildred Taylor. **Bucks County**, Hilda Focht, George W. Christman, Mildred Hinkle. **Butler County**, Pearl Taylor, Geraldine B. McFadden. **Chester County**, Helen Kunkle (X), Mary E. Collins (X). **Clarion County**, Mary Rhoads. **Clearfield County**, Gwendolyn Gray, Christine (No last name given), Gladys Wilson. **Columbia County**, Isabel Lockhoof. **Crawford County**, Anna Grinnell, Joe Radacoy (X). **Dauphin County**, Clarence B. Hollinger (X), Allen Hollinger (X). **Fayette County**, Mike Mrosko. **Franklin County**, Hazel Grace, Elizabeth Pee. **Huntingdon County**, William Pollock. **Jefferson County**, Ruth Trautman. **Juniata County**, Alenna Rhine (X). **Lancaster County**, Clarence S. Bryan, Martha Oher, Mary Kathryn Rummer, Sida Moore (X). **Lawrence County**, Fannie Byler, Harry A. Polding, Melvin Polding. **Luzerne County**, Genevieve Karchner. **Montgomery County**, Anna M. Conrad (X). **Mercer County**, Evadale Spieker (X). **Northumberland County**, Pauline Leech. **Perry County**, Violet Hoffman (X), Freda Gray. **Schuylkill County**, Lillie Unger (X). **Somerset County**, Jay Oester (X). **Venango County**, Cleo Burgey. **Washington County**, Mary Alice Day, Sarah Thomas, Margaret Monticelli, Mary Williams, Geneva Garrison, Helen Mermon (X), Nick Balos, Alice Vera Gray, Esther Hetherington. **Westmoreland County**, Ralph Robert Roe (X). **York County**, Elmer Smith.

NEW JERSEY

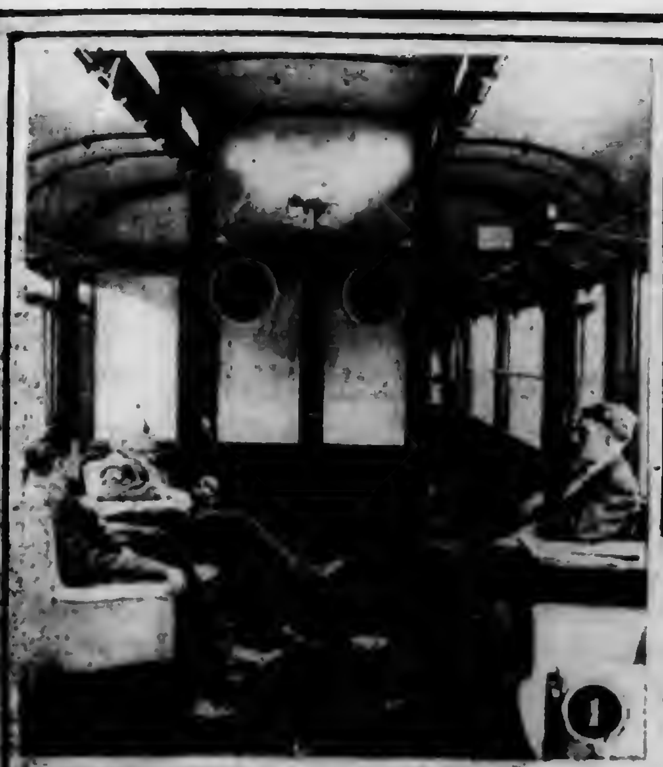
Burlington County, Gretchen Sponenberg (X).

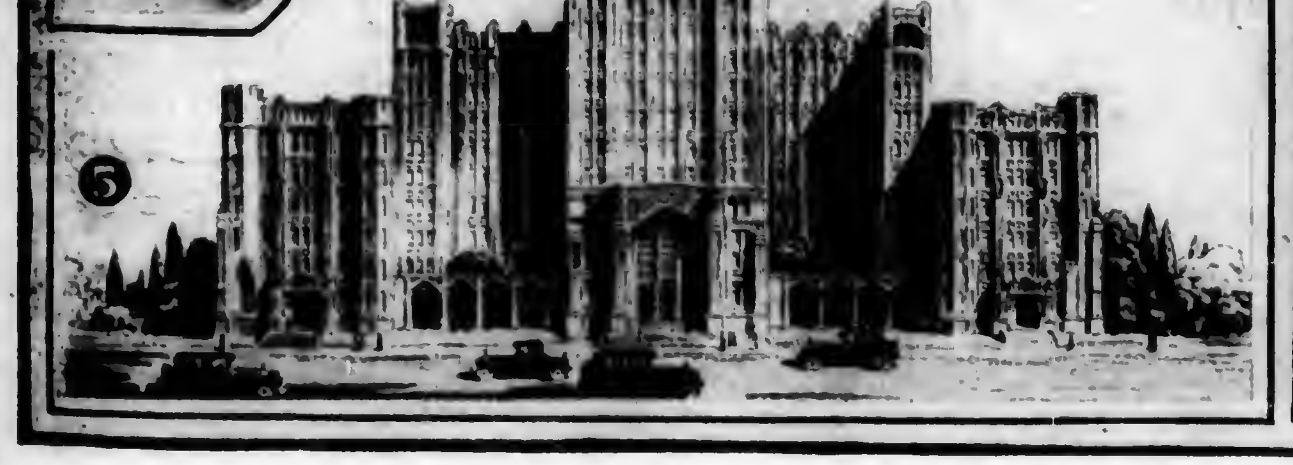
MARYLAND

Cecil County, Harold McGrady (X). **Carroll County**, Blanche C. Harrison, Raymond M. Walker, Ruth Haugh (X), Talmadge Meckols. **Harford County**, Dorothy M. Tucker. **Howard County**, Katherine L. James. **Wicomico County**, Mary Bradley.

(X) Forum members.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1.—Altho radio is not so popular in France as in the United States, some of the Paris-New Orleans trains are equipped with receiving sets.

2.—The most spectacular event in swimming history was the Catalina Channel swim, when 102 swimmers plunged into the Pacific at the crack of the starter's gun. Some of the swimmers and their attending boats heading for the mainland.

3.—These picturesque Babylonian ruins are on the eastern bank of the Tigris River.

4.—Mrs. Charlotte Moore Schoemmell, one of the unsuccessful contestants in the Catalina marathon, who declared during her training that she would carry a knife as a guard against sharks.

5.—A drawing of the proposed skyscraper which will be the new home of Temple University and a monument to its founder, Russell H. Conwell, in whose honor special services will be held in all the churches of the country on February 13, "Russell H. Conwell Memorial Sunday."

6.—Key Chinn, a 13-year-old Chinese student, has won basketball and track honors for his school.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Health Measures Taken in Time Ward Off That Distress Signal Mothers Dread to Hear

Editor's Note:—Four mothers who are well known to you have sent us the benefit of their experience, and I am sure you will benefit by the measures they each emphasize, and strive to maintain a higher health standard by better living.

MOTHERS should be alert to the symptoms and treatment of all the minor ailments. It has proven a good plan, too, to secure the services of a reliable doctor for the year round. Then cooperate with him and help him get to you and your neighbor in the bad weather. Here in our neighborhood, the men get out and clear the roads, using teams and scrapers. If folks will pay their doctors more promptly, doctors will be encouraged to make the terrible trips.—Mrs. E. A. Kern, Pennsylvania.

* * *

HERE are a few things that have helped me thru thirty years of winter mud and a big family.

1.—Keep cool when sickness comes. If you are always studying the health question, you will not be so afraid.

2.—Guard everything that enters the bodies of your family. That means, take care of food and ventilation, the mouth and nostrils.

3.—Feed your family with regard to health. Use more milk, whole-cooked cereals, fruits and vegetables; use less meat and fewer sweets.

4.—More colds result from over-eating than from exposure. Persons who have proper eating habits may get a cold that is "going the rounds," but will quickly throw it off.

5.—Get a clinical thermometer and learn to use it. Put folks with temperature of 100 or over to bed.

6.—Sleep enough in well-ventilated rooms. Exercise enough in the fresh air and sunshine.

7.—Dry no clothes around the living room stoves.

8.—Study each member of the family and guard him according to needs.

9.—Pay your doctor bills promptly, showing appreciation of real service.

10. Cooperate with your neighbors and secure a good doctor, paying him a yearly salary—then you can always have service.—Peggy Short, Pa.

* * *

LET me pass on some of the things that I learned by experience. First, it is good policy to promote health to prevent disease. In other words it is good policy in the summer when roads are good to pay doctors for trying to keep us well.

But there are many things we ourselves can do.

The children need the right diet—I believe that lettuce in winter is cheaper than doctor bills, and according to Dr. McCollum is an insurance against disease.

The children need plenty of sleep. My boy, who just celebrated his eighth birthday, sleeps the clock around. And we are sure to know if he fails to get eleven and a half to twelve hours sleep.

Of course the window should be wide open even in winter. And the children must have plenty of baths. Our rule is a bath every other night. I believe this is a preventative against taking colds which lead to so many other ills of the human body.

I am touching wood when I speak of it, but neither of my children has had a cold so far this winter.

No two children are alike and can stand the same care. I believe as a general thing we dress our children too warmly.

We have had the rounds of children's contagious diseases. We have not called a doctor for any of these. None of them was so bad. Even scarlet fever seemed no worse, aside from the quarantine, than a hard cold. Of course I kept the children in bed as long as they had fever and watched them closely.

I have come to the conclusion that I know my children better than any doctor could possibly know them, and I can do more for them than any doctor that we could call in an emergency. Of course I grant that emergencies do come, and then the advice and help of the physician is needed, but my big job is to keep my children well, and not have these health wrecks (the doctor is the wrecking crew) any oftener than necessary.—Mrs. May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

* * *

WE LIVE on a party telephone line. At night it is not uncommon to hear that long insistent ring that echoes so alarmingly in the silent house. "Someone wants the doctor!" Every country mother knows the anxiety that leaps at that knowledge, especially on a wintry night!

We have very poor medical service. Twenty-five years ago there were eight general practitioners where there are now three elderly doctors indifferently trying to serve the same territory. The young men will not come out here to the country practice; they prefer the city. There is no gainsaying the seriousness of the situation. And I have no solution to offer. But I do know that there is truth in the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Epidemic May Be Relieved by Care

No mother can forestall all sickness in her family. No one can foresee the epidemic of grippe or measles that comes sweeping over the country—usually during the season of bad roads! But we can do something—oftentimes very much—to relieve the situation.

Let's learn all we can, first of all, about healthful diet; it is surprising how many housewives have not yet awakened to the importance of right habits of eating. Let's learn how to feed the sick; many a patient has been set back on his road to recovery by the injudicious food given him by a loving wife or mother!

Let's learn what to do for the more common forms of sickness—grippe, measles, common colds, mumps, fevers and the like. Let's learn the outstanding rules of good nursing; any doctor will tell you of the disheartening experiences he encounters where his rules are not accurately followed.

Let's learn how to keep our house in a healthful condition—the right amount of heat, of humidity, of fresh air, of sunshine, of freedom from dust and dampness.

Let's learn about the best way to clothe our family so as to keep them dry and warm without unnecessary weight and restriction.

Let's plan and plant our garden with a view to good health for the family.

Let's make an unalterable rule that summer or early fall will see all minor physical defects of the family remedied to the best of our ability. Teeth filled and cleaned. Throat and eyes examined. That tendency to coughing looked into by a reliable physician.

One cannot honestly blame an overworked doctor for feeling peeved at being called out ten miles over an almost impassable road in the middle of the night to attend a case that ought to have been prevented months before!

Prevention Easier Than Cure

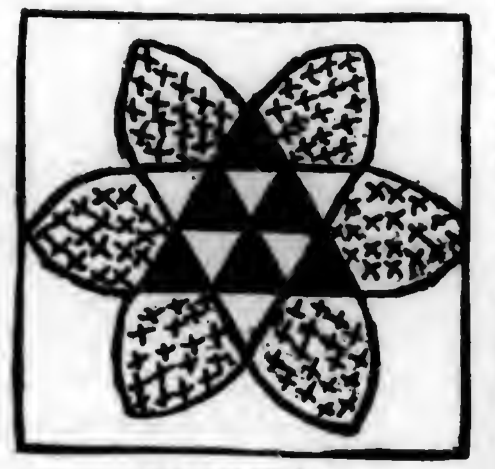
Keeping well is easier and a hundred times better than getting well. Prevention is the best weapon with which to fight those minor ills that presently become chronic and the cause of much suffering and ill-health.

Let's learn these things. We can if we will. Such forearming will not bring the doctor any nearer, but it will greatly diminish the number of times when we need him.

We may not be able to make the country practice seem desirable to the young physicians. We cannot make the drifted or rutted road any better or shorter. But we can, a great many times, prevent that heart-rending "call in the night."—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Quilt Blocks Brighten Corners

THIS week I am showing you two of the delightful old quilt patterns that are especially adapted for use as pillow covers for the window seat or favorite chairs. Fashion dictates quilt blocks for many uses besides bed quilts, and the bright patches of silk that often follow in the trail of winter sewing are very nice in quilted pillows. Velvets, and many other materials, lend themselves to this attractive piecework.



Shield and Star
A twelve-inch block in three colors.

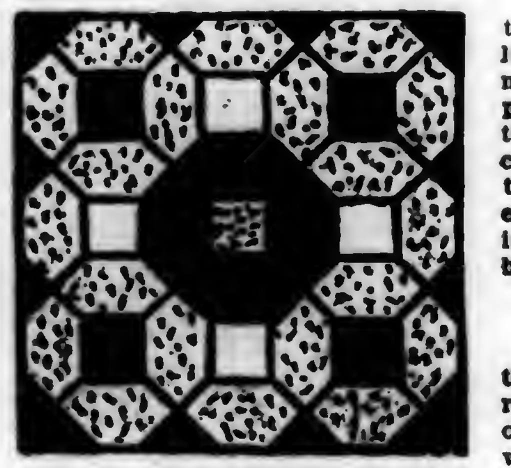
Shield and Star

Altho this pattern is arranged in quilt block size twelve inches square, the outside dimensions are very easily extended to fit any sofa pillow you have around the house that needs freshening. You can to good advantage use three colors in the piecing and another for the background if desired. The general color scheme of the room is developed, adding touches of color most appropriate. A pretty one in my neighborhood has a background of old blue with figured blue of deeper shade in the outer star points, dull gold and bronze for the center triangles. The harmony fits the spring season's trend perfectly.

The Pacific Queen

Should you like this pattern for a pillow cover, the outer edge can be extended like a frame of any desired width, but I personally would use this design only with square pillows, while the Shield and Star can be adapted to any shape. This pattern is a splendid one for small pieces which are bound to accumulate where family sewing is a big industry.

Both patterns are unusual and charming in quilts and you will notice are good in size. To secure patterns, send your orders to Quilt Pattern Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., enclosing 15 cents for each pattern, and a self-addressed envelope. Please address your envelope with care. I have on my desk several orders returned and marked unknown.—Gertrude S. Stewart.



The Pacific Queen
A ten-inch block in three colors.

Adapted to a Variety of Uses

BOUND buttonholes are easier to make than many people think and the same process that is used in making them may be followed in making pockets, slashes thru which belts are slipped, etc.

The starting place for any use of the bound buttonhole is a straight line marked on the wrong side of the material to indicate the length and position of the finished binding. For the binding, a strip of the material cut on a true bias or straight with the threads of the material is needed. This should be cut to extend an inch or more beyond either side and beyond the ends of the marked line.

Place Right Sides Together

The strip should be basted with the right side of the strip to the right side of the material, directly over the line of marking. On the wrong side, a rectangle is stitched around the mark as far from the line on either side as the desired width of the finished binding. The buttonhole or slash is then cut thru both thicknesses of material, almost to each end, and from these points it is cut diagonally into the four corners of the stitched rectangle. The binding strip is then turned thru the hole to the wrong side of the material.

To keep the binding in position it

(Continued on page 27)

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Society of Farm Women Express Stand in Resolutions Adopted

THE state convention of the Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania was held Wednesday and Thursday of the Mid-winter Show Week at Harrisburg and was well attended. At the first session, Wednesday morning, an address of welcome was given by Hon. George A. Haverter, mayor of Harrisburg. He said he was not familiar with our object but it must be something worth while to draw such a large group of women into the opening meeting of our convention. Mrs. Chas. Knepper, of Somerset County, responded to this welcome.

Attorney Alvin Sherbine traveled from Johnstown to deliver an address before the convention on "Rural Sociology." In part he said that the state and nation should be thankful that there is a steady stream of stout-hearted, home-loving, ambitious, patriotic hearts moving cityward. "The state's one great worry," he said, "should be that the day may come when the call of the city will allure the youth of the country. The propaganda should not be to keep the country youth away from the city, but rather a call to the teeming millions of the cities to go out under the open blue skies and learn that the divine injunction 'By the sweat of his brow man shall eat bread' is still in force. The country boys and girls who go to the great cities carry with them a deep-seated Americanism and a respect for the laws of the country that help produce the clean, law-abiding citizenry of the large cities." With the appointment of committees and the singing of old time songs led by Mrs. Jane Nolt, of Lancaster County, this concluded the morning session.

Wednesday afternoon's session was given prominence by a very able address on "Child Rights," by Prof. H. K. Ober, president of Elizabethtown College. In part, he said: 'Every child has a right to be well born, to grow up in a good Christian home, to have its motives understood, to be taught to be neat, prompt, accurate, and to keep its word." Children should be taught Nature's laws by simple illustrations and in being so taught they should learn that their parents are the best confidants. A child is entitled to an apology when mistakes are made by the parents.

Introduced Labor Savers into Homes

Mrs. G. G. Strosnider, of Greene County, told how women's clubs such as ours have benefited the home and the community by helping to bring labor-saving devices into the home, by the advancement of child welfare and the introduction of recreation centers and community houses. Dr. Hannah McKee Lyons, of Lincoln University, told how organized women could move things as they should be moved and block things that should be blocked.

Miss Florence Dibert, of Johnstown, vice president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, urged the women to support two bills that will come before the legislature this season, one for raising the age when children may be married with the consent of their parents from 12 years for the girl and 14 years for the boy to 16 years for both, and the other providing that no one may be married without a five-day notice to the public.

Wednesday evening the ladies of the Presbyterian Church served dinner to 116 women and a very pleasant social hour was spent following the dinner. Mrs. Neely, president of the Story Tellers' League of Harrisburg, told several stories, and Mrs. Walter E. Davis, president of the Mothers' Reserve Club of Harrisburg, delivered a fine address on "Woman."

Thursday morning's session was taken up with reports and the election of officers. The following officers were elected: Mrs. John F. Hice, of Cambria County, reelected president for third time; Mrs. T. H. McComb, Washington County, vice president; Mrs. A. W. Wolgemuth, of Lancaster County, secretary; Miss Sallie A. Mentzer, of Lancaster County, reelected treasurer for third term. By unanimous vote the organization asked for membership in the Women's Legislative Council of Pennsylvania. Miss Edna K. Feall, of Johnstown, delivered a splendid address on "A Woman's Education."

Principal Resolutions Adopted

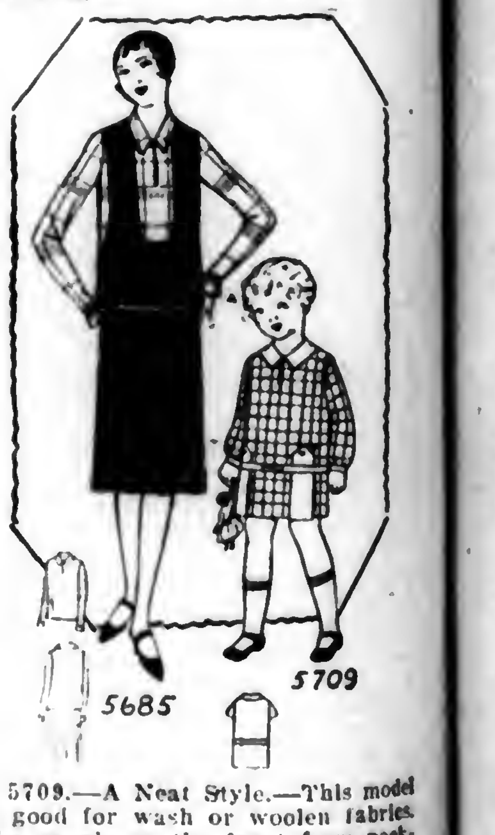
Thursday afternoon's session was given over to a talk on the Federation of Farm Women of America and cooperative marketing by Mrs. Aida Mayo, of Washington, D. C., who is president of the federation. Mrs. Mayo gave many points to the farm women on the benefits of direct marketing. The following resolutions are the principal ones adopted: That we ask that the direct primary election law be maintained; that we cooperate with State College's building program; that proper methods be used in law enforcement; that we ask that the age in the child marriage law be changed from 12 years for a girl and 14 years for a boy to 16 years for both.

All these meetings were interspersed with music and readings. This was the eighth annual convention of the Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania and I believe the most profitable one.—"One Who Was There."

Jaunty Styles

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5685.—A Youthful Model.—Plaid silk and velvet are here combined. The style is also attractive in crepe satin or in moire with georgette or crepe de chine. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 1⅛ yard of 40-inch material for the guimpe and 2⅞ yards for the dress if made as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.



5709.—A Neat Style.—This model is good for wash or woolen fabrics. The panels on the front form pockets. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 1⅛ yard of 36-inch material, together with one-quarter yard of contrasting material for panels and facing on collar, cuffs and belt. Pattern, 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1927 Book of Fashons.

Income Tax Tangle Unravelled

(Continued from page 2)

the beginning and end of each taxable year are necessary.

For those reporting on the accrual basis, the gross profits are obtained by adding to the inventory value of livestock and products on hand at the end of the year the amount received from the sale of stock and products and other miscellaneous receipts, for hire of teams, machinery, etc., during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of stock and products on hand at the beginning of the year plus the cost of stock and produce purchased during the year. The farm expenses will be the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or not.

Farmers who keep no books of account or keep their accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis are required to file a schedule of farm income and expenses on Form 1040-F, which must be attached to the individual return on Form 1040. With farmers who keep their accounts on the accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040-F is optional.

Certain Deductions Allowed

All necessary expenses paid or incurred during the year 1926 in the operation of a farm as a business enterprise may be deducted from gross income in ascertaining net income, upon which the tax is assessed. These include the expense of harvesting and marketing of crops and the cost of seed and fertilizer used. Amounts expended for the purchase of feed for livestock may be deducted, but the value of a farmer's own products used for such purposes is not a deductible item.

The farmer may deduct the cost of small tools used up in the course of a year or two, wages paid to farm hands (other than domestic servants) and rent paid for farm land and buildings (other than the dwelling) cost of repairs to fences, wagons and machinery, also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, veterinary service, insurance (except on the dwelling), gasoline for operating power, and sundry minor expenses.

The value of produce raised on the farm and used in the board of farm laborers may not be deducted as an expense. The farmer may, however, deduct the cost of food purchased for his laborers. The value of the services of the farmer himself, his wife or dependent minor children cannot be deducted unless the amount is reported by the recipients as income on Form 1040.

A Car Is Considered an Investment

The purchase price of an automobile even when used wholly in farm operation may not be deducted, as it is regarded as an investment of capital. The cost of gasoline, repairs and upkeep of an automobile, if used partly in the business and partly for pleasure and convenience of the taxpayer or his family, such cost may be apportioned accordingly, and that proportion of cost attributable to business deducted.

General deductions such as for taxes, losses, interest on indebtedness, bad debts, contributions, etc., are explained in instructions on the forms.

Returns are required of single persons whose net income for 1926 was $1500 or more, or whose gross income was $5000 or more, and from married persons living together whose aggregate net income was $3500 or more, or whose aggregate gross income was $5000 or more. The exemptions are $1500 for single persons, $3500 for married persons and heads of families. In addition, the taxpayer is allowed a credit of $400 for each person dependent upon him or her for chief support, if such person is under 18 years of age, or mentally or physically defective. The terms "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and persons mentally defective, but the aged and persons in ill health. A dependent need not live in the taxpayer's household, nor need he be a relative of his benefactor.

With regard to the $400 credit for each dependent, the taxpayer's status as of the last day of the taxable year determines this credit. If, during the year, his support of such dependent ceased, he is not entitled to this credit.

Head of a Family Defined

A single person may be the head of a family, and as such allowed the same personal exemption as a married person, $3500. A head of a family is defined by the revenue act of 1926 as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependents is based upon some moral and legal obligation."

The normal tax rate is 1½ per cent on the first $4000 of net income in excess of the personal exemption, $400 credit for each dependent, etc., 3 per cent on the next $4000 and 5 per cent on the balance. The surtax rates apply to net incomes in excess of $10,000.

Taxpayers are advised, for their own advantage, to note carefully that provision of the revenue act of 1926 which provides for a 25 per cent credit on "earned income." The term "earned income," as defined by Treasury regulations, means "wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered." However, all net income up to $5000, from whatever source derived, is considered to be earned net income, for the purpose of the 25 per cent credit.

For example, a taxpayer, married, living with his wife and with no dependents, whose net income for 1926 was $4000 would compute his tax as follows:

Net income	$4000	
Less personal exemption	3500	
Balance taxable @ 1½%.	$ 500	
1½% of $500..........		$7.50
Less ¼ of $7.50 earned income credit		1.88
Balance of tax payable.		$5.62

The return, accompanied by at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due, must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives, or has his principal place of business. The filing period for the calendar year 1926 is from January 1 to March 15, 1927.

Adapted to Many Uses

(Continued from page 24)

should be basted together where the opening is to be made and pressed in that position. The amount of finishing required on the back depends upon where the buttonhole is used. Trimming the binding strip on the back to a neat size and tacking it in place may be sufficient. If, however, the material ravels or the back is exposed, it may be necessary to turn under the edges of the binding material and hem them to the garment.—New York State College of Agriculture.

Irate Wife (discovering scofflaw husband on front steps fiddling with doorknob): "What are you doing there, Webster?"

Husband (continuing to turn knob): "Pshh! I'm trying to get Pittsburgh!"

That rhuematism may be only bedspring pains

Sleep with a sagging spine and you must expect aches and pains when you awaken. Strained muscles and sleep-famished nerves are bound to complain. But you can escape that back sag if you will sleep on a Foster Ideal Bedspring. Its 120 super-tempered upright spirals will give your spine perfect support and your nerves true relaxation. This is because the Foster Ideal moulds to your form and causes you to sleep in a restful, normal position.

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Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

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vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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-It's CORONA WOOL FAT

Soothing Healing Ointment That Works Like Magic

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Hardly a day passes but what you'll find some use for Corona. For sore shoulders, sore necks, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, sore teats on cows, caked udders, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins $1.25, postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

CORONA MFG. CO., 266 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.

[6] SAMPLE FREE

Who Gets the Saving? Do you or Do We?

As I was thinking today of what would interest you as a feeder, our Nutrition Expert came to my office with a new formula for Tioga Dairy Feed. The formula furnished exactly the same standard of nutrition as the one we were using, the same percentage of digestible protein and therms of heat and energy but market changes had enabled him to reproportion the same ingredients and save 43 cents per ton in the cost.

Of course the new formula was adopted for obviously anyone would not care to pay 43 cents more for exactly the same feeding value; it is just good economy for anyone to get the most he can for his money.

And now I will anticipate your question "Who gets the 43 cents?"

That is a very proper question and I am glad to answer it. for if you are a user of Tioga Dairy Feeds, you will make the saving on every ton you use. You can't **see** the saving that was made when you buy the feed any more than you can see the actual amount saved when you buy a good cow at a bargain.

When you buy the cow, you expect to see this saving in the milk pail, and it is in the milk pail also that you get the benefit of the saving in the price of Tioga Dairy Feed.

It is the work of our expert to maintain the nutritive standard and make these savings we pass on to you to help you prosper; that makes you a better customer, we make our regular manufacturing profit and we both benefit.

That's why we think it is good business to do all we can to Help the Feeder.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

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Waverly, N. Y.

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Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration ● with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

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A GLOBE SILO is a permanent improvement on the farm. It is constructed to last a lifetime. Made of carefully selected Northwest spruce and fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it keeps silage perfectly. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity to a minimum.* The initial cost of a Globe is soon returned in extra profits from your corn crop. Get all the profit from your farm—get a Globe Silo.

Write for the name of our representative in your community and our catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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$5 *Send no money for this* **Milker** *Just pay $5* **AFTER Free Trial**

—then 8 mo. to pay

Yes sir, pay us nothing on this wonderful new type *portable* milker until AFTER thorough trial on YOUR OWN cows. Gas engine, electric motor or hand operated—your choice on free trial. So wonderfully simple! So easy to clean! So easy on the cows—and so easy for the dairyman to use! No pails, no pulsator, no pipelines. Yes, this milker solves the dairyman's problem. And portable! Just wheel it in and start milking! Now—right now (only in territories where we have no salesman or agent) free trial, rockbottom price direct, 8 months to pay. No money down—not a cent of installation expense. Try it and you'll know whether or not this is the milker for you.

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Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

Garget Makes Lots of Trouble

I have had quite a lot of trouble with garget this winter. Is it contagious from cow to cow and is there any cure for it? E. F. S., Mercer County, Pa.

It is difficult to tell whether the trouble with your cows is from contagious garget or simply from inflammation of the udder, which may be due to causes such as exposure to cold or wet weather, sudden change of temperature, irregular milking, or other disturbance of the animals' health. But the fact that the disease apparently has gone thru your herd of cows this winter would indicate that it probably was infectious garget.

In case of inflammation of the udder from causes other than those given above, it is recommended that a full dose of Epsom salts (1-2 lbs.) be given as soon as the disease is noticed in the animal. This is to be followed by daily doses of saltpetre (1 oz.) and bi-sulphate of soda (2 drams) using one quart of water as a drench.

Frequent milking is desirable. The udder should be completely emptied every two hours if possible, using extreme diligence in the operation, especially if there are blood tinges in the milk. If the udder is very tender, it may be necessary to use the sterile milking tube so as to empty the udder with the least pain twice daily.

Gently Massage Sore Udder

After milking the udder should be bathed for about twenty minutes with water as hot as the hand can bear. Meanwhile, the udder should be gently but firmly massaged in a downward direction so that all the material is brought down into the milk cistern. This manipulation should be stripped out after which the udder should be dried and gently anointed with warm camphorated oil and an ointment composed of fluid extract of bella donna phytolacta, one part each, and lard, eight parts.

In infectious garget beneficial results have been secured from the administration of one-half ounce of sodium salicylate and 2 drams of boric acid in one quart of water morning and night as a drench, and one-half of one ounce of formalin in one quart of milk or oil at noon for several days. Very frequently milking is recommended in the treatment of infectious garget.

A mild but effective antiseptic creosol solution such as 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 1 per cent creosol solution, should be applied to the udder and adjacent parts of the affected cow, also to the hands of the milkers, and to the udders of other animals likely to be exposed in any way to the infection.

Affected animals should be separated from the herd and hand milked last, or better still, by a separate attendant. They should be maintained under sanitary conditions in dry comfortable quarters with frequent change of clean bedding.

The ration should include a sufficient allowance of nutritious roughage such as clover or alfalfa hay. The grain allowance should be reduced and should include laxative feeds such as oats, bran and linseed meal. Clean drinking water should be accessible at all times and should be slightly warmed in cold weather. —A. A. Borland.

Which Shall We Tax?

(Continued from page 3)

tax collection is very evident by comparison of the cost of collecting taxes in Pennsylvania where the local system is in vogue with the cost in Ohio where the county system is in use. The amount of taxes collected by the two states is about equal. Yet it is estimated it costs Pennsylvania five and a half million dollars more.

The national government derives its revenues from tariffs, excise, inheritance and income taxes. In this connection, one thought is uppermost in my mind; that is, in changing national taxes the burden ought not be shifted from those able to bear it by lowering income taxes, and placing it over the general consumer thru the tariff or thru internal revenues such as automobile taxes.

Wise expenditure of tax revenue is just as important as greater equality in shouldering the tax burden. In Pennsylvania, we have established a budget for running the state government and a budget control office is in charge. This has proven a progressive step in the wise expenditure of public funds and has enabled our state to be placed on the pay-as-you-go basis.

Essential considerations for progress in the solution of the tax problems include the following points:

1. Be sure that assessments are equitable. Assessors should be persons qualified for their work by special training.

2. Make certain that all persons and sources of income are taxed upon the ability-to-pay principle, and thereby bring about the more equal distribution of the tax burden.

3. Adopt a plan which will give efficient and economical collection of taxes.

4. Follow a rigid budgetry system of state, county and municipal expenditures.

The above basic lines of improvement should result in the tax burden being equalized as between land and buildings and intangible property.

Four Medals Stand to Her Credit

Penstate's Pogis Hattie—the cow which recently completed the highest 305-day Jersey record ever made in Pennsylvania, by producing, with calf, 13,152 lbs. of milk and 721.86 lbs. of butterfat while on test.

It ends all my Milking Worries

What a satisfaction to go down the line at milking time—every cow without a trace of sore teats or udder. No hard milking; no loss of milk through restlessness and discomfort.

Bag Balm, the great healing ointment is compounded especially to keep in perfect health the delicate tissues of the udder and teats. It shortens the labor of milking by keeping the teats soft, silky, pliable.

For Caked Bag, Bunches, Inflammation, Sore Teats, teats cracked or chapped, stepped on, for any injury or cut, Bag Balm heals quickly. Often the healing is accomplished between milkings. Clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. Has hundreds of uses on the farm.

Big 10-ounce can, 60c. at feed dealers, general stores and druggists. Sent direct if your dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM

KOW KARE PEOPLE

This answers the question

"What about getting a milking machine?"

You can't tell how fast a horse can trot by judging the speed of a cow. And you can't tell what a milking machine can do for you until you use the Hinman.

Success for 19 Years Straight

There's no question about what *this* machine can do. It *has been* a success on thousands of dairies, *for 19 years straight.* Why? *Dependable. Simple.* Only 2 moving parts. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. Valve chamber *guaranteed for life of machine* and easy to clean as a tumbler. Shortest hose.

Gentle application of vacuum and *complete release* after every suction. Soothing—cows like it. Many prize cows milked with it—made their winning records—including the champion cow of England.

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Gives you the straight facts. Talks practical milker *experience.* Contains the information that answers one of your most important dairy problems.

Get this catalog. Drop a postal today.

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HINMAN MILKERS

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Findings and Facts

(Continued from page 17)

richer but the cows required 8 per cent more feed.

The quantity of water required by a dairy cow depends mainly upon three factors, air temperature, quantity of milk yielded, and amount of succulent material in the ration. In hot weather the cows drank 80 per cent more water than in cold weather. Cows yielding 40 pounds of milk daily will drink at least 50 per cent more water than similar cows yielding one-half as much. The greater the quantity of succulence in the ration the less will be the water drunk.

Water Turns to Milk

Cows watered twice daily drank 13 per cent more water than when watered once daily. Free access to water gave nearly 3 per cent greater milk production than watering twice daily and about 4 per cent more milk than watering once daily.

Sour milk was found to be less palatable than sweet milk but if the milk was not too cold the calves drank it without difficulty. The main trouble with sour milk is the fact that it cannot be warmed without wheying off and forming cottage cheese. It was, therefore, necessary to feed it cold. In the winter time the cold milk chilled the calves and they did not thrive on it so well as those fed sweet milk which could be warmed. However, in the summer time the sour milk gave just as good results as the sweet milk and in no case did it cause scours.

It is, therefore, apparent that in the summer time it is not worth while to go to any expense to keep milk sweet for calf feeding. Sweet milk one day or meal and sour the next was unsatisfactory.

When alfalfa hay was worth $25 per ton a mixture of concentrates was found to be worth on the average of $46 per ton, or in other words, one pound of a grain mixture, composed of 150 pounds hominy chops, 150 pounds of wheat bran, 50 pounds of linseed meal and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal was worth 1.85 pounds of No. 1 alfalfa hay.

New Vitamin Aids Conception

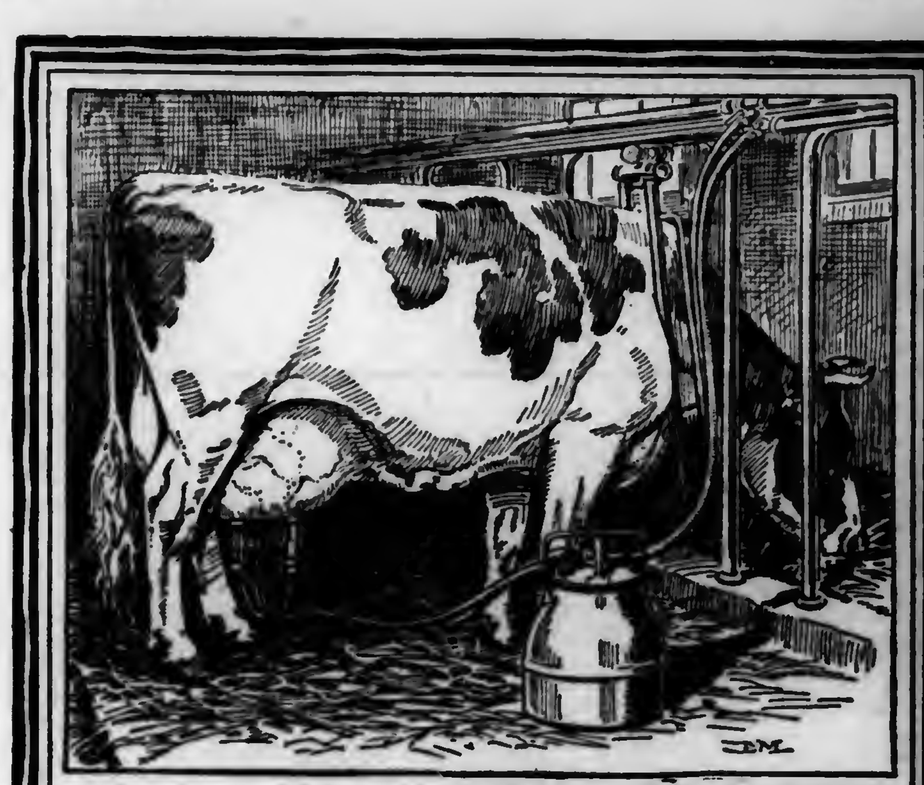
The idea in feeding sprouted oats is to add vitamin E, or the so-called reproductive vitamin, to the ration of female animals that are slow in conceiving. No claim is made that such feeding is likely to change any pathological conditions of the genital organs. Ofttimes, however, cows fail to conceive when there is nothing wrong apparently with the genital organs that can be detected by examination. It was thought that these animals would be the ones most likely to be benefited from the feeding of sprouted oats.

So far 16 animals fed sprouted oats became pregnant. Three animals with pathological conditions in genital organs sufficient to be considered hopeless became pregnant after feeding sprouted oats. Two similar animals did not become pregnant.

The average length of time that sprouted oats was fed was 68 days. The amount fed varies from 2½ to 5 pounds of the dry oats per cow per day.—A. A. Borland.

THE total digestible nutrients in ground buckwheat are worth about the same as those in oats or wheat bran, providing the buckwheat is properly mixed with other feeds, according to the Department of Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Buckwheat middlings contain 1532 pounds of total digestible nutrients in a ton and more than 24 per cent of digestible protein. This refers only to the middlings from which the hulls have been removed.



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Proof of the overwhelming superiority of De Laval Milkers is shown in the rapidly increasing numbers which are being put to use by progressive dairymen everywhere. With more than 650,000 cows (including some of the highest producers in the world, and many owned by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, public institutions, producers of Certified, Special and Grade A milk) now milked with De Laval Milkers, the economy and efficiency of De Laval milking is firmly established.

Thousands of De Laval users say that it has made dairying more pleasant and profitable for them, that it milks their cows better and quicker than ever before, and produces more and cleaner milk.

If you are milking five or more cows by hand, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Your only regret will be that you didn't get one sooner. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

Outfits for any size herd. Sold on easy terms.

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Send me your Milker ☐ Separator ☐ catalog (check which).
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Town..
State.............R.F.D.......No. Cows....

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B-B

Feed B-B (Bull Brand) Dairy Ration because it will put your cows in prime condition to give more milk and richer milk.

MARITIME MILLING CO., Inc.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

COST LESS — PRODUCE MORE

New Improved **Fords Milker** **$90** *Single Unit* **Complete** *Electric or Gas Engine*

"Cows Produce More Butter-Fat

"My herd of 20 registered milking shorthorns took to Fords Milker from the start, producing 20 lbs. more butter-fat in the first month than when hand milked," writes Edmund Hansen of Minnesota.

Improved model is greatest value in milking machines. Heavy pressed aluminum pails. New Departure ball bearings. Easy and quick to use and clean. Cows like it.

Send for Booklet No. 46 *showing our model for every purpose: single, double, double single, double double, etc. Agents: Some open territory. Write for details.*

Myers-Sherman Company
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The W-W FEED GRINDER
THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or knives wearing parts. Make Your Own Mixed Feed. Grinds oats, rye, for pig slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings. 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.

No. 27 $150

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Distributed by
THE CASH-STULL CO., Chester, Pa.
THE H. R. HOOPER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Control Contagious Abortion

Don't let this costly malady run through your herd and ruin your profits. ABORNO, the Pioneer Guaranteed Remedy has proved wonderfully effective in preventing and overcoming abortion. Easily administered—safe.

Write for free booklet on the treatment of Contagious Abortion.

ABORNO LABORATORY, 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Markets

February 7, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $1.25@2, La, bu, $1@1.25; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; Penna, bbl, $1.50@2; bushels, 60@75c. BRUSSEL SPROUTS, Calif, drums, $7@7.50; Long Island, qt, 15@22c; poor, 5@10c. CABBAGE, N Y, Danish, ton, $15@20; 100-lb sack, 75c@$1.25; Fla, hmpr, 75c@$1.35; Texas, crate, $1.75@2; poor, $1@1.25; hmpr, $1@1.25; Calif, crate $1@1.50; Penna, Savoy, bbl, $1.50@2.50; N J, Savoy, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1@1.50; crate, $1.75@2.25; La, bu, 50c@$1; old, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@90c; Penna, bbl, $3.25@4.50. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.50; Calif, crate, $3@5; Penna, bch, 12@20c; extra fancy, 22@28c; No 2s, 5@10c. LETTUCE, Fla, Big Boston, hmpr, $1@2; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2@2.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.15; poorer, 50@60c. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, Indiana, $2.75; Ohio, $2.15@2.50; N Y, $2@2.85; red, 100-lb sack, N Y, $1.75; Spanish, crate, 50s, $1.65@1.70; half cases, $2.15@2.25. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@90c; Penna, bbl, $3@4.50. POTATOES, Maine, Green Mountains, 150-lb sack, $3.75@3.90; 120-lb sack, $2.90@3.35; N Y, 150-lb sack, $3@3.25; Penna, bulk, cwt, $1.90@2.25, extra fancy higher; 150-lb sack, $3@3.25; 120-lb sack, $2.50@2.75; bu, $1.25@1.75; Del, Red Skins, 100@105-lb sack, $2@2.50; N J, Red Skins, 3-bskt sack, $2.25@2.75. SQUASH, white, crate, $3.50@4.50. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, 75c@$1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, yellow, No 1s, 50c@$1; No 2s, 20@40c; red, No 1s, 60c@$1.10; No 2s, 25@50c. TURNIP TOP GREENS, hmpr, $1.50@3. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, cwt, $1.75@2; Virginia, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2; N J and Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1; N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 25@60c. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, $2@2.50; Del, hmpr, 75c@$1. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $2.75@5; Virginia, Delicious, $2@3.50; Staymans, $1.50@2.50; Yorks, $1@2.25; Black Twigs, $2.50; Rome Beauty, $2; West Virginia, Staymans, $2@2.50; Neros, $1.50@2.25; Penna, Baldwins, $2@2.75; bushels, N Y, Greenings, $1.50; Baldwins, $1; Penna, Baldwins, $1.25@1.40; Delicious, $1.75@1.90; Virginia, Delicious, $1.40; Md, Paragons, 90c; N J, Delicious, fancy, $1.75@2; ⅝ bskt, N J, Staymans, 30@75c; extra fancy, 85@90c; Rome Beauty, 50@85c; Ben Davis, 30@40c; Paragons, 50@65c; Winesaps, 50@60c; York Imperial, 40@70c; Delicious, 75c@$1.25; various No 2s, culls and windfalls, 20@50c. PEARS, N J, ⅝ bskt, Kieffers, 75c@$1.25.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, full breasted, small and medium sizes, 32@33c; heavy, 30@31c; Leghorns, fancy, 30@31c. Chickens, broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 40@42c; soft meated, 2½@2-lb average, 36@38c; roasters, fancy, soft meated, 32@34c. Capons, fancy, 7@8 lbs, 36@38c; smaller, 33@34c; slips, 30@32c. Roosters, old, 20@23c; staggy young, 26@28c. Ducks, White Pekins, 36@38c; mixed colors, 34@36c; Muscovys, 25@26c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 37c; firsts, in new cases, 34½c; in second hand cases, 33½c; seconds, 30@32c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.50@10.65; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $17.50@18; fair to good, $15@16; common, $12@14; Tennessee, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $12@14; common, $8@10.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; spring lambs, extra, $13.75@14; medium, $12@13; common, $9@11.

Hogs — Western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $13.25@13.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12.25@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $34.50; No 2, $22.50@23.50; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $21@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—Car lots in export elevator: No 2 red winter, $1.48½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.43½; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—The market was nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58¾@59¼c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 54@57c; extras, 92 score, 53c; 91 score, 51½c; 90 score, 50c; 89 score, 48½c; 88 score, 48c; 87 score, 46½c; 86 score, 45c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28½c; single daisies, held, 26½c; longhorns, round lots, 27½c; small jobbing lots, 28½@29c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 60c; creamery, 55@65c; fresh eggs, 40@45c.

Vegetables—Beans, 25c qt; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 5@20c ea, carrots, 10c qt; cauliflower, 15@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; eggplant, 10@15c ea; endive, 10@15c plate; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peppers, 5c ea; peas, 50c ¼ pk; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, 30c ½ pk; radishes, 10@15c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ½ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 13c ¼ pk.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 85c@$2.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; guineas, $1.75@2.25 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.30; new corn, 70c; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20, straw, $10@12.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 750; market strong, bulk of sales, $13.50@13.75; top, $14.

Cattle—Receipts, 950; calf receipts, 50.

Steers—1500 lbs up, good and choice, $10@11.25. Steers, 1100@1500 lbs, good, $10@11.25; medium, $8.25@10; common, $7@8.25. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@10.75; medium, $8@9.75; common, $7@8.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8.25@9.25; common and medium, all weights, $5@8.25.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $3.50@6; low cutter and canner, $2.50@3.50.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yrl. exc.), $6.50@8.50; cutter to medium, $5@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $11.50@16.50; cull and common, $5@11.50.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 32@35c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $2 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@25c ¼ pk.

Fruit—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.32; corn, 72c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .52	$ .49½	$ .50¼	$ .46
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.38	.38½	.45	.31
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia).....	2.12½	3.25	4.00	6.92½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.50	9.87½	9.62½	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	23.00	23.00	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.48½	1.49	...	1.88
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.58¾	.58½	.59	.52

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 50@51c; choice, 48@49c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 51@53c; do, blocks, 50@52c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c, Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 26@28c; dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 37@38c.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, 1 sale, 25 cases, 34½c. Closing offering nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 34¼@34½c, bid 34c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 29c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 25@27c; Leghorns and other light stock, 24@26c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, large size, 32@33c; medium size, 32@33c; small size, 34@36c; White Leghorns, as to size, 25@28c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 32@36c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 43@48c; old, 40@42c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; Muscovy, 4 pounds and over, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 18@20c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 45@50c; old, 42@45c. Chickens, young, 28@32c; old and young mixed, 28@30c. Ducks, 30@35c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over 38@42c; smaller and slips, 33@35c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, mostly $1.50@1.75; few low as 50c. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, $1.50@2; new, Texas, crate, $2@2.25. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, mostly $1.50@1.75; poor, 50c. CELERY, Calif, crate, $3.50@4.25; poor, $2; Fla, 10-inch crate, rough, $1.50@2.25; washed, $2.75@3. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c; 10-lb bskt, 75@90c; Calif, Iceberg crate, best, $2.25@2.75; few, $1.75. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1.10@1.25. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $3.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $2.75@3; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, $2.50@3; bu bskt, N Y, $1@1.10; Kings, $1.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to mostly 5c higher; 10@25c higher in spots; top, $13.30; heavies, $12.75@13; 200@250-lb butchers, $13@13.25; 200 lbs down, including pigs, $13.25@13.30; packing sows, $10@11.25.

Cattle—Quotably steady; beef steers, $9@10.35.

Calves—Slow; choice veals, top, $17.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; fat lambs, $13.50 upward.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; standard timothy, $20@20.50; No 2 timothy, $18.50@19.50; No 3 timothy, $17@18; No 1 light clover mixed, $22@23; No 2 light clover mixed, $20@21; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $26@27; No 1 clover mixed, $26@27; No 2, $23@24; No 1 clover, $26@27; No 2 clover, $22.50@23.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 53½@54c; No 3 white 50½@51½c; No 4 white, 44½@48½c.

Corn—Due to the present condition of the corn borer quarantine no ear corn has arrived here during the past week. Quotations below are nominal. Sample yellow ear, nominal; new, No 2 yellow, 76@78c; new, No 3 yellow ear, nominal; new No 2 mixed ear, nominal; No 2 yellow shelled, 85½@86c; No 3, 81¼@83¼c; No 4, 76½@78½c; No 5, 73½@75½c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of ye

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher extras, 52½@53c, creamery, extra score, 52c, creamery firsts, 88@91 sc 49½@51c; packing stock, current No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Easier; fresh gathered, firsts, 37½@38½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; onds, 32@34c; storage, choice, 28@ prime, 26@27½c; fair to good, 24@ nearby hennery whites, closely sele extras, 40@43c; nearby and nearby w ern hennery whites firsts to average tras, 41@43c; nearby pullets, 35@ nearby hennery browns, extras, 41@ Pacific Coast whites, extras, by fre 43@44c; firsts to extra firsts, 39@42c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk held, fancy to fancy specials, 27¼@ de, average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry—Steady; chickens, freight 28@30c; by express, 29@ broilers, by freight, 38c; by express @45c; fowls, by freight, 31c; by exp 31@32c; roosters, by freight, 18c; turk by freight, 40@45c.

Dressed Poultry — Steady; chick fresh, 23@33c, frozen, 26@46c; fow fresh, 21@34c; frozen, 20@33c; old roo ers, 18@25c; turkeys, western, 41@ southern, 42@52c; frozen, 42@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Firm; steers, $7@11; bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves — Steady; veals, common prime $5@17.50; culls and little cal $7.50@9; grassers and buttermilks, 6.50, fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady to sheep, $2.50@6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lam medium to prime, $10@13; prime sou erns, $11@13; prime westerns, $11 culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weig $12.75@13; pigs, $13.25@13.50; heavy $12.50@13.25; roughs, $10.25@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows prompt shipment: City bran, $37; mi ddlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red d $45.50, nominal; western feed, bran, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, $4 all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail shipme white hominy feed, $26.25@36.50, nomi in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 p cent protein, $38.25; prompt shipment seed oil meal, 31 per cent protein, $4 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20 Straw, large bales, rye, $26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, do $1.54¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domes $1.69¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, expo $1.59¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond o b, export, $1.64½; No 2 mixed duru f o b, export, $1.60¼. CORN, No 1 ye low, 94¼c; No 3 yellow, 89¾c. OAT No 2 white, 55c; No 3 white, 53¼c; 4 white, 52½c; ordinary white, clipp 56@57¼c; fancy white, clipped, 6 69¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.18¾. BA LEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 91¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKE

Cattle—Bulk prices follow: Slaught steers, $8.75@11.50; stockers and feede $7@8; best meaty kind, $8.75; fat co $5.75@6.50; all cutters, $4.50@5; veale $13@14.50.

Hogs—Light hog market mostly higher than Friday's best time; butch generally 10@15c higher than average top, $12.75; bulk, 140@200-lb weigh $12.40@12.75; bulk 220@290-lb butche $12.10@12.35; practically no market pigs and packing sows; heavyweigh hogs, $11.90@12.25; medium, $11 12.50; lights, $12@12.75; light lights, @12.75.

Sheep—Week's tops: Fed western lam $13.25, native lambs, $13.25; fed clipp lambs, $11.75; yearling wethers, $11 fat ewes, $8.75. Bulk prices: Fed wes erns, $12.50@13.10; natives, $12.50@ fed clipped lambs, $11@11.50; wool culls, $10@11; yearling wethers, $11 11.50; fat ewes, $7@8.50; feeding lam $12.25@12.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 5, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—De laine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood comb ing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45 45½c; ¼-blood combing, 44c. Michig and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwas ed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 42@4 ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combi 44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and averag New England—½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRIC

Toledo, Ohio, February 5, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $24.50; do mestic, $23.50 asked; February, $19.85; March, $17.85. Alsike, cash, $22.50; March, $22.75. Timothyseed, cash, old $2.65; new, $2.85 asked; February, $2 asked; March, $2.95 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt ship ments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, February 7, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00
Spring bran	35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran.....	35.50@36.00
Standard middlings	36.50
Soft winter wheat middlings.	37.25@41.50
Flour middlings	39.00@45.00
Red dog flour	44.00@44.50
White hominy	35.75@36.51
Yellow hominy	36.50
Gluten feed	38.65
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.00@38.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.00@40.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.50@41.61
34 per cent linseed meal.....	51.25@51.75

Millfeed firm, demand steady, supplies limited.

Mild Weather Weakens Feeds

Review of the Week Ending February 5

POTATOES.—The eastern markets continued dull and weak with liberal supplies depressing the demand. Prices showed a wide range on account of the quality and condition of the offerings but in general prices averaged lower. Most shipping points reported a slow demand and limited trading. Pennsylvania round whites were especially hard to move except when the stock was of fancy quality.

LIVESTOCK — The Chicago hog market was steady at the close of the week. Fed steers advanced 25@75c with lightweights and yearlings showing the least advance. Stockers and feeders were about steady while fat cows and heifers were slow. Fat lambs were steady but feeding lambs dropped 25c. Yearling wethers were firm and fat ewes higher.

FEEDS.—The market was irregular due to the milder weather in many sections. Wheat feeds showed a weaker tone. Cottonseed meal was steady and higher in some markets. Linseed meal advanced and gluten feed met a fair demand. Hominy feed was quiet.

GRAIN.—The wheat market held steady with a fair demand. Some wheat was being exported and there was a fair volume of domestic business. Receipts of corn were heavier and prices dropped about 1c per bushel. The oats market was dull except for seed oats and prices were generally ½c per bushel lower. Rye and barley held firm.

HAY.—The market was slightly weaker. Milder weather resulted in heavier receipts and lighter consumption. Receipts of timothy continued light at most points but were sufficient for the demand. Alfalfa hay held steady.

EGGS.—Receipts at New York were heavier and prices declined. The milder weather in producing areas was favorable to production and country costs were lower. Considerable stock is being used by the hatcheries but fairly large supplies are expected this week. Receipts of nearby eggs were fairly liberal but prices were about steady.

POULTRY. — The live poultry market was generally firm under light to moderate supplies. Fowls were in fair demand while chickens were fairly active. Broilers held firm with fancy stock bringing premiums. Dressed poultry was unusually dull and quiet under moderate receipts.

BUTTER.—The markets were generally firm during the week. The demand was fairly active and daily arrivals moved readily. Prices advanced from ½c to 1½c during the week. Most dealers are optimistic toward future conditions.

County News and Comment

Butler County, Pa.—January, a real winter month with snow and ice. Much farm work still undone. Corn in the fields, potatoes undug. No plowing done. Wheat looking very poor. Prices much the same. Eggs, 40c; pork, 15c; wheat, $1.25; potatoes, $2.—F. E. P., January 31.

Cameron County, Pa.—We had unusually cold weather here till 19th when it began to rain and rained four days and four nights. Ice blocked at Huntley, flooded a couple farms, making it so farmers couldn't get to barns to feed livestock for a day or two, and cattle standing in water all that time. Coal hauling and mining pretty slack just now. Not much else doing in this section. Eggs scarce. Butter, 55c.—Q. E. T., Jan. 26.

Fulton County, Pa.—Weather changeable. Alternate freezing and thawing. Very hard on grain and grass which has had no protection this winter. Cloverseed scarce and high. Many farmers had discouraging year in 1926 but nearly all are going at it again with renewed zeal. More certified potatoes will be planted than formerly and much seed corn will have to be bought. Prices: eggs, 31c; butter, 33c; calves, 13c.—T. H. T., January 29.

Lancaster County, Pa.—No snow. Freezing at night, thawing in day. Wheat fields not looking good. Grass fields about normal. Corn all housed, some have fodder still to put up. Butchering and stripping tobacco order of the day. Some have finished stripping and are delivering to packers at 12 to 15 cents for wrappers. Much tobacco is pole burnt in curing. This makes fillers which bring 2 to 3 cents per pound. Some crops are more than one-half fillers. Prices: wheat, $1.30; straw, $10@12; calves, 14c; hogs, 15@18c; chickens, 22@27c, live; dressed and drawn on Lancaster market at from 45c to 55c for capons; eggs, 35c for white at stores, 40@45c on Lancaster market.—C. R. F., February 1.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Cold weather continues. Ice has made travel almost impossible. In many instances at farm homes the most rigid economy in fuel was all that kept the fires going. Grain feed is high. Flour at local stores $2.50@3; timothy hay, $17; clover hay, $24; ear corn, 38c; country butter, 40@60c; fresh eggs, 50c, and more plentiful than a year ago.—M. L. V., January 28.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Wheat fields bare and in poor condition. Some ice stored last month. Public sale of livestock and implements almost daily occurrence. Some corn moldy in cribs. Chickens laying better now, and price of eggs coming down. Some corn to be husked yet. Many farmers hauling manure and cutting wood. Prices: wheat, $1.40; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; hay, $22; straw, $14; butter, 58c; eggs, 39c; milk, $2.65 cwt.—P. L. M., Feb. 2.

McKean County, Pa.—One exhibit at Products Show in Harrisburg was a bull association exhibit from McKean County. Ours is only county in United States containing bull associations of the four major breeds. McKean County dairymen expect next year to make their county the first in Pennsylvania to have 100 per cent purebred dairy sires. The McKean Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which held its annual meeting this month, shows a very healthy growth. Month of January one of coldest months in years. Mercury as low as 25 degrees below zero. Prices: eggs, 50c; apples, $2 bu; potatoes, $1; dressed hogs, 18@20c; beef, 12@14c.—F. J. H., January 29.

Montgomery County, Pa.—A blizzard on January 15 had country roads blocked several days, but at present fields are bare. Fewer farm sales than usual. Dairy cattle still bringing high prices but beef stock bringing only around 6c. Fat hogs still bringing a good price, 13c. Other prices: veal calves, 14c; chickens, 28c; eggs, 38c; wheat, $1.30; oats, 65c; corn, 15c.—C. N. D., February 1.

Northumberland County, Pa.—Severe cold weather prevails with little snow. Have had no thaws since winter set in. Some corn in moldy condition in the crib. Seed corn shows very poor germination tests so many will plant last year's seed. Prices: wheat, $1.30; apples, $1; potatoes, $1.50; pork, 16@18c; chickens, 26c; 3 per cent milk, $2.25.—W. C. G., January 29.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Much snow and cold weather. Roads have been kept open with difficulty. Mail service constantly hampered and often broken up entirely for few days. However, wheat fields have been covered by snow at all times. There has been less timber cut in county this winter than in any previous winter. Ice cutting going on apace. Ice is fine. Eggs, 40c; butter, 50c.—M. G., January 28.

Union County, Pa.—The Lewisburg Local of the Dairymen's League had a very interesting election, a dinner and social time on the 29th. County Agent L. E. Craumer and Miss Harmony Hutchison, the Home Economics worker, with a few others were there as guests, and gave very good talks about cooperation among farmers in the milk business, in politics and in buying for cash by being a patron of a bank which is willing to help farmers who are worthy of credit. An interesting meeting was held in the Court House recently to hear the T. B. eradication question discussed by Drs. Bishop and Brunner of the state force and by the farmers of this county, who are waiting for the second test. Many questions were asked and answered by these two veterinarians, so that there will be less opposition in this second test. Wheat had a snow covering for two months, which was needed. Some crops of wheat and corn are being marketed at $1.30 and 65c a bushel, respectively. Tested seed corn is germinating very poorly. The county school directors' convention will be held on the 18th. Public sales of farm stock will begin during this month, due to a shortage of hay. Much corn is still in the fields to be husked and stover is hauled in only as fast as it is fed. Two carloads of western horses have been sold in the county lately.—J. N. G., Feb. 1.

Children Pay on Time

THE sixth annual report of the Frelinghuysen Fund, which was founded in 1921 by President Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, to provide for the purchase of purebred livestock by children, has just been issued.

"During 1926 the total amount loaned was $10,616, which compares with an average for the previous five years of $8950," Mr. Frelinghuysen stated. "While only a little more than $17,000 is now outstanding, the total amount loaned since the fund was established is over $55,000 distributed in 706 loans.

"Response on the part of New Jersey boys and girls to the opportunity offered them to become breeders of livestock is increasing from year to year. Practically all of the young people have proved their worth by the business-like way in which they have paid their notes when due. It is significant that the few difficulties encountered in collection have occurred where the parents or guardians have taken over the animals and have not permitted their children to carry on their undertaking themselves."

Cabbage Sacked Nowadays

THE practice of shipping late cabbage in bulk has been almost a universal practice until this winter. During November three cars of New York State cabbage were received in Philadelphia packed in 100-pound sacks. This stock was bought up quickly at prices considerably higher than bulk stock. During December the number of cars of sacked cabbage increased.

January showed a greater increase and this stock has ranged from $1.20 to $1.50 per sack, which is equivalent to $24 to $30 per ton, while bulk stock moved slowly at $15 to $25. There is a cost to the shipper for sacks and packing, but on the other hand he does not have the shrinkage of the bulk stock to contend with.

The bulk cabbage in Philadelphia is handled at Second and Master streets, while sacked stock is sold at the Market House. The convenience of having cabbage at the latter point, where the jobber buys the majority of his supplies is appreciated and dealers at Second and Master are feeling the competition.

At present the trade is wondering what will happen when warmer weather comes and the cabbage requires trimming. The volume of this sacked stock is likely to increase since it can be handled and unloaded to better advantage.—R.

Mussolini Drinks Alone

SAYS Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, as quoted by the National Dairy Council: "My breakfast simply consists of a glass of milk. . . . This one glass of milk contains enough nourishment to sustain me until the midday meal six hours hence. It is always taken when I am alone, for I am not a great lover of company at table. The greatest honor I can bestow upon anyone is to invite them to lunch. It would even be an honor for my own brother. Cesira, my servant, puts the milk on the table and then withdraws. She is 40 and silent, uncommunicative."

Bankers Entertain

FOR the past three years the banks of Wyoming County have entertained the boy and girl club members at a dinner during the county products show. This year 125 boys and girls were eligible.

As a special feature of the program this year the girls in the sewing clubs exhibited their articles and explained how they were made and the boys reported on the forestry, pig, potato and poultry clubs to which they belong.

Mr. Morgan, program leader, acted as toastmaster at the dinner. He called upon the bankers present, who in short talks, expressed their continued willingness to support the movement which they have undertaken in the interest of the boys and girls.

While visiting the county seat the club members were given a little idea about local government. They were taken to various offices and thru the jail.—J. J. J.

To Formulate Plans

THE following committee has been named to perfect plans for the staging of a big poultry exposition under the auspices of the New Jersey State Poultry Association. Prof. Willard H. Allen, extension specialist in poultry husbandry, New Jersey State Experiment Station; J. I. Lyle, Plainfield; Arthur Eldridge, Mays Landing; John H. Weed, Vineland, and Emil Ankemiller, Egg Harbor.—J. G. P.

New Market Head Appointed

ELBERT MERCKER, Washington, D. C., has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Markets, in New Jersey, with headquarters in Trenton. This fills the position made vacant early last fall by the resignation of A. L. Clark.

Mr. Elbert Mercker

Mr. Mercker comes to New Jersey with a background of marketing experience, which, according to Secretary William Duryee, makes him one of the outstanding marketing experts in the country. He is a former New Jersey boy, graduating from Rutgers College in 1915 after finishing his early education in the public schools of Jersey City. Following his graduation from Rutgers, he became associated with one of the leading commission houses of New York City, which specialized in New Jersey fruit and vegetables, and arose to a position of trust and responsibility in less than three years.

Gathering Fund of Experience

When he resigned, Mr. Mercker became associated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, doing field inspection work in the Bureau of Markets for four years and serving in all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. He then further specialized in shipping point inspection in the seaboard states.

While engaged in this work in the Atlantic Coast district, Mr. Mercker performed some outstanding work in the standardization of vegetables and containers. He also has had an active hand in the development of rural credits and the storage and warehouse of farm crops in the South.

Mr. Mercker's experience in the federal field will serve him well when he takes up the problem of marketing the varied lines of farm crops that are grown in New Jersey. New Jersey farmers and growers are highly pleased with the selection of Mr. Mercker to fill this important marketing position.—A. K.

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Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Conditions Warrant Educational Work

ONE of the agricultural educators interested in agricultural extension teaching in the East has raised a question of more or less general interest. He writes:

"I was privileged to hear your enlightening and inspiring address on the potato fertilizer situation. Particularly illuminating and timely was the part dealing with the introduction of the high-analysis mixed fertilizers. This is a subject of which, so far as I know, there appears to be some difference of opinion among fertilizer authorities. . . .

"Your explanations before the Potato Association have cleared the matter up for me in a general way. There are still, however, some uncertainties of a practical consideration. If we are to recommend such fertilizers, what are we to tell our farmers with regard to securing the proper distribution of such concentrated materials? Assuming that the use of these fertilizers is to be encouraged in the localities where they are being favored, would you advise us to attempt to introduce them in the localities where they are not at present in vogue?

"I realize, of course, that the subject demands an investigation of prevailing prices and other conditions in the particular locality under consideration and it is my intention that we should take these things into consideration, but I am quite sure that an expression of your opinion on this matter would be of great value to us."

Progressive farmers find no difficulty in distributing and safely using the so-called concentrated fertilizers. Tests made at the New Jersey Experiment Station and elsewhere show that some of the more efficient types of fertilizer distributing machinery will uniformly apply as little as 50 or 60 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Then there is always the possibility of mixing the concentrated chemicals with such materials as sifted loam soil, fine sawdust, finely divided peat, finely ground corn cobs or such relatively cheap products as garbage tankage, dried activated sludge, castor pomace and a number of other materials.

Altogether, we must face the situation as it exists in the fertilizer market today. The fertilizer industry is being compelled to make economies both in manufacturing and selling fertilizers. Concentrated fertilizers, because of the lower costs of handling and transportation, offer promise of displacing more or less rapidly the less concentrated products.

We already have on the market mixed fertilizers containing well above 25 units of plantfood. There is no reason why the progressive farmer could not adapt himself to the use of concentrated fertilizers carrying 40 to 50 units of plantfood. Educational work on the subject would be warranted and all extension agricultural organizations should prepare themselves to be able to give to the farmers accurate and helpful information concerning concentrated fertilizers.—J. G. Lipman.

A Million Dollars a Day

THE steady increase in state, county and municipal debt is the greatest handicap to prosperity, according to William P. Helm, Jr., a standard authority on public finance. In a recently-published article he says:

"At the present time, local taxpayers are spending not less than $1,000,000 a day for interest on their borrowings. This sum is greater, by a double handful of millions, than the entire revenue obtained by all the states from direct property taxation. It is increasing at the rate, it is estimated, of about $40,000,000 a year, or more than $100,000 a day."

Taken from the Week's News

IT REQUIRES a million men to produce the two billion dollars worth of food being consumed by insect pests in the United States alone, according to estimates of the Crop Improvement Bureau.

§ § §

JESSE M. HUFFINGTON, since 1924 county agent of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, has joined the extension staff of the Pennsylvania State College as vegetable gardening specialist. Mr. Huffington has had extensive experience in the gardening business in Maryland.

§ § §

THE PENN STATE EARLIANA tomato, a variety developed by Dr. C. E. Myers, of the Pennsylvania State College, averaged 49,440 pounds, or practically 25 tons of tomatoes per acre, in the gardens of the Iowa State College.

§ § §

NEW JERSEY has adopted United States Standard Grades for apples, peaches, white and sweet potatoes. Their adoption by growers is not compulsory but anyone who undertakes to sell by these grades must be sure that his products conform to the requirements of the U. S. Standard.

§ § §

A HEARING is being held in Washington on February 8 to determine whether it is advisable that New Jersey and Connecticut should be included in the European corn borer quarantine area. If quarantined the movement of corn, broomcorn, sorghums and sudan grass from these states will be prohibited or restricted. In Connecticut several vegetable crops and flowers may also be included in the regulations, due to the different habits of the borer in New England.

§ § §

VIRGINIA shipped 1697 carloads of cattle to the Lancaster, Pa., stockyards in 1926. Nearly 1200 carloads came from St. Paul, Minnesota. Total carlot receipts were 5977 carloads, containing 166,516 head.

§ § §

FEDERAL Japanese beetle quarantine regulations will prevent South Jersey growers from shipping their canhouse tomatoes to Baltimore this year.

§ § §

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., will hold a Poultry and Egg Marketing School the week of February 28 to March 5th. The "tuition" fee is $5.00, and that includes a banquet ticket. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to the preparation and selling of market poultry. The next three days egg quality, packing, grading, shipping and selling will be the subjects studied.

§ § §

FIFTY COW TESTING associations have been in operation in 39 counties of Pennsylvania during the last year. There were 1175 members and about 18,200 cows were tested.

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100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
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Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00
R. C. and S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff and White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
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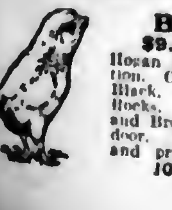

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American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
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Park's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.
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Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.
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It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.
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Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.50	$10.50	$20.	$97.50	$190.
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	4.25	8.00	15.	72.50	140.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.	77.50	150.

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $7.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad' or get free catalog. C. M. LONGENECKER. Box 45. ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

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	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	110.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-31)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY. Box Y. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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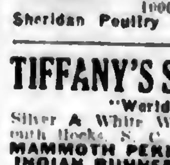

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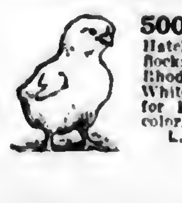

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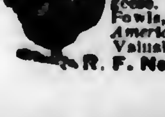

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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Corn Cob Supplies Overdose of Fiber

I have fifty pigs weighing from 50 to 100 pounds. Am feeding corn-cob meal and ground oats. Please tell me how to make a good ration by using tankage or meat meal.—C. R. G., Lancaster County, Pa.

The grain ration which is now being used is lacking in protein and has too much crude fiber. The corn cob has no feeding value and has a tendency to provide too much bulk for a desirable ration. It would be more desirable to feed the corn as shelled corn or corn meal with the cob eliminated. In case that is not convenient it is better to feed the corn as ear corn and mix the oats and tankage or fish meal.

A desirable combination for these pigs can be made up of 70 pounds of shelled or ground corn, 20 pounds of ground oats and 10 pounds of tankage. The tankage is preferable to the meat meal. In case the ear corn is used it can be used in approximately the same amount to the oats and tankage or the oats and tankage can be supplied in a self-feeder where the pigs can eat as much of the oats and tankage as they need in addition to the corn.

A very desirable and simple mineral mixture is made as follows: 20 pounds salt, 4 pounds steam bone meal and 40 pounds ground limestone. This should be put in a box or some place where the pigs can eat as much as they desire.—W. H. T.

Special Treatment Is Apt to Defeat Purpose

PUTTING cattle on the market in the best possible condition with the least shrinkage in weight between the feed lot and market is the concern of every feeder. Numerous suggestions of special feed and special handling have been made, but as a rule very little is gained by giving cattle this "special treatment."

The best results are usually secured by avoiding unusual or abrupt changes in the ration of the cattle just prior to shipping. Marked changes have a tendency to throw some of the cattle off feed with the result that they will not take a normal fill when they reach the market and will appear out of condition. Cattle that take an abnormal "fill" when they reach the market are easily detected by the buyer and are discounted.

Just Before They're Loaded

Highly laxative feed or succulent feed should be withheld a day or two previous to loading. Heavy grain allowance is also undesirable. Allow the cattle all the hay they will consume. If the animals must be driven some distance to the loading point it is well to allow plenty of time, so that they can be driven slowly. If hurried they are likely to become overheated and some will begin to scour. This will result in a heavy loss in weight while in transit.

Cattle should be allowed to rest and to cool off for several hours before being loaded. The cars that are used should be well bedded and some hay put in for the cattle to consume while in transit. It is desirable to have the cattle reach the market without unloading for feed and water if the shipment can be made in less than thirty-six hours.

Cattle handled in this way should reach the market in good condition, take on a normal fill and sell to the satisfaction of the shipper.—W. H. T.

A BANK, a dairy manufacturing company and the county agent cooperated to enable eight Sullivan County farm boys to attend this winter's short courses in agriculture at State College. The bank and the dairy concern furnished the money, $800, and the county agent found the boys. They have agreed to farm in the county for at least a year after completing the course.

Texas Judged Champion of All

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW
BABY BEEF EXHIB
"TEXAS"
GRAND CHAMPION BABY BEEF AT STATE FARM SHOW HARRISBURG
RAISED BY RALPH WILLIAMS YORK SPRINGS PA.

Texas, the fifteen-month-old baby beef raised by Ralph Williams, York Springs, Pa., was judged the Grand Champion at the State Farm Products Show. When the 282 baby beeves were sold at auction Texas brought $402.75. Tears were much in evidence in the eyes of the boys and girls as their pets were put under the hammer of the auctioneer.

I will condition a horse or cow in twelve days.
[illegible] flesh on its bones. Give it life and vim. [illegible] 50 per cent to looks and value. [illegible] or no pay. Send postal for [illegible]
FAUST, BRYN MAWR, PA.

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BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER! You pay for your chicks when you get them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today.
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PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS [illegible] J. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

BABY CHICKS Rocks Reds Leghorns [illegible] POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

BABY CHICKS Fall and Winter Broilers [illegible] Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS [illegible] Niemond, Box 10, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS [illegible] HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS [illegible] free range breeders with a reputation [illegible] Leghorns, Anconas, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. [illegible] For a safe place to buy chicks SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

[illegible]NGS—Better Quality—CHICKS White Leghorns, $12.00; Barred Rocks & R. I. [illegible] $14.00; Anc. $10 and $12, per 100. [illegible] TURKEY [illegible] HATCHERY, R. 3, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

[illegible] CHICKS—PULLETS—HATCHING EGGS White Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth [illegible] Safe delivery guaranteed.
[illegible] Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, [illegible] Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

[illegible] S. C. W. Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks $14. [illegible] Prepaid. [illegible] free range [illegible] Brawer, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAIRY

Lebanon Farms Dispersal Sale [illegible] head of Purebred and high grade Guernsey Cattle March 1, 1927, at 2 P. M. at Lebanon, Pa. [illegible] W. SHUEY, R. R. No. 3, Lebanon, Pa.

[illegible] RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages [illegible] DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT [illegible], Penna.

[illegible] THE NEW YEAR RIGHT [illegible] Bull Calves 3 months old [illegible] SPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

[illegible] BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old, sire's [illegible] 729 lbs. fat. [illegible] LAWN FARM, ELVERSON, PA.

[illegible] FREE REG. AYRSHIRE BULLS and bull [illegible] BECHTEL, STONY CREEK MILLS, PA.

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[illegible] REGISTERED Guernsey Heifers from 1 to [illegible] old. Good blood and accredited herd. Apply [illegible] Dale Farm, Bowmansdale, Cumb. Co., Pa.

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[illegible] BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 [illegible] boars, 25 bred sows, priced low, [illegible] approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

[illegible] VALLEY BERKSHIRES Gilts bred for May [illegible] CENTRE HALL, PA.

[illegible] POLANDS—[illegible] Spotted Polands [illegible] on your hogs. Choice bred gilts. [illegible] & SONS, SHILOH, OHIO

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS [illegible] STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

[illegible] DUROC JERSEY PIGS—Either sex [illegible] $35 to $15. Bred Sow [illegible] BROWN, NOTTINGHAM, PA.

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[illegible] SEED POTATOES—Early and late vari[illegible] high yielding stock. Buy in February [illegible] N. A. Baker & Sons, Fair[illegible]

[illegible] Potatoes if only for your family [illegible] 100 lbs. $3.00. Steve Souzley, [illegible], Pa.

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[illegible] WANTED—Preferably on poultry farm; [illegible] Some experience. Best references. [illegible] Box 108 Pennsylvania Farmer.

DOGS

[illegible] and opossum hound. [illegible] Trial. Chas. Hicks, Star Rt. B-22.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HORSE HAS BROKEN BONE.—I have a mare that weighs 1600 pounds, that fell on the ice and broke the bone in her hip, the ilium. Is there any use in trying to doctor her up? Is there any chance of it getting better?—J. U., Metal, Pa. It is doubtful whether this animal will recover with a broken ilium. The heavy muscles tend to draw the ends apart and prevent proper union. Would advise you to follow the suggestion of your veterinarian as he is able to make an examination to determine the relation of the broken ends.

DOG SCRATCHES.—I have a police dog. She is always scratching. Awhile ago she had sores. Now they are healed, but she continues to scratch.—F. J., Dover, N. J. Examine the dog for fleas or lice. Wash the dog in warm water containing 2 per cent of creolin, then dry carefully. Repeat in seven days. Burn bedding and litter in kennel and spray kennel with a stronger solution of antiseptic. Repeat if necessary.

COW GIVES THICK MILK.—I bought a young T. B. tested cow about 3 months ago. Lately she has been giving thick milk, sometimes out of one teat and other times out of another. Do you think she can be cured?—J. V. H., New Brunswick, N. J. This may be due to an infection. Milk the affected parts every hour. The streams of milk should be run into a pail containing an antiseptic solution. Application of heat to the part is desirable. The diet should be cut down until a dry ration is fed. The internal medication will depend on the condition of the animal and should be carried out under the direction of your local veterinarian.

SHEEP PULL WOOL.—I would like to know why sheep pull wool off each other.—T. E. A., Stewartstown, Pa. Examine these sheep carefully for ticks, lice or scab mites. Dipping will control the condition. The kind of dip to be used will be determined by the kind of parasite. After examination to determine the condition you may write us for additional data.

PROBABLY PARASITES.—The other day when my nine-week-old pigs came to eat they took a taste, went backwards and stiffened out. After I worked with them awhile they came again. Two died since. Seemed to choke to death. One veterinarian said they had worms.—H. O. H., Grove City, Pa. The symptoms indicate parasites. Rotation of the hog lots and worming of the pigs will prevent this difficulty.

RUNNING FITS OR HYSTERIA.—Have a pup two or three months old that takes fits. Have given him worm medicine but never found any worms.—L. B., New Castle, Pa. This condition is probably due to faulty diet. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni, over-loaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation. Dogs need meat, as that forms an essential part of the diet if dog is allowed choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted and an attempt made to determine the cause of the trouble. If it is due to faulty diet this can be changed. If due to parasites these can be controlled by the use of proper worm medicines.

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POULTRY

ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $14 per 100, Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16, Jersey Black Giants $25. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $35 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 960 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

$16, strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns. Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed $8 up. My chicks are all of free range parent stock. So I can give you good, strong chix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, $12; Anconas, $13; Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, $14; White Rocks, Wyandottes, $15; Orpingtons, $16; assorted, $9. Discount on large quantities. Model Hatchery, Box 6, Monroe, Indiana.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $14; Rocks, $14; White Leghorns, $12; heavy mixed, $12; light mixed, $10. Lots of 50, 1c more; 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

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WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.50 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.70 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

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AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE is proud to follow the leadership of the colleges of agriculture and thousands of experienced home mixers. In doing this it brings to the users of its dairy feeds the results of the experiments on 48 experimental farms in the United States, and what the best practical feeders know about the game.

College experimental work is slow but sound. Recommendations based on such findings are safe. Amco Feed Mixing Service formulas are these experimental results in usable form.

All the feeding principles followed today are the results of college experiments *made sound through practice*. No Amco Feed Mixing Service formula is ever used until it has been carefully studied and checked by several agricultural college representatives in different states and its suitability for its purpose determined.

The College Feed Conference Board has worked out and adopted two principles. First, the Board has adopted certain formulas that will remain unchanged except in the light of new knowledge brought out by careful, sound experiment work. Such formulas are available through Amco Feed Mixing Service in Amco 24% Universal Dairy Feed and Amco 20% National Dairy Feed.

In conformance with the second principle of the College Feed Conference Board, Amco Feed Mixing Service offers Amco 24% Dairy, Amco 20% Dairy, and Amco 32% Supplement. These are MARKET FEEDS. The formulas of these feeds reflect the market for ingredients and may change as often as once each month if the supply and price of ingredients suggest a change.

Such a change, however, can never be dangerous because it is always subject to the approval of experts who check to see that the completed feed meets the requirements of the practical feeder. WHEN A CHANGE IS MADE IT IS MADE PUBLICLY. THE NEW FORMULA IS IMMEDIATELY PRINTED ON THE TAG. No feeder need then use it unless *he himself* is convinced that it is what he wants. These safeguards make the market feeds as safe and sound as the feeds with fixed formulas.

The market feeds are always cheaper per pound of digestible feed because expensive ingredients available only in small quantities are left out. They are cheaper because the ingredients which are cheapest in any one month are used a little more freely and the others reduced. The guarantee is not changed. Very rarely are the ingredients themselves changed, instead a shift is made in the quantities of ingredients to make the feed a better buy. The total digestibility is changed only within narrow limits.

This is Amco Feed Mixing Service: unique, safe, sound, and distinctive. Make it your own. The formulas are public, and protected.

The distributing service of Amco Feeds is as unique as the mixing service. The feeds move as directly as possible from manufacturer to consumer. Manufacturing costs and distributing costs go down with volume.

Amco Feed Mixing Service also manufactures and distributes a full line of Poultry Feeds, made according to the recommendations of the Colleges of Agriculture, a 12% Fitting Ration, a Calf Meal, a Horse Feed, a 28% Supplement Hog Meal, and "June Pasture."

If you haven't an Amco Feed Mixing Service Agent in your town, write to the Division Office, Municipal Building, Muncy, Pa.

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Ready Answers to Everyday Questions

The Holiday Markets

LEGAL AND HEBREW HOLIDAYS FOR THE YEAR 1927

with a list of poultry, etc., in demand and the best market days preceding the holidays.

NEW YEAR ....January 1
Best Market Days........December 27-31
MOST IN DEMAND—Live turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, guinea hens, rabbits, goat kids, squabs and pigeons.

PURIM ....March 18
Best Market Days..........March 15-17
MOST IN DEMAND—Live fowls, hen turkeys, squabs and pigeons.

PASSOVER ....April 17-18
Best Market Days............April 11-15
MOST IN DEMAND—Live turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese.

EASTER ....April 17
Best Market Days ....April 11-15
MOST IN DEMAND—Live fowls, capons, ducks, geese, rabbits, squabs, pigeons and baby bunnies; also goat kids for the Italian trade.

LAST PASSOVER..............April 23-24
Best Market Days..............April 19-21
MOST IN DEMAND—Prime quality of live poultry of all kinds; also squabs and pigeons.

DECORATION DAY..............May 30
Best Market Days..............May 26-27
MOST IN DEMAND—Live broilers and prime stock of all kinds, including squabs and pigeons.

FEAST OF WEEKS..............June 6-7
Best Market Days ....June 1-2
MOST IN DEMAND—Very little extra live poultry for this holiday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY...........July 4
Best Market Days...............July 1-2
MOST IN DEMAND—Live broilers squabs and pigeons.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.. September 27-28
Best Market Days .....September 22-24
MOST IN DEMAND—Live fat fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs and pigeons.

DAY OF ATONEMENT..........October 6
Best Market Days..........October 3-4
MOST IN DEMAND—All prime livestock, especially White Leghorn chickens, roosters, squabs and pigeons.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES...Oct. 11-12
Best Market Days...........October 7-8
MOST IN DEMAND—Live ducks, fowls, fat geese, squabs and pigeons.

COLUMBUS DAY..............October 12
Best Market Days ....October 7-8
MOST IN DEMAND—Live chickens, fowls, rabbits, squabs and pigeons.

FEAST OF LAW..............October 19
Best Market Days.........October 14-15
MOST IN DEMAND—Prime quality live poultry of all kinds.

THANKSGIVING DAY.....November 24
Best Market Days.......November 21-23
MOST IN DEMAND—Live turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, guinea hens, rabbits, squabs and pigeons.

CHRISTMAS DAY..........December 25
Best Market Days........December 20-21
MOST IN DEMAND—Live turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, guinea hens, rabbits, goat kids; also squabs and pigeons.

Shippers should note these changes carefully and time shipments so as to reach market on the best market days.

Swine Sanitation System

"THE McLean County System of Swine Sanitation" to raise pigs free from disease and worms, devised by specialists of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, was first tried out in McLean County, Illinois, hence its name. Wherever carried out thoroly it has proven successful.

The McLean County System as successfully demonstrated is most simple and inexpensive. There are just four steps in the plan and none is difficult.

1. Clean and scrub the farrowing quarters thoroly with boiling water to which has been added lye at the rate of one pound to 30 gallons of water. The hot water kills the worm eggs, the lye loosening the dirt and insuring penetration. After cleaning, spray with a good coal tar disinfectant, one pint to four gallons of warm water, to destroy all disease germs.

2. Wash the sow's sides and udder with soap and warm water before putting her in the cleaned farrowing pen. This removes worm eggs from the sow so the little pigs cannot get them when they suck.

3. Hauling (not driving) the sow and pigs to pasture where no hogs have run for at least a year. Preferably this pasture should be a field which has been cultivated since last used by hogs. The sow and pigs should not be driven as they would be pretty sure to pick up infection from the old runs.

4. Confine the pigs to clean pasture for at least four months. After four months pigs are seldom injured to any extent by exposure to worm contamination.

Prices, Yields and Exports of Wheat

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

Five-year Period	Average annual yields, bushels.	Average farm price	Av. yield per acre.	Per cent exported.
1901-1905	700,219,000	$0.72¼	14	19.3
1906-1910	671,600,000	.86½	14.7	17.3
1911-1915	862,161,000	.86¾	15.4	18.5
1916-1920	819,083,000	1.85	13.7	30.1
1921-1925	802,175,000	1.11¼	14	25.1

An examination of the above table will show that farmers have not extended their wheat acreage, as is sometimes claimed. In fact, the production per capita is less now than it was twenty-five years ago. It will be noticed also that the average acre-yield has not risen in that time. The figures are 5-year averages, a better basis of comparison than the year-to-year method.

Corn Borer Control

THE European Corn Borer is the most destructive insect pest of corn in Pennsylvania, and everything possible should be done to keep it under control.

1.—Do not look for borers before corn is in tassel. They first burrow in the tassel, which weakens and falls. **FALLEN TASSEL IS USUALLY THE FIRST SIGN OF INFESTATION.**

2.—The borer is dirty yellowish or brownish white, with dark brown or black head. Naked in appearance, with four tiny dark dots across the back of each joint. One inch long when full grown in fall. Found from late summer until spring in tunnels in stalk, stubble and cob. **NOT FOUND BELOW GROUND.**

HOW TO CONTROL CORN BORER

3.—To kill borers the corn plant must be used completely or **ABSOLUTELY DESTROYED. EVERYBODY SHOULD DO THIS.**

4.—**CUT SWEET CORN TWO INCHES FROM GROUND WITHIN TWO WEEKS AFTER EARS ARE OFF.** Feed direct to livestock if possible. Otherwise see that it is shredded, ensiled, or burned immediately.

5.—Cut field corn, with binder or by hand, to a **SIX-INCH STUBBLE OR LESS.** A sharpened hoe with short handle is superior to the corn knife for low cutting.

6.—**THE SILO IS YOUR BEST WEAPON AGAINST THE BORER.** Many are killed in cutting—the rest die in the silage.

7.—**SHRED ALL DRY FODDER.** This practice more than pays for itself in other ways than borer control.

8.—If impossible to arrange for shredding of dry fodder, **KEEP UNEATEN PORTIONS OUT OF MANURE,** dry them and burn.

9.—**PLOW STUBBLE LAND CLEANLY AND DEEPLY** in fall or spring. Throw stubble to bottom of furrow using chain to cover all debris. Cultivate with disc harrow to prevent dragging up.

10.—**POLE DOWN TOPPED CORN AND STANDING STALKS** when brittle with frost. Rake into windrows and burn when dry. Plow cleanly following this treatment.

11.—In spring burn all unused whole fodder, refuse stalks about barnyard, neglected shocks or standing corn by May 15.

12.—**SHELL** all corn and **BURN COBS** by May 15th.—G. F. MacLeod, Pennsylvania State College.

Prices Compared with the 1913 Level

WHOLESALE PRICES BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Cloths and clothing	Metals and metal products	Building materials	House-furnishing goods
1890	80.5	69.8	94.9	115.9	81.9	88.5
1891	80.0	75.0	90.8	101.5	77.9	89.4
1892	74.8	68.5	91.2	92.5	73.5	85.4
1893	76.6	70.7	89.7	84.6	73.3	85.3
1894	68.7	61.4	79.3	72.3	70.1	80.5
1895	70.0	61.2	77.3	77.5	68.3	77.3
1896	66.7	55.0	75.8	78.4	68.5	76.9
1897	66.8	59.2	74.8	71.6	66.0	75.4
1898	69.6	62.8	77.0	71.9	69.7	78.0
1899	74.9	64.1	80.4	110.1	76.8	79.9
1900	80.5	70.4	87.8	107.9	81.4	86.8
1901	79.3	73.6	81.9	102.5	78.1	86.9
1902	84.4	81.4	82.5	100.2	79.9	87.4
1903	85.5	77.2	87.4	99.3	82.2	90.4
1904	85.6	81.1	87.9	88.0	79.3	89.2
1905	86.2	78.8	90.4	98.2	84.8	88.3
1906	88.6	80.3	98.2	112.8	95.2	91.1
1907	93.5	86.7	104.7	120.9	100.2	97.6
1908	90.1	86.5	93.8	95.0	91.8	91.6
1909	96.9	97.0	97.6	93.1	94.6	91.7
1910	100.9	103.2	99.9	93.8	97.5	95.8
1911	93.0	93.0	95.8	89.0	97.8	93.5
1912	99.1	101.3	97.2	98.6	98.5	94.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	98.1	102.6	97.7	84.9	92.0	100.0
1915	100.8	103.9	98.3	99.3	94.0	99.8
1916	126.8	122.8	127.0	161.8	120.3	106.3
1917	177.2	189.6	175.3	231.0	157.0	125.4
1918	194.3	218.5	228.0	187.1	172.0	152.5
1919	206.4	220.8	252.9	162.1	201.4	183.6
1920	226.2	217.5	295.5	191.7	264.1	253.8
1921	146.1	122.7	179.5	129.0	165.4	195.1
1922	148.8	133.2	180.8	122.0	168.4	175.8
1923	153.7	141.2	200.1	144.4	189.1	183.1
1924	149.7	143.4	190.9	134.5	175.1	172.8
1925	158.7	158.1	189.6	129.9	175.1	169.2

Sources—Wholesale and retail prices, U. S. Department of Labor farm prices, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Care of Wood Surfaces

To Remove Paint or Varnish from Floor

1 lb. potash (lye) to 6 qts. cold water, or
1 lb. washing soda to 5 qts. boiling water

To Bleach Floor

½ lb. oxalic acid crystals (poison)
½ gallon water (hot)

Apply with old broom. Let stand on floor an hour, then wash with clean water.

To Make Wax

⅛ lb. beeswax and
⅛ lb. hardwax (parowax or paraffine)
1 pt. turpentine

Shave wax into a pint jar. Set jar in pan of water. Heat until wax is soft. Remove from fire and stir into this jar only what turpentine it will hold. Stir until like thick batter, then set in cool place.

To Clean Soiled Wax Floor

Spots removed with soft woolen cloth moistened with turpentine.

A Wood Filler

1 part boiled linseed oil
1 part Japan
1 part benzine
Best whiting (enough to make a paste)

(Benzine inflammable. Do not mix where there is a fire.)

Color the above with burnt umber and sienna for walnut; add a little Venetian red for mahogany; use yellow ochre and a trace of burnt umber for oak. Apply with cloth, brush or sponge. Rub off the surplus and allow to dry.

Crack and Crevice Filler

1 part turpentine
3 parts linseed oil
Enough whiting to make a paste the consistency of cold cream

Color as directed above. Clean all dust out of the crack. With a small brush apply varnish to the sides of flooring. Pack filler into crack. Smooth surface while filler is soft, using spatula or other tool.

To Stain Floor or Wicker Furniture

1 oz. potassium permanganate crystals
1 qt. cold water

Apply with a sponge or clean paint brush. This makes a brown stain.

To Polish Furniture

1 cup turpentine
1 cup linseed oil
1 teaspoon vinegar

To Clean and Polish Table Tops

Rottenstone and linseed oil

For removal of white spots from varnished surfaces, pour on some oil. Put rottenstone in oil. Rub with circular motion, adding more oil if necessary.

For Damp Dustcloth for Woodwork and Leather

3 tablespoons linseed oil
1 tablespoon turpentine
1 quart very hot water

Stir well and let cool. Wring clean, soft cloth out of this, shake cool, and go over woodwork. In ten minutes wipe dry. An excellent floor cleaner.

Sticky Chairs

The cause of chairs becoming sticky is due to either poor varnish or paint, or to the article having been kept in a close, damp place where there is little or no ventilation. Sometimes the trouble comes from revarnishing or repainting over a greasy surface. In any case, where the varnish or paint is sticky, remove the varnish or paint. Clean the wood thoroly by washing with alcohol or benzine (inflammable). Allow it to dry and refinish.—Home Economics Department, New Jersey College of Agriculture.

Oat Seed Treatment

Formaldehyde Treatment for Smut

Consisting of 1 pint formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde) to 40 gallons of water. Soak the seed in this for 10 minutes, stirring thoroly or sprinkling seed with solution after spreading on a clean floor. Shovel the grain over several times during the sprinkling so all seed is moistened, shovel into a pile, cover with sacks for 2 to 6 hours and spread out to dry or sow at once. Forty gallons solution will treat from 40 to 50 bushels seed.

If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running *new type* Goodyear All-Weather Tread

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

I WAS sitting at home quietly reading the other Sunday afternoon when the telephone rang. I took down the receiver and heard a telegram read, stating that father had died two hours before. It was like a bolt out of the clear sky. I would not have been surprised had it been about mother, because I had been out home four weeks before to see her and was prepared for bad news. But father—he who was always well; he whom we had always taken for granted! The fact that he had lived more than four score and five years—hale, hearty, and always active—did not prepare us for the news.

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MY INTEREST in the magazine I was reading was gone. As I sat in the gathering twilight of the quiet Sunday evening, a thousand memories came to life—things I had not thought of for many, many years. I could see him as I first remember him quietly and persistently busy, working early and late, trying to carve a home for his little family out of a long-neglected and run-down place. I could see him plowing among the big pine stumps, and gathering the meager crops a half century ago; see him cutting firewood in the wood yard; see him when we lived in the old story-and-a-half house as after supper he sat reading with the only light, a candle, held between his face and his paper; see him when, as eight o'clock came, he rose, wound the clock and went to bed.

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I WAS old enough when we moved into the new house to realize the joy he and mother felt at having enough room; of having a place to go to bed that was not directly under the shingles; of having a cellar instead of pits in the garden in which to keep fruit and potatoes. The new house was a wonderful acquisition; but it meant debt—a heavy, grinding load of debt. Even greater than the joy of having a new house was the joy that was felt when the debt was paid off, years later.

AS I sat in the twilight I could realize more fully than I could then the load he and mother carried when we were little folks. Those who can recall the hardness of the pioneer places during the the 70's, the 80's, and the times when there was no the family purse for weeks al when a few pounds of butter few dozen eggs traded at the try store were the only necessary supplies. Then ca picture of those harrowing a half century ago when a hood scourge of diphtheria home, adding to the already load, and took three little one

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BUT the former condi doubt seem harder to us w since become used to bette than they did to our parents days. Those experiences we common lot and were tak granted. During the last years so much has been make life easier, that we we could not have endured mer times. But are the ments and luxuries of the time all to the good? I sometimes whether the conditions of today are d the same rugged character same ability to overcome whether our shorter days, shorter nights also, are, a adding so much as we think. Will I be able and to pick apples from a tw ladder when (and if) I reac eighty-fifth birthday?

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THE next morning, wife started for the old homestead hundred miles away. As we into the old home that ev was struck with the fact th was the first time I did not father's warm, tho repressed, come. But I felt glad as I over the home and over the far he had lived to see and enjoy of the newer things in his years—electricity in place of dles and lamps, hot and cold and a bath room, a radio, and the last few months a concrete thru the place instead of the impassable dirt road which traveled for fifty-eight years well, father; and may I be as ful to my light as you were to

---

The Cheerful Plowma

Teaching Calves Again

"I'VE taught these calves to drink at last, but O, what grief mine' Upon my face the trial is cast in wrinkle, seam, and A stubborn bunch? Yes, land of shades, it is the truth, I think, Solomon and all his maids could not teach them to drink! For days with tender heart I tried the way of love, I said, "Please those gums apart, come bossie, turtle dove!"

Then I tried reason, logic, sense, I said, "Now, calves, see you do not know the recompense of drinking milk, I fear. This has calories of heat, it has protein and starch, it's equal to ten po of wheat, 'twould warm your soul in March!

Then strategy was duly tried, I said, "Well, I don't care; the are squealing far and wide for what they call their share; so, Holsteins that you are, just go your stubborn way until you and cross the bar in suicidal gray; the porkers shall have every my how I love those pigs! Go on, and starve, grow weak, and flop I'd trade you off for figs!"

O! Jealous were they? Not a bit! They tossed their heads bawled! I had exhausted all my wit, and still was balked and sta They yielded only when at last 'twas hopeless to resist; they ne broke their stubborn fast while they could kick or twist! They're drinking now all they can get and bawling loud for more, but Oh, to get their noses wet was sure a heavy chore!—J. Edw. Tufft.

NEW IDEA

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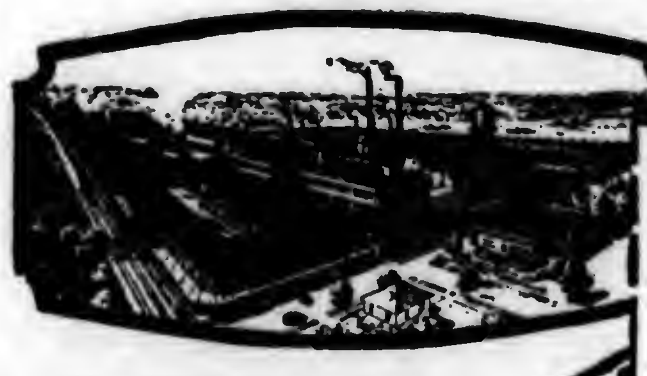

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.
—Disraeli.

Pessimistic "Ifs"

IF THE farmers of the United States plant as many potatoes this spring as the United States Department of Agriculture fears they intend to,—about 13 per cent more than last year,—and if the average yield per acre equals the 1924 yield, then the cows and pigs will be eating potatoes next fall. Overproduction and low prices are predicted by professional forecasters. They point to a large carry-over of old potatoes which will help depress the market if there should be a large acreage and a favorable season this year.

A Good But Belated Law

THE President has signed the bill which makes it unlawful to send pistols, revolvers and other firearms which can be concealed on the person thru the mails. This will put out of business the mail order trade in these dangerous things, and incidentally cut off some of the revenue of publications which profited by carrying the advertisements of pocket firearms. Now if the states will pass laws registering and restricting direct sales, life will be made safer for everybody. The law makes it difficult to buy deadly poisons any place, yet most of the murders are committed by the use of deadly weapons and the purchase of these implements has, so far, been as unrestricted as the purchase of lead pencils.

What's Back of It?

IN A SPEECH which has been called a "political balloon," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, made two statements which have been challenged by many leading men all over the country. The first was that President Coolidge would not be a candidate in 1928 because he would not go against the settled sentiment of the country about third terms. The second, that no man could be elected President who was not known to be against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Since Dr. Butler is one of the most vociferous spokesmen of the "wets" it may be assumed that he has thus purposely raised these questions at this time to create public opinion which would be in sympathy with the propositions he lays down. However, President Coolidge has not yet spoken, nor has the great American public, and when they do, Doctor Butler may find, while he is a good propagandist, he is a poor prophet.

Stick to Your Line

IT MAY sound like a paradox to say that a shifting farmer is usually a shiftless farmer, yet observation indicates it to be true. The farmer who is always changing his line of farming because of the changing market is almost always out of luck. In the first place, by the time he gets his new products on the market price relationships have changed and he finds the things he has are low, while the things he dropped have risen. In the second place, he never learns the best methods of producing them. The farmers who have done best are those who have adopted a given line of products and stuck to them thru thick and thin, always, of course, studying their business and making necessary improvements in practice. "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," is an old saw, but it is as good advice today as it ever was.

The Cost of Fertility

THE figures show that if all the fertilizer used in the United States was equally distributed over all the acres farmed, each acre would receive a little less than six and one-half pounds,—not enough to make any appreciable difference in yields. Compare this amount with the applications in other countries and we find a striking difference. On the same basis Holland uses 647 pounds, Belgium 513 pounds, Germany 200 pounds and Italy 50 pounds. "But," some will say, "our land is naturally richer and does not require such heavy applications." But will it be richer when it has been cropped as long as some of the European land? The chances are that it will not. American farmers are drawing on their reserve capital and should charge against their crops a sum equal to the cost of fertilizer necessary to maintain the fertility of their land. The European farmers are supplying plant food thru their pocketbooks, while the American farmers are drawing it out of their soil. The cost is the same either way.

Some Proposed Laws

AMONG the several hundred good, bad, and indifferent bills presented to the Pennsylvania legislature, we cull the following:

Providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Blue Laws of 1794.

Repealing the primary election laws.

Requiring that merchants, pawnbrokers and others selling revolvers or other arms must register with the state, and providing that before anyone can purchase a gun or revolver he must apply to the chief of police, sheriff or police superintendent in his community for a permit which must be presented before buying firearms, and giving to reputable persons the right to carry pistols concealed on their persons.

Authorizing county commissioners to put male prisoners to work in county jails.

Imposing an annual voting tax for school purposes.

Reducing the fine for overloading motor vehicles to $10.

Discontinuing the tax on horses and cattle over four years of age.

Prohibiting the issuance of marriage licenses except upon a five-day's writte tice to the clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Providing fines and jail sentences months to persons who sell or give int ing liquors to minors.

Providing for the taking of a refer vote on the question of modifying the Amendment.

Providing for the repeal of the Arm Snyder prohibition laws of 1923 and 19

Exempting dealers, hotels and resta from the state license on oleomargarine.

Making it compulsory for all motor hicle owners to be financially able to damages.

If you are interested in passing or de ing any of these bills, write or see your lators.

Planning for a State Fair

THE Agricultural Committee of the P sylvania State Chamber of Comm was directed to collect information co ing the desirability of a state fair in state. After a careful study of the dif successful state fairs in this country and ada the committee made a report of its ings and judgment to the Chamber of C merce in which conclusive arguments given showing why such a fair and expo would be of value to the agriculture, merce and industry of this state.

The study of the financing of state tions which the committee made shows the most successful are those that have organized by business men, financed pr ly, and managed by those financially in ed. A number thus organized are cited the comment is made that in every in they are financially successful and are standing in their stimulation of good fa and better business.

In such an organization, the state have no authority over the fair except regulatory powers are reserved in the cha and articles of corporation. This kind of agement would keep it out of politics, thing which is always desirable. It also it possible to build a real fair without to the legislature for money. The plan of State Chamber of Commerce is to enlist interest of every business organization, every organization of farmers so that classes interested may have a chance to their influence and their means towards creation of such a fair and exposition as state of Pennsylvania may and should hav

Editorial Sidelights

THIS Reference Issue wasn't intended to complete. Long ago we learned the of the saying that the more a person know less he thinks he knows. We realize that farmers and their wives must have access constantly increasing volume of information. more efficient they are the more they depend reliable sources for useful facts and figur and they will want facts not to be found in issue.

We have tried this week to present in venient form a few of these useful facts figures. Any reader who doesn't find here information he wants is invited to make know his needs. As the boys say, "There is where this came from."

WE HAVE SOME interesting things in for next week. The world is moving so rapid that it is hard to keep up with the times. Th particularly true in the field of agricultural gineering, where new seeds are constantly be met by new inventions.

The combine harvester and the new corn bor implements are some of the modern mechani developments that will be discussed in the issue. The women have an interest in mod power machinery, too, and that is part of week's story.

DEBATE RELIEF PLAN

Senators Oppose and Defend McNary-Haugen Bill—Compensation for Borer Clean-up Assured.

Washington, D. C.

THE debate on the McNary-Haugen bill in the Senate was long and full of interest. Many sidelights on the probable effect on the proposed legislation were brought out.

It was contended by Senator Curtis of Kansas that the equalization fee is a tax that is unconstitutional, while Senate McMaster of South Dakota defended its constitutionality by defining it as a service charge to which the producer thru his representatives would agree.

It would give the Government power to fix prices by giving the Farm Board the authority to say at what price a processor, a miller, or a packer, for example, could sell any commodity, said Senator Fess of Ohio. "If you ever get into price fixing then prices will be an issue in every campaign and remember that for every producer of wheat there are at least six consumers of bread, so that if you get into government price-fixing then the consumer will take care of the producers."

Fears Effect on Co-ops

It was the contention of Senator Fess that instead of being an assistance to the present existing cooperatives it will destroy them. The determination rests with the government instrumentality as to whether it chooses to employ a corporation other than a cooperative, as it is free to do so under the McNary-Haugen bill.

Senator McNary in opening the debate declared that the measure was necessary to economically equalize agriculture with industry. "Congress has aided every human occupation but agriculture, and it is now time something was done for the farmer."

The McNary-Haugen bill and the Pepper-McFadden branch banking bill were given the right of way in the Senate by a trade between leaders of the two bills. This is said to be the first instance on record of an alliance between the farm interests and the banking interests to further legislation in Congress.

Senate Passes Borer Bill

The corn borer bill providing an appropriation of $10,000,000 to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with the states to prevent the spread of the European corn borer has passed the Senate, having passed the House several days ago.

This appropriation will be largely utilized to compensate farmers for the work involved in making the clean-up. More than 1000 men will be added to the present staff undef the direction of L. H. Worthley, administrator of corn borer control. Mr. Worthley is now stationed at Boston, but will move his headquarters to Toledo, Ohio.

The States of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania have definitely indicated that they will undertake the control work in cooperation with the Federal Government. County agents, farm bureaus, granges and other organizations will cooperate in the corn borer eradication campaign, with the government authorities.

Aims at Foreign Milk

The Lenroot-Taber bill to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States has passed the Senate. If the bill becomes a law, all importers of milk or cream will be required to obtain a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. The requirements include inspection of the herds, tuberculin testing, satisfactory sanitary conditions, bacterial content standards varying with the different grades of milk, and a maximum temperature of 50 degrees at the time of importation. An amendment to the bill which passed the house, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend or revoke any permit for the shipment of milk or cream into the United States when he shall find that the holder thereof has failed to comply with the provisions.

Senate Must Act Soon

Unless the Senate confirms the three members of the United States Tariff Commission named by President Coolidge, the result will be the loss of all agricultural representation of the commission. Sherman J. Lowell, past master of the National Grange, is one of the three men not yet confirmed by the Senate. He will automatically leave the commission on March 4, unless the Senate acts on his appointment.

No argument is necessary to prove that the work of the Tariff Commission has a vital bearing on agriculture, says Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, who points out that there are now eleven agricultural cases pending before the commission.—E. E. R.

THEY LOSE NO TIME

Leaders Push Budget Recommendation for Bureau of Animal Industry—Place-Hunters Disappointed.

Harrisburg, Pa.

NO TIME is to be lost by the state administration and legislative leaders in advancing the bills carrying money for the payment of all claims for cattle killed because of tuberculosis and to get the operations of the State Bureau of Animal Industry into full swing for the coming season. The $2,000,000 budget recommendation for such work in the coming two-year period appears to be generally favored. The state authorities will also urge on the legislature the whole budgetry recommendation for the department. Preparation of the bills to carry out the budget is under way in legislative committee rooms. The State Taxation Commission is expected to have its legislation in hand this week and there will be other measures from various sources.

Looking Them Over

The State Administration, experienced in legislative matters, is having all bills introduced scanned as rapidly as they come from the printer. All bills dealing with departmental matters are being looked over by William A. Schnader, Deputy Attorney General, and who is also in charge of amendments dealing with the administrative code. There will be a number of changes to this law, but except in the Governor's office they will not make much difference in administration of public affairs. The Department of Agriculture will not be much affected.

Wild Rush Stayed

Action of the State Administration in having each department head make a survey of his branch of the government and determine what should be done about staff and practice and refusal of the Governor's office to be stampeded into making appointments until data on departments is in hand has had the effect of stopping the march of place hunters on Capitol Hill. The administration has been in office about a month and very few appointments, nothing like what was predicted, have been made. Indications are there will be more attention given in the next month to preparation of legislation than to appointments and reorganization of departments, if extensive in the last analysis, may be deferred until the general assembly begins its final work.

To Continue Work

State Sanitary Water Board authorities have announced intention to continue studies with industrial concerns and associations for removal of wastes from waters and to follow up the policy of classification of streams. Some of the rural members of the legislature have in mind legislation of their own on streams in what is called the country.

Must File Statements

The Department of Agriculture has been advised in an opinion from the Attorney General's office that persons having claims against the state for rabies must file formal complaints and establish injury before they can recover for loss of livestock. —E. C.

ORGANIZE DAIRY CLUB

Guernsey Breeders Perfect Plans and Elect Officers—Loans Cost Less—Cranberry Picking Simplified.

Trenton, N. J.

GUERNSEY breeders in Salem, Cumberland and Gloucester Counties formed the South Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Club at a meeting in Salem in late January. The organization voted to work with the Tri-County Holstein-Friesian Association operating in the same territory. The officers of the new organization elected for the coming year are: President, Herbert Borden, Mickleton; vice president, Miss Jessie Colson, Daretown; secretary-treasurer, Roy C. Patrick, Quinton; project committee, Walter Shute, Bridgeton; James J. Pettit, Salem, and Thomas M. Atkinson, Bridgeton.

Land Bank Rate Lower

The Farm Bureau office at Trenton reports generally favorable comment about the state over the reduction of the Federal Land Bank loan rate in New Jersey from 5½ to 5 per cent. Under this ruling it is possible for a farmer to secure a loan, pay his interest and his amortization charges for a flat cost of 6 per cent. Secretary H. E. Taylor, of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, states that this reduction has been made possible thru lower selling cost in placing land bank bonds. Some $5,000,000 in loans have been made in New Jersey and the reduction in interest benefits 19 branch loan associations in the state.

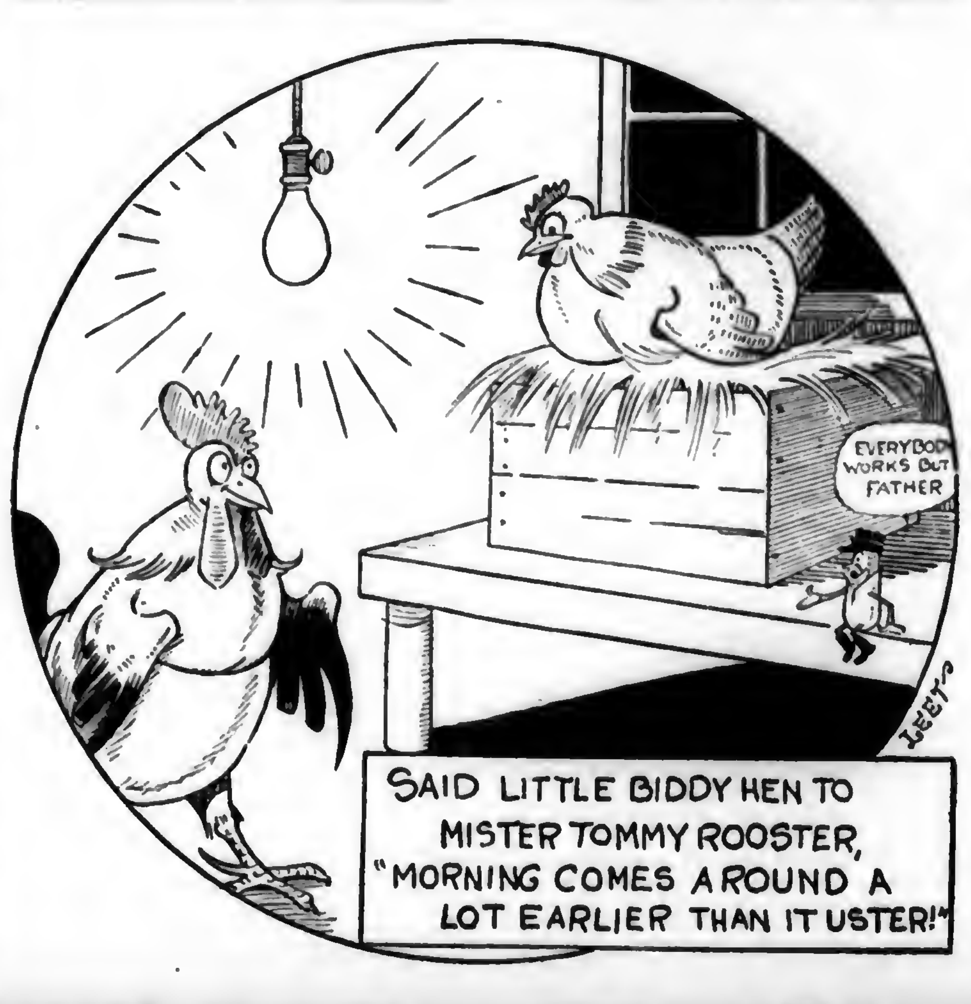
Cranberry Picker Saves Help

At the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association, the development of new mechanical equipment to aid growers was reported. One of the principal improvements in this regard is the development of a mechanical picker for use in the New Jersey bogs which will do the work of 20 to 25 pickers. The Exchange points out that this will enable the crop to be harvested in a much shorter season than at present and will indirectly give the berries a longer growing season which will enhance their color. Officers of the association elected for the coming year are: President, Theodore Budd, Pemberton; vice president, Isaac Harris, Harrison; second vice president, Miss Elizabeth White, New Lisbon; secretary and treasurer, Charles Beckwith, Pemberton.

Movies for Poultrymen

Active poultry plans for the coming year were discussed at a meeting of the Mercer County Poultry Association in Trenton on February 8th. A series of meetings at various points thruout the county are being planned for the coming year, with the view to building up strong local groups of the county associations. The operations of a large hatchery were shown at the meeting by a moving picture lent by C. Z. Drum, of one of the large commercial hatcheries in the county.—B.

HAVE YOU TURNED ON THE JUICE IN THE HENHOUSE?



SAID LITTLE BIDDY HEN TO MISTER TOMMY ROOSTER, "MORNING COMES AROUND A LOT EARLIER THAN IT USTER!"

INTEREST WANES

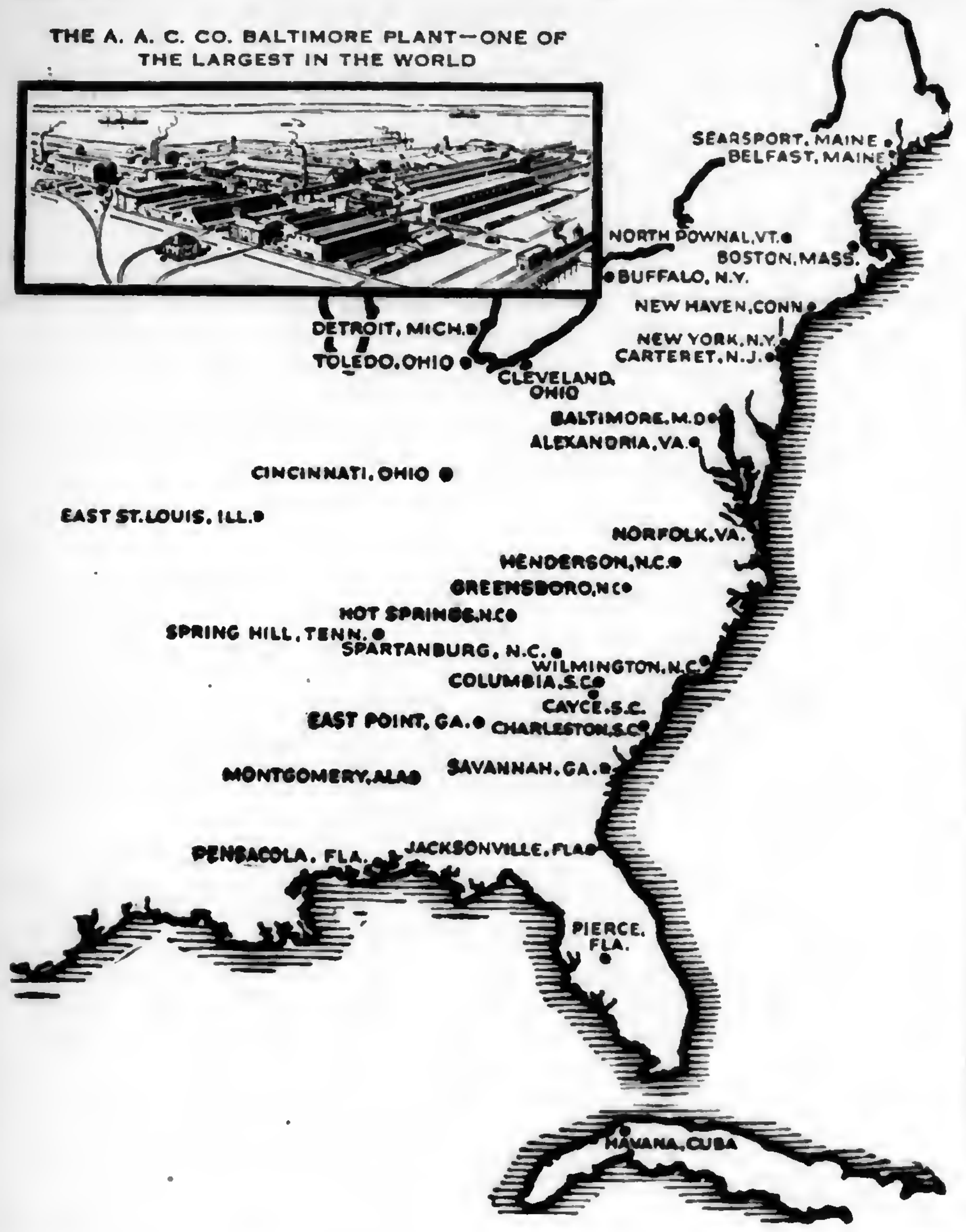
Consolidated School Plan No Longer Burning Issue Now It is Better Understood—Premium List Revised.

Ithaca, N. Y.

OFFICIALS at the annual regional conferences of district school superintendents report that interest in the consolidated school plan as an issue, so bitterly contended for several years, is waning. Rural people are learning that the law is a liberal one, not enforcing consolidation, but giving increased state aid where the patrons by their own vote decide on consolidation, and permitting the districts to continue their one-room schools for the lower grades. So well do all the farm organizations think of the new plan, which was secured under the Cole bills, that their representatives, in session as the State's Agricultural Conference Board, have asked the legislature to permit no changes in this law until it has been given a fair trial.

Increased Fair Premiums

Work in revising the state fair premium lists has begun. Premiums will be increased in important dairy classes and reduced in those of less importance to the state. Holstein get-of-sire classes will be better financed. All Guernsey premiums will be increased, tho they will not be as great as the Holstein premiums. —M. G. F.



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And hand in hand with the business of making fertilizers The American Agricultural Chemical Company, through its Agricultural Service Bureau, has been gathering helpful information on all crops. Take advantage of this vast fund of knowledge. Your dealer will supply you, free of charge, books and pamphlets that will help you make more money on the crops you raise.

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THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Common Vegetable Varieties

Newer and Better Strains Are Appearing Constantly

THIS list of varieties is planned to contain a suggested list of those that are generally accepted and offered. It is believed there is no variety so perfect, so well suited that it will not be replaced by better ones. The gardener, therefore, must watch the newer varieties. Try some each year yourself, watch your neighbor or the variety demonstration carried on by your county agricultural agent. You will find a continual change for the better in varieties and strains of vegetables.

Asparagus	Mary Washington
Beans (green pod)	Stringless Green Pod
	Bountiful
	Refugee
(wax pod)	Sure Crop
	Kidney Wax
	Pencil Pod
	Unrivaled Wax
(Pole)	Kentucky Wonder
	Golden Cluster Wax
(Lima Bean)	Fordhook Bush
	Challenge
	Carpenteria
(Shell Bean)	Dwarf Horticultural
Beets	Crosby Egyptian
	Detroit Dark Red
	Century
	Eclipse
Broccoli	St. Valentine
Brussels Sprouts	Improved Half Dwarf
Cabbage	Early Jersey Wakefield
	Copenhagen Market
	Charleston Wakefield
	Danish Ballhead
	Savoy
	All Seasons
	Enkhuizen
	Red Rock
Carrot	Amsterdam Forcing
	Chantenay
	Nantes
	Danvers Half-Long
	Hutchinson
Cauliflower	Early Snowball
	Dwarf Erfurt
	Danish Giant
Celery	Golden Self-Blanching
	Golden Plume
	Easy Blanching
	Giant Pascal
Celeriac	Giant Prague
Chinese Cabbage	Wong Bok
Swiss Chard	Lucullus
Chicory	Witloof
Corn, Sweet	Golden Bantam
	Vanguard
	Whipple's Yellow
	Howling Mob
	Country Gentleman
	Evergreen
	Kendel's Early Giant
Cucumber	White Spine
	Early Fortune
	Windermoor Wonder
	Improved Long Green
Dandelion	Improved Thick Leaf
Eggplant	Black Beauty
Endive	Green Curled
	Broad Leaved Batavian
	Florence Fennell
Kale	Dwarf Scotch
Kohl Rabi	White Vienna
Leek	American Flag
	Carentan
Lettuce	Big Boston
	New York
	May King
	Salamander
	Cos
	Grand Rapids (leaf)
Mustard	Giant Curled
Muskmelon	Hearts of Gold
	Hackensack
	Bender
	Fordhook
	Knight
New Zealand Spinach	
Okra	Dwarf Prolific
	White Velvet
Onions	Prizetaker
	White Portugal
	Southport White Globe
	Southport Red Globe
	Yellow Globe
	Danvers
	Mountain Danvers
	Mountain Red Globe
Parsley	Moss Curled
Parsnip	Hollow Crown
Peas	Pedigree Extra Early
	Laxtonian
	Gradus
	Little Marvel
	Telephone
	Admiral Beatty
Peppers	World Beater
	Sweet Squash
	Neopolitan
	Early Giant
Radish	Scarlet Globe
	French Breakfast
	White Icicle
	Long Scarlet
	White Box
	Chartiers
	Crimson Giant
Rutabaga	Purple Top Neckless
Salsify	Mammoth Sandwich Island
Spinach	Long-Standing Bloomsdale
	Juliana
	Virginia Savoy
Squash	Hubbard
	Des Moines
	Boston Marrow
	White Bush
	Cocozella
Pumpkin	Small Sugar
	Winter Luxury
Tomato	Earliana
	Bonny Best
	Marglobe
	Chalks Jewel
	Baltimore
	Norton
	Globe
	Ponderosa
Turnip	Purple Top Milan
	Red Top White Globe
Turnip Rooted Parsley	
Watermelon	Klockley Sweet
	Harris Early
	Tom Watson
	Irish Grey

—W. T. Tapley.

Planting Vegetables

FOLLOWING is a lisct of kinds of vegetables arranged in order of time of planting and also showing something of the manner of planting.

In hot beds for early transplanting:

Cabbage
Celery
Onions
Kohl Rabi
Parsley

In hotbeds for second early transplanting:

Tomato
Eggplant
Peppers
Leek
Okra
Brussels Sprouts
Celeriac
Cauliflower
Beets
Endive
Muskmelon
Sweet Potato

Planted in frame or bed for late transplanting:

Late Cabbage
Late Cauliflower
Late Celery
Late Brussels Sprouts

First open ground planting:

Peas
Lettuce
Spinach

Second open ground planting:

Beets
Parsnip
Onion
Carrots
Salsify
Potatoes
Mustard
Radish
Turnip
Swiss Chard

Third open ground planting:

Beans
New Zealand Spinach
Early Corn

Late planting:

Corn
Cantaloupe
Lima Beans
Watermelon
Pumpkin
Squash
Cucumber

Late summer planting:

Kale
Chinese Cabbage
Radish
Turnip

—W. T. Tapley.

Concrete Hotbeds

VERY satisfactory hotbeds are made of planks of reinforced concrete 1½ inches thick, 1 foot wide, and 8 feet long. These planks are set up on edge to form the front and back walls of the beds. Two planks are used for the high side and one for the low side. Specially shaped planks are used for the ends of the hotbeds. Stakes of 2 inches by 4 inches are used at the joints of the planks, and no nailing is necessary.

Clean sand is essential. The mixture found best is 1 part of cement to 1½ or 2 parts of sand. Three ¼-inch rods are generally used for reinforcing, one along each edge and one in the middle, running the full length of each plank.

The width of sashes is usually 3 feet, but if another width is used the length of the planks is changed to just double the width of the sash, so that each plank supports 2 sashes placed side by side. Experience has shown that the hotbeds can be taken up, stored, and replaced each year with very little breakage.—New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania Apples

Leading Varieties	Best Use
Summer	
TRANSPARENT	sauce, pie, jelly
OLDENBURG	baking
MAIDEN BLUSH	sauce, pie, jelly
SUMMER RAMBO	baking, dessert
Fall	
WEALTHY	sauce, baking, pie, jelly
WAGENER	dessert
SMOKEHOUSE	dessert, baking
McINTOSH	dessert, baking
GRIMES	dessert
DELICIOUS	dessert
JONATHAN	dessert, baking
Winter	
YORK IMPERIAL	pie, baking
ROME	baking
GREENING	baking
NORTHERN SPY	dessert, baking
STAYMAN	dessert, pie, baking
BALDWIN	dessert, pie, baking
STARK	baking, pie
WINESAP	
BEN DAVIS	

Take Off Your Hat To The MYERS
PUMPS · WATER SYSTEMS · HAY TOOLS · DOOR HANGERS

A Guarantee of Reliable Service
Known to Farmers Everywhere Since 1870

FOR more than half a century the name Myers has been an unfailing symbol of dependable service. Your grandfather and quite possibly your father's grandfather had complete confidence in the Myers, "The Best Pump Built!" Down through the years the quaint old trade-mark showing the mischievous girl and the hatless youth has always been associated with ***products of outstanding quality and value.*** And today Myers Pumps for Every Purpose, Myers Water Systems, Myers Hay Tools and Myers Door Hangers are unquestionably the leaders in their field.

A Living Trust That Charges *"Carry On!"*

A heritage of fine manufacture and fair dealing has been handed down to the present members of the Myers organization — and with it a definite responsibility towards the countless thousands of farmers who have learned to look for efficient performance and the limit of wear from ***all*** products carrying the Myers Mark of Quality.

If you are using Myers Products of any kind you fully realize that the ideals of the founders of this business are still being maintained. We take just pride in the fact that today we are known as "World Headquarters for Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers" — and we are grateful indeed for the splendid opportunity handed down to us to serve the farm public through the national organization of Myers distributors and dealers.

"Take Off Your Hat to The Myers" is more than a well-known trade-mark. It is a ***quality challenge*** and an ever-present reminder to every member of the Myers organization of the vital necessity of "Keeping up the good work" so that the name of Myers may always be a guarantee of reliable service and fair dealing.

See your dealer or write us today for his name—the Myers Catalog—and complete information about the Myers Products that interest you.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
Orange Street
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Professor Fred C. Sears favors *consistent* orchard fertilization

SAYS Professor Fred C. Sears in "Progressive Orcharding":

> "Usually the man succeeds in proportion as he fertilizes. The man who fertilizes year after year, whether he has a crop of fruit on his trees or not, is the man who usually has a crop."

That's why it's easy to tell, almost at a glance, whether or not an orchard has been consistently fertilized. The condition of the trees tells the story.

A generous supply of quickly available nitrogen in the form of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is needed before blossom time to increase the amount of fruit set, enable the tree to carry a full crop of well-sized fruit to maturity and promote fruit bud formation for next year's crop.

A dime or a quarter spent each year for Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on each tree for a period of five years is bound to show a handsome profit.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN *Sulphate of Ammonia*

THE BARRETT COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Atlanta, Georgia
Montgomery, Ala.
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The Barrett Company (address nearest office) BD 1-27
Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in..
(Write name of crops on line above)
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

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Address__________________________

A Guarantee of Clean Seeds

QUAKER SEED
THE FINEST OF THE CROP

A few reasons why you should insist on Quaker Field Seeds

1. Selected for your soil and climate.
2. Cleaned by experts to the highest standard of purity.
3. Tested by trained analysts.
4. Tagged to show complete analysis.
5. Selected, cleaned and tested in the largest seed cleaning plant in Penna.
6. Distributed by reliable dealers throughout the eastern states.

FOR A GOOD CROP

USE QUAKER BRAND SEEDS

There's a Quaker Dealer near you!

If there is not, write to us and we will put you in touch with one

The Philadelphia Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2.05 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. Box 4, Bridgman, Mich. I. N. ROKELY & SON.

Alfalfa Northwestern, 99.60% purity. Montana Grown, 99.60% purity, Grimm's Certified, 99.75% purity, Canadian Variegated, 99.50% purity, write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Fruit Spraying Schedules

Delayed Dormant—This is the first spray on apples, pears and cherries. Use a rather coarse drenching spray aiming to wet the ends of the buds as the lice are in those places. Peaches must be sprayed while the buds are fully dormant to control leaf curl.

Pre-Pink and Pink—These are the important sprays for scab on the stems of young blossoms and leaves. Unless this is applied large numbers of young apples are likely to drop and in some varieties it may result in the loss of the entire crop. Aim to hit the blossom stems and leaves.

Petal Fall—The important spray for codling moth as well as scab and the first red bug spray. Use a drenching spray to hit the red bugs hiding in the terminal leaves and blossom clusters. Should be applied before the calyx closes in order to get poison inside the calyx cup for codling moth.

Cluster Apple—The second red bug spray and important for diseases. Other sprays than lime-sulphur will russet the fruits at this time. Apply a rather drenching spray for red bugs. Be careful not to drive the spray in one place too long or burning may result.

Mid-Summer—Important for fungus diseases on all fruits, codling
late feeding insects on apples.

Methods and Materials—Use
pounds pressure with a spray
sure the engine has power enough
the work. A 3½-horsepower
necessary.

The strength of concentrate
phur varies so widely that it is
say 1 to 8 or 9, and 1 to 38 or
expression "dilute to test 1.03 to
used to indicate the correct strength
dormant and summer sprays
This does not mean that every
material should be tested. Because
the variations in strength of various
centrates it is absolutely necessary
a specific gravity hydrometer to test
barrel of concentrate. When the
of the concentrate is known, divide
decimal of concentrate by the
the desired spray. For example:
concentrate shows a density of
we are spraying for scab in the
which requires a spray of a
1.008, divide the .24 by .008 which
the quotient of 30. This is the total
ber of volumes to which the
of 1.24 is to be diluted, and for
purposes dilute at the rate of
Other dilutions are figured in the
manner.

APPLES

Period for spraying	Insects and diseases controlled	Material for 100 gal of spray
Delayed Dormant—When leaves of blossom buds are out ⅛ to ½ inch.	San Jose Scale Oyster Shell Scale Scurfy Scale	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.
	Rosy Apple Aphis	Nicotine sulphate, ¾ pi
	Bud Moths Leaf Roller	Arsenate of lead powder,
Pre-Pink—When the first tint of red shows in central flower bud.	Apple Scab Frog-eye	Lime sulphur to test Sp. G.
Pink—When majority of cluster buds have separated.	Bud Moth Leaf Roller Curcullo	Arsenate of lead powder,
	Apple Scab Frog-eye	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.
Petal Fall—When most of the petals have fallen.	Codling Moth Curcullo	Arsenate of lead powder,
	Red Bug	Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint
	Apple Scab Frog-eye	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.
Cluster Apple—Two weeks later or when the young apples are the size of hazelnuts.	Apple Maggot Curcullo Codling Moth	Arsenate of lead powder,
	Red Bug	Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint
	Apple Scab Apple Blotch † Frog-eye Bitter Rot †	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.
Mid-Summer—Late in July or early in August.	Codling Moth Curcullo Late Apple Worms	Arsenate of lead powder,
	Fruit Spot Sooty Fungus (cloud) Apple Blotch Bitter Rot †	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.

† Where bitter rot or apple blotch is serious substitute 3-4-50 Bordeaux for the lime-sulphur in the cluster apple and repeat in two weeks leaving nicotine.

CHERRIES

Period for spraying	Insects and diseases controlled	Materials for 100 gal of spray
Delayed dormant—When green ends of blossom buds show.	Scale †	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.
	A	Nicotine sulphate, 1
Petal fall—When petals fall.	Curcullo	Arsenate of lead powder pounds.
	Leaf spot Brown rot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur
Calyx drop—When shucks have dropped.	Curcullo	Arsenate of lead pounds.
	Leaf spot Brown rot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur
Fruit—Just before cherries turn red.	Fruit fly	Arsenate of lead pounds.
	Leaf spot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur
After picking.	Cherry slug	Arsenate of lead powder
	Leaf spot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur

† Sour cherries are rarely attacked by scales and, therefore, in spraying the lime sulphur may be omitted and four or five pounds of soap substituted.

PLUMS

Periods for spraying	Insects and diseases controlled	Materials for 100 gal of spray
Dormant—While buds are dormant.	San Jose Scale	Lime-sulphur to test Sp. G.
Calyx drop—When shucks have dropped †	Curcullo	Arsenate of lead powder pounds.
	Brown rot Leaf spot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur
Ten to twenty days later.	Curcullo	Arsenate of lead powder, pounds.
	Brown rot Leaf spot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur
Before fruit ripens.	Brown rot Leaf spot	Self-boiled lime-sulphur

† Where curculio is severe make earlier spray as petals have dropped using same materials.

(Peach, pear and grape schedules will be found on page 25)

Dr. Shaw's Lead Seal Stays on the Tree

YOU know before you plant that your fruit from Kellys' trees will be what you ordered because Kelly trees have been certified to be True-to-Name by Dr. Shaw and his corps of examiners from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

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Send for your copy of our Catalog which contains much fruit-growing information that you can use profitably. It also gives complete information and low prices on Kelly trees, berry bushes, garden roots, evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges.

Order soon to be sure of your share of our guaranteed stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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Write for free copy of catalog as helpful as the seed are good. A post card or letter brings it.

free Flower Seed Collections Page 4 of Catalog

T. W. Wood & Sons,
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25¢ For 25 Gladiolus

Big Catalog FREE

Filled with Nursery Bargains from my 600-acre nursery. [illegible]

$1 BARGAINS

To further convince you I quote here a few of the many Bargains found in this catalog. [illegible]

10¢ For Five [illegible]

4 APPLE TREES Best varieties, 1-year well rooted and thrifty growing, for only ..**$1**

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[illegible] 32 Years 1927

Clover--Soybeans--Timothy--Oats
All kinds pure field seeds.

Backed up by 32 years consistent service. DOMESTIC CLOVER is available now—but delay may necessitate substitution. Let us explain how you can get bags free and freight paid.

THE A. C. HOYT COMPANY, Box 555, FOSTORIA, OHIO

Vegetables Preferred

THE Extension Service in Vegetable Gardening at the Pennsylvania State College has been conducting comparative demonstrations during the past seven years on the farms of vegetable growers in which a number of different sources of seed are compared under exactly similar conditions. These comparisons may include different varieties or different strains of the same variety.

SWEET CORN

A comparison of 10 varieties of yellow sweet corn during 1926 matured in the following order:

First, Golden Orange, very early, small but bigger than Bantam.

Second, Golden Dawn, very early.

Third, Golden Bantam.

Fourth, Whipple's New Yellow, very good.

Fifth, Golden Giant, irregular ripening.

Sixth, Golden Cream, not very satisfactory.

Seventh, Golden Country Gentlemen, not satisfactory, small, lack of quality.

Eighth, Golden Rod, good.

Ninth, Golden Evergreen, good.

Tenth, Sunnybrook, largest ears, best for late.

CELERY

Golden Plume celery was reported as almost entirely replacing Golden Self Blanching. In a comparison of 12 sources of Golden Plume the average weight per stalk after it was stripped and prepared for market ranged from .92 pound in the poorest to 1.52 pounds in the best.

CABBAGE

Golden Acre cabbage proved very popular as first early, cutting about fifty per cent of the crop at the first cutting while Early Jersey Wakefield cut about twenty per cent.

TOMATO

The Marglobe tomato introduced several years ago is past the experimental stage, it being hard to beat as a second early and main crop tomato.

Spray Mixtures

TO MAKE BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Dissolve five pounds copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in hot water, using a wooden or earthenware vessel. Slake six pounds fresh lime. Pour these together into a 50-gallon barrel and fill up with water. If hydrated lime is used, use about one-fourth more. The lime solution should be strained.

If large amounts are to be used, dissolve 50 pounds of copper sulphate in 50 gallons of water, and slake 60 pounds of lime and add water to make 60 gallons. To make a 50-gallon barrel of spray material, use 5 gallons of the copper solution and 6 gallons of the lime solution and fill up with water. If chewing insects are present, add 3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of spray; if dry arsenate is used, add 1½ pounds.

Bordeaux mixture for melons, tomatoes and other tender vegetation should be only two-thirds or three-fourths as strong.

TO MAKE SELF-BOILED LIME-SULPHUR

Start 8 pounds of lime slaking, sift and thoroly stir in 8 pounds fine sulphur, using just enough water to prevent burning and allow to boil from heat of lime for fifteen minutes. Add water to make 50 gallons and apply.

An excellent substitute for this fungicide on peaches in summer is one made by mixing 5 pounds of atomic sulphur in 50 gallons of water, without lead arsenate.

To Make Ant Poison

Arsenate soda, 125 grains; sugar, one pound; honey, one tablespoonful; water, one quart.

Add arsenate soda and sugar to water and boil until both are dissolved, then add honey. When cool, place in shallow dishes with a crust of bread or bits of sponge.—K

Spray Requirements

Estimating Amounts of Spray Materials

The amounts of materials that are suggested are based on the average number of gallons of dilute spray which should be applied to a tree if the fungicide or the insecticide is to be effective as a means of control.

Approximate Amounts of Dilute Spray per Tree

Age Years	Apple gals	Pear gals	Peach gals	Plum gals	Sour Cherry gals.
Under 3	½	½	1-2	½	½
3-4	1	½	2	1	1
4-5	2	1	3	1	1½
5-6	4	1½	5	1	2
8	5	2	7	2	3
10	6	3	10	4	4
15	10	5		6	8
20	12	10			10
25	15	12			12
30	17	12			15
35 and over	20-25	12			

For delayed dormant spraying a 50-gallon barrel of lime sulphur concentrate 1.26 sp. g. diluted to 1.03 sp. g. will make approximately 434 gallons of dilute spray. A 50-gallon barrel of miscible oil diluted 1-15 will make 800 gallons of dilute spray.

ROHRER'S "Sure Pay" SEEDS

Field Peas
Seed Oats
Seed Corn
Potatoes
Timothy
Alfalfa
Clover
Alsike
Garden Seeds

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Conditions your breeders at mating time

THE time to prepare for strong, vigorous chicks that will live and grow into fine fowls is now—before the hatching eggs are laid.

Strongly fertile eggs and strong chicks can come only from healthy, vigorous parent stock. Like produces like. This is Nature's unchangeable law.

Pan-a-ce-a gives vigorous health and condition to mating fowls. You see its effects in the proud strut, the red combs and wattles, the merry singing and cackling.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration regularly — one pound to every fifty pounds of mash or feed. You will be rewarded with big hatches and strong chicks. They will not be "dead in the shell" or hatch out too weak to withstand the little-chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic. It has iron for the blood, laxatives and diuretics to carry off waste materials, and minerals essential to full development of fowls and chicks.

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pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a full-grown fowl needs for sixty days. There's a right-size package for every flock. Use it under this remarkable guarantee:

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Score Card—Poultry

SCORE CARD FOR BREEDERS

	Points
Body type	25
Head and adjuncts	15
Body conformation	30
Handling qualities	10
Legs and toes	5
Condition	15
Total	100

BODY—Well balanced, deep, nearly rectangular, well developed breast and abdomen.

HEAD—Lean face free from wrinkles, well round prominent eye set in oval socket. Head well balanced, moderately deep and broad, strong beak of medium length. Wattles and ear lobes set close to head, not loose and flabby.

HANDLING—Breeder shows great depth of body, especially at the front and rear of keel bone. Keel bone straight and long.

SKIN—Thin, soft, pliable.

LEGS—Medium length, set well apart, shanks flat, pliable, smooth.—N. J. Farm Egg-Laying Contest Calendar.

For Feeding Chicks

FORMULAS FOR FEED MIXTURES

Chick feed.	Lbs.
Fine cracked corn	100
Fine cracked wheat	100
Pinhead oats	100
Chick Mash.	
Wheat bran	200
Wheat middlings	100
Ground oats	100
Corn meal	100
Meat scrap	100

APPROXIMATE DAILY NEEDS OF 100 CHICKS FOR THE FIRST SIX WEEKS

Week	Grain, lbs.	Mash, lbs.
1st	1.3	
2nd	1.1	1.1
3rd	2.0	2.0
4th	2.7	2.7
5th	3.5	3.5
6th	4.1	4.1

Feed milk and green feed daily. Allow chicks at least one hour of direct sunlight daily or cod liver oil (2 to 5 pints per 100 lbs. mash).—N. J. Experiment Station.

Culling Chart

THE LAYER

Comb—Large, red, full, glossy.
Wattles and Ear Lobes—Prominent, soft, smooth.
Eye—Prominent, keen, bright.
Eyelids—Thin, edges folded.
Face—Clean cut, thin.
Vent—Large, oblong, moist.
Skin—Soft, thin, loose, velvety.
Pelvic Bones—Flexible, wide apart, thin.
Beak—White.
Keel—Slopes downward.
Pelvic Bone to Breast Bone—Deep.
Abdomen—Soft, pliable, dilated.
Rump—Broad, wide, carried back.
Shanks—Flat, thin, white.
Plumage—Worn, soiled, lifeless, close-feathered.

THE NON-LAYER

Comb—Small, pale, scaly.
Wattles and Ear Lobes—Shrunken, dry, rough.
Eye—Sunken.
Eyelids—Thick, yellow, tinted.
Beak—Yellow tinted.
Face—Full, well-fleshed, yellow.
Vent—Small, round, dry.
Pelvic Bones—Rigid, tips thick, curved in.
Skin—Thick, dry, fat.
Keel—Slopes upward.
Pelvic Bone to Breast Bone—Shallow.
Abdomen—Fatty, hard, contracted.
Rump—Narrow, cramped.
Shanks—Yellow, round, smooth.
Plumage—Signs of molting.
—New Jersey Experiment Station.

The Poultry House

Exposure—South or southwest.
Yards—100 square feet per bird.
Glass—1 square foot to 20 square feet of floor space.
Curtain—1 square foot to 16 square feet of floor space.
Floor Space—4 square feet per bird.
Roost Room—8 to 10 inches per bird.
Mash Hoppers—1 linear foot per 8 birds.
Nests—1 nest for 5 birds.

Rations for Poultry

Mashes approved by state colleges of agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania State College—School of Agriculture and Experiment Station

Laying Mash

200 lbs. cornmeal.
100 lbs. standard middlings.
100 lbs. wheat bran.
50 lbs. ground oats.
75 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal.
100 lbs. fish meal.
40 lbs. dried buttermilk.
25 lbs. bone meal.
5 lbs. salt.

Scratch Feed

LEGHORNS—
2 parts corn.
1 part wheat.
HEAVY BREEDS—
2 parts corn.
2 parts wheat.
1 part oats.

NEW JERSEY

State of New Jersey Agricultur perimental Station.

Laying Mash

Equal parts by weight—
Bran.
Corn meal.
Flour middlings.
Heavy ground oats.
Meat scraps.

Scratch Feed

Equal parts by weight—
Cracked corn.
Wheat.
Heavy oats.

NEW YORK

New York State College of Agric at Cornell University.

Laying Mash

100 lbs. wheat bran.
100 lbs. wheat middlings.
100 lbs. cornmeal.
100 lbs. ground oats or ground barley.
100 lbs. meat scraps.
5 lbs. salt.

Scratch Grain

200 lbs. cracked corn.
200 lbs. barley.
200 lbs. wheat.
100 lbs. heavy oats.

Artificial Lights

Evening Lunch—1 hour from 9 to 10 P.
Morning—Turn on at a time which allow 12 hours of daylight.
Morning and Evening—Sunset to 6 P. 6 A. M. to sunrise.
N. J. Experiment Statio

N. J. Egg Laying Standard

January		July	
February		August	
March	19	September	
April	21	October	
May	20	November	
June	18	December	
		Total eggs	

Incubation Periods

THE period of incubation for dome fowls extends as follows:

Turkey	26 to 3
Guinea	25 to 3
Pea Hen	28 to 3
Duck	25 to 2
Geese	27 to 3
Hen (average 21)	19 to 2
Pigeon	16 to 2
Canary Birds	13 to 1

Useful Tables

Linear Measures

1 mile = 63,360 inches = 5,280 feet.
1 mile = 1,760 yards = 320 rods.
1 rod = 16.5 feet.

Area

1 square mile = 640 acres = 1 section.
1 acre = 43,560 square feet = 160 square rods.
1 square yard (carpenter's measure) = 9 square feet.

Volume

1 cubic foot = 1,728 cubic inches.
1 cubic yard = 27 cubic feet.
1 board foot (B. M.) of lumber = 144 cubic inches or the equivalent of a board 1 inch thick having an area of 1 square foot.
1 cord of wood = 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. = 128 cubic feet.
1 ton hay = 500 cubic feet.
1 ton loose straw = 600 to 800 cubic feet.
See also WATER and BUSHEL.

Water

1 gallon = 8.33 pounds = 231 cubic inches.
1 cubic foot = 59.84 pints = 29.92 quarts.
1 cubic foot = 7.48 gallons.
1 cubic foot = 62.4 pounds.
1 cubic inch = .0361 pounds.
1 cubic yard = 202 gallons.
1 barrel = 31.5 gallons.
1 barrel = 4.21 cubic feet.
1 pound = 27.7 cubic inches.
1 pound pressure = 2.31 feet in height.
1 foot in height = .433 pounds pressure.

Bushel

1 bushel = 2150.4 cubic inches = 1.24 cubic feet.
1 bushel = 1.25 cubic feet of small grain or shelled corn.
1 bushel = 2.5 cubic feet of ear corn.

To Find Weight of Crops in Storage

To find bushels of grain in bin divide cubic feet by 1¼. For ear corn divide cubic feet by 2½. To find tons of hay in mow divide cubic feet by 500 if hay is well packed. (Ranges from 400-550 cubic feet per ton according to depth of mow and kind of hay.)

Whitewash Mixture

THE New Jersey College of Agriculture advises that whitewash may be made durable, hard, glossy, and practically waterproof by the addition of salt, alum and sulphate of zinc. Such a mixture is good for both interior and exterior use.

To make it, 1 bushel (62 lbs.) of quicklime is slacked in 12 gallons of hot water. Then another solution is made up of the following: 1 pound of sulphate of zinc, 1 pound of alum, 2 pounds of salt, dissolved in 2 gallons of boiling water. These two solutions are then mixed together and 2 gallons of skimmed milk are added. Keep the mixture thoroughly stirred while applying.

here's just the feed for february chicks

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

CONTAINS BOTH COD LIVER OIL & COD LIVER MEAL

Give those February chicks a Springtime chance to thrive! Give them Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and see them overcome the handicaps of short daylight and chill, cloudy weather. For this great chick starter contains both Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal. Chicks respond to it just as they do to sunshine and June weather.

The combination of Cod Liver ingredients prevents leg-weakness, toe-picking and kindred ailments and at the same time helps the little birds to develop strong digestions, husky frames, and firm flesh.

Follow the Ful-O-Pep feeding method and you'll get earlier, better market poultry. You'll get a fine bunch of pullets, that will grow into heavy-layers. You'll get vigorous cockerels.

The good oatmeal base and other materials, the pure mineral and animal protein content, are just the things baby chicks need, and in just the form small mouths and sensitive craws should have them. No individual can hope to mix at home a ration so good, so complete, as Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter.

Near you is a dealer who has a fresh, new stock of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and the other Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds. Arrange right away — today, or this week — to have Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed on hand for your February or March chicks.

Send for the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. The new 1927 edition will give you lots of valuable, up-to-date information. It's free!

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THESE CARTRIDGES ARE PRIMED WITH A POSITIVELY NON CORROSIVE MIXTURE A RIFLE BORE WILL NOT RUST IF REMINGTON KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES ARE USED IN IT EXCLUSIVELY

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NOW'S the time of year, before the planting season, to pick off the rats and other vermin that prey on your grainery and poultry. There is fine sport to be had, as well as useful work to perform, with a .22 rifle. But the chores are always with us. If the rifle isn't cleaned soon after shooting, it will rust and pit the bore and ruin the barrel. Rifle cleaning adds another chore.

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If you have been shooting ordinary ammunition, clean the bore of your rifle thoroughly with boiling water to remove all traces of the injurious salts. Then shoot Remington Kleanbore Cartridges exclusively and you will not have to clean the inside of the barrel.

Caution: For your own protection, be careful to avoid substitutes. You can identify the new ammunition by the name, Remington Kleanbore, on the green box. They are the only cartridges that will do what we claim for them.

And think,—Remington Kleanbore Ammunition costs the same as ordinary cartridges. Get them from your dealer in .22 shorts, longs, and long-rifle.

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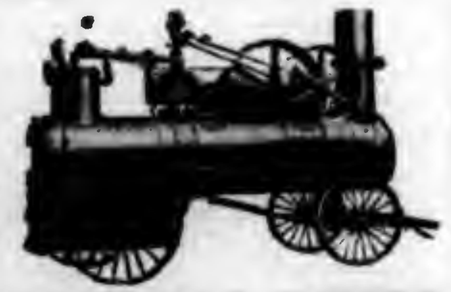

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Aborno Laboratory 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

Ration for Chicks

FEEDING trials during 1926 on the experiment station poultry farm at Rutgers University have shown that by means of a new ration it is possible to make White Leghorns average one and a quarter pounds in weight when eight weeks old and show steady gains to a maturing weight of four pounds.

The new ration used was designed to meet all nutritive requirements of birds raised in confinement for the prevention of coccidiosis, black head, round worms and tape worms, and consisted of the following ingredients:

20 lbs. wheat bran
20 lbs. red dog flour
20 lbs. yellow cornmeal (whole corn ground)
20 lbs. ground rolled oats
10 lbs. meat scrap (50 per cent)
5 lbs. dried milk
2 lbs. oyster shell meal
1 lb. salt
1 quart cod liver oil

The scratch ration consisted of two parts of fine cracked corn and one part of fine cracked wheat.

For poultrymen who wish to use this ration the Poultry Department gives the following directions:

For First 3 Days—Give milk to drink, either sour skimmilk or a commercial condensed skimmilk or buttermilk. These two commercial products must be diluted one part in seven parts of water. It is preferable to continue feeding the milk indefinitely, thus promoting best possible growth.

Three Days to 1 Week—Feed mash in pans twice daily, all the chicks will eat in 20 minutes, scratch feed 3 times daily all they will eat in 20 minutes.

One Week to 20 Weeks—Furnish plenty of mash hopper space, add fresh mash daily. Give scratch feed three times daily. Green food must be tender and succulent; feed small amounts at start, then increase to what the chicks will eat in 15 minutes. Infertile eggs from the incubator, boiled, make a splendid delicacy for the chicks.

When birds are in confinement allow 300 chicks to a brooder pen, 10 by 12 feet in size.

When the birds are given free range allow 350 to 400 chicks to the flock.

Remove all males 4 to 5 weeks of age. Furnish perching space early to prevent crowding.

Breeding Data

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO BE MATED TO ONE MALE

Chickens:
Brahmas ....
Orpingtons ....
Plymouth Rocks ....
Rhode Island Reds ....
Wyandottes ....
Leghorns ....
Anconas ....

Other Fowl:
Ducks ....
Geese ....
Turkeys ....
Guineas ....

TIME TO HATCH

Leghorns ....March 1-Ma
Plymouth Rocks.....February 15-Apr
Rhode Island Reds..February 15-Apr
Wyandottes ....March 1-Apr

—N. J. Farm Egg-Laying Contest Calend

Preserving Eggs

THERE are numerous methods of serving eggs but the use of the water and salt solution or the glass solution seems to give the be sults.

Lime Water and Salt Method.— four pounds of good quick-lime in quantity of water, then mix with gallons of pure water, add two of salt. Stir the mixture thoro allow it to settle. The clear liquid off is the part in which eggs are preserved. This mixture should be cient to preserve thirty dozens of the number varying with the the vessel in which they are placed.

Water-Glass Method.—Mix one one-half quarts of commercial glass solution with eighteen quarts pure water. Stir this mixture and pour it into the receptacle which to be used. An earthen jar is the suitable altho an odorless tub may used. This solution should be enough preserve thirty dozens of eggs. less than thirty dozens of eggs are preserved a proportionate amount of tion should be made up. If more water needed to cover the eggs as much as quarts can be added to the amount sary to preserve thirty dozens without pairing the solution.

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(Continued on page 37)

Friendly Talks.

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

A RAW spring night. When we did the chores at evening time, we put the sheep all in on the big barn floor, because we have learned that sometimes on just such nights as this some wee lambkin will come, and if it is not cared for it may be chilled and die before morning.

Often wife and I have crept out of bed in the small hours of the night, and made our way thru the cold to see if everything was all right with the sheep we love so well. Many a little one we have gathered up in our arms and carried to the house to be wrapped in warm cloths, placed in a box or crate and set behind the kitchen stove, to bring back the life fluttering in the balance.

Love Has Many a Hard Task

Two men I know went out into the street of a big city in the night, looking for a man they knew would at that hour be in danger. He had wandered before and they felt sure that he might do so again. And they did find him away down where the tide of life runs thick and black. They put their arms about him, took him away, and in a room with no other eye to see but that of God, they wooed the weak man back to himself and saved his soul from destruction. It was not easy to do. Love has many a hard task to do, and love alone ever wins the reward.

It is winter in the life of many a man and woman in these days in which we live. The nights are cold. Up and down life's streets pass these wanderers, laughing, gay, mocking at everything that is good, and yet they are freezing to death and they do not know it. You have been so cold yourself sometimes, it may be, that you did not realize your danger. The chilled lamb down at the barn may be beyond the point of suffering, and these men and women of the night do not know, and they do not care, that they are dying in the dark! And if you tell them their danger the only answer you will get will be a scoffing laugh.

Lambs Within Reach Need Guidance

But does love stop at rebuffs like that? I have seen sheep before now that would fight the one who came to save the life of her lamb. Men are quite like the creatures of the farm in many ways. And because we love them and long to help them we stand right by, even tho driven away again and again.

But what if we say, "It is nothing to me! Let them go! They must look out for themselves!" Why, then a life may go out on the stormy sea and be lost on the rocks. And someone will have to bear the blame! and the blame may be costlier than we know.

What about the lambs that are within your reach? You know how dark the night is. You cannot help understanding what it may mean to stand by the side of the road and see them go on down the primrose path to destruction. And yet we may smile into the faces of the sin-fascinated friends; we may put out a kindly hand; we may speak a tender word, and who knows what may come of it?

What joy there is in saving the life of a wee one of the flock! How much greater happiness to keep some one we know from perishing! And we cannot forget this: It may be no word we speak that counts. Just to live the right life is all we can do; and that is enough!

Buick owners enjoy the savings of leadership

In purchase price and daily use, Buick saves your money.

The price of a Buick is moderate, but it buys a car built to the very finest quality ideals—one that would cost you considerably more, if it were not for Buick leadership.

For years, the savings provided by great volume have been used to increase Buick value.

And for years, Buick owners have had a more dependable motor car—one in which high quality lessens upkeep expense.

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THE GREATEST BUICK EVER BUILT

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

New 1927 SHAW GARDEN TRACTOR

Pays for Itself

—in one short season in money, time and labor saved. Low Introductory Price makes it easy to own this better power garden tractor. Just the machine for small farms, truck gardens, estates, suburban places, etc. Takes the "Back-break" out of farm tasks. Easy and cheap to operate. Sturdily built. Made with single or twin engine in both riding and walking types. Two speed gear. Mower attachment has 3½ ft. Cutter Bar and Knife that uses standard 3-inch sections.

Does Any Farm Job! Plows, plants, cultivates, (gauge wheel regulates the depth of cultivating) mows, runs feed mills and other belt machinery. Use it all year. Write Today!

Free Book—32 page illustrated SHAW Tractor Catalog. Tells how power farming saves you money. Ask for NEW LOW PRICES and full information. Write today.

Shaw Mfg. Co.
Dept. PF-5 Galesburg, Kansas

Spray Nozzles Ever Clog?

Possibly foreign matter in the copper sulphate, as bits of wood or other impurities cause the trouble. This will not happen if you use

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate
(Blue Vitriol)

It is pure, clean and packed in specially made barrels and kegs.

For Years the Standard

Large Crystals — Small Crystals — Pulverized

Nichols Copper Co.

25 Broad Street New York

I never dread the freshening period now~

WHAT a relief! No more troubles at calving! No sick cows from Retained Afterbirth. No losses from Barrenness due to injuries to the genital organs when lowered in vigor. No lay-off with sickness when the milk crop should be at the peak.

If you have been accustomed to leaving the health and vigor of freshening cows to chance, you know something of the troubles you can avoid by simply giving Kow-Kare two to three weeks before and after calving. The best dairymen in the country make it a regular practice—would not think of getting along without it.

Kow-Kare builds up the vigor of the digestion and the genital organs so that the unusual strain of calf-birth becomes a safe, natural process. The cow comes back to generous milk giving; the calf is a money-asset from the start. Used with unfailing results for over 30 years. A concentrated medicine that costs you nothing to use. The certain milk gain pays for it many times over.

Thousands of dairymen use Kow-Kare sparingly during winter feeding for all their cows. It helps them turn more of their heavy feeds into milk—keeps them responsive, healthy, vigorous. Kow-Kare brings back to health cows troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Try Kow-Kare once and you will not keep cows without it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vermont

Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

16

Score Card for Dairy Cows

Scale of Points — Standard

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING DAIRY FORM:

(A) STYLE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE, 20 Points:

1. **Head**—Erect, clean cut; neck slender, eye prominent, alert and placid
2. **Back**—Straight and strong; wide apart and level
3. **Rump**—Long, wide and thurls wide apart and level tail setting 5
4. **Legs**—Straight, bone fine 3
5. **General** build rugged and large for the breed without coarseness; Jerseys, 950 lbs.; Guernseys and Ayrshires, 1100 lbs.; Holsteins, 1350 lbs. 5

(B) DAIRY TEMPERAMENT, 15 Points:

6. **The cow** should be clean cut with feminine appearance; absence of tendency to lay on fat 5
7. **Shoulders, withers, vertebra, hips, and pin bones**—Prominent and free from fleshiness (period of lactation to be considered) 4
8. **Loin**—Wide; ribs long and wide apart 3
9. **Disposition**—Active, with good nerve control 2

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING CONSTITUTION, VIGOR AND CONDITION, 15 Points:

10. **Chest**—Broad and deep with well sprung ribs 8
11. **Nostrils**—Large and open 2
12. **Condition**—Thrifty and vigorous, in good flesh but not beefy 5

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ABILITY TO CONSUME AND DIGEST FEEDS (capacity), 15 Points:

13. **Muzzle**—Large, mouth broad 1
14. **Skin**—Mellow, loose, medium thickness showing good circulation and secretion; hair soft 4
15. **Barrel**—Deep, wide and long, well supported; ribs far apart 10

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING WELL DEVELOPED MILK SECRETING ORGANS, 35 Points:

16. **Udder**—(a) Capacity—large in size 7
    (b) Quality—pliable, free from lumps 7
    (c) Shape—extending well forward and well up behind, level on floor, not pendulous, quarters full and symmetrical 6
17. **Milk-veins**—Large, long, crooked and branching; milk wells large and numerous 7
    Milk veins on udder crooked, numerous and large 3
18. **Teats**—Convenient size, uniform and well placed 5

Total 100

NOTE:—In case of any marked deficiency or any serious abnormality, as many as fifty points may be deducted from the total score of the animal.

Dairy Rations

THE grain mixtures listed below are based on low cost per unit of protein and energy, consideration being given to palatability, bulk, variety and physiological effect. It is desirable to use as large a number of different grains as possible in order to afford a variety of proteins.

The use of clover or alfalfa hay will greatly decrease the cost of the grain mixture. Silage or other succulence is desirable to all rations. For spring pasture use a Class III ration. For summer pasture use a Class II ration. Cows on good pasture and producing less than 15 pounds of milk daily need no grain. Higher producing cows on good pasture should receive about half the winter allowance of grain.

In addition to all the roughage a cow will eat, feed the proper grain mixture at the following rate: To a Jersey or Guernsey cow feed 1 pound of grain for approximately 3½ pounds of milk; to a Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss or Shorthorn cow feed 1 pound of gr
approximately 4 pounds of milk.

GROUP I—When the roughage is
leguminous as timothy hay, or
hay and corn stover, or timothy hay
corn silage, or mixed hay and corn
age, or mixed hay and corn stover:
100 lbs. wheat bran, or ground oats
standard wheat middlings, or p
of each.
.. lbs. gluten feed or buckwheat
dlings (few hulls) or portions of
100 lbs. cottonseed meal, or gluten
or portions of each.
100 lbs. linseed oil meal, or soy bean
or peanut meal or portions of

GROUP II—When the roughage is
leguminous as mixed clover and
hay, or clover hay and corn silage
clover hay and corn stover, or alfalfa
and corn silage:
100 lbs. corn meal, or corn and cob
or hominy feed, or ground barley
ground wheat, or portions of two
more.
100 lbs. wheat bran or ground oats
standard wheat middlings, or
of two or more.
100 lbs. cottonseed meal, or gluten
or portions of each.
100 lbs. linseed oil meal or soy bean
or peanut meal, or portions of
more.

GROUP III—When the roughage
tirely leguminous as clover hay,
hay, or soy bean hay:
200 lbs. corn meal or corn and cob
or hominy feed, or ground barley
portions of two or more.
100 lbs. ground oats or wheat bran
standard wheat middlings or
of two or more.
100 lbs. gluten feed, or buckwheat
dlings (few hulls) or portions

Dry Cows—For dry cows that
put in condition for freshening
the clover or alfalfa hay and
they will eat and 8 to 12 lbs. of
lowing mixture daily: 200 lbs.
or hominy feed, 200 lbs. ground
lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. oil meal
days before date of freshening
the silage and the corn meal and
amount of grain fed to one-half
lowance. This mixture without
can be fed the first week or
after calving.—Dairy Department
sylvania State College.

Cost of Grain

Cost of a Pound of Grain at a
Price per Bushel

When a Bushel Weighs

Dollars	32 lbs.	40 lbs.	48 lbs.	50 lbs.	56 lbs.
	One Pound Costs				
.30...	.937	.750	.625	.60	.536
.32...	1.000	.800	.667	.64	.571
.34...	1.062	.850	.708	.68	.607
.36...	1.125	.900	.750	.72	.643
.38...	1.187	.950	.792	.76	.678
.40...	1.250	1.000	.833	.80	.714
.42...	1.312	1.050	.875	.84	.750
.44...	1.375	1.100	.917	.88	.786
.46...	1.437	1.150	.958	.92	.821
.48...	1.500	1.200	1.000	.96	.857
.50...	1.563	1.250	1.042	1.00	.893
.52...	1.625	1.300	1.083	1.04	.929
.54...	1.687	1.350	1.125	1.08	.964
.56...	1.750	1.400	1.167	1.12	1.000
.58...	1.812	1.450	1.208	1.16	1.036
.60...	1.875	1.500	1.250	1.20	1.071
.62...	1.937	1.550	1.292	1.24	1.107
.64...	2.000	1.600	1.333	1.28	1.143
.66...	2.062	1.650	1.375	1.32	1.178
.68...	2.125	1.700	1.417	1.36	1.214
.70...	2.187	1.750	1.458	1.40	1.250
.72...	2.250	1.800	1.500	1.44	1.286
.74...	2.312	1.850	1.542	1.48	1.321
.76...	2.375	1.900	1.583	1.52	1.357
.78...	2.437	1.950	1.625	1.56	1.393
.80...	2.500	2.000	1.667	1.60	1.429
.82...	2.562	2.050	1.708	1.64	1.464
.84...	2.625	2.100	1.750	1.68	1.500
.86...	2.687	2.150	1.792	1.72	1.536
.88...	2.750	2.200	1.833	1.76	1.571
.90...	2.812	2.250	1.875	1.80	1.607
.92...	2.875	2.300	1.917	1.84	1.643
.94...	2.937	2.350	1.958	1.88	1.678
.96...	3.000	2.400	2.000	1.92	1.714
.98...	3.062	2.450	2.041	1.96	1.750
1.00...	3.125	2.500	2.083	2.00	1.786

Calf Feeding Schedule

The following table will show the proper amounts of milk, skimmilk and gr
to feed a calf at different ages:

POUNDS OF FEED PER DAY

Birth Weight 50-70 lbs. (Jerseys and Guernseys)

Age	Whole milk	Skimmilk or substitute	Grain	Clover hay
1- 3 days	with dam	0 lbs.	0	0
3-14 "	8-10 lbs.	0 lbs.	0	0
2- 3 weeks	6- 8 lbs.	1 -3 lbs.	⅛	All they w
3- 4 "	3- 5 lbs.	3- 5 lbs.	¼	" " "
4- 5 "	1- 3 lbs.	6- 8 lbs.	½	" " "
5- 6 "		8-10 lbs.	¾	" " "
6- 8 "		9-11 lbs.	1 lb.	" " "
8-12 "		10-12 lbs.	2 lbs.	(¼ to 2 lbs.
12-24 "		10-12 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	

Birth Weight 70-100 lbs. (Ayrshires or Holsteins)

Age	Whole milk	Skimmilk or substitute	Grain	Clover hay
1- 3 days	with dam	0 lbs.	0	0
3-14 "	10-12 lbs.	0 lbs.	0	0
2- 3 weeks	7- 9 lbs.	1- 3 lbs.	⅛	All they will eat
3- 4 "	4- 6 lbs.	4- 6 lbs.	¼	" " "
4- 5 "	1- 3 lbs.	7- 9 lbs.	½	" " "
5- 6 "		10-12 lbs.	¾	" " "
6- 8 "		11-13 lbs.	1 lb.	" " "
8-12 "		12-14 lbs.	2 lbs.	(¼ to 2 lbs. silage
12-24 "		12-14 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR ORDERS *Now*
BIG MONEY SAVING PLAN

WRITE US *REGARDING THIS BIG REDUCTION FOR EARLY ORDERS*

BUY NOW—PAY LATER

These products are made of rust resisting copper-content ROSS-METAL galvanized; Silos—Corn Cribs—Grain Bins—Brooder Houses and Garages

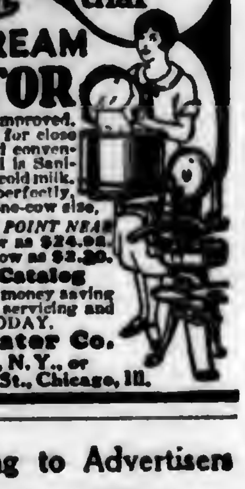
ROSS

—also make Ensilage Cutters and Feed Grinders.

Check items below you are interested in and write for catalog—Agents wanted.

Ross Cutter & Silo Company
240 Warder St., Springfield Ohio

Silo—Cutter—Brooder H.—Crib—Garage



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Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as $24.95. Easy Monthly Payments low as $2.20.

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 23-J, Bainbridge, N.Y., or
Box 25-J 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

This Silo Lasts a Lifetime

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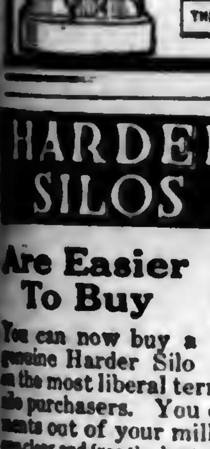

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You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

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Dept. 607-E Frederick, Md.

Score Card—Swine

BREEDING ANIMALS—LARD HOGS

Scale of Points — Standard

GENERAL APPEARANCE, 29 Points:

1. **Weight**—Estimated .... actual .... pounds. Score according to age 5
   OBJECTIONS—Undersize, overgrown, coarse, slow to fatten.
2. **Form**—Deep, broad, low, arched back, medium length, symmetrical, compact, standing squarely on legs 8
   OBJECTIONS—Narrow hams, broad, heavy shoulders, loosely jointed, unsymmetrical, weak back, crooked legs.
3. **Quality**—Bone clean, hair silky, skin fine 8
   OBJECTIONS—Bone large and coarse without taper, pasterns long, hair coarse, harsh, not evenly distributed.
4. **Disposition**—Easy to handle, male aggressive but not vicious; female, quiet, docile 2
   OBJECTIONS—Cross, restless, wild.
5. **Style**—Active, graceful, carriage ... 1
6. **Sexuality and Breed Character** 5

HEAD AND NECK, 6 Points:

7. **Snout**—Medium length, not coarse ... 1
   OBJECTIONS—Long, thick and coarse.
8. **Face**—Short; cheek full 1
   OBJECTIONS—Long, narrow between eyes.
9. **Eyes**—Full, mild, bright 1
   OBJECTIONS—Small, dull, deepset, vision impaired by wrinkles.
10. **Ears**—Fine, medium size, soft 1
    OBJECTIONS—Large, coarse, long or large knuckle, difference in size or position one with another.
11. **Jowl**—Strong, neat, broad 1
    OBJECTIONS—Light, flabby, rough, deeply wrinkled, not carrying fulness back to the shoulder or brisket.
12. **Neck**—Thick, medium length 1
    OBJECTIONS—Long, flat, lacking in fulness and depth.

FOREQUARTERS, 13 Points:

13. **Shoulder**—Broad, deep, full, compact on top, smoothly covered with firm flesh 6
    OBJECTIONS—Lacking in depth or width, thick beyond the line of sides and hams, or extending above line of back, shield too coarse and prominent.
14. **Breast**—Advanced, wide 2
    OBJECTIONS—Narrow, contracted.
15. **Legs**—Short, strong; feet medium size; hoof erect and capable of bearing good weight 5
    OBJECTIONS—Legs long, slim, coarse, crooked; hoof long slim weak, unable to bear weight of animal without breaking down.

BODY, 32 Points:

16. **Chest**—Broad, deep, large girth ... 6
    OBJECTIONS—Flat, pinched, breast bone crooked.
17. **Sides**—Deep, lengthy, closely ribbed, evenly and firmly fleshed .. 7
    OBJECTIONS—Flat, thin, not full at bottom as on top, drawn in at shoulders, tucked up, lumpy or uneven surface.
18. **Back**—Broad, slightly arched, thickly, evenly, firmly fleshed .. 7
    OBJECTIONS—Narrow, creased back of shoulders, hollow or humped, too long or tapering at the hams.
19. **Loin**—Wide, strong, thickly, evenly, firmly fleshed 7
    OBJECTIONS—High, narrow, depressed or humped up.
20. **Belly**—Straight, wide and full 3
    OBJECTIONS—Narrow, saggy or flabby.
21. **Flank**—Even with underline, full .. 2
    OBJECTIONS—Thin, tucked up or drawn in.

HINDQUARTERS, 20 Points:

22. **Hips**—Wide apart, equal to width of shoulder, smooth 2
    OBJECTIONS—Narrow, peaked.
23. **Rump**—Long, rounding from loin to root of tail, width well carried back, evenly and firmly fleshed. 5
    OBJECTIONS—Flat, narrow and peaked at root of tail, too steep.
24. **Hams**—Wide, deep, running down to hocks, firmly fleshed 8
    OBJECTIONS—Narrow, short, thin and not coming down full to hock, cut up too high in the twist, straight from root to hock, buttocks light, thin or flabby.
25. **Legs**—Straight, short, strong; feet medium size 7
    OBJECTIONS—Legs long, thin, coarse, crooked; hoofs long, slim, weak, unable to bear weight of animal without breaking down.

Total Score 100

Study each characteristic and determine in your own mind what proportion of perfection it has according to the following scale of tenths:

1. No fault .9 Very slight defect .8 Slight defect .7 Defective .6 Marked defect .5 Very marked defect .4 Extreme defect .3 or more for any defect that would disqualify in competition.

How do you rate the De Laval Milker as an investment compared with other Farm equipment you own?

This question, among others, was recently asked of thousands of De Laval Milker users. A great many replies were received, and

58.53% said "The best."
19.56% said "One of the best."
10.47% said "Good."
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82% also said the De Laval Milker saves an average of 2½ hours per day; more than 98% that it agrees with their cows; 99% that it produces as much or more milk as compared with hand milking; 89% that it is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.

If you are milking five or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself, and put more pleasure, satisfaction and profit into the milking of cows.

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Name ____

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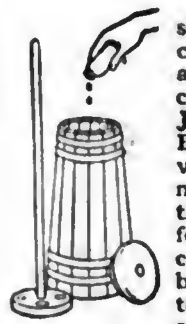
State ____ No. Cows ____



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"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade

Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

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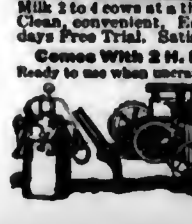

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Milk 2 to 4 cows at a time—18 to 40 an hour. Clean, convenient. Easy to use. Sold on 30 days Free Trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 22

Comes With 2 H.P. Engine or Electric Motor

Ready to use when uncrated—no installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment needed. Does the work of 4 milk hands. Self-cleaner.

Free Book—Let us send you our Free Book "The Truth About Milkers." Complete with pictures. Write today.

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Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.

It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

The fame of Cow Calf Control (C.C.C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose, C.C.C. is practically 100% successful.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C.C.C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

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Five times its length!
The rubber in this boot is so high-grade, so elastic that you can stretch a strip cut from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than five times its own length. Such rubber means flexibility, longer wear
"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—in knee to hip lengths

Only the best rubber can stand this test

BEND a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper, wrinkle it as you will. The high grade rubber in it keeps you dry and comfortable when inferior boots have been thrown away.

And it's reinforced for the hardest job. At every point where strains are hardest from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in—to give *extra* strength. And the sole is built for farmers—it's oversize, as tough as a tire tread. It wears!

Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit better, they look better, they wear better. Get a pair — and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus *slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black, 4 or 5 buckles*

Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

Grain Rations for Draft Horses

Heavy Work

1.

Timothy or mixed hay—1 pound per 100 pounds weight.
Oats—1¼ pounds per 100 pounds weight.

2.

Timothy or mixed hay—1 pound per 100 pounds weight.
50 pounds oats
50 pounds corn
10 pounds oil meal or cottonseed meal

Grain fed at rate of 1¼ pound per 100 pounds live weight daily.

Light to Medium Weight

1.

Timothy or mixed hay 1 pound per 100 pounds live weight.
Oats ¾ of pound per 100 pounds live weight.

2.

Timothy or mixed hay—1 pound per 100 pounds weight
50 pounds oats
50 pounds corn
10 pounds oil meal or cottonseed meal

Grain mixture fed at rate of ¾ pound per 100 pounds live weight.

Idle Horse

Timothy or clover hay at rate of 1½ pounds per 100 pounds of live weight
½ pound of oats or grain mixture per 100 pounds of live weight

Stallion

Timothy or mixed hay at rate of one pound per 100 pounds live weight
50 pounds oats
50 pounds corn
20 pounds bran
10 pounds oil meal

Fed at rate of 1 pound to 1¼ pound per 100 pounds live weight, depending upon amount of exercise and service of stallion.

Brood Mares

Clover, mixed or alfalfa hay
50 pounds oats
50 pounds corn
20 pounds bran
10 pounds oil meal

Hay and grain in amounts to keep mares in thrifty condition.

Suckling Foal

Clover or alfalfa hay
40 pounds crushed oats
40 pounds crushed corn
20 pounds bran
10 pounds oil meal

Grain and hay fed in such amounts as the colt will clean up daily.

Colts After Weaning

Alfalfa or clover hay during winter. Good pasture during summer.
50 pounds oats
50 pounds corn
20 pounds bran

Grain allowed at rate of ½ to ¾ pound per 100 pounds live weight daily. If timothy or mixed hay is fed add 10 pounds linseed oil meal to above grain combination.

Rations for Swine

BROOD SOWS—WINTER—DAILY

1.

Ear corn—1 pound per 100 pounds live weight daily.
0.3 pounds tankage or fish meal.
Alfalfa hay or clover hay in rack.

2.

Ground corn or barley	35 parts
Ground oats	30 parts
Wheat middlings	30 parts
Digester tankage or fish meal	5 parts

Fed in amounts so sows will gain from ¾ to 1 pound daily during gestation period. Usual requirement—one pound concentrates per 100 pounds live weight daily.

Young bred gilts should be fed about 1.5 pounds concentrates daily per 100 pounds live weight.

BROOD SOWS—SUMMER RATION ON PASTURE

Good clover, alfalfa, or rape pasture.
1 pound corn per 100 pounds live weight daily.
5 per cent of weight of corn.
Allowance of tankage or fish meal.

BROOD SOWS SUCKLING LITTE

1.

Corn or barley	70
Wheat middlings	15
Tankage	10
Chopped alfalfa or clover	5

2.

Corn or barley	50
Ground oats	30
Wheat middlings	20
Tankage	10

These combinations should be fed such amounts as the sows will clean daily. Simple mineral mixtures can fed to advantage.

3. On Pasture

Corn or barley	75
Ground oats or middlings	15
Tankage or fish meal	10

PIGS BEFORE WEANING

Ground corn or barley	50
Wheat middlings	40
Tankage or fish meal	10

GROWING PIGS AFTER WEANIN
20 TO 100 POUNDS

1.

Corn meal or barley	40
Wheat middlings	30
Fish meal or tankage	10

Free access to pasture, if possible.

2.

Corn meal or barley	40
Wheat middlings	30
Skimmilk or buttermilk, for each pound of grain	3

Free access to pasture, if possible.

RATION FOR FATTENING PIGS 100 POUNDS AND UP

Corn or barley	100
Fish meal or tankage	10

HOGGING DOWN CORN

Free access to corn.
¼ pound tankage or fish meal per daily.

GROWING BREEDING GILTS

Corn or barley	40
Ground oats	30
Wheat middlings	20
Fish meal or tankage	10

HERD BOARS

Corn or barley	40
Ground oats	20
Wheat middlings	30 pound
Tankage or fish meal	10 pound

Free use of pasture, if possible.

Feed enough grain to keep in thrifty condition.

DRY SOWS

Dry sows can be maintained during summer on good pasture and a small allowance of corn. During the winter should have a small amount of tankage fish meal added to supply the necess amount of protein.

Simple Mineral Mixture

Salt	20 pound
Steam bone meal	40 pound
Ground limestone	40 pound

Rations for Sheep

BRED EWES

1.

Shelled corn	50 pound
Oats	20 pound
Wheat bran	20 pound
Oil meal	10 pound

2.

Corn	40 pound
Oil meal	10 pound

3.

Oats	15 pound
Wheat bran	10 pound

All combinations fed at rate of ½ to 1 pounds per head daily.

Silage not to exceed 3 pounds per head daily.

Alfalfa or clover hay.

All bred ewes should have a yard for exercise.

BREEDING RAMS
1. During Breeding Season

Oats	20 pound
Wheat bran	10 pound

Fed at rate of one pound per head daily. Good pasture.

2. During Winter

Corn	30 pound
Oats	30 pound
Bran	30 pound
Oil meal	10 pound

(Continued on next page)

Horses like to romp in the snow, too. The picture was taken on the of Mr. C. F. Smith, Butler County, Pa.

Fed at rate of ½ to 1 pound per head lly.
Free use of clover or alfalfa hay and ll amount of silage.

LAMBS BEFORE WEANING

ound or crushed oats	20 pounds
ound corn	20 pounds
meal	10 pounds
eat bran	10 pounds

ed in such amounts as they will clean daily. Plenty of good clover or alfa hay as roughage.

HOT HOUSE LAMBS

ound corn	50 pounds
meal	10 pounds

ed in creep.
lover or alfalfa hay.

LAMBS FOR BREEDING STOCK

lled corn	30 pounds
ts	30 pounds
t bran	30 pounds
meal	10 pounds

ed in such amounts as necessary to p lambs in thrifty condition. During er good pasture. During winter ty of clean, bright clover or alfalfa and small amount of silage.

FATTENING LAMBS

1.

n	70 pounds
tonseed meal	10 pounds

2.

n	50 pounds
meal	10 pounds

e use of clover or alfalfa hay and

ations—Beef-Cattle

BREEDING COWS—WINTER

ge	30 pounds
er or alfalfa hay	5 pounds
onseed meal or oil meal	1 pound

e access to straw or shredded corn er is desirable, and will reduce the of other feed consumed.

GROWING CALVES NURSING—PUREBREDS
Grain Ration

corn or barley	4 parts
oats	2 parts
oil meal or cottonseed meal	1 part

ous allowance of clean bright hay and silage. Grain to be fed in amounts as necessary to keep calf thrifty condition.
ture during summer.

STOCKER CATTLE—YEARLINGS

silage	15 pounds
stover	15 pounds
ed meal or linseed oil meal	1 pound

FATTENING STEERS—500 TO 750-POUND STEERS

unlimited.
—1 pound per 100 lbs. live weight.
ed meal or oil meal, 3 pounds per 1000 pounds live weight daily.
increased during latter part of feeding period.

FATTENING CATTLE—750 TO 1000-POUND CATTLE
Limited Grain Ration

silage allowance—40 to 55 lbs.
or linseed oil meal—2½ pounds per 1000 pounds live weight daily.
access to straw or corn stover.
may be added during last two months of feeding period

FATTENING CATTLE—750 to 1000-POUND CATTLE
Full Grain Feed

corn	10 to 12 pounds
or oil meal	2 to 2½ pounds
or alfalfa hay	3 to 5 pounds
silage	30 to 35 pounds

increased as cattle increase in

Score Card—Cattle

BEEF CATTLE—FAT STEERS
Scale of Points

	Standard
ERAL APPEARANCE, 35 Points:	
eight—Score according to age	5
orm—Straight, topline and underline deep, broad, low set, stylish	10
uality—Hair fine; skin pliable, bone dense; flesh firm, even and deep, especially in regions of valuable cuts	10
ondition—Good health; vigorous, fat abundant, evenly distributed	10
AD AND NECK, 8 Points:	
—Broad; mouth large; jaw wide; nostrils large	1
yes—Large, clear, placid	1
—Short, quiet expression	1
ead—Broad, full	1
edium size, fine texture	1
—Fine texture, oval, medium size	1
—Thick, short; throat clean	2
UARTERS, 9 Points:	
r Vein—Full	2
er—Covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth	3
—Advanced; breast wide	1
—Skin not too loose and drooping	1
—Straight, short; arm full; shank fine, smooth	2
Y, 32 Points:	
—Full, deep, wide; girth large; crops full	4
—Long, arched, thickly fleshed	8
—Broad, straight, smooth, even	10
—Thick, broad	3
—Full, even with underline	2
UARTERS, 16 Points,	
thly covered; distance apart in proportion with other	2

(Continued on page 34)

DEPENDABLE

People buy Dodge Brothers Motor Car because its dependability has won and earned their unqualified confidence.

This confidence has been solidified, moreover, by a policy of fair and reasonable prices; a dealer organization of the highest integrity; and a national service system that insures accurate work at fair, predetermined cost.

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2341-2391 Butler St.,
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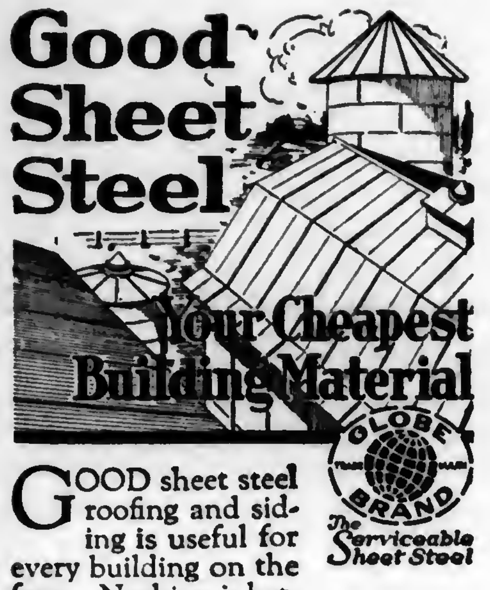

Good Sheet Steel

Your Cheapest Building Material

GLOBE BRAND The Serviceable Sheet Steel

GOOD sheet steel roofing and siding is useful for every building on the farm. Nothing is better, handier, more economical to build and repair with. But poor sheet metal, as many have found to their regret, is scarcely worth the labor of putting up. Two generations of farmers have found the "GLOBE" trademark their best assurance of quality when purchasing

Galvanized Roofing,
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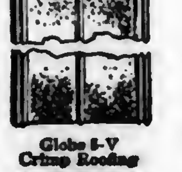
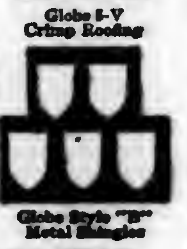
Culverts



Globe 5-V Crimp Roofing



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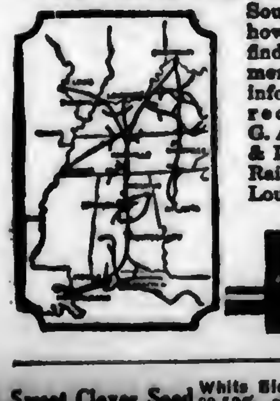
The Happy Farmer

lives and farms in the South. He is *happy*, because he is *prosperous*. He is prosperous, because he can work out of doors 52 weeks in the year—raising crop after crop on the same piece of land, and *selling* his crops as fast as he raises them, at prices that give him good profit.

Genial climate; cheap labor; productive soil that produces fine crops of all kinds—all combine to make him happy and prosperous in the fruits of his labor.

And right *now* land can be bought at *low prices*, which will keep going higher and higher as the Agricultural South develops.

You farmers in the North who are *not* so happy and prosperous, let us know what kind of farming you want to do, and we will tell you where and how you can do it in the South. (We cannot, however, undertake to find salaried employment for you.) Full information, free, on request. Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. Railroad, Dept. P-10 Louisville, Ky.



L&N

Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom—Northern Grown. 99.50% purity. Write for price- Co., Box F, Canton, O.

Where Freight Rates and Passenger Fares Go

A SUMMARY of the income and expenditures of Class 1 American Railroads, based on the official reports of the railroad companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1924, the latest available data furnished by the Bureau of Railway Economics.

I OPERATING RECEIPTS

The public paid the railroads:

For FREIGHT transportation $4,345,971,078
48,527,227 carloads of freight, each car averaging 27 tons. Average receipts per ton-mile: 1.11 cents.

For PASSENGER transportation 1,076,024,307
932,678,462 passengers, each carried an average distance of 38.7 miles. Average receipts per passenger-mile, 2.97 cents.

For EXPRESS transportation 143,388,606
188,250,227 shipments carried in passenger service.

For MAIL transportation.... 97,961,371
Approximately 18 billion pieces, the cars containing which were hauled an aggregate distance of about 530,000,000 miles.

For ALL OTHER SERVICES 258,144,738
Including ferry service, transportation of milk, etc., dining-car, and all other incidental transportation services.

TOTAL OPERATING RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES $5,921,490,100

II OPERATING EXPENSES

Total operating receipts to be accounted for....... $5,921,490,100

Out of these receipts the railroads paid:

For WAGES 2,624,618,637
An average of 1,751,324 employes thruout the year. These employes also received additional wages of $201,406,593 charged to improvements to the property.

For LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.. 437,141,694
119,925,606 tons of coal and 2,475,896,579 gallons of fuel oil. Fuel consumed in 1924 was 14,400,000 tons less than in 1920, due to increased efficiency of operation.

For MATERIALS and SUPPLIES 1,132,451,239
Their purchases under this and other heads make the railroads the largest customers of the basic industries of the country.

For LOSS and DAMAGE, INJURIES AND INSURANCE 107,775,220
Loss and damage claims alone were reduced from $119,833,127 in 1920 to $45,975,675 in 1924.

For RENT of CARS and COMMON FACILITIES 97,131,286
Such as Union Stations, yards, etc.

For DEPRECIATION and RETIREMENTS 208,161,300
Cars and locomotives have a limited life. A charge representing the probable depreciation must be made each year against the time when old equipment must be retired and replaced by new.

Total expense to keep the property physically going $4,607,282,136

For TAXES 340,336,686
1924 was the fourth year since 1920 in which taxes have exceeded cash dividends by a substantial margin. While national taxation is going down, state and local taxation is still rising. Three-fourths of all railroad taxes are state and local.

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES and TAXES. $4,947,619,122

Balance of Operating receipts to be accounted for.... $973,870,978

III FIXED CHARGES

Balance of Operating Receipts still to be accounted for $973,870,978

Out of the above balance (known as net railway operating income) the railroads had to pay:

For RENT of LEASED ROADS 141,092,254
Most large railroad systems have one or more parts which could not be bought outright, but for which rental is paid under a lease covering a long term of years. The payment of these rentals is necessary to keep these systems unified operating organizations.

For INTEREST on BORROWED MONEY 445,829,714
Paid to more than 1,000,000 persons owning bonds representing investment in track, stations, yards, shops, etc., and equipment trust certificates representing investment in cars and locomotives.

TOTAL FIXED CHARGES. $586,921,968
Net—all duplications eliminated.

IV DIVIDENDS AND SURPLUS

Balance of operating receipts still to be accounted for $386,949,010

Less DIVIDENDS on RAILROAD STOCK ... 320,429,767
An average return of less than 3½ per cent on the total railroad stock outstanding—a very inadequate return on securities representing nearly half of the invested capital of the railroads, owned by over 950,000 stockholders.

Balance of Operating Receipts 66,519,243

Add NET MISCELLANEOUS INCOME 14,402,038
Mainly miscellaneous rents. Interest and dividends received by one railroad from securities owned in another railroad are excluded. Since they were paid out of receipts which have already been accounted for, to include them again would be to count them twice as income.

TOTAL BALANCE (about 1 1-3% of total receipts) $80,921,281
Available for investment in new railroad facilities—or for making up deficiencies incurred in previous years—or to help create reserves against bad years in the future.

To Take Inventory

THE best time to take a farm inventory is when the least figuring has to be done. For general crop and stock farms, this is usually between January 1 and when the spring work starts. For poultry farms, the best time to take it probably is just after the pullets have been put in winter quarters. For those who have to comply with the income tax regulations, January 1 is the best date.

No specific date is set for taking such an inventory, but any convenient time will do if it is taken at approximat same time each year.

The inventory should includ estate, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, try, farm tools and equipment, and plies on hand such as hay, straw, and silage.

In placing values, a conservativ mate of what an animal or article sell for, with a reasonable length o in which to dispose of it, is the bes This is about comparable to what it bring at a well-attended farm sal

After inventorying all the farm erty, list other assets such as Bonds, certificates of indebtedne ceivable bills and cash. Shares o in corporations should be includ market value.

After inventorying all resourc debts such as mortgages, notes, an owed, including with the notes and gages the dates of maturity.

After a complete list of all that is et and all that is owed is made, summary showing the total value kind of farm property.

Compute the total resources, and this, subtract the total liabilities then, represents the net worth or th financial standing.—Farm Man Department, New York State Co Agriculture.

To Find Size of Pull

THESE are very simple rules the fact that the size and sp the driving pulley multiplied equals the size and speed of the pulley multiplied together.

To find size of driven pulley— size and speed of driving pulley and divide by **speed of driven pulle**

To find speed of driven pulley— size and speed of driving pulley and divide by **size of driven pulley.**

To find size of driving pulley— size and speed of driven pulley and divide by **speed of driving pu**

To find speed of driving pulley— ply size and speed of driven pulley gether and divide by size of driving ley. Pulley sizes should be inche

Free Farm Bulleti

THE Pennsylvania Department of culture at Harrisburg has ava for free distribution to farmers the lowing bulletins. Address request Bulletin Editor, State Department of riculture, Harrisburg, Pa., giving nu and name of publication wanted.

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349—The Brown Rot of Fruits.
361—An Explanation of the Pennsy Seed Law.
369—The Apple Industry of Pennsylv
371—The Cigar Tobacco Industry of P sylvania.
390—The Japanese Beetle in Pen vania.
392—Problems in Marketing Pennsyl Wheat.
398—Scale Insects Injurious in Pen vania.
404—Bovine Infectious Abortion.
405—Oriental Fruit Moth.
407—The Farm Electrified.
408—The Vegetable Industry of Pen vania.
412—How Farmers Can Secure E Service by Cooperative Effort.
415—Report of Seed Analysis, 19
416—Pennsylvania Weeds.
417—The Mexican Bean Beetle in Pe sylvania.
418—The Peach Tree Borer and Its C trol.
422—Feeding Stuffs Report, 1925.
424—County and State Organization
425—Fertilizer Report, 1925.
427—Annual Report, 1925.
428—Pennsylvania as a Market for P toes.
429—Cooperative Buying and Selling Farmers.
437—Some Phases of Taxation in P sylvania.

How to Estimate Yield of Potatoes

With rows of this width (inches)	An acre would make a row this long (ft.)	If the plants are spaced (inches)	The number of plants per acre is—	And the total weight of ten average hills (in ounces) will indicate the yield (Given at top in bushels per acre)							
				100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450
30	17,424	8	26,136	36.7	55.1	73.4	91.8	110.2	128.5	146.8	165.2
		10	20,909	45.9	68.8	91.8	114.8	137.7	160.6	183.6	206.5
		12	17,424	55.1	82.6	110.2	137.7	165.2	192.8	220.4	247.9
		14	14,935	64.3	96.4	128.6	160.7	192.9	225.0	257.2	289.3
32	16,335	8	24,502	39.1	58.7	78.2	97.7	117.3	136.9	156.4	176.0
		10	19,602	48.9	73.4	97.8	122.3	146.7	171.2	195.6	220.1
		12	16,335	58.7	88.0	117.4	146.7	176.1	205.4	234.8	264.1
		14	14,001	68.5	102.8	137.0	171.3	205.5	239.8	274.0	308.3
34	15,374	8	23,061	41.6	62.4	83.2	104.0	124.8	145.6	166.4	187.1
		10	18,449	52.0	78.0	104.0	130.0	156.0	182.0	208.0	234.0
		12	15,374	62.4	93.6	124.8	156.0	187.2	218.4	249.6	280.8
		14	13,179	72.8	109.2	145.6	182.0	218.4	254.8	291.2	327.6
36	14,520	8	21,780	44.1	66.1	88.2	110.2	132.3	154.3	176.4	198.4
		10	17,424	55.1	82.6	110.2	137.7	165.3	192.8	220.4	247.9
		12	14,520	66.1	99.1	132.3	165.2	198.3	231.3	264.6	297.6
		14	12,446	77.1	115.6	154.2	192.7	231.3	269.8	308.4	[illegible]

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW—DIFFERENT—PRETTIER Patterns

On the floor: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug with over-laid border, No. 706

"I *never dreamed a smooth-surface rug could be so beautiful*"

NEW BEAUTY in Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs . . . a brand new idea in rug design, something entirely different from anything you have seen before. New colors, new patterns, prettier than anything you ever dreamed of having in a smooth-surface rug of real linoleum.

No words can picture the unusual beauty of these new Armstrong Rugs. Nothing less than your own personal inspection at a floor covering store will do them justice. Ask to see the genuine Jaspé rugs with the over-laid borders, the rugs with the two-toned field, and the rugs with the unit borders. Again Armstrong has achieved a new style and vogue in rug design!

Only the patterns have been changed. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are still made of genuine cork linoleum from the printed surface right through to the sturdy burlap back. They are just as long-wearing, just as easy to clean, and just as flexible and easy to handle as ever. They are just as inexpensive and economical to buy as they always have been.

Above: Pattern No. 961. Right: Pattern No. 717, Jaspé Linoleum with over-laid border

These new rug patterns can be obtained only in Armstrong's genuine linoleum rugs. Designs for every room—in all sizes up to 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 12 ft. by 15 ft. Remember to ask for Armstrong's by name. Any furniture or rug merchant can get them for you if he does not have them in stock.

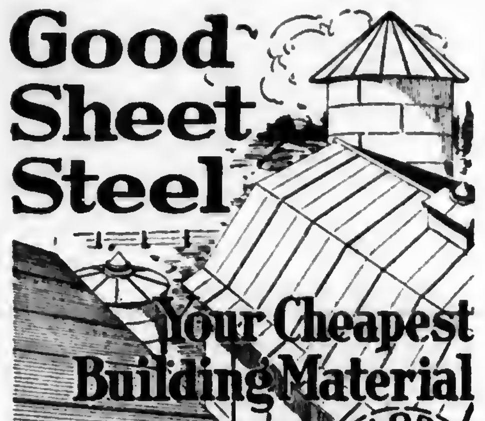
"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This attractive booklet, printed in colors, illustrates the new patterns. It is free. Write for it to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1012 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and Ⓐ *wear and wear*

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back



Good Sheet Steel

Your Cheapest Building Material

The Serviceable Sheet Steel

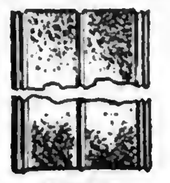
GOOD sheet steel roofing and siding is useful for every building on the farm. Nothing is better, handier, more economical to build and repair with. But poor sheet metal, as many have found to their regret, is scarcely worth the labor of putting up. Two generations of farmers have found the "GLOBE" trademark their best assurance of quality when purchasing

Galvanized Roofing,
Siding, Eaves Trough,
Conductor Pipe,
Ridge Roll and
Culverts

Today the "GLOBE" trademark is still your most reliable guarantee of sheet steel service and value. Our catalog is full of time and money saving information that you need. Send for it before you forget.

THE GLOBE IRON ROOFING & CORRUGATING CO. (4)
Dept. 46 Cincinnati, Ohio

Dept. 46
You may send me your complete catalog.
Name____________________
Address____________________



Globe 5-V Crimp Roofing

Globe Style "B" Metal Shingles

The Happy Farmer

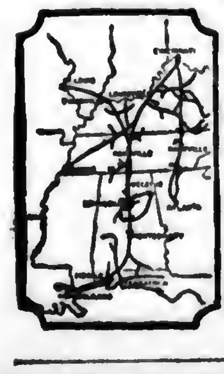
lives and farms in the South. He is *happy*, because he is *prosperous*. He is prosperous, because he can work out of doors 52 weeks in the year—raising crop after crop on the same piece of land, and *selling* his crops as fast as he raises them, at prices that give him good profit.

Genial climate; cheap labor; productive soil that produces fine crops of all kinds—all combine to make him happy and prosperous in the fruits of his labor.

And right *now* land can be bought at *low prices*, which will keep going higher and higher as the Agricultural South develops.

You farmers in the North who are *not* so happy and prosperous, let us know what kind of farming you want to do, and we will tell you where and how you can do it in the South. (We cannot, however, undertake to find salaried employment for you.) Full information, free, on request. Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. Railroad, Dept. P-10 Louisville, Ky.

L&N



Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom—Northern Grown. 99.50% purity. Write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

Where Freight Rates and Passenger Fares Go

A SUMMARY of the income and expenditures of Class 1 American Railroads, based on the official reports of the railroad companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1924, the latest available data furnished by the Bureau of Railway Economics.

I OPERATING RECEIPTS

The public paid the railroads:

For FREIGHT transportation $4,345,971,078
18,727,227 carloads of freight, each car averaging 27 tons. Average receipts per ton-mile: 1.11 cents.

For PASSENGER transportation 1,076,021,307
932,678,462 passengers, each carried an average distance of 38.7 miles. Average receipts per passenger-mile 2.97 cents.

For EXPRESS transportation 143,388,606
188,250,227 shipments carried in passenger service.

For MAIL transportation .. 97,961,371
Approximately 18 billion pieces, the cars containing which were hauled an aggregate distance of about 530,000,000 miles.

For ALL OTHER SERVICES 258,144,738
Including ferry service, transportation of milk, etc., dining-car, and all other incidental transportation services.

TOTAL OPERATING RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES $5,921,490,100

II OPERATING EXPENSES

Total operating receipts to be accounted for $5,921,490,100
Out of these receipts the railroads paid:

For WAGES 2,621,618,637
An average of 1,751,324 employes thruout the year. These employes also received additional wages of $201,106,593 charged to improvements to the property.

For LOCOMOTIVE FUEL .. 437,111,694
119,925,606 tons of coal and 2,475,896,579 gallons of fuel oil. Fuel consumed in 1924 was 14,100,000 tons less than in 1920, due to increased efficiency of operation.

For MATERIALS and SUPPLIES 1,132,151,239
Their purchases under this and other heads make the railroads the largest customers of the basic industries of the country.

For LOSS and DAMAGE, INJURIES AND INSURANCE 107,775,220
Loss and damage claims alone were reduced from $119,833,127 in 1920 to $45,975,675 in 1924.

For RENT of CARS and COMMON FACILITIES 97,131,286
Such as Union Stations, yards, etc.

For DEPRECIATION and RETIREMENTS 208,164,360
Cars and locomotives have a limited life. A charge representing the probable depreciation must be made each year against the time when old equipment must be retired and replaced by new.

Total expense to keep the property physically going $4,607,282,136

For TAXES 340,336,686
1924 was the fourth year since 1920 in which taxes have exceeded cash dividends by a substantial margin. While federal taxation is going down, state and local taxation is still rising. Three-fourths of all railroad taxes are state and local.

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES and TAXES $4,947,619,122
Balance of operating receipts to be accounted for .. $973,870,978

III FIXED CHARGES

Balance of Operating Receipts still to be accounted for $973,870,978
Out of the above balance (known as net railway operating income) the railroads had to pay:

For RENT of LEASED ROADS 141,092,251
Most large railroad systems have one or more parts which could not be bought outright, but for which rental is paid under lease covering a long term of years. The payment of these rentals is necessary to keep these systems unified operating organizations.

For INTEREST on BORROWED MONEY 445,829,717
Paid to more than 1,000,000 persons owning bonds representing investment in track, stations, yards, shops, etc., and equipment trust certificates representing investment in cars and locomotives.

TOTAL FIXED CHARGES $586,921,968
Net—all duplications eliminated.

IV DIVIDENDS AND SURPLUS

Balance of operating receipts still to be accounted for $386,949,010

Less DIVIDENDS on RAILROAD STOCK 320,429,767
An average return of less than 3½ per cent on the total railroad stock outstanding—a very inadequate return on securities representing nearly half of the invested capital of the railroads, owned by over 950,000 stockholders.

Balance of Operating Receipts 66,519,243

Add NET MISCELLANEOUS INCOME 14,402,038
Mainly miscellaneous rents. Interest and dividends received by one railroad from securities owned in another railroad are excluded. Since they were paid out of receipts which have already been accounted for, to include them again would be to count them twice as income.

TOTAL BALANCE (about 1 1-3% of total receipts) $80,921,281
Available for investment in new railroad facilities—or for making up deficiencies occurred in previous years—or to help create reserves against bad years in the future.

To Take Inventory

THE best time to take a farm inventory is when the least figuring has to be done. For general crop and stock farms this is usually between January 1 and when the spring work starts. For poultry farms, the best time to take it probably is just after the pullets have been put in winter quarters. For those who have to comply with the income tax regulations January 1 is the best date.

No specific date is set for taking such an inventory, but any convenient time will do if it is taken at approxim same time each year.

The inventory should include real estate, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, ... tes, farm tools and equipment, and ... ties on hand such as hay, straw and silage.

In placing values, a conservative estimate of what an animal or article sell for, with a reasonable length in which to dispose of it, is the bes ... is about comparable to what it bring at a well-attended farm sa

After inventorying all the farm property, list other assets such as Li Bonds, certificates of indebtedn receivable bills and cash. Shares in corporations should be inclu market value.

After inventorying all resources, debts such as mortgages, notes, a owed, including with the notes and mortgages the dates of maturity.

After a complete list of all that is owned and all that is owed is made, summary showing the total value of each kind of farm property.

Compute the total resources, and from this subtract the total liabilities. The balance then, represents the net worth or the financial standing.—Farm Manage Department, New York State Colle Agriculture.

To Find Size of Pull

THESE are very simple rules ba the fact that the size and spe the driving pulley multiplied tog equals the size and speed of the d pulley multiplied together.

To find size of driven pulley—Mu size and speed of driving pulley tog and divide by **speed of driven pulle**

To find speed of driven pulley—Mu size and speed of driving pulley tog and divide by **size of driven pulley**

To find size of driving pulley—Mu size and speed of driven pulley tog and divide by **speed of driving pull**

To find speed of driving pulley—Mu ply size and speed of driven pulle gether and divide by **size of driving** ley. **Pulley sizes should be inche**

Free Farm Bulleti

THE Pennsylvania Department of culture at Harrisburg has av for free distribution to farmers th lowing bulletins. Address requests **Bulletin Editor, State Department of riculture, Harrisburg, Pa.,** giving n and name of publication wanted.

Bulletin Number	Subject
[illegible]	Sour Soils and Liming.
[illegible]	The Brown Rot of Fruits.
[illegible]	An Explanation of the Pennsy Seed Law
[illegible]	The Apple Industry of Penns
[illegible]	The Cigar Tobacco Industry of Pe sylvania.
[illegible]	The Japanese Beetle in Penn vania.
[illegible]	Problems in Marketing Pennsy Wheat.
[illegible]	Scale Insects Injurious in Penn vania.
[illegible]	Bovine Infectious Abortion.
[illegible]	Oriental Fruit Moth.
[illegible]	The Farm Electrified.
[illegible]	The Vegetable Industry of Penn vania.
[illegible]	How Farmers Can Secure Be Service by Cooperative Effo
415	Report of Seed Analysis, 192
416	Pennsylvania Weeds.
417	The Mexican Bean Beetle in Pe sylvania.
418	The Peach Tree Borer and Its trol.
422	Feeding Stuffs Report, 1925.
[illegible]	County and State Organization
425	Fertilizer Report, 1925.
427	Annual Report, 1925.
428	Pennsylvania as a Market for toes.
[illegible]	Cooperative Buying and Se Farmers.
[illegible]	Some Phases of Taxation in sylvania.

How to Estimate Yield of Potatoes

With rows of this width (Inches)	An acre would make a row this long (ft.)	If the plants are spaced (Inches)	The number of plants per acre is—	And the total weight of ten average hills (in ounces) will indicate the yield (given at top in bushels per acre)							
				100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450
30	17,424	8	26,136	36.7	55.1	[illegible]	91.8	110.2	128.6	146.8	165.3
		10	20,909	45.9	68.8	91.8	114.8	137.7	160.7	183.6	206.6
		12	17,424	55.1	82.6	110.2	137.7	165.3	192.8	220.4	247.9
		14	14,935	64.3	96.4	128.6	160.7	192.8	225.0	257.2	289.3
32	16,335	8	24,502	39.1	58.7	78.2	97.7	117.?	136.8	156.4	176.0
		10	19,602	48.9	73.4	97.8	122.3	146.7	171.2	195.6	220.1
		12	16,335	58.7	88.0	117.4	146.7	176.1	205.4	234.8	264.1
		14	14,001	68.5	102.8	137.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	239.8	274.0	308.3
34	15,374	8	23,061	41.6	62.4	83.2	104.0	124.8	145.6	166.4	187.2
		10	18,449	52.0	78.0	104.0	130.0	156.0	182.0	208.0	234.0
		12	15,374	62.4	93.6	124.8	156.0	187.2	218.4	249.6	280.8
		14	13,178	72.8	109.2	145.6	182.0	218.4	254.8	291.2	327.6
36	14,520	8	21,780	44.1	66.1	88.2	110.2	132.3	154.3	176.4	198.3
		10	17,424	55.1	82.6	110.2	137.7	165.3	192.8	220.4	247.9
		12	14,520	66.1	99.1	132.3	165.2	198.3	231.3	264.4	297.0
		14	12,446	77.1	115.6	154.2	192.7	231.3	269.8	308.4	348.9

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs
in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER *Patterns*

On the floor: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug with over-laid border, No. [illegible]

"I never dreamed a smooth-surface rug could be so beautiful"

NEW BEAUTY in Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs . . . a brand new idea in rug design, something entirely different from anything you have seen before. New colors, new patterns, prettier than anything you ever dreamed of having in a smooth-surface rug of real linoleum.

No words can picture the unusual beauty of these new Armstrong Rugs. Nothing less than your own personal inspection at a floor covering store will do them justice. Ask to see the genuine Jaspé rugs with the over-laid borders, the rugs with the two-toned field, and the rugs with the unit borders. Again Armstrong has achieved a new style and vogue in rug design!

Only the patterns have been changed. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are still made of genuine cork linoleum from the printed surface right through to the sturdy burlap back. They are just as long-wearing, just as easy to clean, and just as flexible and easy to handle as ever. They are just as inexpensive and economical to buy as they always have been.

These new rug patterns can be obtained only in Armstrong's genuine linoleum rugs. Designs for every room—in all sizes up to 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 12 ft. by 15 ft. Remember to ask for Armstrong's by name. Any furniture or rug merchant can get them for you if he does not have them in stock.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This attractive booklet, printed in colors, illustrates the new patterns. It is free. Write for it to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1012 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Above, Pattern No. 971. Right, Pattern No. [illegible], Jaspé Linoleum with over-laid border

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and Ⓐ *wear and wear*

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

If you ask *me*, P. A. is great tobacco!

I'VE DONE a lot of pipe-pioneering. There's hardly a brand or a blend that I haven't tried out at some time or other. As man to man, I want to say that there is just one tobacco that gives me the solid, deep-down enjoyment I demand of a pipe—*Prince Albert.*

When I opened my first tidy red tin and got a full breath of that rich, mellow P. A. aroma, I said to myself: "Old Son, this is *tobacco!*" The first pipe-load proved the aroma was no false prophet. I'll never forget that day. It has meant a lot to me.

I stick by Prince Albert because Prince Albert sticks by me. Its fine, full-bodied flavor is a genuine joy. I smoke it from morning to midnight and enjoy every fire-up. There's no more bite or parch in P. A. than you'd find in a honey-dew melon, and it's just as sweet.

The one regret I have about P. A. is that I didn't discover it sooner. I'm telling this to you now so that you may profit by my experience. You may think you are perfectly satisfied with your present brand. So did *I* . . . until I tried Prince Albert!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Another reason why over
60,000 Dealers carry
Hood Rubber Products

The Red Tread across the sole

—identifies this longer-wearing, lower-priced boot!

Second in quality only to the Hood Red Boot—this Red Tread Boot will give the extra wear previously had from none but higher-priced boots.

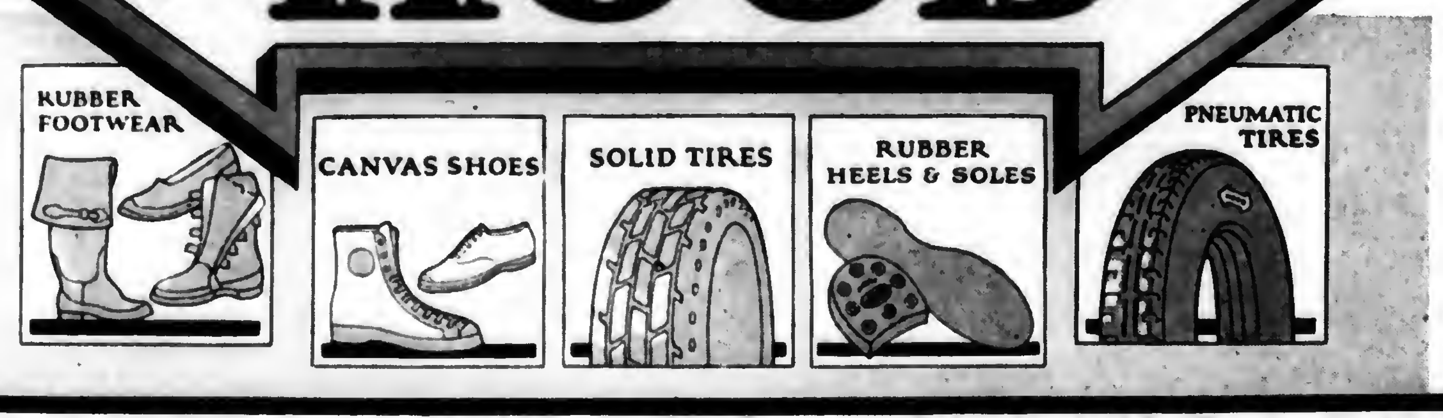
Full double sole and quality uppers welded into one piece by the patented HOOD pressure process—a remarkable dollar for dollar value. The mark HOOD indicates the best buys in rubber footwear for all the family. In heavy footwear these marks are: YELLOW LABEL, means highest quality; GREY LABEL, means extra wear for the money.

At Your Dealers

Made by Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Through Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow

HOOD



QUALITY · ALWAYS · MAINTAINED

The dependable Radiola 20
enriches every side of farm life

There's the business of farming—the interest of learning—the joy of living! And in it all, Radiola 20 takes a central place around which the days revolve.

When the weather reports are being broadcast, a single turn of a finger brings them in clearly. Whenever there's produce to sell, there's news of its market price, just for the tuning in. You can count on a Radiola 20, without tinkering or fussing or servicing. It is one of the products of a quarter century of radio pioneering; and throughout a considerable period of trial, testing and perfecting, it has proved it will stand up, and give steady, dependable performance.

It has a special "amplification" that gives it the distance reach of much bigger sets. And it is twenty times as selective as the ordinary radio set!

It has a power tube, too, that means you can turn up the volume, without losing the clear, undistorted tone. Mother can listen to the home talks, while she works across the room. In the evening, the lectures from the colleges are loud enough for the whole family to listen to. And a world of fine music comes in vividly and clearly, giving life new pleasure.

It is in music that tone quality counts most. Tune in dance music or finest symphony concert, and Radiola 20 challenges even high priced competitors to any test of tone! It is a moderate-priced set, but it has proved that quality of performance is not a matter of price, but of design and manufacturing skill. Not only RCA, but its associates, General Electric and Westinghouse, have contributed to making this Radiola so remarkably fine that, when you hear it, you will be satisfied with nothing less in radio!

Radiola 20, with Radiotrons, ... $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100. . . . . . . $35

RCA-Radiola
MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

Radio Broadcasting Stations

Call Letters.	Wave Length Meters.	Power Watts.
CFCA, Toronto, Canada	434	500
CFCF, Montreal, Canada....	410.7	1,650
CHYC, Montreal, Canada....	410.7	750
CNRC, Calgary, Canada......	434.5	500
CNRM, Montreal, Canada. ..	410.7	1,650
CNRO, Ottawa, Canada.....	434.5	500
CNRR, Regina, Canada	312.3	500
CNRT, Toronto, Canada.....	434	500
CNRV, Vancouver, Canada..	291.1	500
CNRW, Winnipeg, Canada...	384.4	500
KDKA, Pittsburgh	309.1	10,000
KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.	340.7	1,000
KFBU, Laramie, Wyoming..	374.8	1,000
KFDM, Beaumont, Texas ...	315.6	500
KFI, Los Angeles, Calif.....	467	4,000
KFKB, Milford, Kansas	431.4	1,000
KFKX, Hastings, Nebraska..	288.3	5,000
KFKF, Shenandoah, Iowa...	461.3	1,000
KLDS, Independence, Mo....	440.9	1,000
KLX, Oakland, Calif........	508.2	500
KGO, Oakland, Calif.........	405.2	500
KGW, Portland, Oregon......	491.1	1,000
KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif......	405.2	500
KMOX, St. Louis, Mo........	280.2	1,500
KMTR, Los Angeles.........	238	500
KNX, Los Angeles	336.9	1,000
KOA, Denver, Colorado......	322.4	5,000
KOMO, Seattle, Washington..	305.9	1,000
KPO, San Francisco..........	428.3	1,000
KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark....	374.8	500
KTAB, Oakland, California.	202.7	1,000
KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.........	275	500
KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa......	333.1	1,000
KYW, Chicago, Illinois.......	535.4	3,500
WAAM, Newark, N. J.	267	500
WAAT, Jersey City, N. J.....	235	500
WABC, New York	315.6	5,000
WABQ, Philadelphia	261	500
WABY, Philadelphia	242	50
WADC, Akron, Ohio........	258	500
WAHG, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	315.6	500
WAIU, Columbus, Ohio.......	283.9	750
WCAM, Camden, N. J.......	236	1,000
WCAU, Philadelphia	278	500
WCGU, Lakewood, N. J.......	250.6	500
WCX, Detroit, Michigan	516.9	5,000
WBAK, Harrisburg, Pa.....	275	500
WBAL, Baltimore, Md........	245.8	1,000
WBAX, Wilkes-Barre	256	100
WBAP, Ft. Worth, Texas....	475.9	1,500
WBBM, Chicago, Illinois	226	1,500
WBBR, Rossville, N. Y.	416.4	500
WBCN, Chicago, Illinois.....	266	500
WBZ, Springfield, Mass......	333.1	5,000
WCAD, Canton, N. Y........	263	250
WCAE, Pittsburgh	461.3	500
WCBD, Zion, Illinois.........	344.6	5,000
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn...	416.4	5,000
WCSH, Portland, Maine.....	499.7	5,000
WDAF, Kansas City.........	365.6	1,000
WDBO, Winter Park, Fla...	240	500
WDWM, Newark, N. J......	250.2	500
WEAF, New York	490.5	5,000
WEAN, Providence, R. I....	367	500
WEAO, Columbus, Ohio.......	293.9	750
WEAR, Cleveland, Ohio......	389.4	750
WEBH, Chicago, Illinois....	370.2	2,000
WEBJ, New York	273	500
WFDX, Shreveport, La......	236.1	500
WEEI, Boston, Mass.........	348.6	500
WEMC, Berien S., Michigan..	315.6	500
WENR, Chicago, Illinois.....	266	1,000
WFAA, Dallas, Texas........	475.9	500
WFBG, Altoona, Pa........	278	100
WFI, Philadelphia	394.5	500
WFKD, Philadelphia	249.9	10
WGBS, New York	315.6	500
WGHP, Detroit, Michigan....	270	1,500
WGCP, Newark, N. J.......	252	500
WGBU, Fulford, Florida.....	278	500
WGES, Chicago, Illinois.....	315.6	1,000
WGL, New York	442.4	1,000
WGN, Chicago, Illinois	302.8	1,000
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y.	319	750
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.....	379.5	10,000
WHAD, Milwaukee, Wis.......	275	500
WHAM, Rochester, N. Y......	278	100
WHAP, New York	431	1,000
WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J...	275	500
WHAS, Louisville, Ky........	399.8	500
WHAZ, Troy, N. Y...........	379.5	1,000
WHB, Kansas City, Mo......	365.5	500
WHBP, Johnstown, Pa.......	225	100
WHN, New York.............	361.2	500
WHO, Des Moines, Iowa.....	526	5,000
WIAD, Philadelphia..........	295	100
WIBG, Elkins Park, Pa.....	223	50
WIBO, Chicago, Illinois......	266	1,000
WHT, Chicago, Illinois......	238	3,500
WICC, Bridgeport, Conn....	285	500
WIOD, Miami, Florida......	247.8	1,000
WIP, Philadelphia	508.2	500
WJAR, Providence	305.9	500
WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.......	275.1	500
WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.....	336.9	1,000
WJAZ, Chicago, Illinois	329.5	1,500
WJJD, Mooseheart, Illinois..	370.2	1,000
WJR, Detroit	516.9	5,000
WJZ, Bound Brook, N. J.....	454.3	50,000
WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.......	362.5	1,000
WKRC, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	342.3	1,000
WLIB, Chicago, Illinois	302.8	4,000
WLIT, Philadelphia	394.5	500
WLS, Chicago, Illinois.......	344.6	5,000
WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio......	422.3	5,000
WLWL, New York	384.4	5,000
WMAK, Lockport, N. Y......	365	1,000
WMAQ, Chicago, Illinois	447.5	1,000
WMBB, Chicago, Illinois.....	250	500
WMBF, Miami Beach, Fla..	384.4	500
WMBS, Harrisburg, Pa.....	360	500
WMC, Memphis, Tennessee..	499.7	1,000
WMCA, New York	340.7	500
WMSG, New York	362.8	500
WNAC, Boston, Mass	430.1	500
WNAT, Philadelphia	250	100
WNYC, New York	526	1,000
WOAX, Trenton, N. J........	240	500
WODA, Paterson, N. J......	390.9	1,000
WOIA, San Antonio	394.5	2,000
WOC, Davenport, Iowa	483.6	5,000
WOK, Chicago, Illinois	217.3	5,000
WOKT, Rochester, N. Y......	340	1,000
WOO, Philadelphia	508.2	500
WOR, Newark, N. J..........	405.2	500
WORD, Batavia, Illinois....	275	5,000
WOS, Jefferson City, Mo......	440.9	500
WOW, Omaha, Nebraska....	526	1,000
WPCH, New York	273	1,000
WPG, Atlantic City, N. J....	299.8	5,000
WPSC, State College, Pa.....	261	500
WQAO, New York............	361.2	500
WQJ, Chicago, Illinois	447.5	500
WRAX, Philadelphia	267.7	500
WRC, Washington, D. C....	468.5	1,000
WRNY, New York	374.8	500
WRVA, Richmond, Virginia..	256	1,000
WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio	325.9	5,000
WSB, Atlanta, Georgia......	428.3	1,000
WSM, Nashville, Tennessee..	482.2	1,000
WSWS, Chicago, Illinois	275.1	1,000
WSMB, New Orleans	319	500
WSYR, Syracuse, N. Y......	352.7	500
WTAG, Worcester, Mass.....	545.1	500
WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio	389.4	3,500
WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut.	475.9	500
WWJ, Detroit, Michigan	352.7	1,000
WWRL, Woodside, L. I......	253.2	100

Tile Drainage

Number of feet of drain tile required per acre when placed the specified distances apart (Pippin).

20 feet apart	2180 feet
25 feet apart....................	1743 feet
30 feet apart....................	1452 feet
40 feet apart....................	1090 feet
50 feet apart....................	872 feet
100 feet apart....................	436 feet
150 feet apart....................	290 feet
200 feet apart....................	218 feet

A Study in Black and White

Spring thaws are coming

THIS is the season of the year that you must be extra careful about your foot protection.

It certainly pays to buy the best—rubber footwear is a product that must be made right to give lasting satisfaction. Insist on the genuine

Goodrich
HI-PRESS

Millions wear it for its better service, its snug, sure protection, its comfort and good looks. And it costs no more than other kinds certainly not nearly so good.

THE B. F. GOODRICH
RUBBER COMPANY
Established 1870 Akron, Ohio

In Canada:
Canadian Goodrich Company, Ltd.
Kitchener, Ont.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business.

Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured and Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, and Shorty besieged the cabin in which Lee and Judith barricaded themselves. Pollock Hampton and Tommy Burkitt, Bud Lee's helper, went in search of the two missing. Hampton, after a chase, captured Shorty. Lee and Burkitt stayed at the cabin to guard Crowdy while the others took Shorty home and locked him in the grain house. During the night Shorty escaped. Someone on the ranch was double-crossing. Sheriff Sawyer couldn't get anything out of Crowdy so he sent him to jail. A week later, in an attempt to escape, Crowdy was killed without "snitching on a pal."

Bud Lee liked Judith but she certainly wasn't the lady of his dreams. Then he met Marcia in flounces and pink parasol down in the meadow. Three days later Lee came upon Judith in the cabin crying. Over the coffee, when she asked him to stay on the ranch, he promised to stick.

Continued from last week

SPEAKING thoughtfully, Judith explained: "It's a gamble, with us bucking the long odds. Dad left me a third interest, clear, valued, counting stock, at a good deal more than four hundred thousand dollars. He left me no cash. Dad never had any cash. Just as soon as he got his hands on it he put it to work. I knew he had planned taking over another one-third interest, and I went on with his plans. I mortgaged my share for two hundred thousand dollars, which I got at five per cent. That means I have to dig up each year, just interest, ten thousand dollars. That's a pretty big lump, you know."

"Yes," he admitted slowly. "That's big; mighty big."

"With the money I raised," Judith continued, "I bought out the third owner, Timothy Gray. He let his holdings go for three hundred and fifty thousand. It was a bargain for me—if I can make a go of it. I still owe, on the principal, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I owe on my mortgage two hundred thousand. Total of my indebtedness, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And that's bigger, Bud Lee."

"Yes. That's bigger figures than I can quite get the hang of."

No wonder she had been crying. Even if everything went smooth on the Blue Lake she, too, had her work cut out for her.

"Now," she ran on, her voice stirring him with the ringing note in it, "I can make a go of it—if they will just let me alone! I am playing close to the table, Lee, close! I have a little money in the bank, enough to run along for two or three months, that's all. I said that dad left no cash; I didn't mention his insurance." Her eyes grew suddenly wet but she did not avert them from Lee's face, going on quietly: "That was ten thousand dollars. Close to seven thousand had to go for his current obligations. I have about two thousand to run on."

"Close hauled," grunted Lee. And to himself, he remarked as he had remarked once before: "She's got her sand."

QUITE naturally Bud Lee thought swiftly of his horses. He had told Trevors he wanted to make no sale for at least six months. Given until then—if Judith could make a go of it without forcing a sale—he'd show her the way to at least seven or eight thousand, with a good percentage of clear profit.

"To begin with," Judith's voice interrupted his musings, "I am going to have trouble with Carson. I admit that he's an exceptionally good cattle foreman; I admit, too, that he has his limitations. He is of the old school, and has got to learn something! Already he has his weather-eye cocked for the lean season; he'll be coming to me in August or September, telling me I've got to begin selling. That's the way they all do! And the result is that beef cattle drop and the market clogs with them. What I am going to do is make Carson start in buying then. Oh, he'll buck like one of his own red bay steers but he'll buy!"

"We're pretty well stocked up," Lee offered gently. "Turning the hills over to the hogs makes a difference, too. We're going to be short of feed long before September is over."

"Short of range feed, yes," she retorted warmly. "But we're going to put our trust in our silos, Lee, and make them do such work for us as they have never done before. Then, when other folks are forced to sell off for what they can get, we'll hold on and buy. We won't sell before December or January, when the market is up."

He shook his head. Tho not of the old school which had produced Carson, still he put little faith in those tall towers into which alfalfa and Indian corn were fed to make lush fodder.

"I don't know a whole lot about silos," he admitted.

"Neither does Carson," said Judith. "He looks at such things as silos and milking machines and tractors and fences even as the old Indians must have looked at the inroads of the white men. But, do you know where he has been these last few days?"

"In San Francisco? Heard him say he was going to take a few days off."

Judith laughed.

"That's Carson for you! He wouldn't admit where he was going. I sent him down to Davis where the state experimental farm and laboratories are. He's going to see silo, study silo, think silo until he gets a new idea into his head. I have ordered a big extension in our irrigated area, I have begun the construction of two more silos. When Carson gets back he's going to look around for some more Shorthorns at bargain prices. I have an idea it wouldn't do you any harm either, to look over what we are doing down at the Lower End."

Again she paused. Then, her eyes suddenly darkening, she told him what, after all, lay topmost in her mind.

"I have said that if I am given the chance, I can make a go of this. It's up to you, Bud Lee, to help see that I get that chance. An attempt was made to spread the lung-worm thru my calves. Now it's the hogs. Do you know what the latest news is from the pens? There's cholera among them."

"Where did it come from?" he demanded. "Tripp's been keeping the health of our stock up right along."

"Where did it come from?" Judith repeated after him. "That's what I don't know. We've been so careful. But where did the calf sickness come from? Bayne Trevors imported it."

The inference was clear. He stared at her with frowning eyes.

"I don't see how he could have done it without Tripp's getting on to it. He hasn't bought any new hogs."

"But you understand now why I wanted to talk to you? If I win out in the thing I have taken on my shoulders, it is going to be by a close margin. I've thought it all out. We can't slip up in a single deal! But, it's up to you to give me a hand. To find out for yourself such things as where did the cholera come from! And to look out, that the next time they don't burn us out, when the range is dry. To see that nothing happens to your horses. To keep your two eyes wide open. To help me find the man, working with us right now, who is double-crossing us, who turned Shorty loose, who is watching a chance to do his knife act again somewhere else. Do you get me, Bud Lee?"

"I get you," replied Lee.

FROM without, gay voices, calling merrily, interrupted them. Lee went swiftly to the door while Judith finished her coffee and pulled her broad hat a little lower to throw its shadow in her eyes.

"Ahoy, there!" It was Pollock Hampton's voice. "We saw your horses and thought we'd catch you picnicking. Got a fire going, too! Say, that's bully. Come ahead, Marcia."

Marcia, a long riding-habit gathered in one hand, her cheeks flushed with her ride, her eyes bright as they rested upon the tall form in the doorway, came on behind Hampton. As the eyes of the two girls met, a sudden hot flush flooded Judith's cheeks. She hated herself for it; she wondered just how red her eyes were.

"Say, Judith," called Hampton, "I'm glad as the dickens we found you. Sawyer, the sheriff telephoned just now. Said to tell you he'd located Quinnion. The funny part of it is that we made a mistake. It wasn't Quinnion at all that tried to shoot you and Bud up the other night."

"How's that?" demanded Lee. "Who says it wasn't?"

"Sawyer. Found Quinnion at a sheepman's place thirty or forty miles north of here. The sheepman swore Quinnion had been with him two weeks, was with him that night."

"A sheepman can lie," grunted Lee.

Judith's brief moment of confusion passed, she ushered Marcia into the cabin. True to her promise, Miss Langworthy, tho she flashed a quick look toward Lee, did not speak to him. He found himself flushing quite as hotly as Judith had done.

"We've just finished our lunch," Judith was saying. "And we've left you half our coffee."

"I've been simply dying to see this place!" cried Marcia impetuously. "I told Pollock that it was a sure sign he didn't love me any more if he wouldn't bring me. And you and—and one of the men," her eyes on Judith's, "actually were in here, being shot at! Judith, dear, you are just the bravest girl in the world. If I'd been here I'd have simply died. I know I would."

Perhaps she would. At any rate she shuddered delightfully. She found a bullet-hole in the door and put a pink forefinger into it, giving a second little shiver. She managed to keep her back full upon Lee.

"Oh, by the way," said Hampton, busy opening the parcel of lunch they had brought with them, "Marcia's heard all about you, Bud. You said you wanted to meet Lee, Marcia. Well, here he is, tall and handsome in a devilish reckless way, looking at the dimple at the back of your neck. Miss Langworthy, Mr. Lee. Golly, Judith, that coffee smells good!"

"You are a naughty little boy, Pollock," said Miss Langworthy coolly. Nevertheless she turned smiling to Lee and put out her hand to him. "Mr. Hampton really makes quite a hero of you," she said composedly. "I think I have seen you—from a distance, you know."

The small whiteness of her hand was swallowed up in the lean brown of his.

"Hampton's a prevaricator," he said gravely, as he looked down into the merry blue eyes turned up to him. "But he's a gentleman I have to thank for the introduction. I am very happy to know you, Miss Langworthy."

"And now," cried Marcia, slipping her hand out of Lee's and going to a chair near the table, "do tell me all about that terrible, terrible night. But do you think we are quite safe here now, Mr. Lee?"

To herself Judith was saying: "Just the type to be Bud Lee's ideal lady!"

When they left the cabin, an hour later, Judith challenged Hampton to a ride and so left Marcia and Bud Lee to follow leisurely.

MRS. SIMPSON had made a discovery. It was epoch-making! It was tremendous. Nothing short of that! So, at the very least, Mrs. Simpson was prepared to maintain stoutly in the face of possible ridicule.

Tho, as Judith's housekeeper, she had sufficient household duties on her plump shoulders to send a less doughty woman creeping wearily to bed with the chickens, she found time before the dawn and long after nightfall to keep her eye upon that

Black Spanish and his recruit and treacherous ally, Fujioki.

One morning, very early, Mrs. Simpson, from the thick curtains of the living-room, saw Jose "prowling around suspicious-like in the courtyard!" She thrilled at the sight. She always thrilled to Jose. The half-breed had gone silently, "sneaking-like," by Judith's outer door. He had paused there, listening. He had gone back to the courtyard, hesitating, pretending that he was looking at the roses! Such a ruse on the part of so black-hearted a villain inspired in the scarcely breathing Mrs. Simpson a vast disgust. As if he could fool her like that, pottering around among the roses!

She, too, sought to move silently in his wake, tho under her ample weight the veranda creaked audibly. Still, making less noise than usual, she peered thru the lilacs. She saw Jose at the base of the knoll, going swiftly toward the stables. She saw another man who, evidently, was a third of the "gang," and who, of course, had risen early to creep out of the men's bunk-house before the others were awake, to meet Jose. Screening herself behind the lilacs, her heart throbbing as it had not done for many a long year, she watched.

JOSE and the other man did meet. Jose stopped. The two exchanged a few words, too low for Mrs. Simpson to hear at that distance. But she made out that the other man had something in his hand, something white. A pigeon! For, suddenly released, it fluttered out of the man's hands and, circling high above Mrs. Simpson's head, flew to join the other birds cooing on the housetop!

"A carrier-pigeon!" gasped Mrs. Simpson. "Taking a message to the other cutthroats!"

From that instant there was no doubt in her mind. This fitted in too well with her many suspicions not to be the clew she had sought long and unceasingly.

Jose went on, the man from the bunk-house went back to it, and Mrs. Simpson fled to the house and hastened excitedly to Judith's room. Judith, rudely awakened, came hurriedly to her door in her dressing-gown, her eyelids heavy with sleep. When she heard, she laughed.

"You dear old goose!" cried Judith joyously. "I just love you to death. You put fresh interest into life."

Despite Mrs. Simpson's earnest protests, Judith hugged her and pushed her out again, saying that since she was awake now she would want her breakfast just as soon as she could get it. The housekeeper shook her head and retreated heavily.

"You've got to show some folks a man cutting their throats," she muttered to herself, "before they'll believe it. It is a carrier-pigeon and I know it. And that Black Spanish—ugh! He makes my blood curdle, just to look at him!"

"Carrier-pigeons!" laughed Judith, as she began a hurried dressing. "The dear old goosie! And poor old Jose. She'll get something on him yet. I wonder why she—"

Suddenly Judith broke off. She was standing in front of a tall mirror, still only half-dressed. As she looked into the bright face of the smiling girl in the glass, a sudden change came. Pigeons! Doc Tripp had said that Trevors had got them; had remarked on the incongruity of a man like Trevors caring for little cooing birds. It was rather odd. Carrier-pigeons—carrier—

Judith whipped on her dressing-gown again and, slipperless, her warm, bare feet pat-patting upon the cold surfaces of the polished floors, she ran to the office.

"Send Jose to me," she called to Mrs. Simpson. "In the office. I want him immediately."

A warm glow came into Mrs. Simpson's breast. With a big kitchen poker behind her broad back, she hastened out to call Jose. Judith, at the telephone, called for Doc Tripp.

"Come up immediately," she commanded, "prepared to make a test for hog-cholera germs, Doc. No I am not sure of anything but I think I begin to see where it came from and how. Hurry will you?"

To Jose she said abruptly:

"Go down to the men's quarters, Jose. Tell Carson and Lee to come right up." And as Jose turned to go she added carelessly: "Seen any of the men yet?"

"Si, senorita," answered Jose. "Poky Face is up."

"Poker Face? All right, Jose. The others will be about, then."

Jose took little more time for his errand than for his elaborate bow. Carson and Lee came promptly, Carson a score of steps in advance, for Lee had tarried just long enough to wash his face and brush his hair; Carson had not.

"Tell me," demanded Judith, looking at her cattleman with intent eagerness, "what do you know about Poker Face?"

"One of the best men I've got," answered Carson heartily.

"Square, you think?"

"Yes. If I didn't think so he'd have been on his way a long time ago."

"How long has he been here? Who took him on?"

"Trevors hired him. About the same time he hired me."

Bud Lee, entering then, wondered what new thing was afoot. He glanced down and saw a bare foot peeping out from the hem of Judith's heavy red robe; he saw the hair tumbled in a glorious brown confusion over her shoulders. She was amazingly pretty this way.

"I want you two men to just stick around until I send for you again," said Judith, her eyes upon Carson alone, a little pink, naked foot suddenly withdrawn and tucked somewhere under her in her chair. "And keep your eyes on Poker Face. Keep him here, too, Carson. By the way, did any of you boys come in late last night? Or early this morning?"

"Why, no," answered Carson slowly. "An' yes. None of the reg'lar boys, but a man from down the river, looking for a job. Heard we was short-handed. Blew in early. Just got in a few moments ago, Poker Face said."

Quick new interest flew into Judith's eyes.

"Keep him here, too!" she cried. "And I'll give you something to do while you wait; bring me all the pigeons you can get your hands on—white ones. Shoot them if you have to. And be careful you don't rub the dust off their feet."

CARSON'S eyes went swiftly to Bud Lee's. In Carson's mind there was a quick suspicion: The strain of life on the ranch was proving too much for a girl, after all.

Judith, reading his thought, turned up her nose at him and, seeking to keep her feet hidden as she walked by sagging a little at the knees, went to the door. Turning there, she saw in Lee's eyes the hint of a smile, a very approving admiring smile.

"Impudent!" she cried within herself. Looking very tiny, her knees bent so that her robe might sweep the floor, she continued with all possible dignity to the hallway. Once there, she ran for her room, her gown fluttering widely about her. In her room, tho she dressed hurriedly, she still took time for a long and critical examination of two rows of little pink toes.

"Just the same," she said to the flushed Judith in the mirror, "they are very nice feet—Bud Lee, I'd just like to make you squirm one of these days. You're altogether too—too—oh, scat, Judy. What's the matter with you?"

IN LESS than half an hour Doc Tripp, showing every sign of a hurried toilet, rode into the courtyard. He came into the office, bag in hand. Judith, waiting impatiently for him, lost no words in telling him her suspicions. And Doc Tripp, hearing her out, swore softly and fluently, briefly asking her pardon when he had done.

"I'm a jackass," he said fervently. "I always knew I was a fool, but I didn't know that I was an idiot! Why, Judy, those damned pigeons have been sailing all over the ranch, billing and cooing and picking up and toting cholera germs. Any fool can see it now. I might have known something was up when Trevors bought the infernal things. It's as simple as one, two, three. Now this other jasper, pretending to look for a job, brings on some more of them, so that the disease will spread the faster. Let me get my two hands on him, Judith. Lead me to him."

But, instead, she led him to the dozen white pigeons which Carson brought in.

Tripp, all business again, improvised his laboratory, washed the pigeon's feet, made his test, with never another curse to tell of his progress. Judith left him and went into the courtyard, where in a moment, Carson came to her.

"You better tell me what's up," he said sharply. "I know something is. The new guy that just come in is darned hard to keep. Just as quick as I grab a shotgun an' go to shooting pigeons he moseys out to the corrals an' starts saddling his horse."

"Don't let him go!"

Carson smiled a dry, mirthless smile.

"Bud is looking out for him right now," he explained. "Don't you worry none about his going before we say so. But I want to know what the play is."

Judith told him. Carson shook his head.

"Think of that?" he muttered. "Why, a man that would do a trick like that oughtn't to be let live two seconds. Only," and he wrinkled his brows at her, "where does Poker Face come in? We ain't got no call to suspicion he's in on it."

"You watch him, just the same, Carson. We know that somebody here has been working against us. Some one who turned Shorty loose. Maybe it isn't Poker Face, and maybe it is."

"He plays a crib game like a sport an' a gentleman," muttered Carson. "He beat me seven games out'n nine last night!" And, still with that puzzled frown in his eyes, he went to watch Poker Face and the new man. To have one of the men for whom he was responsible suspected hurt old Carson sorely. And Poker Face, the man with whom he delighted to play a game of cards—it was almost as tho Carson himself had come under suspicion.

"You're going to stick around just a little while, stranger," Bud Lee was saying quietly to a shifty-eyed man in the corral. "Just why, I don't know. Orders, you know."

"Orders be darned," snarled the newcomer. "I go where I please and when I please."

He set a foot to his stirrups. A lean, muscular hand fell lightly upon his shoulder and he was jerked back promptly. Lee smiled at him. And the shifty-eyed man, tho he protested sharply, remained where he was.

A thin, saturnine man whose lips never seemed to move, a man with dead-looking eyes into which no light of emotion ever came, watched them expressionlessly from where he stood with Carson. It was Poker Face.

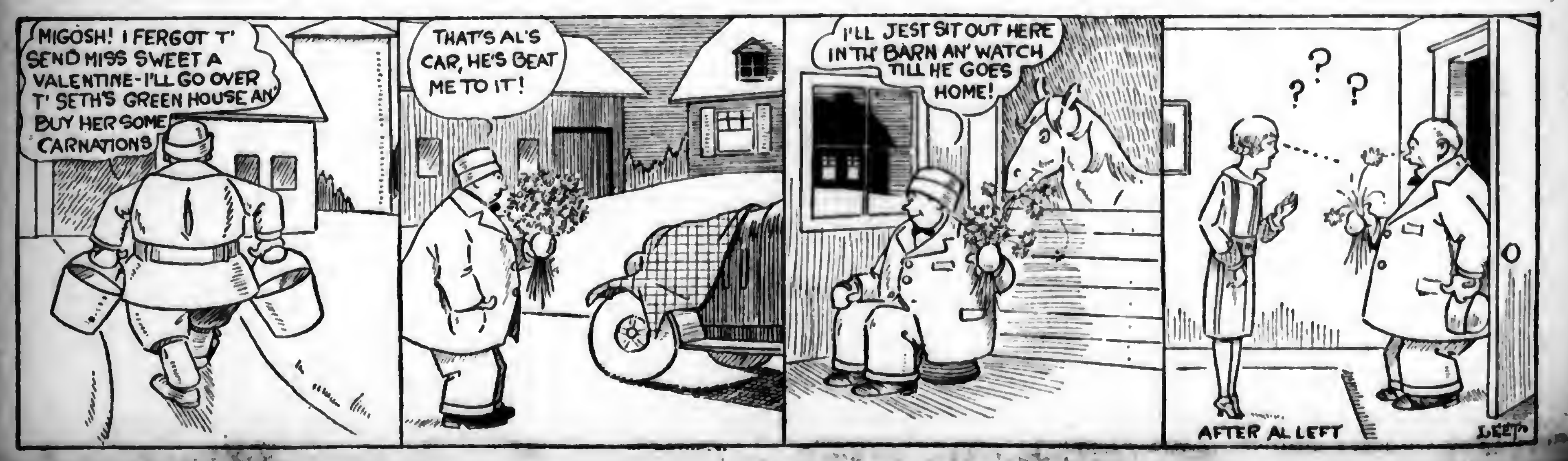
"No," Poker Face answered, to a sharp question from the persistent Carson.

"Sure, are you?"

"Yes."

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim's Flowers Were a Surprise All Around* : : : : : By Leet


MIGOSH! I FERGOT T' SEND MISS SWEET A VALENTINE - I'LL GO OVER T' SETH'S GREEN HOUSE AN' BUY HER SOME CARNATIONS
THAT'S AL'S CAR, HE'S BEAT ME TO IT!
I'LL JEST SIT OUT HERE IN TH' BARN AN' WATCH TILL HE GOES HOME!
? ? ?
AFTER AL LEFT
LEET

Still on the Job at Eighty-Four

Belford B. Elwell, Cumberland Co., N. J., a road man for twenty years and a farmer for fifty. He will be eighty-four years old next fall.

Did you ever hear this one?—

A Large Party

Ex-President Taft tells a story on himself of when he was in a small town and there was no train scheduled to stop until the next morning. He telephoned the executive offices somewhat as follows: "Will you please have the express train which is due to go thru this town at 10:20 tonight stop in Hicksville? There is a large party here which will go thru to the end of the road."

Promptly at 10:20 the express pulled up and Mr. Taft was the only one on the platform. The conductor swung off the train, looked hurriedly thru the station, came back to Mr. Taft and wanted to know where the large party was for which the express was stopped. Mr. Taft replied, "Here he is."

Seeing and Hearing

Two negroes were telling about their ability to see and hear. Then one said:

"Does you see dat house ober dar on de horizon?"

"Yes."

"Can you see dat fly walkin' eround on de roof?"

"No, niggah, but I kin hear de shingles crack when he steps on dem."

Sugar-Coated Dope

"What's the result of the examination, doc?"

"You're all run down—my advice is that you lay off golf for a while and get a good long rest at the office."—Life.

Tailor (having measured customer for suit): "And how would you like the pockets, sir?"

MacTavish: "Well—just a wee bit deeficult to get at."

A Beastly Trick

Mrs. Smith (after ten minutes' conversation)—Well, Mrs. Brown, I must be getting along to the plumber. My husband's home with his thumb on a burst pipe, waiting till he comes.

A bootlegger suggests that Americans should boost home trade by buying moonshine instead of imported liquor. Here is a good chance to die for your country.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live about ten miles from Gettysburg on a large fruit farm. I like arbutus. There is a field of it not far from home and my two sisters and two neighbor girls and myself went for it one Saturday. We took one umbrella and the neighbor girls took a small one. We got to the arbutus fields and had quite a lot when it started to rain and we had to put the arbutus in our umbrellas so we had to throw it all out and take the umbrellas for ourselves. We got a little bit wet but we had a good time, anyway. I hope we will have as good a time this year again. I am sending some riddles.

We got a new flagpole at our school and are going to have appropriate exercises for raising the flag. —Marian W. Garretson, (X), Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been wanting to write to the Forum for ever so long, but I never got so far. Now, at last, my sister has promised to write for me as I have hurt my thumb so badly. I caught it in the cogs of my father's corn fodder cutter. Because of this I am unable to go to school and now I get so lonely I do not know what to do to pass the time.

I raised about 300 chickens this summer but we have sold about 100 by this time. Dad goes to Reading every week and we often dress chickens for market.

ON OUR YARD FENCE
E. Irene Ernst, (X), Berks County, Pa.

I am enclosing a snapshot of myself sitting on a post. My sister took it this summer. While posing for the picture a yellow-jacket buzzed around so we had quite a time till the picture was taken.—E. Irene Ernst, twelve (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have received your birthday card which you have sent me and I am thanking you for it very much. I am sending you a picture of myself.

I have a little pet calf, it is two weeks old and I call it Bess. I say come Bess, come, and she runs right to me. My sister, Dollie, has a pet calf, too. It is just four days old. My pet calf is red and white, Dollie's is all red. She calls it Queen. It is cold, isn't it? I went to school yesterday and it was very cold. We have had examinations in all books. —Helen Mermon (X), Washington County, Pa.

I'm so sorry your picture wasn't clear enough to use on the page. Haven't you a clearer one that shows that same happy smile?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—In summer I raise little chickens and have a small garden of my own. We have three little fox terrier puppies.

We often take our sleds to school and coast. We got a sled for Christmas. When we take our sled to school we slide down a hill where there is a puddle of water, the boys fall off the sled and fall in the water and get wet.—Janet N. Ritchey, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet dog. Her name is Rose. I am teaching her many tricks and she is very cunning and when I am coming home from school and she sees me coming she comes and runs to meet me.

I have a pet cat. When I get up in the morning to go to school she comes and begs me to give her some bread. I have a cow that gives a gallon of milk at a milking. A railroad runs right past our house.

My little sister likes me so well that every night I have to go to bed with her and if I don't go she will cry until I go.—Evadale Spieker, thirteen (X), Mercer County, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a large farm. I help my father and mother. I milk two, and sometimes three, cows twice a day. I also go to school. I have seven books. I am in the highest grade. I missed a few days of school this last week to help my sister do the barn work while my father is sick.

Cousin Ruth, you should be with us to see our little calf jump us. Nearly every year we raise two calves.

Cousin Ruth, you should be with us when we butchered. We butchered two pigs and a bull. We can go skating around here at the present time.—Lida Moore, thirteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin:—We have three horses. We do not have the electric light. We have a dog named Dick. We have two cats, one is a tom cat, he is a gray cat and the other one is a black one.

We went to the Farm Show at Harrisburg. There we saw all kinds of animals. My father has a car.

My brother Allen and I are trapping and we caught six muskrats, one 'possum, three skunks, one weasel and one groundhog.—Clarence B. Hollinger, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I surely do like to sled. I fall off and hurt myself but I keep it up till I get too cold. I went to my grandpa's house for Christmas dinner. Santa brought me a nice doll and a work basket. I would like to learn to embroider.

I go to Sunday school and the child who goes every Sunday gets a gold star but I will not be the one to get it as I cannot get there so often because of the bad roads.

A COUNTRY LASSIE
Helen Line, (X), Cumberland Co., Pa.

I went with my mother to Philadelphia and we went up on Billy Penn. I enjoyed it but did not like the long elevator ride.—Helen Line, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have three horses and one mule. The mule is 24 years old. We have 84 chickens. They are doing about fifty per cent. They lay around 18 eggs. My brother and I have three rabbits.

I am very fond of reading. I read almost every book in the house. I like the "Tom Swift" series best.

I often wished we had a radio. We live on a high hill and it would be an excellent place to have a radio set. I would build one if I had the money.

My brother and I go trapping in the winter. We caught some muskrats and skunks. We caught Mr. 'Possum, too. We were at the Farm Show at Harrisburg. We attended the Bible Institute.—Allen Hollinger, twelve (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

CHRISTMAS TREES
Mary J. Thomas, (X), Franklin Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I guess the other boys and girls are having fun sledding. We boys and girls of Lancaster County have no snow.

We have a dog that is six years old. When he was five months old the train caught him and cut his tail off. His name is Dewey.

If you were here I would play for you on my ukelele, Cousin Ruth.—Mary Hummer, fourteen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—It is very icy around here. Old people are liable to fall very easily. I cannot go to school part of next week and did not go all this week because I ate too much candy and got sick. Forum friends, do not eat too much candy but keep well and enjoy outdoor sports. Cousin Ruth, do you like sleigh riding? I do. It is my favorite sport in winter.

I live close to woods which I love to roam in. I like to go May-flowering. This spring when trailing arbutus blossoms I'll press some for you if you wish me to do so.—Eva I. Maurer, thirteen (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm with my uncle. One calf belongs to me. She is kind and gentle. She is the oldest of the calves. She was one year old on January 8th. My calf's name is Bessie. She is black and white.

Now I will tell you about my pup that died not very long ago. He was black and white. When he died we dug a grave for him. After we dug a grave for him we got the stone ready, then we made a box. We put some cloth on it and then we put him in the grave and said "Good-bye pup." Then we buried him. For a while we kept putting flowers on him and got tired so then we put more ground on him and put more flowers. — Elizabeth Rosati, (X), Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—One of my dogs gets the cows from pasture. The other two are hunting dogs. We have great fun sledding. I have two sisters, they are smaller than I am. They go sledding, too. I feed our chickens every morning and evening. I love to help my father milk best of all.—Blanche C. Harrison, Carroll County, Md.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Ruth Myers, Ruth Kopman. **Allegheny County**, Eleanor Everinsky. **Beaver County**, Jane Phillips. **Bedford County**, Rose Imler. **Bradford County**, Charles Asgood, Alice Irvine (X). **Bucks County**, Louisa C. Dixon, Mary Frets (X). **Chester County**, Rupert Miller, Albert William Walton. **Greene County**, Ruth E. Throckmorton (X). **Huntingdon County**, Evelyn Shingler, Paul A. Pollock (X). **Jefferson County**, James Douthit. **Juniata County**, Clara G. Smith. **Lackawanna County**, Clarice Biesecker. **Lancaster County**, Doris Bleacher, Mildred Good (X), Elsie Metzler (X). **Lebanon County**, Webster Crouse. **Mercer County**, Mary Doolin. **Schuylkill County**, Edna Cooper (X), Gertrude A. E. Schwartz (X). **Somerset County**, Mary Oester. **Westmoreland County**, Josephine Chernek (X). **York County**, Edith L. Myers (X).

NEW JERSEY

Salem County, Paul Klements, Margaret Austin Smith.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Estella M. Dingle.,

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Cleo Haines, Earle C. Miller. **Frederick County**, Lorraine Brown. **Howrrd County**, Lola Mullinix. **Washington County**, Blanche Hyde.

WEST VIRGINIA

Tucker County, Mary Alice Sherman (X).

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County, Virginia Opperman.

(X)—Forum Member.

All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
COUSIN RUTH,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
PUZZLE EDITOR,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Looks like a foreign language, doesn't it? They say that some languages are something like that mostly consonants. But, by adding other letters to each line in the little square (reading across, of course,) you will have a word in the language you all speak. Then, when you read the words in the order in which I have placed them, you will have another well-known saying. I say "another" because we had one last month but this one is to be worked out quite differently and I think you will have no trouble with it.

To help you, I'll tell you that you will need to add the letter "O" four times; the letter "A" twice, the letter "E" twice and the letter "I" once. Just write out the sentence on a postcard or in a letter, making your answer look as neat as possible, and let me have it by February 26th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please remember to tell me the name of the county where you live and when your birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 29 issue (the drawing from dot to dot puzzle) is: A BEAR.

The prize winners are: Helen P. Bisline, age 8, Newburg, Pa.; Edna Borneman, age 11, Schwenksville, Pa.; Sheridan Gladhill, age 8, Fairfield, Pa.; Virginia Montgomery, age 9, Alburtis, Pa.; Nick Plesiuski, age 11, McKees Rocks, Pa., Shirley Raeder, age 10, North East, Pa., Lester N. Rodgers, age 8, Christiana, Pa.; Edward Sidehamer, age 5, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; John Weaverling, age 7, Huntingdon, Pa.; Margaret Welfe, age 9, Lewisburg, Pa.

RLLNG
STN
GTHRS
N
MSS

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1. Mrs. Minnie Miller has gained a reputation as one of the foremost ranchwomen by the prize-winning stock which she raised by scientific methods on a bare, unimproved tract of Idaho land. Mrs. Miller turned to stock raising after she had become a grandmother.
2. "The Kate Adams," the last of the old Mississippi side-wheelers to ply the lower part of the river, burned recently near Memphis, Tennessee. "Kate" was a favorite with the plantation workers along her course.
3. An unusual picture of grass snakes emerging from the eggs, which was taken at the Zoological Gardens in London.
4. The Duke and Duchess of York, who are making a tour of the British dominions on the H. M. S. Renown, arriving at the Yacht Club at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands.
5. "Queen Titania," the smallest entry in the annual Pekinese Dog Show in New York City is quite comfortable in the prize cup.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Baby's Time Card

AGE ONE YEAR TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS

AFTER the first birthday has been reached and the beautiful first birthday cake enjoyed—by the parents—baby is ready for the grown-up regime of three square meals a day. Now his day goes like this:

7:00 A. M.—Wash and dress. Brush teeth.
7:30—Breakfast: Cooked cereal with milk and a little sugar; toast; coddled or soft-boiled egg; crisp bacon occasionally; boiled whole milk.
8.15—Play.
9:15—Plain cod liver oil, then orange juice or tomato juice.
9:30—Bath.
10:00—Out of doors till dinner. Sun bath and long nap in sun.
12:00 noon—Dinner: Fresh green vegetable; baked potato or rice or plain boiled macaroni; simple pudding; boiled whole milk.
1:30—Out of doors as long as season permits, in sun except on very hot days. Short nap if needed.
3:30—Boiled whole milk. Play.
5:00—Undress for night. Wash.
5:15—Plain cod liver oil, then orange juice or tomato juice.
5.30—Supper: Cooked cereal or rice; milk-vegetable soup or boiled whole milk; toast; stewed fruit. Brush teeth.
6.00—Bed, lights out, windows open.

If you would like a complete set of "Baby's Time Cards" from infancy to 2 years of age in chart form, write to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and ask for Chart 14.

"Safety First" Kit

EVERY mother needs a few handy articles when she is called upon to help bring comfort to someone with a bad bruise or sprain, a sting or burn, or any other of the many accidental wounds that are liable to bob up at the least unexpected moment.

Plan to keep within easy access a box containing adhesive tape, several rolls of bandages of varying widths, sterile gauze or old linens sterilized, absorbent cotton, a good healing salve, a relief ointment for burns, a pair of scissors, a bottle of iodine and a bottle of boracic acid solution.

It is well in addition to the above essentials to keep with this kit odd pieces of flannel, soft and old to use for hot compresses. With such equipment you are able quickly to administer to any one in distress.

TO RELIEVE BURNS:—Use a three per cent mixture of bicarbonate of soda in vaseline. After any burn from heat or acid apply this mixture to gauze and lay on the burns. Keep in place with gauze bandaging.

FOR BRUISES AND BUMPS:—Apply hot and cold compresses using each in succession. After this treatment for an hour dress the wound with a permanent compress of witch hazel.

FOR INJURY TO THE EYES—Until a doctor can be found to care for the case, the eye may be safely bathed in a four per cent solution of boracic acid in water.

FOR OPEN CUTS AND WOUNDS:—Iodine is useful here. Use a three per cent alcoholic solution for dropping into the cut, and paint around a wound with a seven per cent alcoholic solution.

FOR NOSE BLEED:—Place the patient in an erect position with head back. Place cold compresses on the nose and on the back of the neck. Roll up small plugs of cotton, dip them in a weak solution of salt and vinegar and place up in the nostril openings.

To Remove Stains

THE removal of most stains is not difficult if we know what to use and keep it handy. A shelf in the laundry, or near where such work is done, is a great boon to the housewife, and this reference sheet may be useful hanging nearby.

FRUIT AND GRASS STAINS—On white or fast color goods, boiling water will usually remove all trace of stain if used at once. If the stain has dried and set, strong ammonia, followed by boiling water, is best. Lemon juice and oxalic acid help sometimes with most stubborn stains. Dissolve oxalic acid crystals in as much water as needed, using as much acid as the water will take. Lukewarm water is best.

Delicate fabrics which might be ruined with the above treatment can be safely handled with wood alcohol or denatured alcohol.

GREASE SPOTS—Alcohol, ether, chloroform, or gasoline will do the work. First brush out all possible dust. Apply the solvent you choose from the above list, and blot it away with absorbent cotton or blotters as it dissolves. Pat it clean with fresh cloths.

INK SPOTS—Acids such as lemon juice, sour milk or cream of tartar, or the oxalic acid solution described under grass stains, will do the work. Use a sprinkling of salt and apply the solution. Lay the garment in the sun, and repeat the applications until the spots disappear. Rinse out thoroly in warm water.

IODINE STAIN, and nearly all stains resulting from medicine, will yield to boiling water containing a little ammonia. If stubborn try Javelle Water. To make this, put one pound washing soda in an agate pan and add one quart boiling water. Dissolve one-half pound chloride of lime in two quarts cold water. Let settle thoroly, then pour all of the clear solution into the dissolved soda. Keep tightly corked and better use a colored bottle for storage as the strength is affected by light. Follow dampening with Javelle water with liberal use of boiling water.

MILDEW if fresh can be removed by using sour milk or lemon juice. Sponge the stains with either and place in the sunshine to bleach out. More than one application may be necessary. If the stains are old, Javelle Water will remove them from cottons, but should silks or woolens need rigid treatment, use a solution of potassium permanganate, washing the colored solution away with oxalic acid solution described under grass stains.

PAINTS—Apply chloroform, benzine, gasoline, kerosene or turpentine. Place blotting papers under the spots and apply in drops any of the above-named remedies. It is wise to scrape away all that is possible if the paint is thick.

PERSPIRATION—These stains will disappear entirely in the general wash if moistened with lemon juice before being placed in soapy water.

PEACH STAINS vary with the variety of fruit but even the meanest ones will yield to camphor treatment if they are noticed while the juice is fresh. Dampen the spots well, then wash with soap and water.

RUST SPOTS can be removed by using weak acids. Refer to treatment for INK and follow the same instructions.

TAR and similar stains from such HEAVY OILS or CREOSOTE are removed by first softening the stain with lard or butter. Then apply turpentine on heavy materials or chloroform for dainty clothing.

Food for Mothers

EXPECTANT mothers need the best of food to maintain their own health, furnish necessary materials for a healthy baby, and later to enable them to nurse the babies. For these reasons they should eat each day the five classes of foods listed here:

1. **Milk** is the most vital, and a quart a day is needed. It may be made into soups or desserts, and several glasses a day provide splendid between-meal nourishment.

2. **Whole grain cereals and whole wheat,** graham and bran breads are best. Toast is wisely used twice a day for the preservation of teeth and gums.

3. **Fruits** are very necessary and should be eaten twice daily. Use fresh fruits if possible, otherwise substitute canned and dried varieties.

4. **Vegetables** are most important. Eat every kind that you can easily digest. The green leafy vegetables, such as spinach, beet and turnip tops, Swiss chard and cabbage, ought to be eaten once daily. A raw vegetable daily, also: lettuce, cold cabbage slaw, celery, tomatoes and carrots fall in this class.

5. **Meats and fats** should be eaten under the guidance of the attending physician. It is safe to eat butter, at least in moderation.

Dr. McCollum, the great expert on foods and health, tell us in his new book, "Food, Nutrition and Health," to eat less of the refined foods and more milk and leafy vegetables.

Time-Table for Canning Fruits

THE times given for processing in boiling water apply only to places with altitudes of 1000 feet or less. For all altitudes above 1000 feet the time should be increased 20 per cent for each additional 1000 feet.

When half-gallon glass jars are used, add 5 minutes to times given for pint and quart glass jars. —Table prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics.

Product	Method of treatment before processing	Processing period in boiling water	
		Pint and quart glass jars.	No. 2 and No. 3 tin cans.
Apples	Slice, quarter, or halve, then pack in containers and cover with boiling sirup.	15 minutes	10 minutes
	Or boil whole in sirup, or bake as for serving, and cover with sirup, and pack hot.	5 minutes	5 minutes
	Or pack hot in form of apple sauce	5 minutes	5 minutes
Blackberries Blueberries Dewberries Huckleberries Logan blackberries Raspberries	Pack in containers. Fill with boiling hot, medium sirup.	20 minutes	15 minutes
	Or precook and pack hot	5 minutes	5 minutes
Cherries	Pack in containers, cover with boiling sirup, using thick sirup for sour cherries, and medium for sweet.	25 minutes	20 minutes
	Or remove pits, add sugar as desired, bring to boil and pack.	5 minutes	5 minutes
Currants	Same as berries.		
Gooseberries	Pack in containers. Fill with boiling hot, thick sirup.	20 minutes	15 minutes
	Or prepare sauce, using sugar as desired. Fill hot.	5 minutes	5 minutes
Peaches	Scald, dip into cold water, and peel. Cut into size desired, removing pits. Fill containers, then add sirup of desired consistency, in which one cracked peach pit for every quart of sirup has been boiled.	20 minutes for ripe fruit. 25 minutes for firm fruit.	16 minutes
Pears	Pare and cook for 4 to 8 minutes in boiling medium sirup. Pack hot in containers and fill with the boiling sirup.	20 minutes	20 minutes
Pineapples	Peel, core, remove eyes. Cut into convenient cross sections. Pack in containers. Fill with boiling thin sirup.	30 minutes	25 minutes
Plums	Prick. Fill in containers. Cover with boiling medium sirup.	20 minutes	15 minutes
	Or bring to boil, using sugar as desired. Fill hot into containers.	5 minutes	5 minutes
Rhubarb	Cut in half-inch lengths. Add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure. Bake until tender in covered baking dish. Pack in hot containers.	5 minutes	5 minutes
	Or pack uncooked with boiling sirup	20 minutes	15 minutes
Strawberries	To each quart add 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of water. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Let stand overnight in the kettle. Reheat to boiling. Fill containers hot.	5 minutes	5 minutes
Tomatoes	Scald and peel. Pack whole or cut in pieces. Cover with hot tomato juice. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart.	45 minutes	35 minutes
Pickled beets	Precook, peel, and slice in containers. Cover with mixture of vinegar and sugar, boiling hot.	30 minutes	30 minutes
Pimientos	Heat in hot fat or oven to loosen peel. Peel and pack in small containers. Add one-half teaspoon salt to each pint.	40 minutes pint glass jars.	30 minutes No. 1 or No. 0 tins.

Family Health Chart

1. Brush your teeth every day.
2. Eat fruit every day.
3. Drink plenty of fresh water daily—at least four glasses.
4. Eat two vegetables other than potatoes each day.
5. Use four or more glasses of milk every day.
6. Bathe several times each week—each day if possible.
7. Sleep with your windows open.
8. Play a little every day—out-of-doors.

Mince Meat

- 4½ lbs. lean beef boiled tender and cooled in its own liquor
- 4 cups good apples chopped fine
- 2 cups seeded raisins picked apart
- 2 cups currants thoroly cleaned and washed
- 1 cup chopped citron
- 1 cup beef suet chopped fine
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 tablespoon each ground cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg
- 1 cup strong coffee
- 1 cup meat stock

Cut the cold beef into small pieces and add to it the other ingredients. Simmer for one hour, stirring occasionally. Then seal in sterilized jars. These measurements make five pint jars.

Apple Jelly Table

CORNELL UNIVERSITY offers the following helpful table to folks who make apple jelly. In a series of experiments conducted in their kitchens it was found that five pounds each of the apples specified, with three extractions of juice, yielded sufficient jelly to fill the number of five-ounce jelly glasses here indicated.

Variety of apple.	Number of glasses
Rhode Island Greening	[illegible]
Esopus (Spitzenburg)	[illegible]
Baldwin	[illegible]
Strawberry	[illegible]
Red Astrachan	[illegible]
Tompkins King	[illegible]
Oldenbury (Duchess)	[illegible]
Northern Spy	[illegible]
Fall Pippin	[illegible]
McIntosh	[illegible]
Ben Davis	[illegible]

Kitchen Equivalents

HOW often we who are cooking or canning have wondered just how much by weight would equal a certain amount by measure. Keep this reliable table and you will know.

3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon.
4 tablespoons = ¼ cup.
2 cups = 1 pint.
4 cups flour = 1 pound.
3 cups cornmeal = 1 pound.
2 cups rice = 1 pound.
2 cups granulated sugar = 1 pound.
2 2-3 cups brown sugar = 1 pound.
2⅔ cups powdered sugar = 1 pound.
3½ cups confectioner's sugar = 1 pound.
2 cups chopped suet or chopped meat = 1 pound.
2 cups butter or lard = 1 pound.
3 cups raisins = 1 pound.

Measurements that are reliable are always level. This table has been arranged strictly on level measure. Teaspoonfuls are measured and leveled off with a knife. Cups vary in size and it is wise to use a measuring cup for all cooking.

Ivy Poison Remedies

THORO washing soon after exposure to poison ivy reduces the danger of injury, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The poison usually requires some time to penetrate into the tender layers of the skin, and until such penetration has taken place much or all of it can be removed.

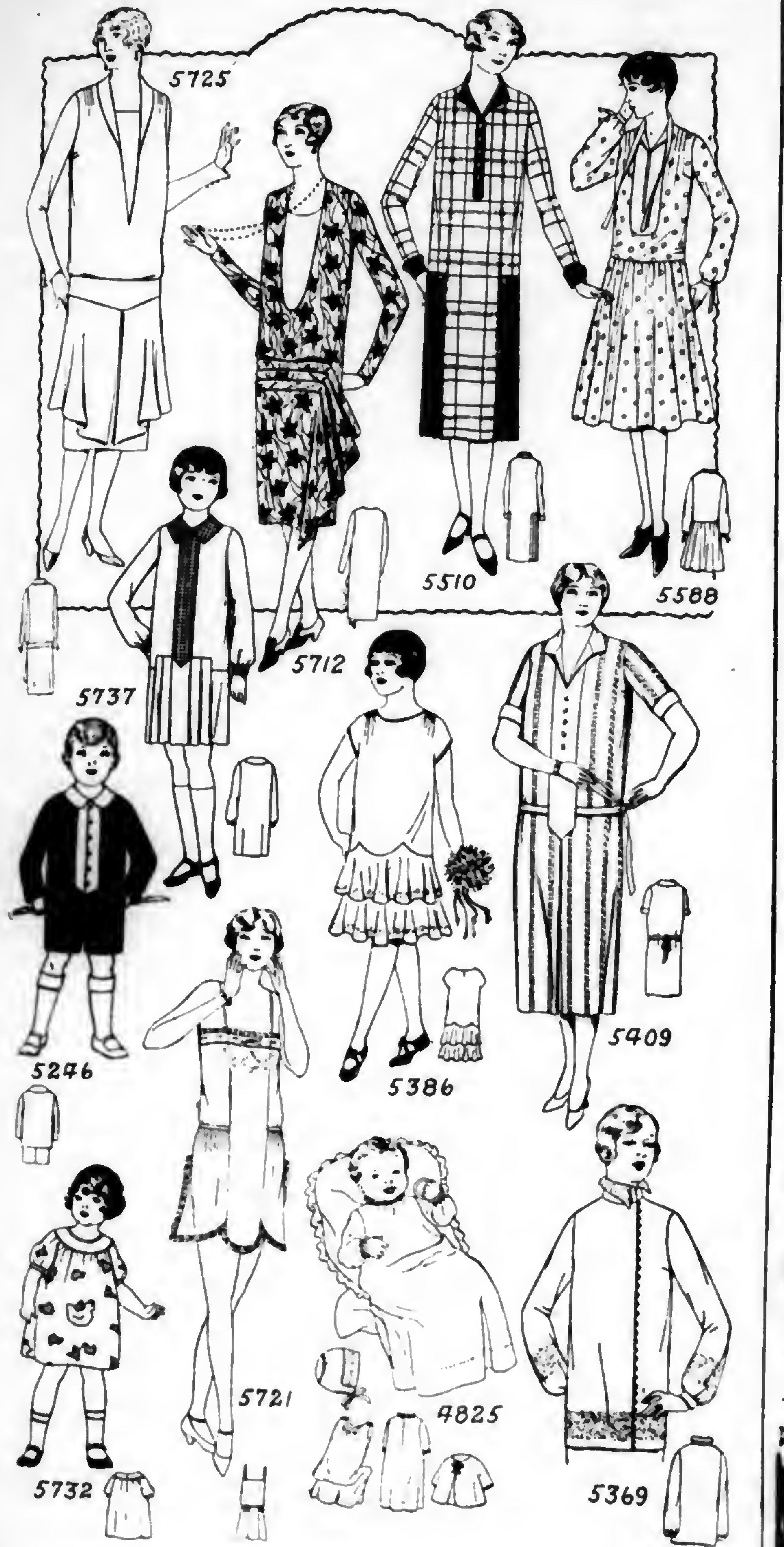
Make a thick lather and wash several times, with thoro rinsing and frequent changes of hot water, using ordinary alkaline kitchen soap. Running water is preferable for this purpose. If a basin is used, the water should be changed frequently.

A simple poison ivy lotion recommended after extensive investigations by Dr. J. B. McNair, of the University of Chicago, is composed of a 5 per cent solution of ferric chloride in 50 per cent alcohol or in a 50-50 glycerine water mixture. This is harmless to the skin and is not at all irritating. If the skin is rubbed with this mixture before going into the woods or after coming in contact with ivy, it is said to neutralize the ivy poison so thoroly that no skin irritation follows.

Another iron lotion that is quite effective is a rather strong solution of iron sulphide in water. This keeps well.

Spring Is Just Round the Corner

And Everybody Wants Something New in Readiness



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5725.—With a Flare.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 5⅛ yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5712.—For Dress-up Occasions.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5510—A Practical Style.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2 yards of plaid and 1⅞ yard of the plain material 54 inches wide, if made as illustrated in the large view. Price 10c.

5588.—Junior or Miss.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5246.—Boy's Suit.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅛ yard of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting for collar and vest portions. Price 10c.

5737.—School Dress.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of plain material with ½ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide. Price 10c.

5386.—When There's a Party.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5409.—Every Day and All Day.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size, as illustrated, will require 1 yard of plain material and 4⅛ yards of striped material 32 inches wide. Price 10c.

5732.—Dainty Frock.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅛ yard of 27-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material 14 inches wide for facing on sleeve bands and yoke. Price 10c.

5721.—Ladies' Undergarment.—Four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44, and extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

4825.—Infant's Set.—One size. The dress will require 1½ yard. The petticoat 1⅛ yard. The sack ¾ yard and the bonnet ⅜ yard of 42- or 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5369.—Ladies' Blouse.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years.

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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A surprise for lovers of MUSTARD

THE flavor of Gulden's—so lively yet so mellow—is a surprise to everyone familiar with the biting tang of ordinary mustard. Gulden's smooth, delightful flavor comes from blending rare spices with choice, sun-ripened mustard seeds.

If your grocer hasn't Gulden's send 10 cents for 2-oz. sample bottle and recipe book, "Seasoning Secrets." Or send for *free* book only. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. D-11, 52 Elizabeth St., New York.

GULDEN'S MUSTARD

It is better—taste it and see

READY TO USE

GALLOWAY COATS

$22.00 Special Sale Price $34.75

Made from hides supplied by you. Delivered to you from our stock.
No better protection from cold winter blizzards. Long years of wear—fully guaranteed. Ship us your cattle and horse hides and other raw furs; we will convert them into furs, fur coats and robes at considerably less than the usual prices.
We also make and have in stock a full line of ladies' fine fur coats. Buy from us and save money. Catalogues and other prices gladly sent upon request.

Hillsdale Robe & Tanning Co., Hillsdale, Mich.
(Oldest Galloway Fur Dressers in U. S.)

ENGAGEMENTS-WEDDINGS

Here are the answers to those many questions one wants to be sure about

[illegible]

INVITATIONS-ANNOUNCEMENTS-AT HOME CARDS

[illegible]

THE BROWN CO. 115 MILL ST., ELYRIA, OHIO

ROUGH ON RATS

TRADE MARK

THE OLD RELIABLE

DONT DIE IN THE HOUSE

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25¢ and 50¢ sizes

Used the world over for generations

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CLOVER SEED Medium Red—Northern Grown, 99.40% purity. Alsike, 99% purity. Mammoth Red, 99% purity, write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F. Canton, Ohio.

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

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As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief.

Better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma knew.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE

WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

This Beautiful 1927 Model

BUICK Sedan GIVEN or $1195.00 in CASH

I am going to give this beautiful new Buick Sedan—also a 1927 Chevrolet Coach and a large list of additional costly prizes. I have already given over 80 new automobiles to advertise our business and now YOU can get this new Buick Sedan or $1195.00 cash.

Can You Put a Star Around the Buick?

[illegible]

$250.00 Cash Extra for Promptness!

[illegible]

F. G. REYNOLDS, 500 North Dearborn Street, Dept. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

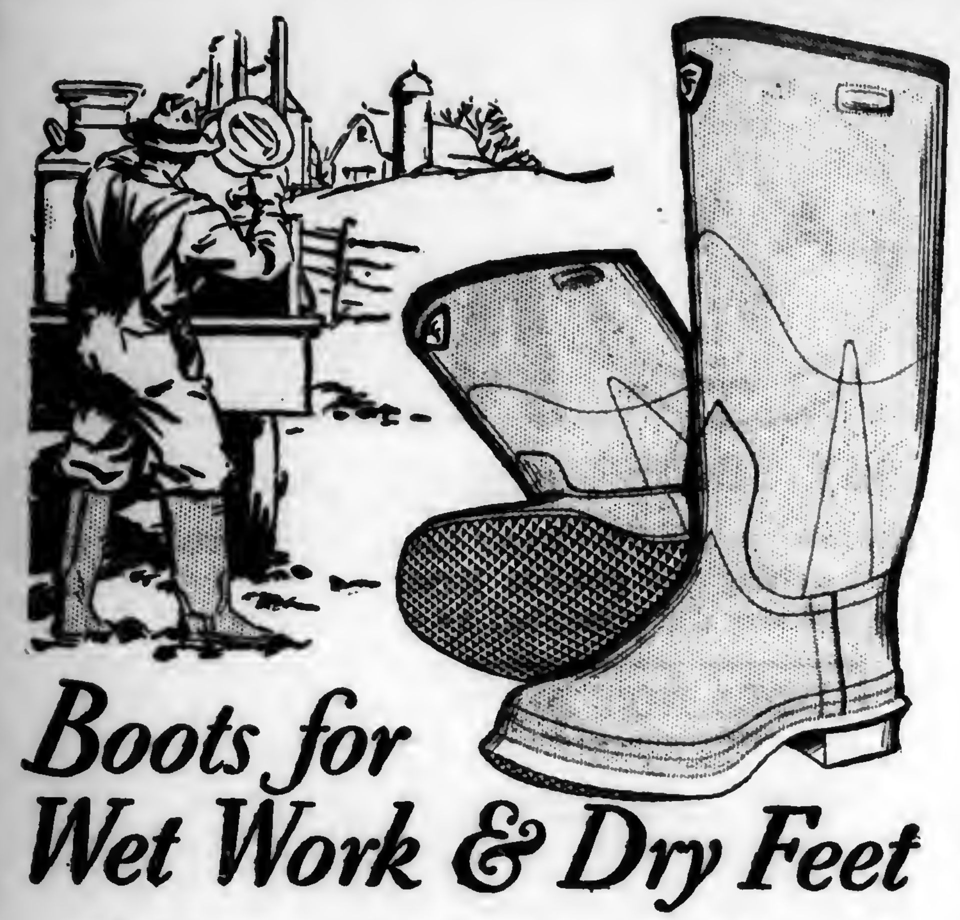
Cut Out This Ad

$1195.00

1927 BUICK GIVEN

Send No Money

Reply Today



Boots for Wet Work & Dry Feet

Thawing ground, melting snow and ice and cold, drizzling rain make your outdoor work unpleasant at this time of the year unless you keep your feet well protected. In Firestones you will find boots that you can wear in the roughest kind of weather and yet be comfortable. They wear like iron. Let a pair of Firestone Boots keep your feet warm and dry and make your work-day shorter!

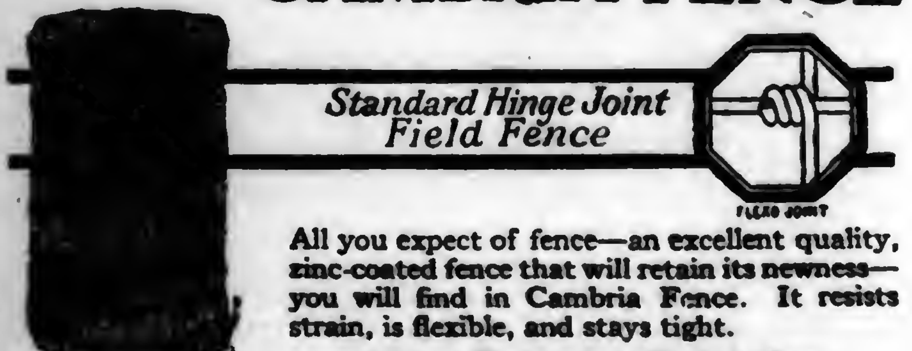
Firestone Footwear Company
Boston HUDSON, MASS. Chicago

The Mark of Quality

Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER—Harvey S. Firestone

All you expect of fence—in CAMBRIA FENCE


Standard Hinge Joint Field Fence
FIELD JOINT

All you expect of fence—an excellent quality, zinc-coated fence that will retain its newness—you will find in Cambria Fence. It resists strain, is flexible, and stays tight.

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BETHLEHEM

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Beef and Pork Recipes

If Kept Handy They'll Save Time for Busy Butchers

SWEET PICKLE OR BRINE-CURED PORK

For each 100 pounds of meat use:

9 pounds salt
2½ pounds sugar or 4 pounds molasses or sirup
2 ounces saltpeter
4½ gallons water

If the weather is warm 10 pounds of salt is preferable.

Allow four days for curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon and smaller pieces. For example, a 15-pound ham will take 60 days; a piece of bacon weighing 10 pounds, 30 days.

All the ingredients are placed in the water and thoroly stirred. The brine mixture should be prepared the day before it is to be used, so that it will be completely dissolved. Place the hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and small cuts on top. Cover with boards weighted down with stones or bricks, as iron rusts and stains the meat. Pour the pickle in and be sure that it covers the meat thoroly. In seven days take out all the meat, remove the pickle, replace the meat in container, weight it down, then cover again with the pickle. Repeat this process every seven days until cure is completed.

If the pickle becomes ropy, take out all the meat and wash it and the container thoroly. Boil the ropy pickle, or, better, make new pickle. When each piece of meat has received the proper cure, remove it from the pickle and wash in lukewarm water. String it and hang it in the smoke house. The temperature of the smoke house should not exceed 120 degrees F. Smoke the meat until it has a good chestnut color.

PICKLED PIGS' FEET

The feet may be used for pickled pigs' feet or pig's-foot jelly.

In preparing pickled pigs' feet, place them in salt pickle for several days. Then boil them for a varying length of time, depending upon the size of the feet, taking care to remove them from the kettle before the separation of the meat from the bones. Split the feet lengthwise, place them in a jar or other receptacle, and cover with vinegar to which bay leaves, allspice, and whole black pepper have been added.

Pig's-foot jelly is prepared by curing the feet for several days in salt pickle, after which they should be boiled until the meat separates from the bone. Add vinegar, allspice and pepper and pack into molds.

PURE PORK SAUSAGE

65 lbs. fresh lean meat
35 lbs. fat
1¾ lbs. salt
2 ounces fine sage
1 ounce ground nutmeg
4 ounces black pepper

Cut the meat into small pieces, mix and add the spices, and then put thru the grinder, using the small plate. After it is well ground, mix thoroly to be sure that it is uniformly seasoned. No water should be added if the sausage is to be stored away in bulk. If it is to be stuffed in casings a little water may be necessary to soften the meat so that it will slip easily into the casings.

HEAD CHEESE

The head is frequently used for making head cheese. The head should be shaved clean, the snout skinned and nostrils cut off in front of the eyes. Cut out the eyes and ear drums. The fattest part should be used for lard. When the head is cleaned, soak it in water for some time to extract the blood and dirt. After the head is thoroly cleaned cover it with water and boil until the meat separates from the bones. Tongues may be cooked with the head. When thoroly cooked take out the meat, saving the liquor for future use. Chop the meat up fine. Season with the following for every 50 pounds of meat:

2 gallons of the liquor
1½ lb. salt
3 ounces black pepper
1 ounce red pepper
4 ounces ground cloves

All should be mixed thoroly so that the proper seasoning is obtained. If casings are available, stuff the mixture into large beef casings. A hog stomach, after it is thoroly cleaned, may be used. If the meat is stuffed into casings it should be boiled again in the same liquor in which the meat was boiled. The meat in the casings should be boiled until it floats, then placed in cold water for a short time. Store it away in a clean, cool place on a shelf or table. Place a board over the meat in the casings with a weight on top in order to hold the shape and to prevent the moisture from collecting in one spot. If there are no casings available in which to stuff the meat it should be kept in shallow pans.

LIVER PUDDING

All the odds and ends of trimmings not used for sausage, resulting from cutting up the hog carcass, may be used in making liver pudding. The head, if used, should be cleaned as previously described under "Head Cheese." The jowl should be cut off and salted down. The head, liver cut into slices and some beef or veal, if any is at hand, should be put into a kettle and boiled. The skin which has been cut from the fat also can be boiled with this meat. They will cook more quickly than the meat, so that it should be put into a cloth sack and removed when thoroly cooked. Livers also cook in a very short time and should be removed. The meat should be cooked until it falls from the bones. All the meat except the skin and liver should be ground, using the smaller grinding plate. To 40 pounds of meat add about 1 gallon soup (the broth the meat was cooked in) and the following seasoning:

1½ lbs. salt
3 ounces marjoram
1 ounce allspice
1 ounce black pepper
Garlic or onion, if desired

The seasoning should be worked into the meat. This finished product can be put into jars covered with paraffin or stuffed into beef rounds. When stuffed into casings it should be cooked until it floats in the same water in which the meat was cooked. Then place in cold water until it is thoroly cooled.

PICKLED TONGUE

Clean tongue thoroly by scraping, soaking and repeated rinsing. Soak in brine. Leave in brine two or three weeks according to size. Then cover with hot spiced vinegar.

CORNED BEEF

Any piece of beef can be used for corning, but the cheaper cuts are the parts generally used for this purpose. The plate, rump, and parts of the chuck are generally used, altho the ribs, loin, and round may also be used. The pieces for corning should be cut into pieces of convenient size, say four or five inches square. If they are cut much larger, they will not cure very well as the pickle will not work in soon enough. They should be cut as nearly the same size as is possible so they will pack in even layers in the barrel or jar.

Then as the meat is thoroly cooled, it should be corned as quickly as possible. Weigh the meat and allow 10 pounds of salt for each 100 pounds of meat. Sprinkle a layer of salt a half inch deep over the bottom of the jar in which the meat is to be placed. Rub each piece of meat with good clean salt. Pack each layer of meat closely in the bottom of the jar, and sprinkle a layer of salt one-fourth to one-half inch deep on each layer of meat before the following layer of meat is placed in the jar, and cover the top layer of meat with a good layer of salt. After it has stood over night, cover with a brine made as follows; for each 100 pounds of meat use:

6 ounces baking soda
4 pounds sugar
3 ounces saltpeter

Dissolve in a gallon of water that has been boiled and cooled until it is tepid. Three gallons more of boiled, tepid water should then be added. Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. Under no circumstances should meat be corned while it is frozen.

DRIED BEEF

The round and shoulders are the parts most commonly used for dried beef. The pieces should be cut with the grain, so that the muscle fibers will be cut crosswise when the dried beef is sliced for table use. It should be cut in about the

(Continued on next page)

Time Table for Canning Vegetables and Meats

Food	Time of cooking. Hot bath method	Time of cooking. Pressure cooker, 10 lbs
Vegetables:—		
Asparagus (may be canned by acid method)	180 minutes	40 minutes
Beans, string (may be canned by acid method)	180 "	40 "
Beans, shell or lima	180 "	50 "
Beets (may be canned by acid method)	120 "	40 "
Carrots	120 "	40 "
Cauliflower	...	40 "
Corn, whole grain (may be canned by acid method)	180 "	50 "
Corn, cream style	... "	60 "
Parsnips	...	40 "
Peas (may be canned by acid method)	180 "	40 "
Pumpkin	...	60 "
Sauerkraut	...	40 "
Spinach and other greens (may be canned by acid method)	180 "	40 "
Squash	...	40 "
Succotash	...	54 "
Tomatoes and corn (equal parts)	...	50
Provisions:—		
Meat	...	105 "
Fish	...	90 "
Fruits:—		
Pears (hard)	...	15 "
Pineapples	...	45 "

same sizes as for corned beef and packed in vessels in the same manner. The pickle should be made as follows: for each 100 pounds of meat weigh out:

6 pounds table salt
3 pounds granulated sugar
2 ounces saltpeter

Mix these ingredients thoroly. Before the meat is placed in the jar, each piece should be well rubbed with the spice mixture. Dissolve the remainder of the spices in 4 gallons of boiled water that has been allowed to cool. Pour this pickle solution over the meat in the jar until it is completely covered. Weight the meat down, as in the case with corned beef. The pickle solution should be watched and, in the case of tendency to become ropy, should be handled as in corning beef.

After 10 days, the meat should be removed from the pickle and hung up in an airy out-house to drip and dry. When dry, which should be in about 24 hours, it can be smoked, as in the case of smoking ham. The drier the climate, the more easily can the meat be dried and smoked.

SCRAPPLE

Both head and feet of hogs are generally used in making scrapple but it can also be made from any other hog meat. Clean and dress the head and feet. Put them in a vessel with water to cover and cook until the meat separates from the bones. Drain off the broth, pick out the bones and chop the meat very fine. Then put it back into the broth and [illegible]ing corn meal until the mixture is as thick as mush. Put the [illegible] and stir vigorously to avoid lumps. When the mixture is smooth boil it one hour and pour it into shallow pans or molds. When cold it can be sliced and fried.

SMOKED OR COUNTRY SAUSAGE

65 pounds lean pork
35 pounds beef
1½ or 2 lbs. salt
4 ounces black pepper
1 ounce red pepper
1 ounce sweet marjoram
1 ounce [illegible]

Cut the meat into small pieces and sprinkle seasoning over it, then run it thru the grinder, using the small plate. Put it away in a cool place for from 24 to 36 hours, then add a little water and stuff into hog casings and smoke in a very cool smoke until a dark-mahogany color is obtained.

FRANKFURT OR VIENNA SAUSAGE

70 lbs. beef
30 lbs. pork (not too lean)
20 lbs. water
1½ or 2 lbs. salt
2 ounces nutmeg
¼ ounce black pepper
1 or 2 ounces of red pepper

Cut the beef into small pieces, salt it and allow it to cure for 48 hours in a cool place. Cut the pork into small pieces and put the beef and pork thru the grinder together. Put into a container and add the water and spices. After it is all mixed put it thru the grinder again using the fine plate. Stuff into sheep casings. After the sausage is stuffed into the casings by means of the thumb and forefinger, press the casing together at about 4 inch intervals. Twist the first link two or three times. The next link made should be twisted in the opposite direction to keep the casing from untwisting. After it is twisted into links hang it in the smokehouse for about 2 hours at a temperature not to exceed 125 degrees F. After it is smoked boil it for 5 or 10 minutes; then plunge it into cold water and hang it in a cool place.

BOLOGNA-STYLE SAUSAGE

60 lbs. cured beef
40 lbs. pork
20 pounds water
1½ or 2 lbs. salt
2 ounces [illegible]
1 ounce coriander
4 ounces black pepper

Grind the beef and let it cure for 24 hours in a cool place, then grind it very fine. Put the pork thru the grinder, using the medium plate. Then put the beef and pork together into a container and add the spices and water. Mix thoroly until it takes on a dull color and becomes sticky. Stuff into weasands, large beef casings, or in beef rounds. This sausage can also be stuffed into muslin bags and paraffined. It will keep perfectly prepared in this way. Allow it to hang about 20 minutes in a cool place. Smoke for about 2 hours or until a good color is obtained at a temperature not to exceed 110 degrees F. After the bologna is smoked it should be cooked, the weasands and rounds about 30 minutes and the larger bolognas about 1½ hours at a temperature of 160 degrees F. To tell when bologna is cooked enough squeeze it in the hand and if done it will squeak when the pressure is released. Place in cold water for about 30 minutes and then hang it up in a cool place to keep.

BLOOD SAUSAGE

25 lbs. cured back fat or shoulder fat
7 lbs. cured fat skins
8 lbs. blood
½ lb. onions
1 lb. salt
½ ounce white pepper
1 ounce sweet marjoram
¼ ounce cloves

Cook the fat, which has been dry-cured or sweet-pickled, for about 1 hour and the skins 2 hours at a temperature of 200 degrees F. When cooked, put thru grinder, using small or medium plate. Put into container, add blood and seasoning and mix thoroly. Stuff into large beef casings and boil, in the same water that the meat was cooked in, until the sausage floats. Dip the sausage into cold water and hang away to cool.

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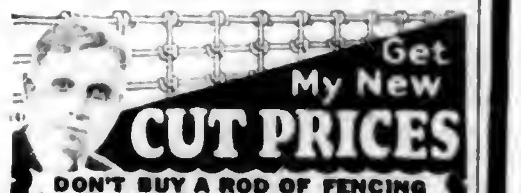

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Advertisement

Weight—Height—Age Table for Girls

Height	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years
Inches	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
38	33	33												
39	34	34												
40	36	36	36											
41	37	37	37											
42	39	39	39											
43	41	41	41	41										
44	42	42	42	42										
45	45	45	45	45	45									
46	47	47	47	48	48									
47	49	50	50	50	50	50								
48		52	52	52	52	53	53							
49		54	54	55	55	56	56							
50		56	56	57	58	59	61	62						
51			59	60	61	61	63	65						
52			63	64	64	64	65	67						
53			66	67	67	68	68	69	71					
54				69	70	70	71	71	73					
55				72	74	74	74	75	77	78				
56					76	78	78	79	81	83				
57					80	82	82	82	84	88	92			
58						84	86	86	88	93	96	101		
59						87	90	90	92	96	100	103	104	
60						91	95	95	97	101	105	108	109	111
61							99	100	101	105	108	112	113	116
62							104	105	106	109	113	115	117	118
63								110	110	112	116	117	119	120
64								114	115	117	119	120	122	123
65								118	120	121	122	123	125	126
66									124	124	125	128	129	130
67									128	130	131	133	133	135
68									131	133	135	136	138	138
69										135	137	138	140	142
70										136	138	140	142	144
71										138	140	142	144	145

Published by the American Child Health Association.

Salt Pork

MY FATHER was a butcher—an olden-time butcher—one who preserved his own meats, and his nephews, who now conduct the business, use his methods and recipes with that same unfailing success. Here are his salt pork secrets

In salting down pork to keep, remove carefully every bone. Even one bone, however small, may cause the brine to sour. Rub the well-cleaned containers all over the inside with salt. (He used barrels.) Put a layer of salt one inch deep in the barrel bottom. Rub each piece of pork thoroly with salt, then pack in the barrel as solidly as possible. When one layer has been arranged, add a layer of salt an inch deep and fill all cavities with salt. Continue alternating rubbed pork and salt until all are well packed.

If cool weather favors you let alone for three or four days, but if warm, make the brine next day. Boil water in large kettles and when at boiling point, start adding salt and stir and add until the water can dissolve no more. Do not let it scorch. Keep it boiling for another half hour, then cool. When very cold, pour it over the salted pork. Have the meat well weighted down before adding the brine. Freshen in cold water about 24 hours before using.

In my own home I use these methods and can go to the store room for salt pork all the year round. Be sure to use clean, dry stones for the weighting.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Souse

Souse, to be extra delicious, should be made of meat half lean, so I often add lean pork. Some folks cut the feet with lean above the knee.

4 pig's feet	1 teaspoon celery salt
1 head	1½ tablespoon salt
2 ears	1 gallon water
1 pound lean pork	½ teaspoon white pepper
1 cup average strength vinegar	

With a hatchet chop off the nails and discard. Scald the feet and ears. Then scrape with knife or scraper until clean. Put feet, head and ears in large kettle and cover entirely with water. Let come to a boil, then simmer gently until they are very tender. After the first hour of cooking add the lean pork. Continue cooking till lean is tender. Remove from fire and let cool until you can handle. Keep it warm as possible, however. Take out the bones and remove the skin. Grind meat, using medium blade. Mix well with the other ingredients and add the liquor in which all was cooked. If boiled down add water to make 2½ quarts of liquid. Pour into pans, dishes or bowls where it may remain. This jelly keeps indefinitely in a cool place and is delicious. It is ready for use as soon as set. Cut in slices to serve with any dinner or supper Arrange on greens for salad. If cut thin it provides an excellent sandwich filling.—Betsey Ford, Md.

Silo Capacity Required

RELATION OF SIZE OF SILO TO LENGTH OF FEEDING PERIOD AND SIZE OF HERD

No. cows consuming 40 lbs. of silage daily	Feed for 180 Days			Feed for 240 days		
	Est'd amount silage consumed (tons)	Size of silo required		Est'd amount silage consumed (tons)	Size of silo required	
		Diameter (feet)	Height (feet)		Diameter (feet)	Height (feet)
10	36	10	25	48	10	31
12	43	10	28	57	10	35
15	54	11	29	72	11	36
20	72	12	32	96	12	39
25	90	13	33	120	13	40
30	108	14	34	144	15	37
35	126	15	34	168	16	38
40	144	16	35	192	17	39
45	162	16	37	216	18	[illegible]
50	180	17	37	240	19	[illegible]

Household Pests

Ants—Clear away food where the pests have frequented and place about on wooden plates tartar emetic mixed with a little sugar.

Weight—Height—Age Table for Boys

Height	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years
Inches	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
38	34	34													
39	35	35													
40	36	36													
41	38	38	38												
42	39	39	39	39											
43	41	41	41	41											
44	44	44	44	44											
45	46	46	46	46	46										
46	47	48	48	48	48										
47	49	50	50	50	50	50									
48		52	53	53	53	53									
49		55	55	55	55	55	55								
50		57	58	58	58	58	58	58							
51			61	61	61	61	61	61							
52			63	64	64	64	64	64	64						
53			66	67	67	67	67	68	68						
54				70	70	70	70	71	71	72					
55				72	72	73	73	74	74	74					
56				75	76	77	77	77	78	78	80				
57					79	80	81	81	82	83	83				
58					83	84	84	85	85	86	87				
59						87	88	89	89	90	90				
60						91	92	92	93	94	95	96			
61							95	96	97	99	100	103	106		
62							100	101	102	103	104	107	111	116	
63							105	106	107	108	110	113	118	123	[illegible]
64								109	111	113	115	117	121	126	[illegible]
65								114	117	118	120	122	127	131	[illegible]
66									119	122	125	128	132	136	[illegible]
67									124	128	130	134	136	139	[illegible]
68										134	134	137	141	143	[illegible]
69										137	139	143	146	149	[illegible]
70										143	144	145	148	151	[illegible]
71										148	150	151	152	154	[illegible]
72											153	155	156	158	[illegible]
73											157	160	162	164	[illegible]
74											160	164	168	170	[illegible]

Published by the American Child Health Association.

Bed Bugs.—A good insect powder is effective. One can perhaps more easily get into crevices with a liquid. Using a spray of oil of lavender does the work. To spray with turpentine one day and kerosene the following day will kill all bugs and eggs, too.

Carpet Pests.—If a mixture of equal parts table salt and sulphur is sprinkled along the edges of rugs and carpets, these bugs will flee.

Moths.—Cleanliness plays a tremendous part in the work of moths. They eat many woolens and furs because of the dirty bites to be obtained. Put away only clean garments using moth balls, camphor or chloroform and you need have no fear.

Roaches.—Avoid having wet mops or damp rags about. If Mrs. Roach is already there, fight her with hot soapy water—then sprinkle borax about liberally.

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Silage Requirements

BEEF CATTLE.

Mature Breeding Cows—About [illegible] pounds per month.

Yearling Cattle—About 900 pounds to 1000 pounds per month.

Calves Under One Year—About 500 to 600 pounds per month.

Fattening Steers 700 to 900 Pounds—Unlimited silage ration 1500 pounds per month.

Fattening Steers 700 to 900 Pounds—limited silage ration 750 pounds per month.

SHEEP

Mature Breeding Ewes—75 to 80 pounds per month.

Lambs—50 to 75 pounds per month.

Score Card—Cattle

(Continued from page 19)

23. **Rump**—Long, wide, even, tail head smooth, not patchy ....
24. **Pin Bones**—Not prominent, far apart ....
25. **Thighs**—Full, deep, wide ....
26. **Twist**—Deep, plump ....
27. **Purse**—Full, indicating fleshness..
28. **Legs**—Straight, short; shank fine, smooth ....

Total Score ....

Study each characteristic and determine in your own mind what proportion of perfection it has according to the following scale of tenths:

1 No Fault. .9 Very slight defect .8 Slight defect .7 Defective .6 Marked defect .5 Very marked defect .4 Extreme defect [illegible] or more for any defect that would disqualify in competition.

Fruit Spraying Schedules

(Continued from page 10)

PEACHES

Period for spraying	Insects and diseases controlled	Materials for 100 gallons of spray.
Dormant	San Jose Scale Leaf Curl	Lime-sulphur to test 1.03 Sp. G.
Calyx drop or shuck fall—When most of the shucks have fallen.	†Oriental Peach Moth Curculio Scab Brown Rot	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint. Arsenate of lead powder, 2 lbs. Self boiled lime-sulphur.
10 days later	†Oriental Peach Moth	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint. Naphtha laundry soap, 4 lbs., or self-boiled lime-sulphur.
Two or three weeks later.	†Oriental Peach Moth Curculio Scab Brown Rot	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint. Arsenate of lead powder, 2 lbs. Self boiled lime-sulphur.
Two weeks later.	†Oriental Peach Moth	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint; naphtha laundry soap, 4 lbs., or self-boiled lime-sulphur.
Four or five weeks before fruit ripens.	†Oriental Peach Moth Brown Rot	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint. Self-boiled lime-sulphur.
11 weeks after calyx drop—For late varieties.	†Oriental Peach Moth	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint, naphtha laundry soap, 4 lbs.

† Do not spray for Oriental peach moth except in the southeastern counties where the Oriental peach moth is abundant.

PEARS

Period for spraying	Insects and diseases controlled	Materials for 100 gallons of spray.
Cluster bud—When blossom buds separate in cluster.	Scale Psylla eggs Scab Black Spot	Lime-sulphur to test 1.03 Sp. G. Lime-sulphur to test 1.03 Sp. G.
Petal fall—Just after petals have fallen.	Psylla nymphs Codling moth Scab Black spot Leaf spot	† Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint. Arsenate of lead powder, 3 lbs. Lime-sulphur to test 1.008 Sp. G.
Cluster pear—Two weeks after petals have fallen.	Codling moth Scab Black spot Leaf spot	Arsenate of lead powder, 3 lbs. Lime-sulphur to test 1.008 Sp. G.
Emergency spray—For Psylla nymphs. Apply when infestation is serious during the summer.	Summer brood of nymphs.	Lime, 30 lbs. Copper sulphate, 2 lbs. Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint.

† If psylla nymphs are abundant make a separate application of the nicotine and four pounds of dissolved soap, or a 2% nicotine contact dust.

GRAPES

Period for spraying	Insects and diseases controlled	Materials for 100 gallons of spray
Just as flower buds open.	Rose Chafer	Arsenate of lead powder, 4 lbs. Confectioner's glucose, 25 lbs.
Just after berries have set.	Berry Moth Mildews Black rot Anthracnose	Arsenate of lead powder, 3 lbs. Resin fish oil soap, 3 lbs. Bordeaux mixture, 8-8-100.
About 10 days † after berries have set.	Berry Moth Root worm Rots	Arsenate of lead powder, 3 lbs. Resin fish oil soap, 2 lbs. Bordeaux mixture, 8-8-100.
When maximum leaf-hopper nymphs are on vines—(about July 15th).	Leaf Hoppers Rots	Nicotine sulphate, ½ pint. Bordeaux mixture, 8-8-100.

† In sections where rots have been prevalent in past years, Bordeaux mixture 8-8-100 should be applied every ten days after third spray until fruit begins to color.

Field Seed Planting Table

Seeds	Weight per bu.	Pounds per acre	Time of seeding
Alfalfa	60	15-20	April-May—August-September
Alsike	60	8-10	February-June—August-November
Barley	48	72-96	April—June
Blue Grass	14	30-35	April-June—August-September
Buckwheat	48	48-60	May—June
Cane, Sorghum	50	60-65	May—June
Corn	56	8-10	May—June
Corn, Ensilage	56	20-35	May—June
Corn, Sweet	46	10-15	May—July
Clover, alfalfa	60	15-20	April-May—August-September
Clover, Alsike	60	8-10	February-June—August-November
Clover, Crimson	60	15-20	July—August
Clover, Red	60	10-12	February-April—August-November
Clover, Sweet	60	20-[illegible]	April-May—August-September
Clover, White	60	6-8	April-June—August-October
Lawn Grass	25	100-150	April-June—August-October
Meadow Fescue	24	25-35	April-May—August-September
Millet, German	50	40-50	May—July
Millet, Hungarian	48	40-50	May—July
Millet, Japanese	35	25-40	May—July
Oats	32	50-75	March—May
Orchard Grass	14	20-25	April-May—August-September
Peas, Canada, broadcast	60	90-120	February—April
Peas, Cow, broadcast	60	90-120	May—July
Peas, Cow, drilled	60	60-70	May—July
Permanent Pasture	25	20-30	April-June—August-October
Rape, D. E.	50	6-10	April—August
Red Top, Solid	32	8-12	April-June—September-November
Rye, Spring	56	50-65	March-May
Rye, Winter	56	76-90	September—November
Rye Grass	24	25-35	April-June—August-October
Soja Beans, broadcast	60	60-90	May—August
Sudan Grass	40	20-25	May—July
Timothy	45	8-12	April-June—August-October
Vetch, Spring	60	50-70	March—May
Vetch, Winter	60	30-50	August—November
Wheat, Winter	60	90-120	September—October
Wheat, Spring	60	90-120	March—May

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Legal Weights for New Jersey

IT IS illegal to sell products by dry measure in New Jersey. They must be sold by weight or count. The following table has been prepared by the New Jersey State Department of Weights and Measures to show the approximate weight equivalents of commodities that were formerly sold by dry measure.

Apples, cabbage, cucumbers, peaches pears and plums may be sold by numerical count. Beets, carrots, onions and similar vegetables formerly sold by the bunch, may still be ordered and sold in this manner. Small fruits and berries may be sold in standard quart and pint containers evenly filled thruout.

Commodity	Lbs. per bu	Lbs. per ½ bu.	Lbs. per pk	Lbs. per ½ pk	Lbs. per ¼ pk.	Lbs. per quart
Alfalfa seed	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Apples	48	24	12	6	3	1 lb. 8 oz.
Apples, dried	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.	12½ oz.
Barley	48	24	12	6	3	1 lb. 8 oz.
Beans	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Beans, lima	56	28	14	7	3½	1 lb. 12 oz.
Beans, shell	28	14	7	3½	1¾	14 oz.
Beans, green or string	24	12	6	3	1½	12 oz.
Beans, wax	24	12	6	3	1½	12 oz.
Beets	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Beet greens	12	6	3	1½	12 oz.	6 oz.
Bran	20	10	5	2½	1¼	10 oz.
Buckwheat	48	24	12	6	3	1 lb. 8 oz.
Cabbage	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Carrots	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Castor beans	46	23	11½	5¾	2⅞	1 lb. 7 oz.
Charcoal	20	10	5	2½	1¼	....
Chestnuts	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Clover seed	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Coal, anthracite	75	37½	18¾	9⅜	...	....
Coal, bituminous	76	38	19	9½	...	....
Coke	40	20	10	5	...	....
Corn, on cob	70	35	17½	8¾	...	....
Corn, shelled	56	28	14	7	3½	1 lb. 12 oz.
Corn, Kaffir	56	28	14	7	3½	1 lb. 12 oz.
Corn, cracked	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Corn meal	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Cranberries	32	16	8	4	2	1 lb.
Cucumbers	48	24	12	6	3	1 lb. 8 oz.
Currants	40	20	10	5	2½	1 lb. 4 oz.
Dandelions	12	6	3	1½	12 oz.	6 oz.
Flaxseed	56	28	14	7	3½	1 lb. 12 oz.
Gooseberries	40	20	10	5	2½	1 lb. 4 oz.
Grass seed, Hungarian	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Grass seed, Native Blue	14	7	3½	1¾	14 oz	7 oz.
Grass seed, orchard	14	7	3½	1¾	14 oz.	7 oz.
Hemp seed	44	22	11	5½	2¾	1 lb. 6 oz.
Herds grass seed	45	22½	11¼	5⅝	2 lb. 13 oz.	1 lb. 6½ oz.
Hickory nuts	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Horseradish	60	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Kale	12	6	3	1½	12 oz.	6 oz.
Millet seed	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Oats	32	16	8	4	2	1 lb.
Onions	57	28½	14¼	7⅛	3 lb. 9 oz.	1 lb. 12½ oz.
Onion sets, top	28	14	7	3½	1¾	14 oz.
Parsnips	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Peas, dried	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Peas, unshelled green	28	14	7	3½	1¾	14 oz.
Peaches	48	24	12	6	3	1 lb. 8 oz.
Peaches, dried	33	16½	8¼	4⅛	2 lb. 1 oz.	1 lb. ½ oz.
Peanuts, green	22	11	6½	2¾	1 lb. 6 oz.	11 oz.
Peanuts, roasted	20	10	5	2½	1 lb. 4 oz.	10 oz.
Pears	58	29	14½	7¼	3 lb. 10 oz.	1 lb. 13 oz.
Plums	64	32	16	8	4	2 lb.
Potatoes, Irish	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Potatoes, sweet	54	27	13½	6¾	3⅜	1 lb. 11 oz.
Quinces	48	24	12	6	3	1 lb. 8 oz.
Red Top seed	14	7	3½	1¾	14 oz.	7 oz.
Rice, rough	45	22½	11¼	5⅝	2 lb. 13 oz.	1 lb. 6½ oz.
Rutabagas	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.
Rye	56	28	14	7	3½	1 lb. 12 oz.
Rye meal	50	25	12½	6¼	3 lb 2 oz.	1 lb. 9 oz.
Shorts	20	10	5	2½	1¼	10 oz.
Spinach	12	6	3	1½	12 oz.	....
Timothy seed	45	22½	11¼	5⅝	2 lb. 13 oz.	1 lb. 6½ oz.
Tomatoes	56	28	14	7	3½	1 lb. 12 oz.
Turnips	55	27½	13¾	6⅞	3 lb. 7 oz.	1 lb. 11½ oz.
Walnuts	50	25	12½	6¼	3⅛	1 lb. 9 oz.
Wheat	60	30	15	7½	3¾	1 lb. 14 oz.

Legal Bushel Weights in Penna.

THE following table of legal weights is now in force in Pennsylvania, as provided in Act 235 of 1913 with subsequent amendments including 1925:

	Lbs. per bushel
FRUITS	
Apples	45
Apples, dried	25
Cherries, with stems	56
Cherries, stemmed	64
Cranberries	32
Currants	40
Gooseberries	40
Grapes	48
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried (peeled)	38
Peaches, dried (unpeeled)	33
Pears	50
Plums	64
Quinces	48
Raspberries	48
Strawberries	48
VEGETABLES	
Beans, dried	60
Beans, castor (shelled)	46
Beets	56
Cabbage	50
Carrots	50
Cucumbers	48
Horseradish	50
Onions	50
Onion sets	28
Parsnips	50
Peas, green (unshelled)	28
Peas, dried	60
Potatoes	60
Potatoes, sweet	54
Rutabagas	60
Spinach	12
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	56
GRAINS AND GRAIN FEEDS	
Barley	48
Bran	20
Buckwheat	48
Corn, shelled	56
Corn, ear (husked)	70
Corn meal	50
Hominy	60
Malt	38
Oats	32
Rice, rough	45
Rye	56
Rye meal	50
Shorts	20
Spelt	40
Wheat	60
GRASSES, FORAGE, ETC.	
Alfalfa seed	60
Blue grass seed	14
Broom corn seed	50
Clover seed	60
Flax seed	56
Hemp seed	44
Herd's grass	45
Hungarian grass seed	50
Kaffir corn	56
Lentils	60
Linseed	56
Millet	50
Orchard grass seed	14
Rape seed	50
Redtop grass seed	14
Sorghum seed	50
Timothy grass seed	45
NUTS	
Chestnuts, hulled	50
Hickory nuts	50
Peanuts	22
Walnuts, common	50
MISCELLANEOUS	
Cement	100
Charcoal	20
Coal, anthracite	75
Coal, bituminous	76
Coal, stone	80
Coke	40
Hair (plastering)	8
Lime	80
Salt, coarse	85
Salt, ground	62

Weight of Feeds

Average Weight of Feeding Stuffs

Feeding stuffs	One quart weighs pounds	One pound measures quarts
Corn, whole	1.7	0.6
Corn, meal	1.5	0.7
Corn, bran	0.5	2.0
Corn and cob meal	1.4	0.7
Gluten meal	1.7	0.6
Gluten feed	1.3	0.8
Germ meal	1.4	0.7
Wheat, whole	2.0	0.5
Wheat, ground	1.7	0.6
Wheat, bran	0.5	2.0
Wheat middlings (stand)	0.8	1.3
Oats, whole	1.0	1.0
Oats, ground	0.7	1.4
Rye, whole	1.7	0.6
Rye, meal	1.5	0.7
Rye, bran	0.6	1.6
Rye, middlings	1.6	0.6
Barley, whole	1.5	0.7
Barley, meal	1.1	0.9
Buckwheat	1.4	0.7
Buckwheat middlings	0.9	1.1
Soy beans	1.8	0.6
Alfalfa meal	0.6	1.7
Molasses	3.0	0.3
Linseed meal, old process	1.1	0.9
Linseed meal, new process	0.9	1.1
Cottonseed meal	1.5	0.7

State Legislature

(Continued from page 11)

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McKean County, Thomas B. Wilson, Bradford. **Mercer County,** Edward Lee Allum, Sharon; Carl E. Marsteller, Wheatland. **Mifflin County,** A. L. Shelfer, Milroy. **Monroe County,** Chester H. Rhodes, Stroudsburg. **Montgomery County,** Frederick C. Peters, Ardmore; George M. Pratt, Norristown; George W. Weaver, Glenside; John W. Storb, Pottstown; Clarence L. Ederer, Melrose Park. **Montour County,** Thomas B. Yerg, Washingtonville. **Northampton County,** William Sinwell, Bethlehem; Francis H. S. Ede, Pen Argyl; Samuel S. Horn, Easton; Henry A. Miller, Northampton. **Northumberland County,** Sterling T. Post, Northumberland; Ollie J. Powell, Mt. Carmel; Martin L. Harter, Mt. Carmel. **Perry County,** Amos L. Gelnett. **Pike County,** Edward B. LaBar, Matamoras. **Potter County,** J. Walter Wells, Coudersport. **Schuylkill County,** David L. Watson, Shenandoah; Charles W. Staudenmeier, Ashland; John G. Scott, Tamaqua; Clarence A. Whitehouse, Pottsville; Ray D. Leidich, Tremont. **Snyder County,** George A. Erdley, Globe Mills. **Somerset County,** Charles I. Shaffer, Ralphton; Harvey H. Shumaker, Rockwood. **Sullivan County,** Veil B. Holcombe, Dushore. **Susquehanna County,** Edwin P. Brown, South Montrose.

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Concrete Mixtures

First column refers to cubic feet (one sack) of Portland Cement; 2nd, cubic feet of sand; 3rd, cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone (aggregate). Thus, a 1:2:3 mixture, is made in the proportion of 1 sack of cement with 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles.

Use	Mixture	Max. size aggregate
One-course walks, barnyard pavements, floors	1:2:3	1½"
Fence posts	1:2:3	1½"
Watering troughs and tanks	1:2:3	1"
Water reservoirs, tanks, cisterns, etc.	1:2:3	1"
Steel reinforced concrete walls, floors, beams, columns	1:2:4	1"
Silo walls, grain and coal bins, building walls, manure pits	1:2½:4	1½"
Dipping vats, hog wallows	1:2½:4	1"
Backing of concrete block	1:2½:4	¾"
Foundations for small engines, culverts, dams	1:2½:5	2"
†Inside finish of water tanks, silos, etc.	1:1½	
†Scratch coat of exterior plaster, (cement & stucco)	1:2½	
†Intermediate and finish stucco coats	1:3	
Facing concrete blocks, ornamental work	1:2	¼"
Concrete drain pile and pipe where coarse aggregate is not used	1:3	¼"

†To pass thru No. 8 screen.
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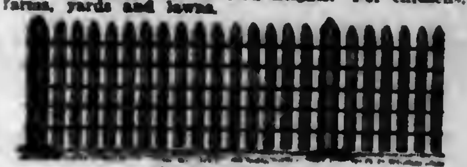

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Markets

February 14, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Fla, crate, loose, $1.25@1.50; bch, 6@7c; Texas, bu, $1.50@2.25; crate, $3.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 20@40c; Penna, bbl, $1@1.50. BRUSSEL SPROUTS Calif, drums, $7@8; Long Island, N Y, qt, 10@22c. CABBAGE, old N Y, ton, $15@18; 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; new, Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.75; poor, 60c@$1.10; Texas, crate, $2.25@3.25; Savoy, Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.50; poor, 50c@$1. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, 90c@$1.50; Calif, crate, $2.50@3.25; old, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; Penna, ⅝ bskt, 65@85c. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.25; Calif, crate, $3@4; Penna, bch, 12@20c; extra fancy, 22@28c; No 2s, 4@10c. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, No 1s, $5.75@6; fancy, $7. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.25. LETTUCE, Fla, Big Boston, hmpr, $1.25@2; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2@2.75; Arizona, Iceberg, crate, $1.50@2.25. LEEKS, N J, 100 bchs, $3@4; La, bbl, $4. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 2-lb bskt, 50c@$1.15. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sacks, Ohio, $2.50@2.75; Indiana, $2.75@2.85; Mass, $2.50@2.75; Mich, $2.25@2.50; N Y, $2@2.85. PARSLEY, Calif, crate, $2@2.50; La, bbl, $3@4; Texas, bu, $2. PARSNIPS, N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1; poor, 50@65c. POTATOES, Maine, 150-lb sack, $3.50@4.25; 120-lb sack, $3.25@3.50; Penna, bulk, cwt, $2@2.50; 120-lb sack, $2.75@3.25; bu, $1.25@1.50; fancy, $1.65@1.75; East Shore Md, 150-lb sack, red skins, $3.50; Hoosiers, $3.25; N J, 100@105-lb sack, red skins, $2.25@2.75. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb box, 75c@$1; choice, 50@65c. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, 85c@$1.40; No 2s and mediums, 60@75c; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1@1.50; No 2s and mediums, 60@90c; N J, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1; No 2s, 25@50c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $4.50@5; choice, $3.50@4; Mexico, lugs, $3@3.50; poor lower; Penna, hot house, lb, No 1s, 35@38c. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, $1.25@1.75. TURNIPS, Va, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2; N J, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 65@90c; N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 35@65c. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2@2.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $3@4.50; Hubs, ripe, $1.50; Penna, Staymans, $2.50@3; fancy, $4; Black Twigs, $2.50; Yorks, fair color, $2.25; Virginia, Staymans, $2.50; poor, $2; Black Twigs, $2.50; Delicious, $3; Romes, fair color, $1.50; West Va, Staymans, $2.25@2.50, some scalded, $1.50@2; Staymans, $2@2.50; Md, Staymans, $2.50; boxes, W W Pearmains, extra fancy, large and medium, $2.25@2.50; Romes, fancy, large sizes, $1.75@2.15; Penna, Staymans, extra fancy, $1.75@2.15; fancy, $1.50@1.90; bu tubs, Penna, fancy, Delicious, oil paper pack, $1.90@2.15; bu, N Y, Greenings, $1.25; Del and Md, Staymans, 75@90c; Delicious, $1.40; ⅝ bskt, Delicious, extra fancy, $1.10@1.25; fancy, 75@900c; No 2s, 50@65c; Staymans, 40@75c; few fancy, 90c; Romes, 50@80c; Yorks, 40@75c; few extra fancy, 85c; Ben Davis, 25@35c; various odds and No 2s, 25@50c. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 75@85c; poor, 50@65c; pints, 35@40c.

Live Poultry—Fowl, fancy, small and medium, 29@30c; heavy, 28@29c; Leghorns, fancy, 28@30c; broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 40@43c; soft meated, 2¼@3-lbs, 36@38c; roasters, 30@32c; capons, 30@34c; roosters, old, 21@23c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, 34@36c; Muscovys, 25@26c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 34c; firsts, new cases, 31½c; second-hand cases, 20½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.50@10.65; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $13@14; Tennessee, choice, $14.50@15; fair to good, $11@13, common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; spring lambs, extra, $14@14.25; medium, $12@13; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $13.25@13.50; heavy weighing 200 lbs or more, $12@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24.50; No 2, $22.50@23.50; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $21@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.46½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.41½; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 57¼@58¾c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 53@56c; extra, 92 score, 52c; 91 score, 51c; 90 score, 49½c; 89 score, 48½c; 88 score, 48c; 87 score, 46½c; 86 score, 45c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 26½c; longhorns, round lots, 27½c; small jobbing lots, 28½@29c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKETS

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 58@60c; creamery, 55@65c; fresh eggs, 40c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.40 ea; guineas, $1.50@2 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, 30c qt; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 10@25c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 20@50c hd; celery, 10@20c bch; scallions, 10c bch; eggplant, 20@25c ea; lettuce, 10@25c hd; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 30c ½ pk; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; sauer kraut, 15c qt; spinach, 25c ½ pk; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15c ¼ pk; cranberries, 15c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers—Wheat, $1.30; new corn, 70c; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 900; market slow to steady. Top westerns, $14; bulk, $13.50@13.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 700; calf receipts, 60. Market extremely dull. Bidding sharply lower. Beef steers 25c lower; others fairly steady, $10.25 paid for 1300-lb average; choice 1275-lb weights, $10.75; bulk, $8.75@9.50. Bulls sharing steer decline. She stock steady to strong. Some sales uneven; higher. Cutters firm. Feeders inactive. Calves weak. Top vealers, 25@50c lower.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10@11; medium, $8.25@10; common, $7@8.25.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.25; common and medium (all weights), $5@7.25.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.25@7.25; common and medium, $3.75@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yrl. excld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.75@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $14@16; cull and common, $6@13.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 51@52c; choice, 49@50c; do, good, 47@48c; do, prints, 52@54c; do, blocks, 51@53c; do, ladles, 30c. Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 38@39c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs and over, 28c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 25@27c; Leghorns and other light stock, 24@26c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, large size, 32@33c; medium size, 32@33c; small size, 36@38c; White Leghorns, as to size, 25@28c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 32@36c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 36@43c; old, 35@38c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 18@20c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 40@45c; old, 35@40c. Chickens, young, 28@32c; old and young mixed, 26@30c. Ducks, 30@35c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 35@38c; smaller and slips, 22@34c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	...	$ .52	$ .48¾	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	...	.38	.46½	.36
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia).....	...	3.12½	3.75	6.82½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	23.00	23.00	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.46½	1.48½	1.48½	1.76¼
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.58	.58¾	.58½	.50¾

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 50@60c; eggs, 30@35c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25@35c ½ pk, $2 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans 10c pt; lima beans, 15c pt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@25c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, 75c@$1.50 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.32; corn, 82c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, best, $3@3.50; poor, $2. BEANS, Fla, bu hmpr, green, $10. BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25, new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50, few $1. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, $1.50@1.75; new, Texas, crate, $2@2.25. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50; poor, $1. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.65@2. CELERY, Calif, crate, best, $4@4.50; poor $2.50; Fla, 10-inch crate, rough, $1.75@2; washed, $2@2.25. CUCUMBERS, Ind and Ill, hot house, box 2 doz, No 1, $4@4.25; fancy, $5@5.25; extra fancy, $6@6.25. EGGPLANT, Cuban, crate, $5@5.50. ENDIVE, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1.50@1.65. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25c; 10-lb bskt, 65@75c; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.25@2.50; few $2.75. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 85c@$1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1, yellow, Ohio and Indiana, $2.50@2.65; poor, $2; Mich, $2.75@2.85. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. PEAS, Mexican, crate, $6@7. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Green Mountains, $4@4.25; Michigan Rurals, $3.50@3.60; N Y whites, best, $3.50@3.65; poor, $3. RHUBARB, Mich, 5-lb cartons, fancy, 90c@$1.10. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $6@7. SPINACH, bu bskt, Texas, 65@75c; few $1; poor, 25c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellows, Delaware and Maryland $1.15@1.25; N J, $1.50@1.75. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $5.50@5.75; choice, $4.50; Mexican, repacked, 6-bskt crate, fancy, $7.50@8; choice, $6.50@7. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.40@1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Kings, $3@3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@3; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, best, $2.75@3.25; poor stock low as $2.50; bu bskt, N Y, Kings, $1.10@1.25; Baldwins, $1@1.15; Penna, Stayman Winesaps, 75c@$1.10.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to slightly higher; top, $13 paid for one load light lights; most heavies, 260 lbs up, $12.25@12.40; 225@260 lbs, $12.40@12.60; bulk, 160@225 lbs, $12.80@12.90; light lights and pigs, $12.90@13, packing sows, $10@11.

Cattle—Nominally steady.

Calves—Steady; top vealers, $16.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady to stronger; top fat lambs, $13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; standard timothy, $19@19.50; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@17; No 1 light clover mixed, $20.50@21.50; No 2, $18@19; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $25.50@26.50; No 1 clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 2, $21.50@22.50; No 1 clover, $25.50@26.50; No 2, $22@23.

Oats—No 2 white, 54½@55c; No 3, 50@52c; No 4, 44@48c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 85½@86c; No 3, 81½@83½c; No 4, 76½@78½c; No 5, 73¼@75½c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, salted, higher score, 51½@52c; extra, 92 score, 50¾@51c; firsts, 88@91 score, 49@50c, seconds, 83@87 score, 47@48½c; lower grades, 44@46c.

Cheese—Market steady to firm. State, whole milk flats, average run, held, 26@27c; fresh, 25@25½c.

Eggs—Market unsettled. Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 42@43c; average extras, 40@41c; extra firsts, 39@39½c; firsts, 38@38½c; mediums, 36@37c; pullets, 33@35c; Pacific Coast extras, 41@43c; Pacific Coast extra firsts, 38@40c. Nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 38@39½c; seconds and lower grades, 36@37c. Nearby hennery browns, fancy to extra fancy, 41@43c; average, 40@41c. Gathered western and southern browns, extras, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 30@33½c; mediums, 30@32½c; dirties, 27@12½c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Leghorns, 28@29c; colored, 28@29c; chickens, Leghorns and colored smooth legged, 32c; staggy, 27c, broilers, 40c; a few Rocks slightly higher. Ducks, nearby, 30c; Long Island, 30c. Capons, 32@35c; pigeons, pair, 45c; squabs, 50c; jumbo squabs, $1.15@1.50.

Dressed Poultry—Fowls, mixed weights, fair to fancy, 24@32c; broilers, large to small, 30@40c; fryers, 24@32c; roasters, 24@34c; capons, 9 lbs and over, 34@38c; 8 lbs and over, 32@34c; 7 lbs and under, 30@32c; slips, 27@29c; capon roasts at similar prices. Ducks, Long Island, 30@33c. Squabs, white, fancy, 75@90c, according to weights, culls and dark, $2@4.50 dozen lbs.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady. Steers, $7@11; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Steady; vealers, common to prime, $5@17; culls and little calves, $7.25@9; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6.25; fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Irregular. Sheep, $2.50@6.50; culls, $2.50@3. Lambs, state, medium to prime, $12@13; prime southerns, $11@12.50; westerns, fair to prime, $11@13.15; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Light to medium weight, $12.75@13; pigs, $13.25@13.50; heavy hogs, $12.50@13.25; roughs, $10.50@11.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $37; middlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $36, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $37; flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, $44.50, all in 100-lb sacks; all rail shipments; white hominy feed, $36.25@36.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $33.30; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.80, in 100-pound sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $26; No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.51¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.68¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.58½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.63¾; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.59¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, 92c; No 3 yellow, 88½c. OATS, No 2 white, 54½c; No 3 white, 52½@53c; No 4 white, 51½@52c; ordinary white, clipped, 55½@57c; fancy white, clipped, 61½@68½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.16⅞. BARLEY, Malting, c i f, domestic, 88½@[illegible]

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 13, 1927.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; ¼-blood combing, 44c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: ½-blood, 40@41c; ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Light hogs mostly steady; butchers strong to 10c higher than Friday's average; bulk, desirable 140@[illegible] weights, $11.85@12.10; top, $13.10; bulk butchers, $11.50@11.70; practically no market on pigs and packing sows; heavy-weight hogs, $11.50@11.75; medium, $11.[illegible]@12, lights, $11.75@12.10; light lights, $11.50@12.10.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fat steers fully steady; heavies in broader demand, active; light and half-fat yearlings uneven, slow; stockers and feeders firm; fat cows 25c higher; heifers, 25@50c up; all cutters steady; bulls 25c lower; vealers, strong; largely fed steer and light heifer run; well-finished heavy steers, stockers and feeders scarce; extreme top, $12.90 paid for 1505-lb averages; several strings, $11.75@12.25; several loads, $12.50@12.85. Week's bulk prices: Fat steers, $9@11.50; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.25; heavy meaty-feeders up to $9@9.25; fat cows, $5.50@6.75; heifers, $7@9; vealers, $12.50@14.

Sheep—Fat lambs and yearling wethers closing mostly steady; sheep steady to 25c higher; feeding and shearing lambs strong to 15c up. Week's top prices: Fat western lambs, $13.60; native lambs, $13.25; fed clipped lambs, $11.50; yearling wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $9; feeding and shearing lambs, $13.25. Bulk prices: Fed western lambs, $12.75@[illegible]; native, $12.50@13; clipped lambs, [illegible]@11.50; wooled culls, $10@11; yearling wethers, $11@11.50; fat ewes, $5.50@[illegible]; feeding and shearing lambs, $12.25@[illegible]

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, February 14, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.50@[illegible]
Spring bran	35.50@[illegible]
Pure soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran.....	35.50@[illegible]
Standard middlings	36.50@[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings.	37.25@[illegible]
Flour middlings	39.00@[illegible]
Red dog flour	43.50@[illegible]
White hominy	35.75@[illegible]
Yellow hominy	36.20@[illegible]
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.00@[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.00@[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.50@[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal......	51.20@[illegible]

Millfeed firm, demand moderate, supply small.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 11, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, foreign, $21.50; domestic, $21; February, $17.75; March, $17.65 asked; October, $17.25. Alsike, cash, $22.60; March, $22.75. Timothy, cash, $2.85; Febenary, $2.85 asked; March, [illegible] asked; April, $2.95 asked; Mary, [illegible] asked.

Review of Week Ending February 12

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was steady to strong during the week while beef steers were about 25c higher. Heifers and cows were also higher but vealers dropped $1. Stockers and feeders were weak and lower toward the end of the week. Fat lambs were strong but feeding lambs were irregular. Fat ewes and yearlings were higher.

GRAIN—Prices of grain averaged lower than last week. Wheat prices declined due to heavier offerings in foreign markets. Corn was lower in most markets with offerings fully ample for the demand. Oats were also slightly lower.

FEEDS—The feed markets were generally steady altho some markets reported slight advances. Wheat feeds held steady to slightly higher. Less favorable weather in the Southwest increased consumption in that section. Cottonseed meal was higher on account of increased export business.

HAY—Light demand resulted in a weakening of the hay markets and prices were generally lower. Receipts were light and accumulations were less at most markets. The best grades of alfalfa hay were in good demand.

COUNTY NEWS AND COMMENT

Armstrong County, Pa.—This locality experienced a continuance of low temperatures thruout January but February, thus far, has been decidedly unusual for spring-like weather and continuous rains. During the first week of the month we have had noon-time temperatures as high as 65 degrees. Of course, we have sharp freezing at night. The result is complete "browning" the grain. Almost all frost is out and dirt roads are nearly impassable. Orchard spraying is under way. Both lime-sulphur and the miscible oils are being used. Certified seed potatoes are being ordered in large quantities and are costing about $2.25 per bu. at point of shipment. Much ear corn did not keep well in cribs. Wheat has strengthened about 5c the bushel, now selling at $1.30, and eggs have declined sharply. Veal calves are also off about 2c per lb., live. Poultry maintains its holiday range.—W. M. P., February 7.

Centre County, Pa.—After eight weeks of solid winter weather we had a breakup and the ice and snow melted off of the fields. The late-sown grain is not looking good. So many stormy days have put farm work practically at a standstill. The wise farmer is looking over his tools and machinery, getting them in repair, ready for the busy days of spring. He also finds time to read and listen-in on the radio. Quite a number of broken bones have resulted from falls on the slippery walks. Local prices have changed but little since last month.—A., February 7.

Clearfield County, Pa.—We have had some real winter, with good sledding on the country roads. A heavy ice was formed on the streams but with recent rains this has gone out, doing considerable damage along the larger streams. More ice than usual was stored by farmers who use it in their dairy operations. The winter grain looks thin and considerably frozen. The market is pretty well supplied with the common grades of apples and no improvement in price. There is demand for potatoes at about $1.75, but consumers hesitate to buy many at a time as they are inclined to rot. There is considerable inquiry for hay, the price in ton lots is $28@30 delivered. All meats seem to be in fair demand at the same prices as prevailed earlier in the winter. Farm butter, 50@60c; eggs in good demand at 50c. Grange and farm meetings are few these days.—D. H. W., February 4.

Indiana County, Pa.—This has been just as exceptional a season as the preceding summer. Roads very bad now and the frost almost all out of the ground, due to much rain. Wheat looks well considering its late start and the extreme conditions of the weather. Many farmers complaining about rotted corn fodder and soft and spoiled corn. A very slack winter for work in general. Many men are about out of hay and other feed. Hay, $20; corn, 50c; oats, 60c; wheat, $1.30. Hog prices have not gone over 12c around Indiana. Eggs slowly decreasing in price, about 45c now. Chickens laying well. People are slowly awakening to the fact that the corn borer is coming and are holding meetings to talk over means of preventing its spreading.—H. A. N., February 7.

Juniata County, Pa.—We have been having real spring weather for the past two weeks, about four weeks ahead of time, but with freezing and thawing which is likely to do damage to the fruit. Chickens are all doing well owing to the warm days causing a decline in egg prices. The roads are in very bad condition. The wheat fields look very brown and bare. Eggs, 31c; butter, 35@40c; potatoes, $1.75.—C. B. L., February 10.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—We've had a very changeable January,—an abundance of snow, with a break up during the middle of the month with rain and fog, ice and wind. There were eight clear days, five partly cloudy days and eighteen cloudy days. Prevailing direction of wind during the month was south and maximum velocity from the north on the 26th was 26 miles. Total snowfall, 8.5 inches. Farmers are putting up ice, getting out wood for summer and hauling manure and fertilizer. The Farm Bureau, under the direction of L. E. White, county agent, held their annual meeting in Malta Hall, Clark Summit, Pa., on February 2nd. R. H. Bell, assistant agricultural director at State College, was the principal speaker at the morning session. The women held a separate meeting under the direction of Miss Ruth Patrick. There was the largest attendance at this meeting of any previous meetings. Eggs, 60c; potatoes, $1.60, wholesale; retail, $1.75@2; butter, 54c.—E. A. K., Feb. 4.

Tioga County, Pa.—We have had some severe winter weather during the past month but the greater part of it has been milder than for the preceding four weeks. There was the usual January thaw. Sleighing is gone and cars are getting about again on the hill roads. The severe weather in January made splendid ice and most farmers got a supply. Some lumbering being done in a small way. A well attended and instructive meeting of the Dairymen's League was held February 3 at Tioga. Quite a bit of interest being shown in cow testing associations. Eggs, 32c; butter, 50c; hay, $12@14; potatoes, $1.25; veals, $12.—P. W. L., February 8.

Butter Markets

THE markets have followed an erratic course during the week ending February 11th. At the close of the week previous all four markets ruled steady to firm with price advances at New York and Boston and on Monday further advances were effected on all markets except New York. As the week progressed the early strength was lost and prices were reduced only to have sufficient buying activity develop later in the week to advance prices again on some markets.

The tone and trend of prices has become more of a reflection of localized supply and demand. The majority of receivers feel that the present level of prices is too high to arouse very much speculative support and that the strength of the situation will depend upon how well consumptive demand keeps pace with the fresh supply. As a result this has been a week of advancing and declining prices with each market apparently working independently.

Reserve Stock Light

Reductions in the storage holdings in the four markets during the first nine days of February have been exceptional considering the light reserve stocks and exceeded movement of a like period last year by 1,022,885 pounds. The cold storage report on stocks of butter in storage in the United States was released February 11 and showed holdings of 17,967,000 pounds as of February 1, 1927. This was a shortage of 21,414,000 pounds as compared with stocks in storage on February 1, 1926.

The out-of-storage movement of butter in the entire country during January, 1927, was 16,380,000 pounds and exceeded the movement of January, 1926, by 2,976,000 pounds. This would indicate that consumption has been fairly well maintained and that production has not yet reached a point equal to the demand at the existing level of prices.

Production of butter has continued to increase from week to week in most of the producing sections. There is some irregularity according to the sections reporting, but the southwestern territory has been showing favorable increases. Increases were also reported in the north central dairy sections but on the basis of available figures were not up to the level of last year's production.

The production report of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers for the week ending February 5 showed respective increases of 5.9 per cent over the week previous and 2.7 per cent the corresponding week last year. The Land o' Lakes Creamery, Inc., for the same period reported an increase of 3.837 per cent over the previous week but a decrease of 6.033 per cent under the corresponding week of a year ago.

While the foreign markets have held at a level that detracted from purchasing any volume of foreign butter for speculation it has had at times a depressing influence particularly on the New York market. A boat load of approximately 41,000 boxes of New Zealand butter is reported due at New York the first of next week, of which 16,000 boxes are expected to be unloaded and the balance destined for Canada.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

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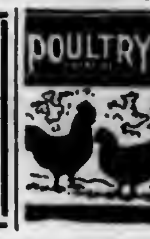

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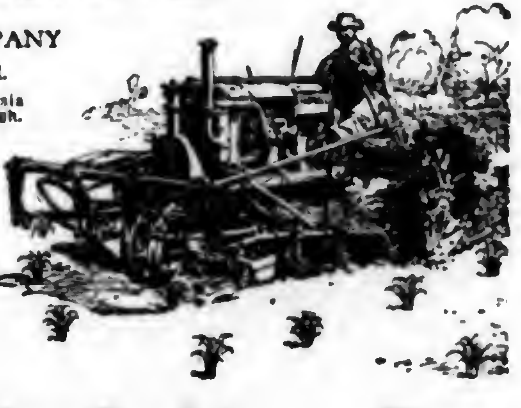

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19th District—Cumberland-Dauphin-Lebanon.—Isaac H. Doutrich, Harrisburg.

20th District, Cambria.—J. Russell Leech, Ebensburg.

21st District, Bedford-Blair.—J. Banks Kurtz, Altoona.

22nd District, Adams-York.—Franklin Menges, York.

23rd District, Cameron-Centre-Clearfield-McKean.—J. Mitchell Chase, Clearfield.

24th District, Fayette-Somerset.—Samuel Austin Kendall, Meyersdale.

25th District, Greene-Washington.—Henry W. Temple, Washington.

26th District, Beaver-Butler-Lawrence.—J. Howard Swick, Beaver Falls.

27th District, Armstrong-Clarion-Indiana-Jefferson.—Nathan L. Strong, Brookville.

28th District, Elk-Forest-Mercer-Venango-Warren.—Thomas C. Cochran, Mercer.

29th District, Crawford-Erie.—Milton W. Shreve, Erie.

30th District, Carbon-Monroe-Northampton.—Everett Kent, Bangor.

31st District, Westmoreland.—Adam M. Wyant, Greensburg.

32nd District, Pittsburgh.—Stephen G. Porter, Pittsburgh.

33rd District, Allegheny.—Clyde Kelly, Swissvale.

34th District, Pittsburgh.—John M. Morin, Pittsburgh.

35th District, Pittsburgh.—Harry A. Estep, Pittsburgh.

36th District, Allegheny.—Guy C. Campbell, Crafton.

Plants to an Acre

Distance apart		No. of plants	Distance apart		No. of plants
3 x3	in.	696,960	6 x 6	ft.	[illegible]
4 x4	"	392,040	6½ x 6½	"	[illegible]
6 x6	"	174,240	7 x 7	"	[illegible]
9 x9	"	77,440	8 x 8	"	[illegible]
1 x1	ft	43,560	9 x 9	"	[illegible]
1½x1½	"	19,360	10 x10	"	[illegible]
2 x1	"	21,780	11 x11	"	[illegible]
2 x2	"	10,890	12 x12	"	[illegible]
2½x2½	"	6,960	13 x13	"	[illegible]
3 x1	"	14,520	14 x14	"	[illegible]
3 x2	"	7,260	15 x15	"	[illegible]
3 x3	"	4,840	16 x16	"	[illegible]
3½x3½	"	3,555	16½x16½	"	[illegible]
4 x1	"	10,890	17 x17	"	[illegible]
4 x2	"	5,445	18 x18	"	[illegible]
4 x3	"	3,630	19 x19	"	[illegible]
4 x4	"	2,722	20 x20	"	[illegible]
4½x4½	"	2,151	25 x25	"	[illegible]
5 x1	"	8,712	30 x30	"	[illegible]
5 x2	"	4,356	33 x33	"	[illegible]
5 x3	"	2,904	40 x40	"	[illegible]
5 x4	"	2,178	50 x50	"	[illegible]
5 x5	"	1,742	60 x60	"	[illegible]
5½x5½	"	1,417	66 x66	"	[illegible]

Grafting Wax

THERE are several formulas for making grafting wax, one of which is the following:

Melt together four parts, by weight, of unbleached rosin, two parts of beeswax, and one part of beef tallow; pour into water, and, when sufficiently cool, work into a mass with the hands until it assumes a buff color; make into rolls and wrap in paraffined (waxed) paper. The hands should be greased before touching the wax to prevent sticking. This is a good wax for cleft grafting.

Grafting cord and grafting paper and cloth for other kinds of grafting may be made by dipping cord, paper, or muslin in melted grafting wax. Such material should be kept in a cool, moist place.

Estimating Hay in Mow

Multiply the length by height by width in yards and divide by 15, if hay is well packed. If hay is shallow or rather loose in mow, divide by 18. These figures should vary from 15 to 18, depending on the packing. Quotient will be approximate number of tons.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

Chicks That Will Lay

from

OHIO DEMONSTRATION FARM FLOCKS

mated with

Official Pedigreed Males

Every hen selected—Every chick inspected. All Accredited. Booklet and price list on request.

PORTSMOUTH ACCREDITED HATCHERY
Portsmouth, Ohio.

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English and Beall-Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick, pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 114-R, Berlin, Md.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff and White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

PROFITABLE CHICKS

Exceptional prices. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, White Leghorns, White and Columbian Wyandottes. From choice egg bred stock. Live delivery, postpaid. Catalog Free.

COOK'S HATCHERY
43 Annabelle Ave., Trenton, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS

Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right

Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
P. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

Choice Breeder's Chicks

S.C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain AT HATCHERY PRICES

Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton. Free circular. Charges prepaid.

	per 100	per 1,000
March	$16.00	$150.00
April	15.00	140.00
May	14.00	130.00
June	12.00	110.00

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM,
C. H. Chandler, Prop. Monmouth Junction, N. J.
Phone Plainsboro 028

BABYCHICKS

$9.00 per 100 and up.

Hogan tested for heavy egg production. Our 16th year hatching. White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas and Broilers. 100% delivery to your door. 31 page illustrated catalogue and price list free.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY,
Ickesburg, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

"The very first order showed me what your QUALITY means to a poultryman's cash book," writes one repeating customer. It means earlier maturing broilers, heavier layers—PROFITS.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

Send for my big 1927 Chick Book, FREE. Order Now—Safe Delivery Full Count Guaranteed.

W. F. HILLPOT
Box 28
Frenchtown, N. J

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	193.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	193.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 19K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

BUY $ $ HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.75	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

THE GLASER POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERIES

GLASER VITALITY CHICKS Bred from healthy, pure bred, heavy laying parent stock of the blood of the best strains in the country, such as: Tancred, Wyckoff, Owens, Sheppard, Page, Holterman, Thompson, etc. All Flocks carefully inspected and culled by men of many years experience. GLASER VITALITY CHICKS WILL SUIT YOU. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorn, Ancona	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	[illegible]
Barred & White Rock, Reds, Black Minorca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White & S. L. Wyandot, Buff Orpington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partridge Plymouth Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	47.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Assorted heavy breeds, 50, $7; 100, $13; 300, $38; 500, $62.50. Assorted light, 100, $10 straight. Order direct from this advertisement NOW. Get them when you want them. Ref., Peoples Banking Company or Postmaster. You take no chance.

THE GLASER HATCHERIES, Box 155-M, McCOMB, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Buy C-M-L-Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.50	$10.50	$20.	$97.50	$190.
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	4.25	8.00	15.	72.50	140.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.	77.50	150.

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $7.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad. or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, BUCYRUS, OHIO

QUALITY CHIX

For January, February and March Delivery

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Mixed

Prices Reasonable Upon Application

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door.	50	100	500
Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred and White Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. and R. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00	77.50
Wh. & Buff Orpington & Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.50

Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2758, Findlay, Ohio

CHICKS Big Discount Offer

Eight Good Varieties

Separate strains of Hollywood, Tancred, and Barron Leghorns. Lusty chicks hatched from pure white eggs laid by two and three year old hens. Full information; premium offer free.

FARM SERVICE, Route P 10, Tyrone, Pa.

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY,
Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

PURE BRED CHICKS

FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS

All leading varieties. America. Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices sent prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO

STURDY CHICKS

Leading Breeds Best Blood

9 1-2c up.

Quality Chicks Heavy Layers

Culled Flocks

Special inducements for Early Orders

Write Today. Catalog Free.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

200,000—CHICKS—1927

One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
R. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	......
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

Thousands of Chicks Weekly Best By Test

For delivery after March 1st—book your order.

S. C. White or Brown Leghorns $13.00 per 100
Barred Rocks 15.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers 10.00 per 100
H. B. Broilers 12.00 per 100

Free and 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Can also furnish Anconas, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write

H. C. Housewerth Poultry Farm and Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

HA! LOOK

$150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens

15 Purebred Varieties. Few as us. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won 1st prize blue ribbon in large poultry show. Have large flock Morgan Tancred Blood Tested White Leghorns with 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid $150 for 6 eggs to improve his pens. Every breeder culled and selected. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Big discount on chicks and brooders.

BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES

Means PROFITS. RUPP'S "INVINCIBLE" CHICKS, CERT-O-CULD, insures such FLOCKS. 12 leading Pure Bred Breeds. POSTPAID, [illegible] Live Delivery. Write today for [illegible] before ordering CHICKS. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., Box 61 ARCHBOLD, OHIO. [illegible], Mgr.

Sell Only 10 Boxes of SOAP

each box containing 7 cakes fine toilet soap, giving with every box, all the following articles: A pound of Baking Powder, Bottle Perfume, Box Talcum Powder, 6 Teaspoons, Pair Shears, pkg. Needles, (as per plan 2351) and this Beautiful Rose and Gold, Full Size Dinner Set is Yours.

NO MONEY NEEDED - WE PAY FREIGHT

You have nothing to risk. You can also sell Household Supplies, Groceries, etc. Other Premiums such as Furniture, Rugs, Wearing Apparel, etc; or Large Cash Commissions. We also give fine Premiums and pay Cash for sending us the names of friends who will take orders for us.

SPECIAL EXTRA PRESENT

Full size 10 Pc. Gray Enamel Set: Preserve Kettle, Berlin Kettle, with Cover, Pudding Pan, Jelly Cake Pan, Dairy Pan, Sauce Pan, Pie Pan, Dish Pan, and Basting Spoon, given FREE besides Dinner Set, if you order promptly. Turn your spare time into Happiness and Big Profits. Satisfaction and a Square Deal guaranteed. Write Now for BIG FREE Sales Outfit

THE PERRY G. MASON CO. Dept. 123 Cincinnati, O. Founded 1897

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Feed your skin when you wash it with PURE PINE TAR

THE more you are exposed to sun and wind, the rougher and dirtier your work, the more you need to feed and restore your skin with the bland, healing qualities of virgin Pine Tar, Nature's greatest skin remedy.

Since '78 millions of people have obtained this valuable skin food through the use of Grandpa's Wonder Pine Tar Soap, which is genuine pine tar and rich cocoanut oil.

Try it 10 days and see how it relieves smarting, chapping, tenderness. See how it clears and nourishes the skin. Mild and soothing yet so thorough, so antiseptic, that it kills body odors. It gives life and vigor to hair and scalp.

Start now to improve your appearance with this wonder soap. At your dealer's, or *Send 10c for Big, Full Size Cake.*

GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR SOAP

Beaver Soap Co., Dept. D Dayton, Ohio

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 4 lbs. $1, ten $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for ten names tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. free, pay when received. Farmers Union, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOME SPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds $1; 10—$1.75. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow with age. Smoking 15 lb. $1.50. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large free range stock, cockerels and pullets, $3 and $5 each. Eggs $2.50 per 15, $10 per 100. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

FULLBRED Partridge Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching with high egg record. Harry Rotz, R. No. 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

CHICKS—Barred Rocks, $12 per hundred. Wingate Neal, Denton, Md.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary, Martha Washington. $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand prepaid. Pleasantview, Sadsburyville, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rustproof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—March 1, delivery. Black, also tan with white markings from natural heel drivers. Price Male, $10; Female, $8.
CHAS. E. SECHLER, MARKLETON, PA.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. Conrad's, 848 California Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SAVE-THE-HORSE WINS!

Put your money on "Save-the-Horse," it makes your horse sound again, or money is refunded.

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Mt. Lebanon Farms Dispersal Sale
of 55 head of Purebred and high grade Guernsey Cattle on March 1, 1927, at 2 P. M. at Lebanon, Pa. Herd sire is a grand son of Ne Plus Ultra. Accredited Herd certificate No. 83566. Also 40 head of purebred Berkshire Hogs and Shoats.
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6 Guernsey Heifers age 10 to 15 mo., 3 Bulls, 12 mo. Gerar Pearl and May Rose breeding. A. R. and cow testing association records.
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BIG SPOTTED POLANDS—Raise big Spotted Polands and make real money on your hogs. Choice bred gilts.
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SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

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MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey toms, $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy stock. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY Toms $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy, free range stock. None better. Milton S. Hoke, Spring Grove, Pa.

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AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

Draft Horse Score Card

Scale of Points

Age—Indicate the age after examining the teeth ....

Standard

A—GENERAL APPEARANCE, 18 Points:

1. **Height**—Estimated hands.......... Actual hands ....
2. **Weight**—1800 lbs. a standard. Estimated weight..............Actual weight 4
3. **Form,** broad, deep, massive, low set, well proportioned 4
4. **Substance,** abundance of bone, broad joints, right proportions 3
5. **Quality,** bone clean and hard, tendons and joints well defined, skin and hair fine, features of head clearly defined.......... 4
6. **Temperament,** energetic; disposition good 3

B—HEAD AND NECK, 7 Points:

7. **Head,** lean in proportion to size, lower jaw wide-angled......... 1
8. **Muzzle,** fine; lips thin, even and trim; nostrils large 1
9. **Eyes,** prominent, large, bright, clear 1
10. **Forehead,** broad, full 1
11. **Ears,** medium size, pointed, set close 1
12. **Neck,** medium long, muscular, not thick, arched, throat-latch clean; windpipe large 2

C—FOREHAND, 25 Points:

13. **Shoulders,** sloping, smooth, extending well into back 2
14. **Arms,** short, muscular, extending forward, elbow in 1
15. **Forearms,** strongly muscled, wide, long 2
16. **Knees,** broad, deep, straight, strongly supported 2
17. **Cannons,** short, wide, lean, tendons large, defined, set well back.... 2
18. **Fetlocks,** wide, straight, strong, well supported 1
19. **Pasterns,** oblique, about 45 degrees, of moderate length, strongly carried 3
20. **Feet,** large, round, uniform, straight; bars strong; sole concave, frog large and elastic; slope of wall parallel to pastern; heel wide, one-third length of toe; horn dense, smooth 8
21. **Leg position,** viewed from in front, a perpendicular line dropped from the point of the shoulder should divide the leg and foot into two lateral halves; a perpendicular line dropped from the bony prominence on the shoulder blade should pass thru the center of the elbow joint and meet the ground at the center of the foot ....

D—BODY, 10 Points:

22. **Withers,** well defined and muscular
23. **Chest,** deep, wide, low, large girth
24. **Back,** short, broad, strongly supported ....
25. **Loin,** short, wide, strongly coupled
26. **Ribs,** long, well sprung, close....
27. **Flanks,** low and full, showing low underline ....

E—HINDQUARTERS, 30 Points:

28. **Hips,** wide, smooth, muscular.....
30. **Tail,** attached high, well carried..
29. **Croup,** long, wide, not markedly drooping, muscular ....
31. **Thighs,** muscular and deep, thick in the quarters; stifles prominent, well set ....
32. **Gaskins,** wide, muscular ....
33. **Hocks,** straight, wide, deep, clean cut, point prominent, well supported ....
34. **Cannons,** short, wide, flat, tendons large, set well back ....
35. **Fetlocks,** wide, straight, strong....
36. **Pasterns,** oblique, medium length, smooth, strongly carried ....
37. **Feet,** large, round, uniform, straight, bars strong; sole concave; frog large and elastic; slope of wall parallel to pastern; heel wide and one-third length of toe; horn dense, smooth ....
38. **Leg position,** view from the rear, a perpendicular line dropped from the point of the buttock should divide the leg and foot into lateral halves; viewed from the side, this same line should touch the point of the hock and meet the foot surface a slight distance back of the heel. A perpendicular line dropped from the hip joint should meet the foot surface midway between heel and toe ....

F—ACTION, 10 Points:

39. **Walk,** straight, strong, elastic.....
40. **Trot,** strong, regular, free, easy...

Total Score ....

Study each characteristic and determine in your own mind what proportion of perfection it has according to the following scale of tenths:

1 No Fault .9 Very slight defect .8 Slight defect .7 Defective .6 Marked defect .5 Very marked defect .4 Extreme defect .3 or more for any defect that would disqualify in competition.

Gestation Table Calendar

The Following Is the Usual Length of the Gestation Period:

Mares.................... 310 to 410 days, average.................340 days
Cows..................... 240 to 300 days, average.................283 days
Ewes..................... 146 to 156 days, average.................148 days
Sows..................... 105 to 130 days, average ....112 days

The following calendar provides a convenient means of figuring the gestation period for the four classes of farm animals.

Time of Service	Mares Due 340 days	Cows Due 283 days	Ewes Due 150 days	Sows Due 112 days
January.... 1	December... 6	October.... 10	May....... 30	April...... 23
" 8	" 13	" 17	June........ 6	" 30
" 15	" 20	" 24	" 13	May........ 7
" 22	" 27	" 31	" 20	" 14
" 29	January.... 3	November... 7	" 27	" 21
February... 5	" 10	" 14	July........ 4	" 28
" 12	" 17	" 21	" 11	June........ 4
" 19	" 24	" 28	" 18	" 11
" 26	" 31	December.. 5	" 25	" 18
March...... 5	February... 7	" 12	August..... 1	" 25
" 12	" 14	" 19	" 8	July........ 2
" 19	" 21	" 26	" 15	" 9
" 26	" 28	January.... 2	" 22	" 16
April....... 2	March...... 7	" 9	" 29	" 23
" 9	" 14	" 16	September.. 5	" 30
" 16	" 21	" 23	" 12	August..... 6
" 23	" 28	" 30	" 19	" 13
" 30	April....... 4	February... 6	" 26	" 20
May........ 7	" 11	" 13	October..... 3	" 27
" 14	" 18	" 20	" 10	September.. 3
" 21	" 25	" 27	" 17	" 10
" 28	May........ 2	March...... 6	" 24	" 17
June........ 4	" 9	" 13	" 31	" 24
" 11	" 16	" 20	November... 7	October..... 1
" 18	" 23	" 27	" 14	" 8
" 25	" 30	April....... 3	" 21	" 15
July........ 2	June........ 6	" 10	" 28	" 22
" 9	" 13	" 17	December... 5	" 29
" 16	" 20	" 24	" 12	November.. 5
" 23	" 27	May........ 1	" 19	" 12
" 30	July........ 4	" 8	" 26	" 19
August..... 6	" 11	" 15	January..... 2	" 26
" 13	" 18	" 22	" 9	December... 3
" 20	" 25	" 29	" 16	" 10
" 27	August..... 1	June........ 5	" 23	" 17
September.. 3	" 8	" 12	" 30	" 24
" 10	" 15	" 19	February... 6	" 31
" 17	" 22	" 26	" 13	January.... 7
" 24	" 29	July........ 3	" 20	" 14
October..... 1	September.. 5	" 10	" 27	" 21
" 8	" 12	" 17	March...... 6	" 28
" 15	" 19	" 24	" 13	February... 4
" 22	" 26	" 31	" 20	" 11
" 29	October..... 3	August..... 7	" 27	" 18
November.. 5	" 10	" 14	April....... 3	" 25
" 12	" 17	" 21	" 10	March...... 4
" 19	" 24	" 28	" 17	" 11
" 26	" 31	September.. 4	" 24	" 18
December... 3	November... 7	" 11	May........ 1	" 25
" 10	" 14	" 18	" 8	April....... 1
" 17	" 21	" 25	" 15	" 8
" 24	" 28	October..... 2	" 22	" 15
" 31	December... 5	" 9	" 29	" 22

POULTRY

HIGHEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Laced Wyandottes. [illegible] All chicks [illegible] $16 per 100 [illegible] 1000. Circular. [illegible] books order.
Sheridan Poultry Farms. Box P, Sheridan, Pa.

Big Fluffy Chicks
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS
All leading varieties. Big strong healthy chicks which are easy to raise. [illegible] 100% live delivery. [illegible] Write for folder.
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TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. [illegible]
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER **DUCKLINGS**
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
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Barred Rocks [illegible]
S. C. Reds [illegible]
Mixed or Broilers [illegible]
Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. [illegible]
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500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for [illegible] color. Catalog free.
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March and April Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
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Hanson's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Odds and Ends	10	47.50	90

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS, [illegible] English American S. C. White Leghorns [illegible] WILSON'S POULTRY FARM, R. No. 3, Nottingham, Pa.

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Ossege High Bred Quality Chicks
Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 2?, Ottawa, O.

BABY CHICKS Rocks Reds Leghorns
[illegible]
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, [illegible] Del.

BABY CHICKS for Fall and Winter Broilers
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Day-Old Chicks
[illegible]
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. [illegible] Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

CHICKS S. C. Barron W. Leghorns [illegible] S. C. White Leghorns 12c; S. C. Rocks and Reds [illegible]; Heavy Mixed [illegible]. Reduced prices on large lots.
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BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $14.00; W. & B. Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $15. Prepaid. Special [illegible] on orders of [illegible]
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America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

LONGS—Better Quality—CHICKS
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S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
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CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

TWINS: BULL AND HEIFER.—Our cow had twin calves, one a heifer and one a bull. We would like to keep the heifer but neighbors say that a twin heifer will not breed.—W. E. P., Parnassus, Pa. The percentage of sterile heifers, when the other twin is a bull, runs rather high. One takes a chance in keeping such an animal for breeding purposes. However, if one desires to feed out such an animal until breeding age, there can be no serious criticism, provided, of course, that it is understood that the animal can be sold for beef if she is sterile.

PROBABLY WORMS.—Can you tell me what causes a cat to take spells?—Mrs. G. D. S., Newville, Pa. Your cat is probably suffering from intestinal parasites. Give this cat worm medicine, preferably that which can be supplied by your veterinarian, and you will probably note improvement. Might suggest that you put the cat in a basket and take him along when you drive to the town having a trained veterinarian. Treatment would be more effective under such conditions.

WARTS ON TEATS—DANDRUFF.—What can we do for a heifer coming in next month that is getting warts on her teats? Also what shall we do for a cow that has dandruff?—Mrs. C. S., Sparrow Bush, N. Y. One might try the application of powdered blue vitrol twice daily to these warts. Small warts frequently disappear following a daily application of castor oil. Large warts may require surgical attention. Give this cow a bath with warm water and a soap having a low alkaline content. Add enough of one of the coal tar disinfectants to make a 2-3 per cent solution. Dry the animal carefully and groom thoroly every day.

POSSIBLY COW POX.—We have a Jersey that freshened about two months ago. After we weaned the calves her teats broke out in blisters. When one milks the skin comes off. A scab forms over night, but when you milk this also comes off. Would like to know what the cause is.—Mrs. A. H. S., Woodbine, Md. From the description of the stages of this condition, one might suspect cow pox. If you have other cows it may spread to them. Washing the hands in antiseptic solution, and applying a [illegible] strength solution to the udder is indicated. Apply carbolized vaseline to the areas involved. In any case prevent the spread to other animals or to members of the family by careful handling of the affected animal.

GARGET.—I have a Holstein that has had garget 3 weeks. One quarter began swelling about 10 days before she freshened and I started then to milk it out. There was a pus substance with a very offensive odor. That quarter is still swollen hard and she has been fresh 10 days. Cow still gives that thick offensive stuff out of quarter. Would like to know how to keep her from giving this bad milk.—G. D., Stoneboro, Pa. The cow should be separated from the herd. Milking this quarter every hour into a pail containing antiseptic is indicated. Put the cow on a dry ration as milk secretion should be cut down until inflammation subsides. Fever medicines are usually advised. Cleanliness of quarters where animals are stabled; use of antiseptics on floor every day or few days; clean hands at milking time and absence of injuries are points to consider in the prevention of garget.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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BIG strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns. Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c up. My chicks are all of free range parent stock. So I can give you good, strong chix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS from profit making flocks. Best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits, will make good layers and early broilers. Leghorns, $12; Reds, $13; Rocks and Wyandottes, $14. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, $12, Anconas, $13; Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, $14; White Rocks, Wyandottes, $15; Orpingtons, $16; assorted, $9. Discount on large quantities. Model Hatchery, Box 0, Monroe, Indiana.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $14; Rocks, $14; White Leghorns, $12; heavy mixed, $12; light mixed, $10. Lots of 50, 1c more; 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS shipped anywhere C. O. D. Extra large English White Leghorns. Superb Barred Rocks. Rhode Island Reds. Prices right. Stock guaranteed. Direct from Brookside Poultry Farm, Rt. No. 1, Chambersburg, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHICKS—Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

PACKARD'S guaranteed Giant English Leghorn chicks. Bred to lay and weigh. $15 per hundred. Order now, pay on delivery. Packard Poultry Farm, Hamler, Ohio.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin R. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 290-309 egg stock. 100 eggs $8.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD Single Comb White Leghorns. Finest breeding cockerels. Hatching eggs. Baby chicks. White Wings Farm, R. No. 2, Mooresville, Ind.

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BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Single comb quality birds only $4.00 each. C. R. Harper, Tarentum, Pa.

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BOILERS FOR SALE—2 150 H. P. Coatesville High Pressure Boilers 72 inches diameter by 18 ft. long. Complete with front and grates. H. S. Newcomer & Son, Mount Joy, Pa.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pound slate surface, $1.75. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.50 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.70 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

FURS WANTED—Ginseng, skunks, raccoons, mink, $1.75; muskrats, $2.00; weasels, $1.50. Postage refunded. Flat prices—list free. Stern's Furriers, New Brunswick, N. J.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

BIG BARGAINS in used incubators. All sizes. L. F. Jones, Danbury, Conn.

FISTULA HORSES CURED $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

FARM LANDS

ON ROAD now under cement construction, 78 acres land nearly level, fifty tillable, ample wood lot. Natural gas fuel, in hustling oil field. Home market, milk ten to fourteen cents qt. School adjoining. General store and post office two hundred yards. Hunter's paradise, have gotten a fine Buck last two seasons, trout streams, 5 miles to County Seat and R. R. Trail. 1 mile to Backus B. R. P. station. River accommodations. Phone available, large ten room house, fine water, 864 square ft. cement cellar floor space, mouse-proof wall, six room tenant house, chicken house, meat house, sixteen by thirty-four closed shed, 32x40 part basement barn, handy equipped, hay fork, litter carrier, Drew line stanchions, 7 Grade Guernsey cows, 1 bull, T.B. tested, 1 heavy horse, harness, wagon, sleds, buggy, cutter, one and two horse mowing machines, plows, cultivators, harrow, sprayers, other implements. 225 young bearing fruit trees, last year's crop nearly sold locally. 40 swarms bees, up to date equipment to handle eighty swarms, ext. and comb have sold eighty dollars in day to auto trade. Two never failing springs in pasture, wire fences, 600 stored Chestnut posts. Ford truck. With or without bees $6500, oil reserved. Liberal terms. Ill health. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, Ormsby, McKean County, Pa.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 914 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

STROUT'S SPRING FARM CATALOG JUST OUT—128 big illus. pages, a time-saving, money-saving guide to farms in many states. Pg. 51 describes 300 acres, cuts 100 tons hay, near college city; splendid home and $5000 barn, 150 acres level tractor fields, orchard, stream, valuable woodland; included are 10 cows and heifers, horses, poultry, hog, great lot crops, machinery, vehicles, furniture, price only $5000 with $1500 cash and $200 year on balance. Get your copy this free catalog before best bargains are gone. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY FARM—Equipped, for only $4750; 49 acres in section of $150 to $300 per acre value; easy walk store and school, convenient city markets; fertile loam, mostly tillable, wire-fenced pasturage with running water, good variety orchard, desirable 5-room house, wonderful views, good basement stone barn, other bldgs. Quick buyer gets team horses, machinery, grain drill, wagons, tobacco equipment, all for only $4750, easy terms. Wm. S. Kilgore, Strout Agency, 400 Agricultural Trust Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

SEVENTY-ACRE dairy and poultry farm on concrete road for sale. Four miles from Grade A cooling station. In one of the best farming communities of the state. Good buildings with direct electric current. Fifteen acres permanent pasture. Six acres alfalfa. Nineteen acres timber. F. A. Walls, Owner, Harbeson, Del.

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 303 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES. Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED in your neighborhood for Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Dry Goods, Handkerchiefs, etc. Easy work. Good pay. Fitzcharles Company, 983 Fitzcharles Building, Trenton, New Jersey.

FREE OFFER—Fifty Bermuda onion plants or frostproof cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car, and expenses to sell our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Powders. Bigler Company, X-345, Springfield, Ills.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. [illegible] month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

PLANTS

FRUIT TREES and Ornamentals direct to planters. Transportation charges paid. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Special Offers and Catalogue. Waynesboro Nurseries, Waynesboro, Virginia.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Early and late varieties. Vigorous, high yielding stock. Buy in February and save money. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES much cheaper by parcel post prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

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Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

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—only 10c

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's seeds, are tested seeds.

Many of the accepted methods of testing seeds were originated by Peter Henderson three generations ago. These methods improved by 80 years of experience still safeguard the standard quality of Henderson's seeds.

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This is a book of 204 pages, with 16 beautiful color plates, 64 pages of rotogravure, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

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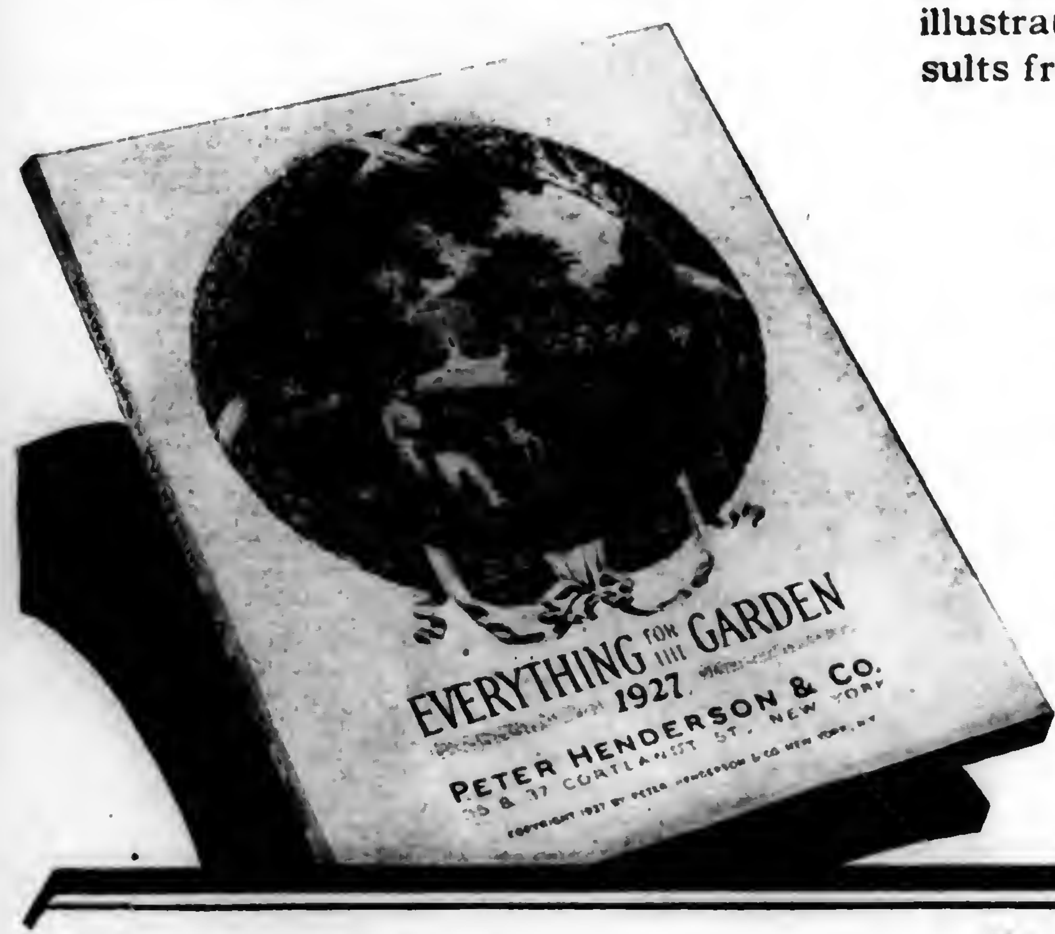
This special collection of Henderson's Tested Seeds comes to you enclosed in a coupon envelope, which, emptied and returned to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of a dollar or over.



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Address ....

City ....

Big Boston Lettuce

Ponderosa Tomato

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1927 No. 9

(Courtesy J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company)

Two Ways of Threshing.
An 18-32 tractor with power take-off operates this nine-foot combine which cuts and threshes the grain as it moves across the field.

In This Issue—How Eastern Farmers Increase Profits by Cutting Costs

• • •

Why their alfalfa was killed last winter

Last year about 100 farmers of Buffalo County, Nebraska, set out to determine what killed their alfalfa during the winter. The conditions on a farm in Shelton are typical of what they found. This farm has two fields of alfalfa, side by side, which were sown with two different kinds of seed. One field showed a perfect stand while the other was badly thinned out. *The cause of the winter killing was directly traced to poor seed.*

Poor seed is like poor lubricating oil

Neither cheap seed nor low-priced lubricating oil is a profitable investment. Farmers who turn to Gargoyle Mobiloil are often astonished by the many ways in which Mobiloil returns its small extra price. Less time out for repairs. Fewer stops with a tractor because of overheating or thinned-out oil. Less carbon. Better compression and valve action. And Mobiloil frequently cuts oil consumption from 10% to 50%—saving more than its few cents extra cost per gallon right there.

Do you realize the importance of these facts?

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	…	…	…	…	…	…
" *other mods.*	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	…	…
" *other mods.*	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	…	…	…	…	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	…	…
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	…	…	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		

GARGOYLE Mobiloil *Make the chart your guide*

(1) Mobiloil is the favorite oil with automotive engineers. (2) Mobiloil is asked for by 3 out of every 4 motorists who buy oil by name. (3) Mobiloil was used in such famous flights as the U. S. Army Round-the-World flight, Byrd's flight to the North Pole, and Lieut. Maughan's Dawn-to-Dusk flight across the United States. (4) The Mobiloil Chart has the approval of 609 automotive manufacturers.

The full economy of Mobiloil will be yours this year if you follow the recommendations in the Mobiloil Chart for your car, your truck, your tractor, your farm lighting engine and your stationary engines. 42 Mobiloil engineers made a careful study of all automotive engines before this Chart was made. Your engines were included.

The Chart is shown at the left in brief form. Your nearby Mobiloil dealer has the complete Chart. Ask him what grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil to use in each of your engines.

The Mobiloil dealer will supply you with the correct grades of Mobiloil—at a substantial saving if you buy in barrel or half-barrel lots. It will be a wise move to see him now about your season's requirements.

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Vol. 95—No. 9 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1927 Whole No. 1554

Why China Buys American Rice

Modern Machinery Makes $8-a-day Men Cheaper Than 15-cent Chinese Labor

By ARTHUR HUNTINGTON

IT ISN'T how hard a farmer works that counts; it is how much he accomplishes. It isn't the selling price of a crop that determines the profit; it is the production cost. These are the basic facts of America's agricultural problem.

The fundamentals of this great question were set forth so well in a recent address by Arthur Huntington that we are using part of it here as a "text" for the other articles in this special farm equipment number. Mr. Huntington is a prominent member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. —Editors.

I COULD spend much time pointing out that agriculture is much more interested in corn or wheat that will produce a 20c a bushel profit than it is in corn at a dollar or wheat at two dollars. I will only say that the 20c profit is far the easier to attain and the profit will come, not from finances or cooperative marketing, or export corporation or by price-fixing, but from more efficient production thru the use of machinery and better utilization of the products backed up by good business management.

I could spend equally as much time demonstrating that the revival of agriculture must come not only from profit per acre but must consider income per worker. The owner or speculator may want high priced land, but the industry is only hampered by the use of high priced land, in so far as the tiller of the soil is concerned. . . .

I was in California last June and July attending the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. After the meeting we were "shown California." We saw much rice and much of the labor was Oriental. We asked what they paid the Oriental laborers and were told $6 per day and "found," or the equivalent of $8. We asked where they found a market and were told in China and Japan, where, by the way, rice field labor is 15c per day.

A little further inquiry brought the information that the Chinese Agricultural Association had a commission in San Francisco protesting against Americans flooding China with cheap rice, thus destroying their agriculture.

It was not the immigration law, for Orientals in California do not work for an Oriental wage, but work for an American wage. It was not the tariff that made the difference. It was the machinery and practices built up by the American engineer that made it possible.

Further inquiry brought out the following facts.

In China by "hand power" under the best conditions it takes from 3 to 5 Chinamen to raise an acre of rice. In America one Chinaman raises upward of 100 acres. In China the yield is nearly twice the American yield due to intensive cultivation. The results are the cost per pound in America is so cheap that it can be laid down in China at a cost so low that a Chinaman cannot compete even at 15c per day.

Measured in production, an Americanized Chinese, with American equipment at $8 per day makes an Asiatic Chinaman, without the equipment, worth less than $8 per year. . . .

Last summer I took a trip over less than 10 miles of Corn Belt highway and found farmers who were producing less than 800 bushels of corn per worker at a cost of around 75c per bushel, not taking into consideration interest, depreciation, upkeep or living expenses. On that same road I saw two farmers who raised more than 8000 bushels of corn each at a cost of less than 15c per bushel. The difference was largely a machinery and power equipment difference.

But 8000 bushels per worker means farming on a large scale, with machinery efficiently used, low overhead, ability to finance as a producer, to take care of an established market and to

(to page 30)

(Courtesy Advance-Rumely Thresher Company)

Making short work of haying at the Somerset County Home farm, Somerset, Pa.

My Experiences with a Combine

The Harvester-Thresher Enables Three Men to Do the Work of Fifteen

Editors' Note.—Several combine harvester-threshers have been used in Pennsylvania this year with great success. The experience of Mr. Short seemed typical of that of these Pennsylvania users, so we asked him to tell us about it. However, the nine-, twelve-, and fourteen-foot machines probably will be used more extensively in the Keystone State than the larger machine. Here is Mr. Short's letter:

IN THE summer of 1925 labor in this vicinity was scarce, especially around wheat threshing time. I had about 250 acres of soy beans and buckwheat to harvest that fall, so decided to purchase a harvester-thresher or to use the term of the day, a "Combine." This new method of threshing had never been tested in the little state of Delaware. However, I decided to give it a trial and let me say right here that it far surpasses the old method of threshing. My work with the combine in the fall of 1925, and every harvest season since, has proven very satisfactory, indeed.

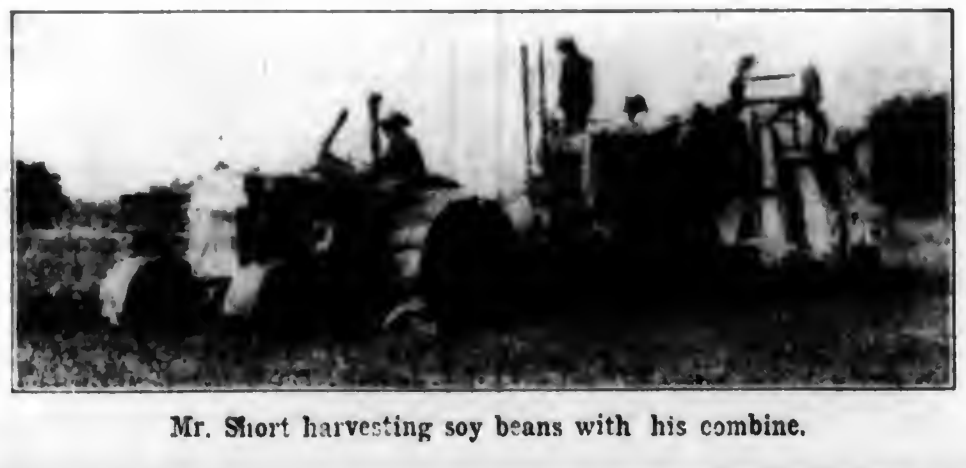
Three men operating a tractor and combine can cut, thresh and bag grain as fast as 15 to 18 men will in threshing grain from shock the old way, and then one has to consider the time it takes to cut and shock grain. In my experience with this machine, I have found that I can get grain in bags for what binding twine alone would cost.

I have used my combine in a three-acre field and the service has been just as good as it was in a field containing fifty acres or more.

My machine is of the prairie type, size 24 by 42. I used a 12-foot cut in 1925 and in 1926 added a four-foot extension, making it 16 feet. This harvester-thresher is equipped with pea and bean attachments, bagging platform and rotating weed screen. I use a straw spreader.

Last summer one of my neighbors wanted me to cut and thresh his 38 acres of wheat; three of us did this job in six hours. The yield was a little over 800 bushels of wheat. The tractor, and the motor on the thresher consumed 30 gallons of gas. We cut about one-third of the straw and used the straw spreader to put it back on the ground.

And now we have the matter of the food problem in harvest season. Three men with combine do the entire job in about half the time that it would take to cut and shock a field of grain. One can readily see why Mrs. Short is 100 per cent strong for the combine, as she avoids the extra help, etc., that is necessary in feeding a larger crew.—Harold B. Short, Sussex County, Delaware.



Mr. Short harvesting soy beans with his combine.

Buy fence on its *past record*

When you purchase fence consider carefully these three things:

First: How long has it been on the market?
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Third: How well is it made?

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Page Fence is constructed by skilled labor, of the best materials that money can buy. It is heavily galvanized to resist rust and is easily adaptable to rough or uneven ground. It may be had in either the staple tie or hinge joint type of knot.

The best is by far the cheapest—ask your dealer to show you the various Page styles. He carries the pattern you need.

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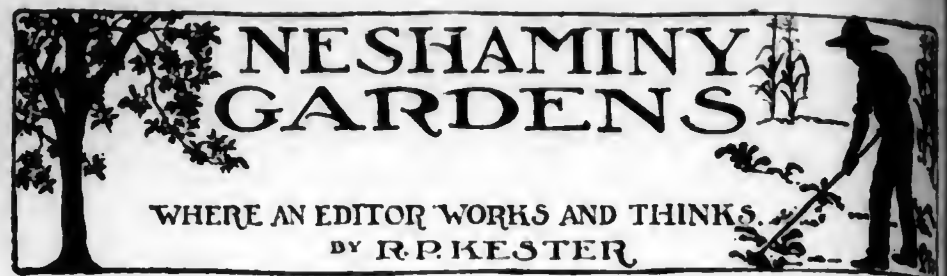

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

IT IS necessary to go back and take up some inquiries made by "Reader," of Chester County, a couple of weeks ago. To answer his question as to what is the best, up-to-the-minute orchard practice would require more space than is at my command. The best plan is to write to the Experiment Station, State College, Pa., and ask for bulletins on orchard fertilization, pruning, spraying, sod mulch vs. tillage, dusting, storage houses, etc. They will give him the best and latest information on all these subjects.

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"READER" says he has trouble in getting his apples to ripen and color up in a reasonable time. The cloudy, rainy season last year made this a very general trouble, yet there are some factors which, if present, tend to this result at all times. If the tops are too thick, thus preventing plenty of sunlight and free circulation of air, the fruit is slow to ripen. Again, if there is too much available nitrogen in the soil, either from over-fertilization or the too generous use of nitrogenous crops, it will tend to promote growth too late and retard ripening. When this is the case, it is best to discontinue fertilizing and cultivating and sow grass for a time.

◆ ◆ ◆

A YOUNG ORCHARD of 100 trees may he sprayed successfully with a barrel sprayer mounted on a sled or wagon,—providing you have a good strong man at the pump handle. The little hand dusters for use in gardens and berry plats are not big enough to do good work in dusting trees. However, there is a hand duster made which is recommended for trees up to twenty feet in height. They cost about $20. It can also be used for bush and vine crops. To apply either dust or spray effectively requires a thoro knowledge of what is to be achieved, and also of what to use. For this reason the bulletins referred to, as well as all other helpful advice on the subject, should be obtained.

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A YOUNG man from up-state writes, in effect, as follows: "Farmers are always advising the young people to stay on the farm, but what is being done about it? I am a young man of fairly good education and would like to stay on the farm. I want to start in the chicken business, but will have to go to the city to earn enough money to do what I want and then I'll not want to return. Instead of preaching to the boys to stay on the farm, why don't they help them to get started? What boy wants to work for someone else at low wages? He would be old before he could buy himself a farm. Find some wealthy men to help the farm boys and they'll not want to leave the farms."—A Young Man.

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THERE is something wrong here. Either the young man is suffering a temporary spell of the blues, or, if that is his natural frame of mind, he has the wrong slant. The all-too-prevalent disposition today to expect somebody to set one up in business at the top is keeping a lot of young people in the ranks of the time markers. If Young Man is in earnest about poultry keeping he can easily start. It does not require much capital, but it does require industry and intelligence. In fact, those who have made a success of the business have begun at the bottom and worked up. In almost every instance where there was plenty of money to start with the business failed.

◆ ◆ ◆

YOUNG MAN will find that if he is made of the right kind of stuff he will have as much cash at the end of a year in the country as he will have in the city, unless he is an expert workman of some kind. Let him get a good place in his community, work hard, save his money, and prove to the neighbors that he is a really worth while young man and he will have no trouble in getting all the necessary backing he should have. In his present state of mind he would not be a good subject for a rich man to set up in business

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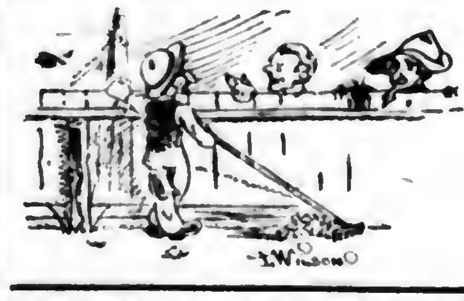
Crisp Curleycues

First Cat—He's cleaned up a big fortune in crooked dough.

Second Cat—He was a counterfeiter?

First Cat—No, a pretzel manufacturer.—Outlaw.

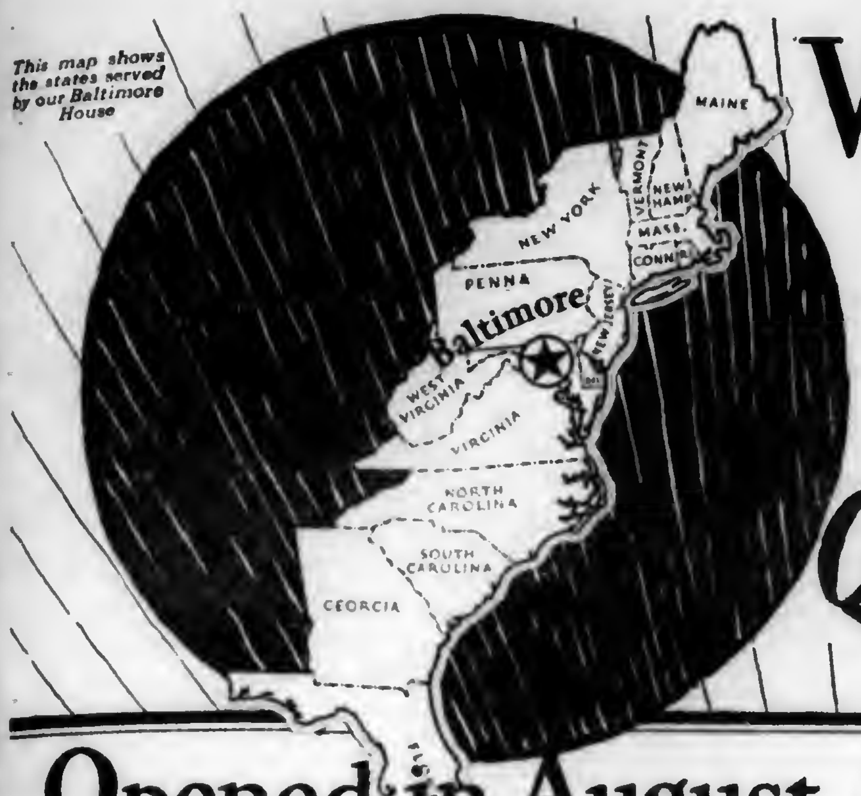


The Cheerful Plowman

Wasting Time

MY NEIGHBORS, Peffingwell and Pence, waste scads of time across the fence discussing useless bunk, discussing nothings, I declare, comparing notions, void and bare, just airing ultra-junk! Yes, wasted time, a loafing spree—by jove, it raises ire in me when some men say they fail because of crimes in every gent from peasant lad to president, and tell a kicking tale, when all the time beside the fence they've talked away the six per cents that should go in the bank; when all the time, hours every day, they're loafing profits all away! They have themselves to thank!

They're failing? Yes, of course they are! They both will slip across the bar with nothing in the purse, with not a cent to leave behind to sooth the weeping widow's mind, no coin to hire a hearse! They'll feel when they are cashing in the world has been a place of sin, a place where men are goats, where wealthy men with heated tongs steal dollar bills in scads and throngs, where honor fights for oats! They'll feel like that, I know, I know, "by all that's right" when trumpets blow they'll feel the cards were stacked; altho today across the fence my neighbors Peffingwell and Pence waste minutes,—hours in fact!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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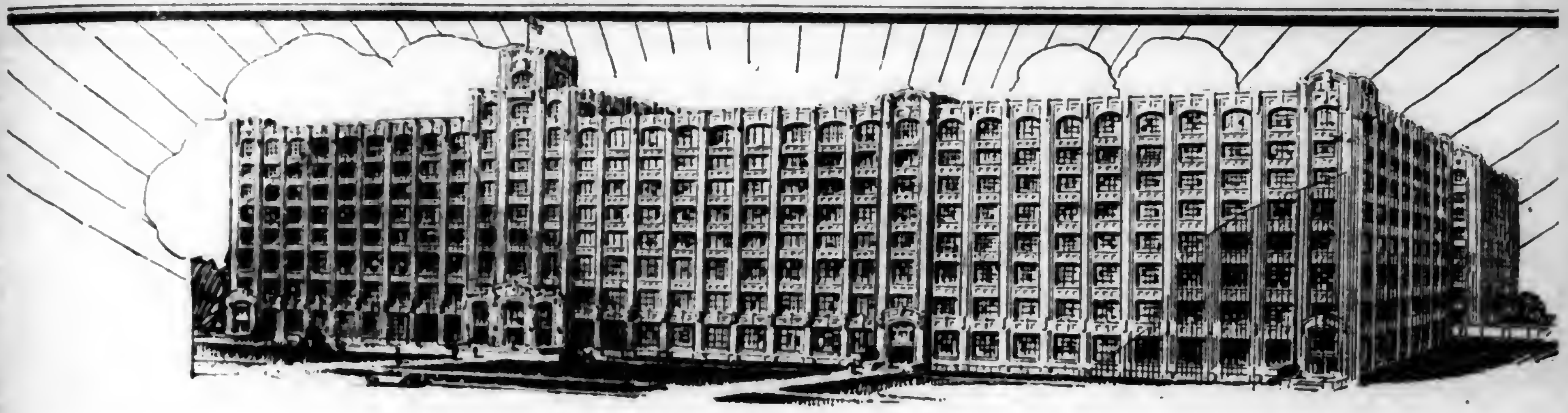
Opened in August, 1925, Ward's Baltimore House was vastly increased in size in 1926



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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

We can never go beyond perfection, but a new perfection is always before us.—J. W. Mackail.

Increase of Electric Appliances

SOME idea of the rapidity with which electricity is being used to take the place of hand labor may be gained by noting the amount spent last year for household appliances. A list of nineteen electric articles shows that the sales of the appliances in 1926 amounted to over $437,000,000. The percentage of increased purchases was greatest in the case of electric refrigerators, the increase being over 187 per cent. The increase in some of the other articles was as follows: Floor polishers, 80 per cent; dishwashers, 62.5 per cent; ironing machines, 50 per cent; fireless cookers, 43 per cent; hot plates, 20 per cent; washing machines, 20.8 per cent.

Be Sure of Your Seed Corn

UNLESS we miss our guess, there is going to be a scurrying around next spring for good seed corn. The late, wet season last fall caused a great deal of the corn to be put away in a more or less immature condition, and even that which was fully ripe contained a great deal of moisture. This condition, followed by very cold weather early in the season, caused a great deal of germ injury. Every one who saved seed should test it for germination early, and if it is found to be deficient in viability new seed should be looked after. Those who follow the custom of selecting their seed from the crib may find themselves in a peck of trouble if no investigation is made till planting time, or after.

Milk Inspection Called Menace

THE Health Commissioner of New York City appeared before President Coolidge the other day to urge him to veto the milk inspection bill which has passed both branches of Congress. The bill provides that milk brought into this country from Canada shall be of such quality as will pass the inspection tests required for native milk. But Commissioner Harris sees in this bill great danger to the health of the city, especially to the sick and the poor. He also fears a milk famine for the city if the Canadian supply is reduced. The arguments seem so silly to one at a distance that the question naturally arises as to whether the commissioner is not interested more in the welfare of bootleg milk dealers than he is in the health of the people, or the welfare of the dairymen of his state. Pleas for the sick and the poor, and the widows and orphans, come readily to the lips of those who put up unquestionable arguments.

Cash Farm Income

STATISTICIANS have estimated that the farmers of the nation will receive, for the year ending June 31, 1927, about ten billions of dollars. Analyzed by states it is shown that Iowa leads the list, the estimated amount being $701,000,000. For Pennsylvania the figures are $292,000,000, or about $1500 for each of the 200,000 farms if it were divided evenly among them. Of course, in arriving at these figures no credit is given for food consumed on the farm, nor for house rent, etc. But on the other hand, the costs of production are not charged against these amounts. Curiously enough, the average cash returns per farm in Pennsylvania are practically the same as the average for the whole United States.

Let Us Save the Remnant

PENNSYLVANIA. Penn's Woods, in its primitive state, was a vast forest of great beauty. No other place in the eastern part of the New World had trees more beautiful or of greater variety. But "civilization" has dispersed all this,—all except a tract of eight thousand acres known as the Cook Forest in the northwestern part of the state. There, the lumberman has not entered with his despoiling ax. It stands in all its pristine beauty as it stood when the Indians were the sole inhabitants. So rare are the spots where primitive conditions exist that thousands of visitors from all parts of the East flock to this tract to enjoy the spell which only such environment can cast.

But even this heritage is doomed unless the public comes to the rescue. Fortunately, the public is being aroused and an association has been formed for the purpose of collecting money to purchase the tract and preserve it to the people. The Cook Forest Association, with offices at 331 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, is composed of people having esthetic and philanthropic motives, who will be glad to send full information on what individuals can do to aid in saving this beautiful and valuable spot. We hope everyone will write to them.

Farm Equipment Week

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER has always urged the judicious purchase and intelligent use of machinery on the farm and in the home where it would lessen hand labor and lower costs. This is consistent with our editorial policy of recommending proven methods and policies which will make farming more pleasant and profitable. Without question, the two factors which have enabled American farmers to lead the world in production per man during the last fifty years are the adoption of scientific methods, and the use of improved machinery. If farms were conducted just as they were 100 years ago, the United States would be dependent upon other nations for its food. It has been figured out that if the 1926 wheat crop had been harvested by hand it would have required the labor of every able-bodied person in the United States.

We received a thoughtful letter from a reader recently in which he said that we should throw out a word of caution now and then so as not to open ourselves to the charge of over-influencing farmers to invest in machinery which would be a useless waste of money. We worded the first sentence of this article so that it would meet this caution. We well know that there are some foolish purchases made, but more failures are due to lack of ability to operate or properly care for machinery than to inefficiency on the part of the machine. No reputable manufacturer today is putting out machinery which will not do the work under the conditions for which it is recommended, if it is intelligently operated. There are some people who have no mechanical ability; a wheelbarrow and shovel outfit is about their limit of capacity with mechanical implements. To such, we would not recommend farming at all.

Then there is the matter of keeping an economical balance between the investment in machinery and the size or output of the farm. There are some farms on which a greater investment has been made in machinery than the business done will warrant, but there are a great many more farms on which there is not enough,—where more machinery of the right kind would reduce costs and lessen labor. It is for the purpose of creating a greater and more intelligent interest in the substitution of machine for human labor on the farm and in the home that we make Pennsylvania Farmer this week a special Farm Equipment Number.

Taxes and Bonds

CONSISTENT with the demand for relief from increasing taxation there is arising strong opposition to issuing bonds for public improvements, the demand being that further extensions be made from current receipts. Opposition is crystallizing in New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other states, and pressure is being exerted on legislators to this end.

It is pointed out that in Pennsylvania we now have a state debt of $100,000,000, whereas, the state has been free of debt for many years until recently. At the election in 1928, the people will be called upon to vote for or against the issuing of $38,000,000 additional bonds as follows: For new buildings at State College, $8,000,000; for forestry lands, $25,000,000; for National Guard armories, $5,000,000. In addition to these projects, the following proposals have passed one legislature and are up for second passage now: For soldiers' and sailors' bonus, $35,000,000; additional highway bonds, $50,000,000; state welfare buildings, $50,000,000; state buildings and memorial bridges, $100,000,000. Total, $235,000,000. When the interest is counted, it will mean that the state is obligated to the amount of $527,000,000 if the vote on all the proposals is favorable. If the public would be consistent in its demand for tax relief it must do some thinking before it goes into the election booth.

Editorial Sidelights

MANY farm equipment dealers are putting on special exhibits of agricultural machinery during Farm Equipment Week, February 28 to March 5th. Those interested in the latest developments in farm engineering will enjoy visiting the exhibitions being staged by progressive machinery men, even in the smaller towns.

Among the machines that will be shown in some of these displays will be special equipment to fight the European corn borer. Besides the special plows described by Mr. Bacon, (Page 11) there will be exhibited low cutting corn binders, corn pickers and stalk shredders, stubble pulverizing equipment, corn stalk rakes and other equipment designed by far-seeing engineers to reduce the borer hazard.

UP TO THE PRESIDENT

McNary-Haugen Bill Passes Senate and House—Crowds Attend Closing Debates—Only Good Milk Wanted.

Washington, D. C.

THE closing debates on the McNary-Haugen bill in both House and Senate drew large gallery crowds, indicating that city people as well as farmers are becoming interested in the subject. Recent propaganda in the daily papers has had the effect of inciting strong opposition of consumers' organizations to the bill. Nevertheless, the bill, after being approved by the Senate, was passed by the House on February 17, 214 to 178. It is now in the President's hands for signing or veto.

Secretary Mellon Is Pessimistic

A matter was injected into the discussion by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, which hitherto had received little attention,—the cost and difficulty of administration. A treasury estimate places the annual cost of the administration organization and expenses thereof and collection of the equalization fee at $790,338. A force of investigating agents must be organized for the purpose of ascertaining whether the designated collection medium has filed correct returns and paid the full amount of the fee.

Secretary Mellon says the investigating body might be compared with the present force of revenue agents employed under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The law will be as difficult to enforce as the prohibition law.

Coolidge Has Said Nothing

It has been generally understood that the Coolidge administration is opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill, altho it would be difficult to quote anything the President has said directly against it. The attack made by Secretary of Labor Davis on the bill, and later the statement issued by Secretary Mellon, however, are taken to indicate that President Coolidge is preparing to veto the measure. There is little expectation in Washington that it will become a law. In this case the fight for farm relief will be carried over into the next Congress.

Wants Cooperation In Borer Fight

A resolution has been introduced in the House by Representative Madden, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, proposing that no part of the appropriation of $10,000,000, authorized in the act approved February 9, 1927, for eradication of the European corn borer shall be expended until all the states in the proposed control area shall have provided necessary regulatory laws.

Will Make Them Toe the Mark

The Taber-Lenroot bill designed to prohibit the importation of impure milk and cream from Canada and to protect the dairy industry of the United States has passed Congress and been sent to the White House. It requires Canadian producers and shippers of milk and cream for the American markets to submit to the same sanitary regulations and inspections as are required of milk producers on this side the line.

Upwards of 7,000,000 gallons of milk and 5,500,000 gallons of cream 43 per cent butterfat, or 11,000,000 gallons of coffee cream comes into the United States annually from Canada, according to Charles W. Holman, secretary National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. This country is being used as the dumping ground for milk produced under conditions that are below the requirements of Canadian cities. Certain interests who are profiting by this low grade Canadian milk are urging President Coolidge to veto the bill on the grounds that it will have a tendency to increase the price of milk.

No Action on Muscle Shoals

There is little hope of getting action on the Muscle Shoals disposal proposition this session. The House Military sub-committee has turned down both the American Cyanamid Company and the Farmers' Federated Fertilizer Corporation bids for fertilizer production and power development at Muscle Shoals. Representative Madden, of Illinois, says he is informed that the committee had agreed on almost every point at issue on the Cyanamid Company's bid, but that more time for study was required. Meanwhile the hydro-electric power at Muscle Shoals is being sold to the Alabama Power Company at 3 mills a kilowatt hour, and it is said that the power company is selling this power to manufacturing establishments at 9 mills or above per kilowatt.—E. E. R.

WAIT ON GOVERNOR

Executive's Legislative Program Retarded by Throngs of Visitors—Inspection Work Will Be Enlarged.

Harrisburg, Pa.

THE Legislature of 1927 is just about half over and from present indications the number of statutes placed on the books is not going to be anything like what would be expected from the number of bills piled into the two houses. The administration's legislative program is reported as having been retarded by the unusual number of visitors thronging the Governor's anterooms and the delegations mobilizing to meet the new executive. However, most of the bills sponsored by the Governor will be ready soon and action will be looked for as the intention to adjourn April 14 appears fixed. Since it became known the Administration was not going to be rushed into making wholesale changes on the "Hill" but to await results of surveys of each department by its chief, ardor of the place hunters and patronage grabbers has declined. When changes are made they will be at a time when the legislative session is either well advanced or ended.

Money for Inspections

Assurances have been given that due attention will be given to requests for money for inspection work under the Department of Agriculture in making up the schedules for this year. These inspection matters include not only the emergency activity required by the beetle and borer invasions, but nursery, fertilizer, orchard, feeding stuff and similar work which it is the intention, as a matter of fact, not only to carry on, but to enlarge as circumstances require. At the same time the studies in conjunction with the apple orchards, vineyards and potato areas which have yielded important results are to be conducted vigorously.

Orders on Pole Lines

The Public Service Commission has issued several orders the last few weeks dealing with objections to authorization for transmission or pole lines. Most of them have been approved, but the character of the objections makes them interesting. Refusals to order routes to deviate from straight lines have occurred and the commission has also declined to order lines to cross roads where it can be avoided.

Tax Bills Uncertain

Altho it seems pretty certain bills providing for opening of ballot boxes and for various changes to election laws will be passed this session, alteration of the tax system is a gamble. There does not seem to be much sentiment for any particular change, such as there is in election matters. The biggest fight relating to taxes seems to be probable on revision of the cost of local tax collection. Locking of horns on this proposal will come very soon and will furnish the real fireworks of the session.

Looking up Roads

The policy of the new state administration appears to be a desire to be shown and nowhere is this being demonstrated more than on road improvement petitions. In each instance the location of the road and the conditions attending travel as well as connections are being looked up. Every delegation coming here seeking to get a new line put on the primary system has been asked to supply data and to assist in engineering and traffic studies.—R. T.

MAKES REQUEST

Farm Organizations Back Item Asked by Experiment Station—Hunterdon Now Has County Agent.

Trenton, N. J.

THE New Jersey Experiment Station has included in its appropriations' request this year an item of $4000 for a poultry sub-station at Vineland. If granted, the experimental farms would be placed at the disposal of Dr. J. J. Black, poultry pathologist, stationed at Vineland. Of the amount requested, $1000 is for the erection of special buildings while the balance would be devoted to experimental work on poultry problems of South Jersey. Special attention would also be given to several serious poultry diseases that are prevalent in the southern counties. The farm organizations are quite actively backing the measure.

Hunterdon Chooses Agent

The Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture has now completed its plans for a county agent and has engaged E. A. Gauntt, who opened his office in Flemington on February 15th. Mr. Gauntt has been for some time assistant extension specialist in dairying. He is a New Jersey boy, having been brought up on a farm in Burlington County. Mr. Gauntt was graduated from Cornell in 1923 and since graduation has been active in promoting junior club work in Middlesex and Morris Counties. The Hunterdon County Board has had a county agent under consideration for several years and is the last strictly rural county in New Jersey to complete such arrangements.

Local Pigs Scarce

The fall pig crop in Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland Counties is shorter than usual this season, the scarcity being reflected in high prices for 6- to 8-week-old pigs at farm sales. At recent sales prices have run $10 to $12 each, which is considerably higher than last year. Inquiry at one of the county agent offices for 20 fall pigs showed that it was impossible to fill the request in Gloucester County.

Milk Testing Course

The State College is offering a special one-week course beginning February 21 on the operation of the Babcock milk test. The work is of a practical nature and intends to encourage general testing of milk as well as to give specific information on the mechanical procedure of the test. The course is about equally divided between class-room and laboratory work.

Mercer Board Dinner

The Mercer County Board of Agriculture will hold its annual meeting and dinner at Hillwood Inn on March 3rd. Speakers of state-wide reputation as well as prominent leaders of the county will address the gathering. The meeting promises to be one of the principal late-winter events in Mercer County and a large attendance is expected.—B.

WITNESSES COMING

Information Assembled and Farmers Eager for Single Milk Selling Agency—Bill Stirs Up Unusual Interest.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE third hearing of the milk producers' committee on unification has been held at Albany. Practically all the leading agencies concerned in the production and distribution of milk have been heard, and a huge mass of information has been assembled. A few more witnesses remain to be heard. The farmers are impatient for definite and effective steps whereby all the producers of this territory shall be united in one single selling agency, thus eliminating competitive features.

Capper-Ketcham Bill

No national measure of its kind since the Smith-Lever funds were secured thru the deliberations of Congress has aroused the interest that the Capper-Ketcham bill has. This bill is expected to be given its first reading this week, and its friends predict a triumphant passage for it, if not this year, then surely the next. The bill would make generous contributions to the Smith-Lever funds to be used to promote agriculture and the home. It recognizes the importance of agriculture, which in turn so largely depends on the quality of the home life on the farms. In many states the Smith-Lever funds for extension work have been used for agricultural purposes only, with none to spare for junior project work or the furtherance of home economics.—M. G. F.

OUT OF THE SAME BOTTLE

Labor Savers That Don't Save

By ARNOLD P. YERKES

IT IS paradoxical but nevertheless true that we often waste money by saving money. This is a very frequent occurrence in connection with machinery and equipment for all kinds of productive enterprises, and particularly for farming. It often costs more to keep an obsolete and inefficient piece of equipment in use than it would cost to junk it and buy an improved unit.

Every normal human being dislikes to see useful things wasted, whether it be natural resources, or the product of someone's labor. And yet it is often more wasteful to save something which may still be used than it is to scrap it. For example, it costs less to build a new automobile engine than it does to overhaul an old one—that is, it actually requires fewer hours of work to produce an entirely new engine than it will to completely overhaul and put in first-class condition an engine which is badly worn, tho the latter would be capable of giving a lot more useful service after such renovation. The same is true of many other things.

In the case of machines or equipment used in producing some commodity for sale, there is still another angle to be considered—the relative efficiency of the old equipment and of the new. If the new equipment has been greatly improved it will often be cheaper to junk the old, even tho it is in good working order, and to buy the new, because the later will soon effect savings in labor or materials of far greater value than the total value of the old machine.

Junked Brand New Machinery

Factories, mines, railroads and other industrial enterprises are constantly faced with this question—will new and improved equipment save more than we can save by not buying it? Farmers, too, have exactly the same question to answer about many pieces of farm equipment. Very often, in any business, the purchase of the new equipment will be the more profitable.

A few years ago a large mining company ordered a lot of new machinery, to a value of several hundred thousand dollars. Naturally, it required considerable time to manufacture this equipment and in the meantime some new improvements in mining machinery had been invented which greatly increased its efficiency. These improvements permitted fewer men to do a great deal more work and recover more metal.

Before the new machinery had been delivered, the mining company was faced with the question of whether it should install the machinery it had ordered, or get the improved equipment. Full consideration showed clearly that the improved machines would soon save them more than the entire cost of the machines they had ordered. Consequently, they ordered the improved equipment and the first-ordered machinery, which was delivered while the matter was under consideration, was not even uncrated, but sold for junk just as it came from the factory.

Wasteful? No! It would have been more wasteful for the company to have hired men to operate the less efficient machinery than to junk it and provide their workmen with equipment with which they soon saved time and materials of greater value than the scrapped machines.

That was an unusual case, of course, but exactly the same sort of problem exists on every farm in the United States today, and every day. And every such problem deserves and must have careful consideration and be correctly solved, else the profits from the year's work will suffer.

Take the cream separator, for example. If the old gravity or water-dilution system is being used, it is false economy to continue with either of them, for a centrifugal separator will soon pay for itself by recovering a much greater amount of butterfat than either of these old-style methods, besides permitting the skimmilk to be fed to calves, pigs or chickens while it is warm and sweet.

Results Count Most—Not Cost

If a centrifugal machine is already in use, there is always the question of when it will pay to replace it with a new one. If it is badly worn and cannot be made to skim clean, it may be cheaper to trade it in on a new one than to keep it in service. There comes a time in the life of every piece of farm equipment when it will be more profitable to dispose of it and buy a new one than to keep the old one in service—the problem is to tell just when this point is reached.

To answer the question intelligently and so as to produce the most favorable effect on the pocketbook, it is necessary to estimate as closely as possible just how much the improved machine will earn and save as compared with the old one. It is not simply a question of whether one can afford to buy the machine or not, but whether good business management will justify its purchase. Results, not cost, should be the prime consideration.

Most improved machines save labor—for any particular machine it is a question of how much labor will it save in this particular case and how much is that labor worth.

Most improved machines will do a better quality of work—this may mean a larger crop yield, or a saving of materials, or both. An old, badly worn corn planter may reduce the yield by planting too thickly, thereby reducing the return from the crop and increasing the expense for seed. A new planter might not save any labor and yet be fully justified by more accurate planting. The increased return from a single crop has more than paid the entire cost of a new planter on many farms.

Custom Work Makes Them Pay

In the case of many machines, there is still another point to be considered in deciding whether a new piece of equipment should be purchased—the possibility of earning money with it by doing custom work. Many a threshing machine, combined harvester-thresher, tractor, truck, and other less expensive pieces of farm equipment have been extremely profitable to their owners because of the fact that they earned good profits at custom work, while for use on the home farm alone they would have been unprofitable.

Many eastern farms were laid out long before the days of modern farm equipment, and it is not always as easy matter to reorganize them to use present-day implements to advantage. Yet, if eastern farmers are to compete on anything like equal terms with farmers in other parts of the United States, or in foreign countries, who are raising the same crops with the latest, improved equipment, they must likewise avail themselves of the economies which these modern machines permit. That means that in many cases tractors, combines, etc., must be either jointly owned or that individual owners must use their outfits for custom work in order to reduce their own costs.

A Power Take-Off Runs This Mower

(Courtesy International Harvester Company)

This all-purpose tractor may be used to cultivate corn or do belt work when the mowing is completed.

We Cannot Do Much About Prices, But—

By GILBERT S. WATTS

Staff Contributor and Adviser

IN RECENT years numerous factories have been paying higher wages, selling their products for less and earning larger dividends at one and the same time. Automatic machines multiplying man-power many times over alone have made this possible.

Vegetable growers during this time have been experiencing increasing competition from the extension of old shipping districts and the development of new. The agitation for a diversified production has unquestionably had influence. Good grading and packing, precooling, proper loading and refrigeration, together with the United States' unexcelled transportation system, have tended to level prices over great areas. An occasional crop failure in an important district may bring unusually high prices, but the cold fact remains that the only road to a sure profit year in and year out is lower costs of production.

Having made sure we are receiving the prevailing market prices for what we sell there is little or nothing we can do about price. The competition for workers determines very closely how much labor will cost us per hour, day or month. There is nothing we can do about that, nothing we would do if we could for in general the keener the demand for all kinds of labor the higher the wage level and the better our markets. If it may be repeated, the cost of producing a bushel, a barrel or a ton of whatever we sell must ever be cut down and down.

In the period since the Civil War agriculture as a whole has been multiplying man-power continually with constantly improving drills, binders, threshers, mowers, rakes, loaders, milking machines and a host of other labor-saving devices. I have a day book or ledger kept by one of my great-grandfathers who ran a farm, mill, and general store in the middle of the last century. He employed farm hands at $13 to $17 per month. These men paid $1.75 a week for board, 37½ cents for overalls, and the wheat they broadcast, cradled and flailed by hand sold up to $1.50 per bushel. If he were living today great-grandfather would of necessity pay wages five times as high, yet sell his wheat at about the 1847 price, and would probably manage to own a car, radio, and some luxuries or necessities.

Are We Keeping Up-to-date?

Has the vegetable industry met the pace set by other agricultural interests in the use of labor saving machinery? It is very doubtful, I believe we will say, if we are honest with ourselves. Whether or not any particular machine will fit into the scheme of things and reduce costs on your farm or mine is a problem each must settle for himself. By way of suggestion, however, let us consider some of the labor-saving machines in the vegetable-growing field.

First, the plow, to be fully efficient must be one which will turn under

(Continued on next page)

(Courtesy Fred H. Bateman and Company)

A check-row plant setter enables these men to keep down the weeds in the tomato field by close cross-cultivation.

large quantities of tomato vines, sweet corn fodder, cucumber vines or manure cleanly and without vexatious clogging. One with good clearance under the beam and a rolling coulter which will cut straight thru trash will save time, cut costs. The neater job will save expense in the subsequent operations of fitting, will reduce annoyance in sowing or planting.

A selection of harrows, drags and rollers adapted to the job in hand may cut costs of preparing the soil for planting to half of that incurred with antiquated or poorly adapted implements. It would be almost safe to say that the disc harrow, corrugated roller and home made plank drag are among the indispensables where any appreciable acreage is worked. Almost any type and condition of soil can be whipped into first class shape with some combination of these three.

A Leveler Hard to Beat

As a leveler, for mixing fertilizer into the soil and to keep down weeds on land being held sometime before planting, the old spring-tooth harrow is hard to beat. On the lighter soils the smoothing harrow of the roller type will give a finish like a hand rake. The heavier parts of my farm we finish with a plank drag and never use a hand rake. It costs too much outside the backyard garden, hotbed or greenhouse.

The spike-tooth smoothing harrow and spring-tooth horse-drawn weeder are remarkable labor savers, weed killers, if used before and just as seedlings break thru the soil surface. With discretion they sometimes may be used to great advantage, preferably in the middle of the day when the shoots break off less easily, on potatoes, sweet corn, asparagus and occasionally other crops two or more inches high. Anything we can do at this stage to reduce or eliminate hand hoeing or weeding is master strategy.

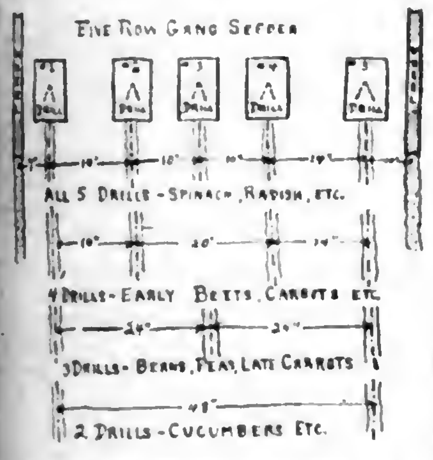
Even the small gardener cannot afford to be without a garden seed drill. With larger operations a "gang drill" built up of several seeder units mounted so that each drill is free to conform to any unevenness of soil surface will cut seeding costs by a half or three-fourths. Moreover, the drills are tied together in such a manner that the 2, 3, 4, 5, or more rows sown at one passage are bound to be evenly spaced in relation to one another at all times. This opens the way for gang cultivation and further economies.

An Acre an Hour Without Hurry

Last April we put into operation on Logan Spring Farm a five-row gang drill of the type just mentioned, this machine being drawn by a pair of small mules. Some growers use a garden tractor. Since purchasing this outfit we have taken out our single-row drills on only one occasion, to sow cucumbers between rows of spinach a week before the spinach was cut. An acre can be sown every hour without hurrying at a cost for machine, mules and driver of not over one dollar.

Some of our readers may be inter-

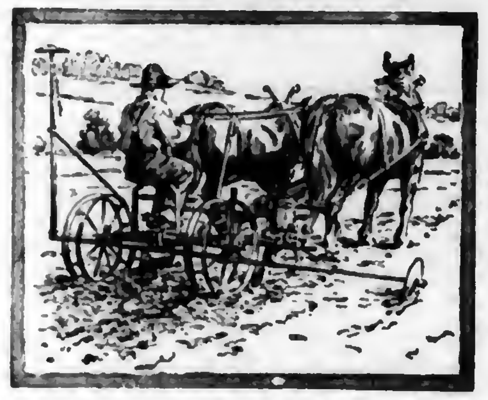
(Continued on page 23)


Five Row Gang Seeder
All 5 Drills - Spinach, Radish, Etc.
4 Drills - Early Beets, Carrots Etc.
3 Drills - Beans, Peas, Late Carrots
2 Drills - Cucumbers Etc.

Seeding equipment described by Mr. Watts.

YOUR FARM

Demands These Better Tools



YOUR farm deserves these better implements of *true Superior* quality. And when you specify SUPERIOR, you are buying the highest possible value, the greatest efficiency and the finest service ever offered in farm implements of this type. Every implement in the SUPERIOR line is a *practical* product—the kind of implement scientific farming demands.

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

SUPERIOR Grain Drills take the guess-work out of planting and make good seeding a certainty. For simplicity of control, lightness of draft and the ability to sow uniformly, SUPERIOR stands alone.

SUPERIOR drills are built for years of hard service. Improved Disc Gear Drive — Single or Double Disc Furrow Openers—Hyatt Roller Bearings—complete Alemite Lubrication — Pitch-and-Gather Wheels. They are accurate for all seeds from flax to beans, without cracking.

SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK MANURE SPREADER

A spreader of finest quality, the SUPERIOR Black Hawk has the shortest turning radius of any spreader. Has extraordinary strength and durability—and it is the lightest draft spreader on the market. The SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK has Alemite lubrication, making it easy to keep it in perfect condition. Large capacity yet light weight. Has a spreading range of 4 to 28 loads per acre.

—Grain Drills
—Beet & Bean Drills
—Alfalfa Drills
—Corn & Cotton Drills
—Corn Planters
—Lime Spreaders
—Buckeye Cultivators
—Black Hawk Manure Spreaders

NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
416 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.

Please send full information covering machines checked.

Name

Address

FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK—February 28 to March 5, 1927

Your farm demands these better tools. Check the items that interest you and mail coupon TODAY for full information.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
416 Monroe St. Springfield, Ohio

Field Peas
Seed Oats
Seed Corn
Potatoes
Timothy
Alsike
Alfalfa
Clover
Garden
SEEDS

Only the highest grades are sold by us as ROHRER'S Sure-Pay SEEDS

Strictly tested for purity, high germination and vigor. Sure-Pay Seeds have our unqualified guarantee to be as represented or your money refunded.

Our new 1927 catalog will show you how to secure highest quality seeds at lowest possible prices.

Catalog and Free Samples on request

P.L. ROHRER & BRO.
Box 4,
Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Delicious—Healthful—Profitable. It pays to grow them.

THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
113 E. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

The Everlasting STRAWBERRY

Bears 2 Full Crops Yearly

Spring and Fall. Great yielder of big beautiful berries. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Fruits, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Perennials, etc.

L. J. FARMER, Box265-S Pulaski, N.Y.

Compare Crop Yield, Quality and Profit

Mapes Manures are first made to grow good crops—then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned to you many times over in increased crops of better quality. Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop yield; compare the crop *quality*; compare the crop *profits* with the result from any other fertilizer you can buy. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Write for list of brands and prices. Mail coupon today.

[*Just Mail This Coupon Today*]

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. 12
270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use..........tons of fertilizer on the following crops: ....

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My name is ....

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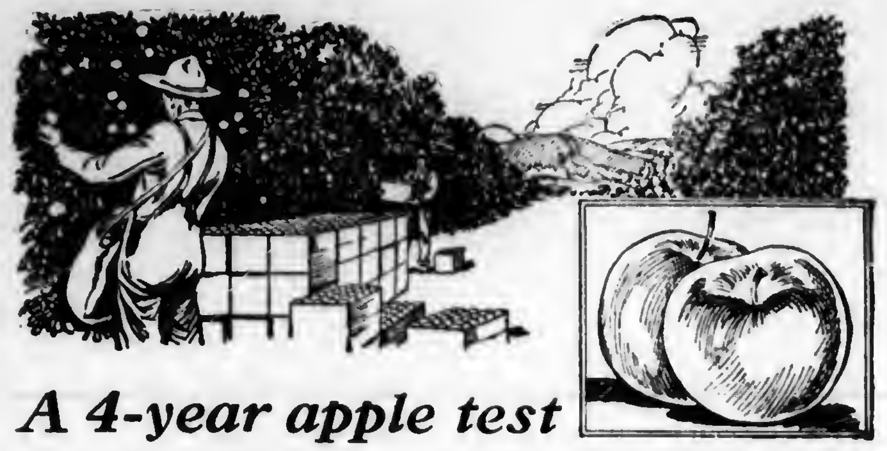
MAPES Manures

cost little more ~ worth much more



A 4-year apple test on the Clermont County Farm—

HERE'S the story of a four-year experiment using Sulphate of Ammonia as a source of nitrogen for apple trees. The test was made on the Clermont County Farm Orchard, Clermont Co., O., during 1922, '23, '24 and '25 on bearing trees, 13 years old in 1925, under grass-mulch and tillage cover-crop methods of culture.

And here are the results given out by Mr. F. H. Ballou of the Dept. of Horticulture, Ohio Exp. Sta.

Four-Year averages—Yields in Pounds per Tree

GRASS-MULCH		TILLAGE COVER-CROP	
With Sulphate of Ammonia	*Without Sulphate of Ammonia*	*With Sulphate of Ammonia*	*Without Sulphate of Ammonia*
247.3	79.1	279.6	71.6

Nitrogen application was 128 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia per acre and an additional four-fifths pound per tree scattered under the outer branches annually. Acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre was applied to all plots. Varieties tested were Gano, Rome, Jonathan, Grimes, Stayman and York Imperial

The test shows that Sulphate of Ammonia produced much bigger apple yields not only under grass-mulch system but under tillage cover-crop method as well.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN *Sulphate of Ammonia*

THE BARRETT COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Atlanta, Georgia
Montgomery, Ala.
New York, N. Y.
Medina, Ohio
Berkeley, Calif.

The Barrett Company (address nearest office) BD 2-27

Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in ....

(Write name of crops on line above)

and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name——————————

Address——————————

Buy reliable seeds from reliable merchants!

FARMERS do not usually have the time nor opportunity to investigate the quality of seed to be used. Therefore the reliability of your local merchant and the reliability of the cleaners of the seed is of great importance.

Quaker brand seeds are selected, cleaned and tested in Philadelphia in the largest seed cleaning plant in Pennsylvania. They are distributed by a house which has built a reputation for fair dealing—a reputation which will be guarded jealously at all times as of priceless value.

Beware of so-called bargains in seed. If you will insist on Quaker brand you will always get "the finest of the crop."

QUAKER SEED
THE FINEST OF THE CROP

There's a Quaker Dealer near you!

If there is not, write to us and we will put you in touch with one

The Philadelphia Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

He Grew Up With Machinery

And Now That He's Grown He Wouldn't Be Without

By THOMAS H WITTKORN

IN the spring of 1898 Henry Herr and his good wife moved onto a 154-acre farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Shortly afterwards he was the first man in a large surrounding territory to buy a gasoline engine for farm use.

Two years ago he turned the place, completely equipped and long since paid for, over to his eldest son, Elias, now 28 years old, to be worked on shares while he went into the milk business in the city. Of course, Mr. Herr still often lends a hand when needed, as I found him doing on Ground Hog Day directing the family hog butchering.

Elias, as you can easily understand, grew up on the farm with machinery. He saw first one and then another job taken over by the new and improved methods until today he does practically all his work mechanically and the farm is noted for its complete equipment as well as for its good farming methods.

Elias Herr, Lancaster County, Pa.

Altho often overlooked, Lancaster County, long known as the banner agricultural county of the state, has extensive industrial interests. In the past four years, for instance, it has had more than 3000 workers, according to the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, added to the factory payrolls.

The Farmer Has Felt the Loss

The farmers have suffered in losing just so many chances to get reliable help and were it not for the aid of modern farm machinery the agricultural production of the county would have fallen off instead of increasing as it has. Not only is the labor supply curtailed but the call of "an easier job" has a strong appeal to those working under old-time back-breaking methods.

It was the war labor shortage several years ago which made the tractor boom and led Elias Herr's father to purchase one of the big ones, a 16-32, and for a while pull a bottom plow with it. Like others, however, he soon saw the vantages of the smaller and type tractor and bought a 10-2

Now Elias does all his plowing with the small one and the heavy one for belt work sively. He figures on plowing acres a day and can cover twenty-five acres when the pulls a disc-harrow and culti combined.

As an example of the part machinery plays in making a let us consider his 30 acres of last year. The plowing was done the tractor. Four horses with spring-tooth harrow and leveler the back went over the twice. Then it was disc-har and cultipacked twice with the tor. The seed was planted with two-row check-drill, three feet inches one way and three feet other.

It Doesn't Matter What the

During most seasons all of the tivating is done with 2-horse ing cultivators straddling the but when wet ones like the last along a 1-horse single cultivator used crosswise to get the weeds grass between the hills. Mr. likes to have two stalks in the and then grows it so 12 to 15 will fill his two 12x36 feet silos

A corn harvester is used to the acreage which goes into the silo It not only speeds up the work overcomes the great difficulty of ting the men to cut the stalks enough. Wheat is put in where silage corn grew so high stubs a nuisance besides being so lost for the silo.

By hiring some labor, trading with neighbors and using his own Mr. Herr has 13 to 15 men working at silo filling time so that with own 13-inch ensilage cutter blower driven by his big tractor can fill his two tubs in three The finer he can cut the corn better he likes it and he always a man in the silo to tramp it, cially around the edges.

While the farm keeps from ten milking cows Mr. Herr is marily a steer feeder. He buys lots each year. In October he heavy ones and feeds them so will be ready to sell in January. then puts in another lot of ones and feeds them until July. of these cattle is pastured so will find no fences on the farm cept around the meadow.

The hay crop is another one which

(Continued on page 28)

(Courtesy International Harvester Company)

Many tractors are being used in clearing land during fall and spring months. Smaller trees are easily pulled out by the roots.

Here's to Your Health

By Dr. FRANK McCOY

Copyright, 1926, McCoy Health Service

THE nervous system in man is very complex, consisting of the brain and other nerve centers, or plexes, connected together with hundreds of nerve canals going to all parts of the body.

There are over three billion nerve cells distributed over this telephone-like system, each capable of transmitting impulses to all of the other nerve cells. It is easy to understand that local irritation or inflammation will acutely affect the cells in the neighborhood of the irritation. It is also true that such irritation will have a decided effect upon many of the other nerve cells by reflex action.

Many of the important functions of the body we do not ordinarily control, such as the circulation of blood, digestion of food, or the action of the glands. We are conscious only of the stimulation of the sense of touch, hearing, vision, smell and taste, but these sensations we do not really control. Our conscious control is mostly over the muscular system. However, all of these various nervous impulses have a very decided effect upon each other.

Eye-strain Causes Other Disorders

For example, eye-strain always produces causes of disorders in parts of the body seeming to have no direct connection with the organs of vision. Indigestion, constipation, general body weakness, and mental irritability can be entirely caused by an eye-strain which does not impart any unpleasant indication in the region of the eyes.

Disease of the nerve cells is very rare. What is called "nervousness" has its origin in some mental or physical irritation, producing finally a general enervation with symptoms showing in some weak spot.

If you wish to overcome nervousness, you must understand the numerous causes producing it in your particular case. If the reason lies in your eye-strain, see your optometrist; if you are eating indiscreetly, you must strive to correct your mistakes and substitute good eating habits for the one you find to be bad.

If you are working mentally, it will be necessary to cut down on the mental work and substitute more physical exercise.

The Cure Lies Within Yourself

If you are enervating yourself with destructive habits of thought, as of fear, criticism, jealousy, worry or malice, you can immediately enjoy a miraculous change by turning off these thoughts and turning on their constructive opposites—courage, tolerance, confidence, repose and love. The cause and cure of neurasthenia lies within yourself.

Your physician can help you to discover these causes, but you alone can make the requisite changes in your habits of thought or action to bring about health. You must realize that when you are sick, it is because of bad habits. These must be corrected eventually if you ever hope to have that abundant health to which you are entitled.

Ringside Repartee

"Ah shuah does pity you," said a colored pugilist to his opponent as they squared off. "Ah was bohn with boxin' gloves on."

"Maybe you was," retorted the other, "and ah reckon you's going to die de same way."—The Farmer.

"I've swallowed my collar-button," gasped the grocer.

"Well," responded his wife, "you know where it is, anyway!"—The Progressive Grocer.

PLOW This Shadow From your Fields

There can be no compromise with the European Corn Borer.

Either you must win the battle or he will.

Clean plowing, authorities agree is the best practical way of killing this pest.

Therefore, Oliver has developed a special plow to control the corn borer. It plows deep. It turns the ground *completely*. It buries stalks and stubble *entirely*.

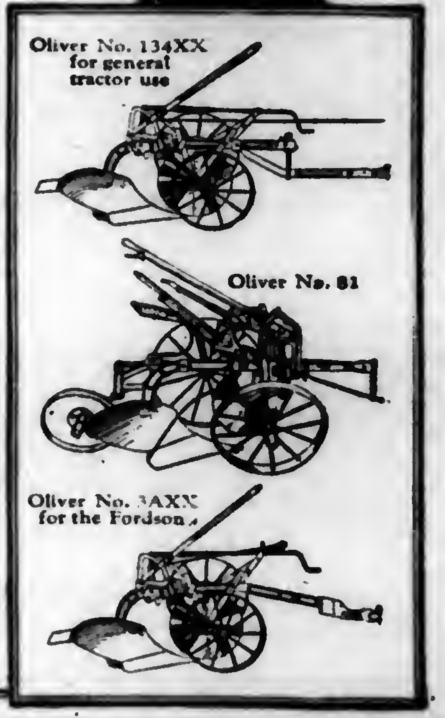
This new plow is furnished in two models—for tractor and for horse power.

See your Oliver dealer at once. He will be glad to show you, in your own fields, how this new plow protects your crop.

Write for our latest literature on the control of the European Corn Borer.

OLIVER

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS
SOUTH BEND · INDIANA



Oliver No. 134XX for general tractor use
Oliver No. 81
Oliver No. 3AXX for the Fordson

1925 Crop SEED CORN

White Cap Yellow Dent, Large Yellow Dent, Lancaster County Sure Crop.

Germination nearly perfect. Supply limited. Order early.

Sample ears 20c each
Coupon given with each ear which is redeemable when ordering Seed Corn. Sample grains free.

Special Offer: Several hundred bushels 1925 crop, sound mixed corn. Lancaster Sure Crop and Yellow Dent suitable for ensilage. Price $2.50 per bu. F. O. B. York, Pa. Order from this ad. Supply will not last long.

Pedigreed—MANGEL BEET SEED for poultrymen and dairymen. Double your yields with this Beet Seed.

Free circular and prices

G. M. Habecker, *Seedsman,*
729 W. KING ST., YORK, PA.

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it

R. H. SHUMWAY
Dept. 70 Rockford, Ill.

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Reduced prices. We have a splendid assortment of Evergreens, Shrubs, Shade trees, Roses, Azaleas, Pink Dogwood, Boxwood, Magnolia, Hedge, Fruit trees and small fruits. We have a reputation for satisfactory dealing. W. T. HOOD & CO., Chamberlayne & Rennie Aves., Richmond, Va. Est. 1866.

FRUIT TREES

Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals

3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreen, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE,
BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO

FREE CATALOG

"SPECIAL"

An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 3, Eaton, Ohio

Most prolific of all Bush Limas. ~ ~

A distinct and valuable improvement over the original, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod. A bountiful yielder from early season to frost.

Wood's Prolific Bush Limas and other improved varieties in Wood's 1927 Better Book of Seeds will help you to realize your desire for a better garden.

Write for free copy of catalog as helpful as the seed are good. A post card or letter brings it.

Free Flower Seed Collections Page 4 of Catalog

T. W. Wood & Sons.
Seedsmen Since 1878,
52 S. 14th Street.
Richmond, Va.

Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 80, Melrose, O.

Hardy Northern Grown Trees and Plants

Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Climbing Vines.

Send for Catalog.

T. B. WEST & SONS, Lock Box 143, Perry, O.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. H. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. Box 4, Bridgman, Mich. J. N. ROKELY & SON.

Isbell's Seeds Do Yield More

You can make more money from your garden and crops when you plant dependable seeds—adapted to your soil. The work of preparing the land and planting is the same whether you use ordinary seed or pedigreed seed. **But the crop tells the story:** added profit—often double or triple—comes from using hardy, big-yielding, Michigan-grown, Isbell's seeds.

48 YEARS OF BETTER SEEDS

For nearly a half century, Isbell's have been developing yield, vitality and hardiness in seeds. Conscious experimenting, careful selection, better growing, sorting and cleaning methods have done this. 200,000 customers have proved this profit-building quality—they plant Isbell's seeds year after year and get bumper crops. We grow our own seed—you buy direct from us, saving money and eliminating all risk of substitution.

THIS BOOK TELLS HOW
MAIL COUPON TODAY!
FREE

S. M. ISBELL & CO., Seed Growers
344 Mechanic St. Jackson, Mich.
Send your 1927 Seed Annual quoting direct-from-grower prices on Quality Seed.

Name..............................

Address..............................

LIME-MARL

HIGH ANALYSIS
FINE CONDITION
100% AVAILABLE
NON-CAUSTIC

One-half ton of LIME-MARL is worth more than one ton of ground limestone. A better value than burned or hydrated lime. Results prove it.

Write at once for present prices and full information.

G. C. KIBBLER
572 W. Market St., YORK, PA.

CLOVER SEED Medium Red—Northern Grown, 99.40% purity. Alsike, 99% purity. Mammoth Red, 99% purity, write for price-list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, Ohio.

PAPEC
"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

THE light-running Papec is just the Cutter for home and neighborhood filling. It requires less help and less power than any other cutter of equal capacity.

The entire feeding mechanism is now so nearly human in action that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table. Given suitable power, the Papec never clogs under *any* load or *any* silo.

Simple, rugged construction assures long life with few repairs. Many are giving good service after ten years' heavy use. Every part is easy to get at and adjust. There are no worries and no delays when you get a Papec on the job. Built by men who have specialized in Papec construction for 25 years.

Our 1926 Catalog describes four sizes of Papec Cutters and shows how a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
178 Main Street Shortsville, N.Y.

Over 50 Distributing Centers Assure Prompt Service

"Your Neighbor Has One – Ask Him"

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses
this year. Raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.
Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Loffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."
Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding. **"Ray-Glass" Windows**
let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.
The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 220 Mansfield, O.

The Wishbone
Oil and Coal Brooders
$12 up

Oil—Hot blue flame at touch of match. No wicks. Powerful. Dependable. Four sizes: 100 chicks, $12; 350 chicks, $16; 500 chicks, $19; 1000 chicks, $22.
Coal—Double draft control. Greater coal capacity. Steady, economical fire. Burns hard or soft coal or coke. Different size, shape and control. Two sizes: 52-in. hover, $26.50; 60-inch hover, $30.00. Shipped direct or see your dealer. Certain territories open; write for dealer proposition. Can ship at once.

AMERICAN 600 MAMMOTH
The starting size of the famous Better Built Triple Deck machine. Famous all-metal roller turner tray. Four separate compartments; can be set different days. Other sections can be added later.

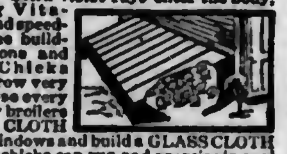
Write today for Catalogue

AMERICAN INCUBATORS, Inc.
220 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N.J.

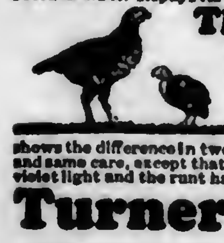
GLASS CLOTH
Brings Amazing Success with BABY CHICKS

Fred Turner
Discoverer of Glass Cloth

If you want unusual success with your chicks this year raise them under GLASS CLOTH. This wonder material admits the life giving ultra-violet energy rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them) Science has discovered these rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles. Death loss from these causes is stopped. Ultra-violet rays enter the body, supplying Vitamine D and speeding up the building of bone and tissue. Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you want early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight. It is nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Millions of yards in use today. Success everywhere. Experts recommend it. Repays its cost many times a season.



The Ames Test
Experts everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration shows the difference in two chicks that had the same start and same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none.



Ideal for HOT BEDS
Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindley for want of violet light.

Patented—Accept No Imitations
Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send $3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or $2.25 for 18 ft roll. Common sense instructions, "Success With Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Turner Bros. Dept.6316 Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

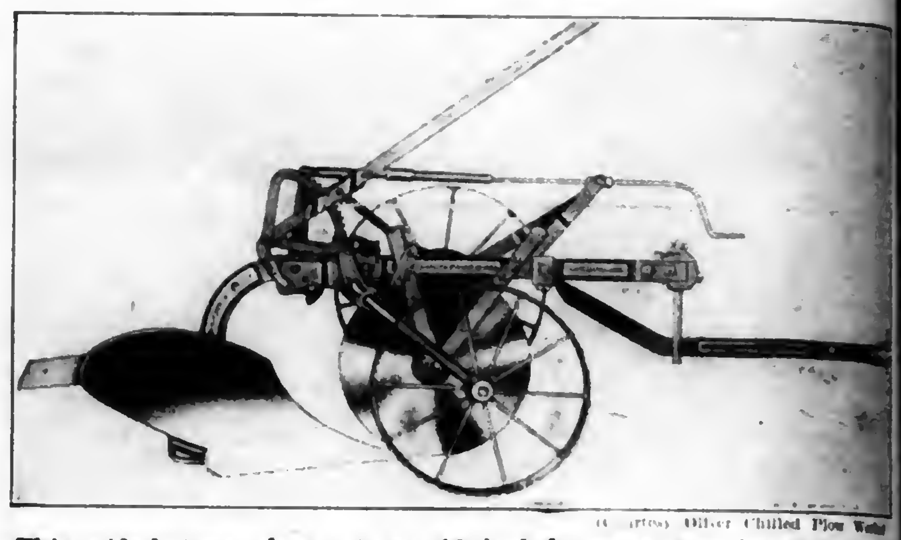
The Borer Is Waiting for Spring

And Newly Developed Machinery Is Ready for the Borer

By C. A. BACON

IT BEHOOVES every corn grower to begin now to get ready for the infestation of the European corn borer. A great many farmers in the fall wheat areas drill their wheat between the corn stubble rows or in the corn stalk fields. Clean-up orders for this spring include destroying the corn stubble and stalks in the wheat fields. This requirement means plowing under the entire wheat crop planted in the corn stubble and the corn stalk fields. This is a vivid illustration of the loss that will be the lot of those who do not start control measures until they are compelled to do so by clean-up regulations.

The worm or larva form of corn borer does the damage. The larvae, as soon as they are hatched, penetrate the corn stalk and stay there as worms for approximately nine months. The borer must be fought during this period. After this time the borer pupates and stays in that stage for approximately two weeks, and then emerges as a full-grown moth.



(Courtesy Oliver Chilled Plow Works)

This wide-bottom plow cuts an 18-inch furrow and buries all the trash, even corn stalks. It was designed to fight the corn borer.

No Farmer Wants to Lose His Crop

The corn may be anywhere from one foot to two and a half feet high when the worms begin to bore into the stalks. Of course, control measures can start any time the worms are found, but unless the infestation is exceedingly heavy no farmer wants to lose the total crop by destroying the corn field before he has harvested the ears and used the stalks that he wants for silage or shredded fodder. Hence, most of the cleaning up must be done in the fall of the year or in the early spring before the worm pupates.

The habits and characteristics of the worm in going downward in the stalk as the weather begins to cool in the late summer and fall is one of the reasons why a low cut corn binder and other devices of this kind have been used in the cleaning-up process.

The first thing the farmer must do is to plan to raise the amount of acreage of corn that will enable him to successfully take care of the corn stalks before the time set for the final clean up. There must be no corn stalks or corn cobs on the surface of the ground after this date. Discing corn stalk fields does not meet the requirements because it does not put the corn stalks into the ground deep enough to prevent later cultivation from pulling the stalks to the top of the ground.

The cleaning-up operations demand the destruction of all corn stalks left in our feed yard as well as all of the debris that will harbor the insect. Corn stalks buried deep enough in a manure pile for fermentation to set are killed in the stalks. The top layer, of course, must be burned. This brings up another serious problem. The universal experience when burning corn stalks of this sort is that the work is very unsatisfactory because of the high moisture content of the stalks. Additional combustible matter must be added to do the work successfully. The moisture contained in the corn stalks, even in the field, has made burning very unsatisfactory.

When the borer is plowed under it emerges to the top of the ground, but the worm can travel over the plowed ground only twenty-five or thirty feet, before it is overcome by exhaustion. If there are no corn stalks or debris of any sort on the surface of the plowed ground for the insect to enter, it must of necessity perish.

This calls for a job of plowing that buries the corn stalks, weeds and loose trash deep enough to prevent cultivation from pulling them onto the surface. Birds will pick up the worms as they emerge from the ground. Beetles attack them, also ants. It was found that by plowing in this manner in test fields that only two per cent of the borers survived. In other words, ninety-eight per cent of the corn borers were killed.

(Continued on next page)

(Courtesy Oliver Chilled Plow Works)

This shows how the wide-bottom plow buries all the corn stalks.

Professor Caffrey, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, and Professors Huber and Neiswander, of the Ohio Experiment Station, conducted experiments of this kind. The results have been published in a leaflet by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every farmer should write to the Department for a copy of this circular. (Miscellaneous Circular No. 84).

Large Base Required to Bury Stalks

If the twelve, fourteen or sixteen-inch plow cannot turn the corn stalks under to meet the clean-up requirements, it will be necessary to purchase a plow with a larger size base. Every farmer should set about to do a little experimenting in his own field. Some are of the opinion that double discing or discing three times cuts up the corn stalks in such small pieces that they can be successfully buried.

The only course left for any farmer to satisfy himself in this respect is to experiment in his own corn field before he definitely decides what size of plow base he must use. It would be better to take a small portion of the field and experiment with it before discing the entire field.

A large plow bottom cutting 18 inches has been devised for turning the corn stalks under. The large base buries the corn stalks successfully without any previous ground preparation.

This plow is constructed so that the mouldboard can be removed and the plow used as a stalk lifter. The purpose is to get under the first joint and lift the stalks so that they will contain the smallest amount of dirt. The plowing is done from the center of the field outwardly, until the 12th or 14th row from the outside is reached. The mouldboard is then taken from the plow. The rows of stalks are lifted, raked onto the plowed ground, and burned. The insect is tough and the danger of the burning method is that the worms in the first joint often escape destruction because the heat is not intense enough to kill them.

Can't Travel Far Over Black Soil

The mouldboard is put back on the plow and the rest of the plowing done. If the lifting and the raking are done properly all of the borers are moved into a large windrow around the entire field, 48 to 50 feet from the outside. Since the borer can only travel 25 to 30 feet this 50 feet of black soil makes it impossible for the worm to reach the edge of the field even if it escapes the fire treatment.

One can save this operation by seeing to it that the edges of the corn field are bare of all kinds of trash, leaving no place for the insect to enter.

If crop rotation of some sort is practiced to keep the lands bordering the corn field free from any type of vegetation large enough to furnish protection for the worm, it is not necessary to go to this labor, but in case necessity demands the plow is ready to do this work.

Happiness is nearly always a rebound from hard work. It is one of the follies of men to imagine that they can enjoy mere thought, or emotion, or sentiment! As well try to eat beauty! For happiness must be tricked!

She loves to see men at work. She loves sweat, weariness, self-sacrifice. She will be found, not in palaces, but lurking in cornfields and factories and hovering over littered desks. She crowns the unconscious head of the busy child.

The happiest words in the world

A SAYING becomes universally popular if its expression recalls an experience of pleasure. "Have a Camel!" are the three happiest smoke words ever uttered because no other cigarette ever gave the world so much enjoyment. To millions of experienced smokers, Camels are contentment realized.

Camel has become the most popular smoke of all time because of quality. Camels contain the choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos that nature grows. Then these superb tobaccos are given a blending that can be found in no other cigarette. The largest tobacco organization in the world puts its all and its best into Camels. You could smoke, end to end, a mile of Camels—they will never tire the taste, never leave a cigaretty after-taste.

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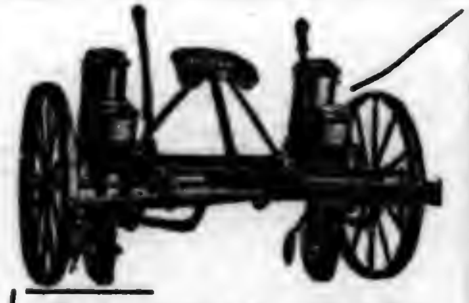

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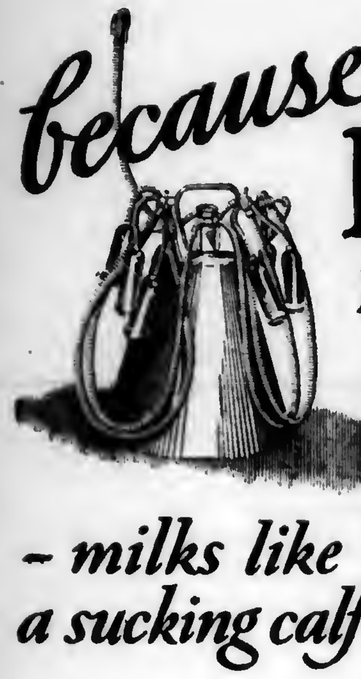

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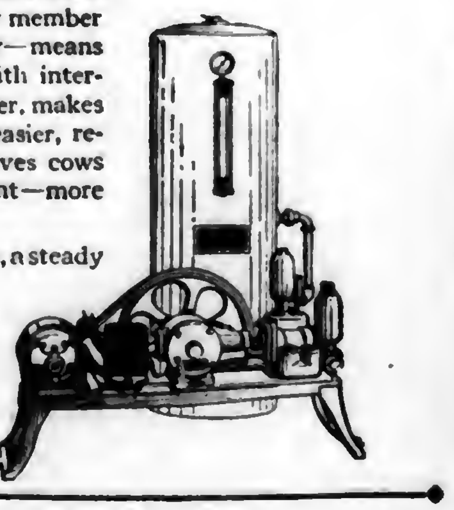

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Profit from Labor Savers

Orchard and Pullets Pay Bills Since We Got a Tractor

First Prize

I FEEL safe in saying that modern labor-saving machinery has made it possible for the progressive, wide-awake farmer with a vision to make money during the past five years, while the old fashioned, non-progressive farmer has been howling calamity and hard times and has been asking Congress to legislate for the "poor farmer."

Our farm contains 100 acres. Six years ago we kept two teams and a hired man. We were not making very much money. Five years ago last fall we sold one team and let the hired man go and bought a tractor. I believe that the tractor has done more to make farming profitable and pleasant for us than any other modern machine.

The spring plowing and harrowing used to be a big job with the team. Now the tractor does the job in one-fourth of the time and does it better.

The other three-fourths of the time I spend in our old apple and peach orchard spraying, etc., and I also help my wife raise pullets to sell.

Before we had the tractor we did not realize an income from these two sources. Last year we had a labor income from the chickens of $962, and during the last five years we have had an average yearly labor income of nearly $500 from our old orchard. We had this, after spraying materials and depreciation on a power sprayer had been deducted.

Corn Takes Place of Oats

The tractor has made it possible for me to take oats out of my rotation and substitute corn. This corn is put into the silo. The corn stubble is seeded to wheat. This is usually a rush job. The tractor fills the bill in silo filling and preparing the ground for seeding. The corn grown on this ground is worth twice as much as the oats crop would be.

The manure-spreader is another profitable and labor-saving machine. A man can haul and spread three times as much manure with the spreader as by hand. This is a big item on the average farm. I have been top-dressing my wheat for a number of years with the manure spreader. This makes a nice, even job. Since doing this I have always had good stands of clover and good hay crops and good sods to plow down for corn.

I raise seven acres of potatoes yearly. Before last year, I broadcasted my fertilizer. This meant a day's hard work for man and team.

Last year I bought a fertilizer attachment for the cultivator. This sows the fertilizer alongside of the row which means that the young potato plants can reach it and also that the potatoes are fertilized and cultivated in one operation.

And Electricity, of Course

Electricity on the farm is convenient and profitable: washing, ironing and lighting are done by electricity.

We have the lights in our laying houses and have given our hens a 14-hour working day all winter. The hens' laying average for this whole winter has been nearly 50 per cent.

One of the first requirements of successful livestock feeding is regular feeding. During the winter, when the days are short, the feeding can be done quicker and better with electric lights than by the old lantern light.

We consider our radio and telephone among our valued conveniences.

Our brooder houses and brooding equipment play a very important part in our chick raising. We could not handle 2000 chicks at one time if we had to depend on broody hens.

(Continued on next page)

Contest Awards

THE owners of labor-saving equipment wrote such enthusiastic letters about their mechanical helpers that it has been difficult for the judges to select the best submitted for the contest, "How I Have Profited by Using Modern Labor-Saving Machinery." Tho all do not own the same labor savers they seem to be agreed that modern equipment, indoors and out, increases the size of the figures which appear on the credit side of the farm ledger at the end of the year.

The judges have made the following awards:

First Prize—Mark N. Witmer, Northumberland Co., Pa.
Second Prize—Edgar T. Henry, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Third Prize—S. Elwood Croshaw, Mercer Co., N. J.

We hope to be able to publish other contest letters in future issues.

(Courtesy Fred H. Bateman and Company)

This orchardist is equipped to spray the right way and at the right time.

Last, but not least, because it is the most profitable equipment that we have on our farm and because no farm is complete without it. A farm account book and a pencil. This is the greatest labor-saving machine of all, because it tells us the things that don't pay so that if we are wise, we will save all our labor on those particular things.—Mark N. Witmer, Northumberland County, Pa.

Machinery Helps Keep Everything Shipshape

Second Prize

I AM farming about 100 acres of a 150-acre farm. I have a full line of the most modern up-to-date machinery with the exception of a potato planter and digger. I do not pretend to farm on a large scale but I do ask for a competitor who keeps his farm and buildings in A-1 condition, to produce what I did in 1925 at less overhead cost or outside expense.

I keep from 18 to 20 good milk cows which are milked with a two-pail double unit milker operated by electricity. I raised 700 bushels of oats, 75 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of buckwheat, 600 bushels of potatoes, which were sprayed eight times. Sprayed 75 apple trees three times, cared for the fruit, apples, peaches, plums and cherries, cared for 19 acres of corn which filled two 60-ton silos besides 500 or 600 bushels of ear corn, cared for three acres of sweet corn and cabbage and cut 60 tons of good hay.

Children Are Good Assistants

I have four girls and two boys. The boys are 18 and 8 years old. The 18-year-old boy was graduated from high school in June, 1925. He helped until November 1 when he took a position as messenger boy in a bank. One girl raked hay behind the loader. The children helped plant and pick the potatoes and outside of this I hired a young man eight afternoons in haying, three days in threshing, (I threshed right from the field) and five days filling silos.

Besides my own work I did $63 worth of farming for my next-door neighbor, $41 for another, and cut 39 acres of oats with my binder for other neighbors.

I pump water into an 80-barrel cistern on a hill above my barn which gives me fine water pressure in both house and barn. My house is equipped with a hot water plant, bath, and all electric appliances and conveniences.

I am a Presbyterian Sunday school superintendent, a Granger, (master of the largest Grange in Clearfield County) a Shriner and a Yellow Dog, and we don't pretend to stay at home all the time, either.—Edgar T. Henry, Clearfield County, Pa.

Cutting Production Costs in Potato Fields

Third Prize

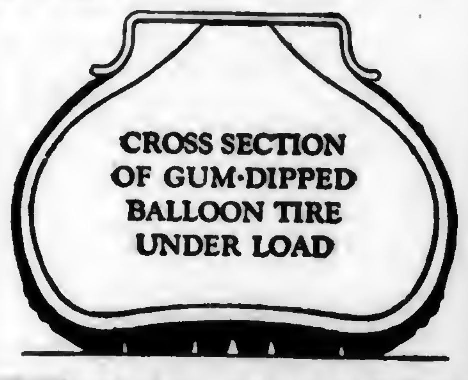
THE "signs of the times" are to use high analysis fertilizer and man-saving machinery to reduce the cost of production. Irish potatoes are the leading cash crop in this section. Some growers plow their ground with a three-furrow tractor plow in the fall after all the crops are harvested, thereby saving valuable time in the spring.

In the spring we prepare our potato seedbed with tractor harrows, and use our horses to a two-row fertilizer distributor, and a two-row potato planter, planting ten acres per day. One neighbor uses a three-row potato and fertilizer distributor combined with four horses which saves one man's labor. These potatoes are cultivated with a three-row cultivator and four horses, saving

(Continued on page 25)

Scientifically Designed
BALLOON TIRE TREAD

THIS type of tire rides more directly on the wide rider strip at the center of the tread. That is where the weight and wear come, so that is where extra rubber is needed. The walls and tread of this tire are thick and stiff, making necessary the use of large tread design for high pressure tires.



THIS type of tire—low pressure Balloon—carries the load on a wider surface, therefore grooves are cut directly in the center of the Firestone Tread to permit easy flexing. Greater amount of Rubber is placed at outer edges of tread where most of the load is carried. Instead of large, heavy rider strips and projections which retard flexing and cause skidding, the Firestone Tread is provided with small projections and narrow rider strips which increase flexibility and give greater safety and skid-protection.

Another Reason why—
Firestone Tires are Better

When Firestone engineers were developing the Balloon Tire they found it necessary to design a tread altogether different from that which is required by High Pressure Tires.

The Firestone tread was not designed with large, massive projections for appearance or to make plausible sales argument. On the contrary, the projections of the cross-and-square tread are small and the rider strips narrow permitting the tread to yield to irregularities and cling to the road, giving the greatest non-skid surface. This tough, pliable tread has the wear-resisting qualities that give thousands of extra miles of service.

The tread, however, is not the only important part of the Balloon Tire. Such a tread as this, designed to yield to every depression of the road, must be placed on the carcass that also has the qualifications to withstand the terrific flexing that this design tread permits. Firestone provides this extra strength and endurance by dipping the cords of the carcass in a rubber solution. By this process, every fiber of every cord is saturated and insulated—to withstand the extra flexing of the Firestone tread.

If you want the economy, comfort and safety of Gum-Dipped Tires—see the nearest Firestone Dealer. He will gladly explain the many features that make Firestone Tires better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

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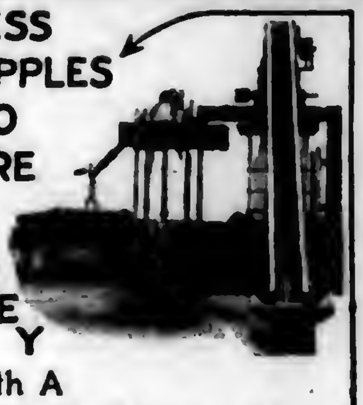

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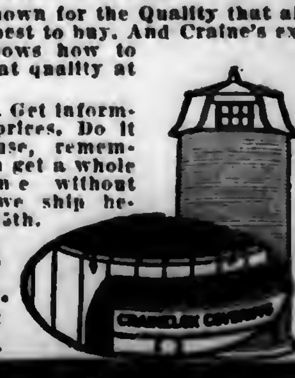
Write to us. Get information and prices. Do it *now.* Because, remember, you can get a whole roof frame without charge if we ship before April 15th.



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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

The Answer to a Man's Question

Farm Women Have Helped Husbands Buy Labor Savers, Now They'll Install Devices Indoors

LAST year a man prominent in the affairs of agriculture in Pennsylvania asked me why women on the farm are not so progressive as men when it comes to fitting up their work-shops with labor-saving equipment. I have not answered him to date but I hope he will read this story.

At first I set about to see whether his assertion were really true, and I am now convinced that you and I must agree with him, for country visits, surveys of farm homes, and yearly statistics taken by various organizations prove the rather startling truth. We country women go on year after year doing without machinery of all sorts that would mean shorter hours of labor and increased efficiency in home-making.

Wives Help to Achieve Success

The more I think of the situation, the prouder I am of my sisters and the greater becomes my faith that we will before long match pennies with these progressive men. I am thoroly convinced that men are in the lead today because of the foresight and cooperation of wives who have helped to place at husbands' command trucks and tractors, planting machines and improved sprayers, harvester-threshers and loaders, manure spreaders and milking machines, incubators to take the place of a thousand clucks, and other fine equipment for every line of farm work.

These inventions take the place of many men, and what a saving that is! How can the farmer "carry on" today with labor the price it is unless he has machinery? What would he have left after paying men their wages, paying the food bills which accumulate when he feeds them? You know one thing that would remain and that is a tired woman, for what work it is to cook and bake, wash and iron for many men when the garden needs attention, the babies must be fed and bathed, and the young chicks need a watchful eye.

The efficient farm woman is far-sighted enough to realize that the precious moments she so desires with her husband and family are made possible when equipment reduces the need of man power, and time and strength are saved for the joys of living. Is it economy to do without an improvement that might cost $750.00, and then spend fully as much for hired help entirely forgetting the cost of food and waste of personal strength and time to feed and care for such helpers?

Why Not Indoor Equipment, Too?

Many farm conveniences are as useful in the housekeeping and home-making industries as in the barns or on the acres. Water systems and electricity work for him or for her with equal grace, and yet only ten per cent of the farm homes in the United States have piped water, and but seven per cent have either gas or electricity. I am glad the farmers are up and doing, but I see no reason why the men should have labor-saving machinery of all sorts and women struggle on over the washboard when electricity will wash the clothes for three cents an hour.

Are you stirring up and merely dislocating dust daily with the old broom when a vacuum cleaner will actually remove that dust safely and easily? Are you carrying water—hundreds of buckets of water in and out of the kitchen—when a water system could so easily be arranged and a life-saving drain be installed?

Doing Without Isn't Always Saving

Are your children leaving the farm because you have never thought to give them bright lights and a piano, phonograph or radio for the evening's recreation? Are you burning half the biscuits and all the cakes because the old stove is a miserable lump of iron, and have you wasted enough in good batter to pay for a fine modern oil range? Did you know that houses are today fifty years behind the technical arts? How is yours? Let us not put square pegs in round holes.

Wise woman helps her husband and thereby helps herself. Wise husbands realize that better equipment in the home saves mother's time and strength for the real work of home-making.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

His Best Sunday Morning Breakfast

"I DO not know of anything better for Sunday morning's breakfast than salt mackerel and boiled potatoes. Sunday morning is the only morning I have time to eat salt mackerel." Those lines are quoted from a recent letter that reached my desk, and I know they voice the sentiments of many men. Do you give them what is not only their heart's desire, but this delicious fish food so rich in body needs?

The composition of fish is not unlike that of meat as fish contains protein, fats, valuable mineral salts and water. Fish give you iodine, so very essential to health. We country folk often lack fish foods because of location, distance from markets. We need fish in our diet and every woman should study the local supply to be able to secure fresh, absolutely fresh, fish when in season.

How fortunate we are to be able at all seasons to place fish on our tables, for today, canned salmon and tuna are perfectly preserved. Flaked fish of various kinds can be bought in carefully sealed packages. Cured fish is a treat. One of the finest Sunday night lunches I ever enjoyed was largely of smoked white fish.

The Men Like It

To make the breakfast our men folks crave, soak mackerel all night by covering completely in fresh water. In the morning, cut off the head and tail and place fish in your frying pan with a covering of fresh water. As soon as it boils, pour off the water, add a generous spoonful of butter and brown the mackerel on both sides. Many folks stop here and serve piping hot. Others remove the fish to a hot platter and add a cup of cream to the hot butter. Let it boil up a minute, and pour over the mackerel which has been surrounded with plain boiled potatoes.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Old Furniture Made New

LAST summer we had our house painted a lovely gray, and I fixed up the porch to make it more inviting. A trip to the attic revealed two dilapidated chairs, which I treated to three coats of gray paint, and new cretonne cushions, after needed repairs had been made.

A friend gave me her old porch swing which had been made from a discarded davenport. When she visited me next time, she was surprised to see how three coats of gray paint, and new cretonne tacked firmly over the upholstering had transformed it.

For a finely finished piece of furniture, first remove every bit of the previous finish with varnish remover, and lightly rub down the first two coats of enamel with finest sandpaper. Use even, medium-length strokes with a brush that does not shed hairs, and do not attempt to go over it while it is wet with little patching dabs as these are ruinous to the smooth mirror-like effect.

After the final coat dries, if you do not care for the high lustre, rub in circular motion a little powdered pummice on a soft cheesecloth slightly moistened with rubbing oil, which will give it the desired eggshell lustre.

Repairs, fresh paint and bright cretonne transform dilapidated chairs.

Three Coats Applied

Reed furniture may be thoroly scrubbed with strong soap and lye if there is no necessity for varnish remover, or it may be merely brushed free from dust if the previous color is not too dark. Two coats of enamel undercoating are followed by one of eggshell enamel, being sure that each is dry before the next is applied.

To get a silvered effect, such as you see on some reed furniture, apply silver gray or white and let dry. Then apply green, dark blue or any chosen color and rub with a soft cloth as you apply it, letting the silver show thru. A trip to the furniture store will show you how it ought to look.

Any good floor stain may be used if it is dark enough to cover the former color. Reed, such as that used in basketry, of suitable size may be used to repair a reed rocker.

Good lines in furniture, good construction, and pleasing proportions make it worth refinishing. The color may be soft and neutral if gay draperies and cushions supply the needed color note, or the furniture itself may be attired in a color more daring, yet lovely.—Doris W. McCray.

The Kitchen Cabinet

GINGERBREAD

KINDLY print a recipe for good gingerbread.—C. E. W.

This gingerbread baked in a long pan is very good.

½ cup butter
1 cup boiling water
½ cup raisins (not necessary)
¼ teaspoon salt
2 well-beaten eggs
½ cup sugar
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon each ginger and cinnamon
1 cup molasses
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cloves

Cream the butter; add the sugar slowly creaming thoroly. Then add the well-beaten eggs—the molasses—the water, mixing well after each added item. Sift together all dry ingredients, add slowly, beating well. Use a moderate oven and you will have a delicious soft gingerbread.—Mrs. Samuel K. Mast, Pa.

• • •

COTTAGE CHEESE PIE

1 cup soft cottage cheese
Two thirds cup sugar
Two-thirds cup milk
2 egg yolks well beaten
1 tablespoon melted butter
A pinch of salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix ingredients in the order given. Bake in an unbaked crust. Cool slightly, and cover with meringue made by adding two tablespoons sugar and one-half teaspoon vanilla to the beaten whites of the two eggs. Brown the meringue in very slow oven.—Betsey Ford, Maryland.

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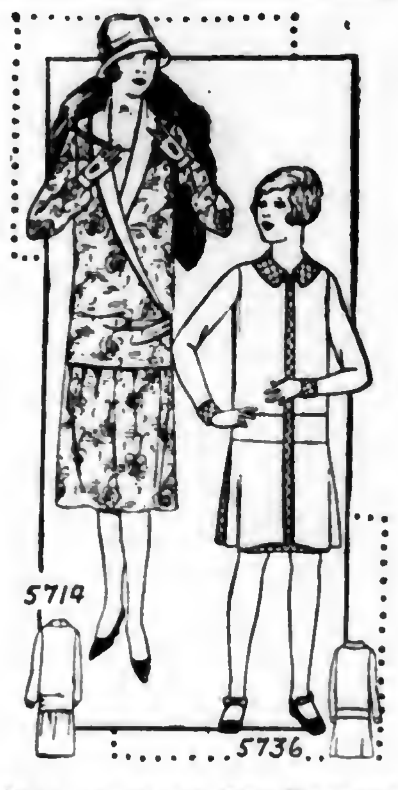

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Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business. Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured but Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, escaped. Pollock Hampton captured Shorty, who, tho locked in the grain house that night, also escaped. Someone on the ranch was double-crossing.

Bud Lee liked Judith but she certainly wasn't the lady of his dreams. Then he met Marcia in flounces and pink parasol down in the meadow. Three days later Lee came upon Judith in the cabin crying. Over the coffee she told Lee of the difficulties she was up against. Tho $350,000 in debt and little to come and go on she was determined to make a go of the ranch if she had the chance. She was depending upon Lee to see that she got that chance. There was cholera among the hogs—there had been lung worm among the calves—Trevors had imported both, but how? It wasn't long after that talk in the cabin before they learned the answer. A strange man brought pigeons to the ranch. Tripp washed their feet, made his test. Those pigeons carried cholera germs. Poker Face, suspected as the man who had been double-crossing, and the stranger were put under guard.

Continued from last week

AT LAST word came from Judith. Carson and Lee were to bring both suspected men to the house. Doc Tripp, wiping his hands on a towel, his sleeves up, bestowed upon the two of them a look of unutterable contempt and hatred.

"You low-lived skunks!" was his greeting to them.

"Easy Doc," continued Judith from her desk. "That won't get us anywhere. Who are you?" she demanded of the man standing at Lee's side.

"Me?" demanded the man with an assumption of jauntiness. "I'm Donley, Dick Donley, that's who I am!"

"When did you get here?"

"'Bout an hour ago."

"What did you come for?"

"Lookin' for a job."

"Did Carson say he hadn't anything for you?"

"No, he didn't. You're askin' a lot of questions, if you want to know," he added with new surliness.

"Then why are you going in such a hurry? Don't you like to see any one shoot pigeons?"

Donley stared back at her insolently.

"Because I didn't fall for the crowd," he retorted bluntly. "An', if you want to know, because I didn't hanker for the job when I found out who was runnin' it."

"Meaning me? A girl? That it?"

"You guessed it."

"Who told you that I was running the outfit?" she demanded suddenly, her eyes hard on his. "You must have found that out pretty soon! Who told you?"

Donley hesitated, his eyes running from her to the other faces about him, resting longest upon the expressionless, dead-looking eyes of Poker Face.

"What difference does it make who told me?" he snapped.

"Answer me," she commanded. "Who told you?"

"Well," said Donley, "he did. Poker Face told me."

"Who told you that his name was Poker Face?" Judith shot the question at him.

DONLEY moved a scuffling foot back and forth, stirring uneasily. That he was lying, no one there doubted; that he was but a poor liar after all was equally evident.

"You ain't got no call to keep me here," he said at last. "I ain't goin' to answer questions all day."

"You'll answer my questions if you don't want me to turn you over to Emmet Sawyer in Rocky Bend!" she told him coolly. "How did you know this man was called Poker Face? Did you know him before?"

Donley's eyes went again, furtive and swift, to Poker Face. But so did all other eyes. Poker Face gave no sign.

"Yes," answered Donley then, taking refuge at last upon the solid basis of truth.

"Did you know this man?" Judith asked then of Poker Face, turning suddenly on him.

"No," said Poker Face.

Donley, having guessed wrong, flushed and dropped his head. Then he looked up defiantly and with a short, forced laugh.

"Suppose I know him or don't know him," he asked with his old insolence, "whose business is it?"

But Judith was giving her attention to Poker Face now.

"Where did you get that white pigeon you turned loose this morning?" she asked crisply.

"Caught it," was the quiet answer.

"How?"

"With my han's."

"Why?"

"Jus' for fun."

"Did you know that pigeons could carry hog-cholera on their feet?"

"No. But I wouldn't have been afraid, not bein' a hawg."

Donley tittered. Poker Face looked unconcerned.

"Take that man Donley into the hall," Judith said to Lee. "See if he has got any pigeon feathers sticking to him anywhere, inside his shirt, probably. If you need any help, say so."

Very gravely Bud Lee put a hand on Donley's shoulder.

"Come ahead, stranger," he said quietly.

"You mind your own business!" cried Donley, springing away.

But Bud Lee's hand was on him, and tho he struggled and cursed and threatened he went with Lee into the hallway. Tripp, watching thru the open door, smiled. Donley was on his back, Lee's knees on his chest.

"I'll tell you one thing, stranger," Bud Lee was saying to him softly, as his hand tore open Donley's shirt, "you open your dirty mouth to cuss just once more in Miss Sanford's presence and I'll ruin the looks of your face for you. Now lie still, will you?"

"Connect me with the Bagley ranch," Judith directed the Rocky Mountain operator. "That's right, isn't it, Doc?"

"Yes," answered Tripp. "That's the nearest case of cholera."

"Hello," said Judith when the connection had been established. "Mr. Bagley? This is Judith Sanford, Blue Lake ranch. I've got a case of hog-cholera here, too. I want some information."

She asked her questions, got her answers. Triumphantly she turned to Tripp.

The Bagley ranch, tho a hundred miles away, was the nearest cholera-infected place of which Tripp had any knowledge. Bagley did have a flock of pigeons; a man, a month or so ago, had bought two dozen from him; the man wasn't Trevors. Bagley didn't know who he was. The same man, however, had shown up three days ago and had asked for another half-dozen of the birds. There had been three white pigeons among them. He was a shifty-eyed chap, Bagley said, old brown suit, hat with a rattlesnake skin around the crown. That, point for point, spelled Donley.

LEE returned with the shirt which he had ripped from his prisoner's back. Adhering to the inside of it were little, downy feathers and three or four larger feathers from a pigeon's wing.

"I guess he rode mostly at night, at that," concluded Lee. "A great little fat man you must have looked, stranger, with six of those birdies in your shirt."

Donley's face was a violet red. But a glance from Lee shut his mouth for him. Poker Face, still looking on, gave no sign of interest.

"Put him in the grain-house," said Judith, her eyes bright with anger. "And see that he doesn't go Shorty's trail. Poker Face, have you anything else to say for yourself?"

"No," answered Poker Face.

"Then," cried Judith hotly, "you can have your time right now! Donley, here, I'll prosecute. He's going to pay for this morning's work. I've got nothing on you. It's up to you to see that I don't get it! And you can tell Shorty for me—yes, and Quinnion, too, and Bayne Trevors, if you like—that I am ready and waiting for your next play! And don't forget that when San Quentin is full there's still room in Folsom."

Judith telephoned Emmet Sawyer that she had a man for him. Lee and Carson conducted an expostulating Donley to the grain-house and jailed him wordlessly. Then Carson put a man on guard at the door, daylight tho it was. When all was done he filled his pipe slowly and turned troubled eyes after Poker Face.

"She made a mistake there," he said regretfully. "A better hand I never ask to see, Bud. As' ought to see the game of crib man plays! Nope, Judy; yo wrong there."

But Bud Lee, the man who did approve of the sort of woman did man's work, said with u warmth:

"Don't you fool yourself, Ca She hasn't made one little yet!"

THO, under the surface, life Blue Lake ranch was suffic tense, the remaining days of frivoled by as bright and bonny the little meadow-blues flirting the field-flowers.

Since from the very first the had been short-handed, the from dawn to dusk were filled activity. Carson, who, true to ith's expectations, had brought some new ideas from his few day the experimental farm—ideas be admitted by Carson, how bought a hundred young steers a neighboring overstocked In the lower corrals the new machines were working smooth cnly a few of the older cows to have anything to do with the

Tripp had succeeded in and getting back some of the who had worked long under Sanford and whom Trevors had charged. It was a joy to see the miliar faces of Sunny Harper, ny Hodge, Bing Kelley, Tod The alfalfa acreage was extended little more than doubled. Plans made for an abundance of dry der to be fed with the lush during the coming lean months Lee broke his string of horses, with Tommy Burkitt and one dependable man began perfecting their education, with an eye turned toward a profitable sale in Janu

Quinnion, perforce, was left turbed upon the sheep-ranch whi Emmet Sawyer had followed Against Bud Lee's word that he had a hand at the trouble at the cabin were the combined oaths two of the sheepmen that he been with them at the time.

Hampton's guests, who had pla ned for a month at the ranch, on. But they would be leaving at end of June. That is, Farris Rogers positively; the Langwo perhaps. The major was cont here, and to stay always and alw would be an unbounded joy— course, with little runs to the cit for the opera season and for sh ping trips, and a great, jolly hou party now and then.

The only fly in Marcia's ointme was Hampton himself. She confess as much to Judith. She liked hi oh, ever so much! But was that lov She yearned for a man who wou thrill her thru and thru, and Ham ton didn't always do that. Just aft his heroic capture of the terrib Shorty, Marcia was thrilled to he heart's content. But there were oth days when Hampton was just Pollo Hampton. If it could only be a ranged so that she could stay on an on, with no day of reckoning t come, no matrimonial venture o the horizon . . .

"That's simple, my dear," Judi smiled at her. "When you get the

being Pollock Hampton's guest, you can be mine for a while."

Hampton was now a great puzzle to Mrs. Langworthy, and even an object of her secret displeasure. Not that that displeasure ever went to the limit of changing Mrs. Langworthy's plans. But she longed for the right to talk to him as a mother should. For, seeking to emulate those whom he so unstintedly admired, Bud Lee and Carson and the rest of the hard-handed, quick-eyed men in the service of the ranch, Hampton was no longer the careless, frankly inefficient youth who had escorted his guests here. He went for days at a time unshaven, having other matters to think of; he came to the table bringing with him the aroma of the stables. He wore a pair of trousers as cylindrical in the leg as a stove-pipe, over them he wore a pair of cheap blue overalls, with the proper six-inch turn-up at the bottom to show the stovepipe trousers underneath. The overalls got soiled, then dirty, then disgracefully blotched with wagon grease and picturesque stains, and Hampton made no apologies for them.

Twice he left the ranch, once to be gone overnight, intending that it should be a mystery where he went. But, since he rode the north trail which led to the Western Lumber camp, no one doubted that he had gone to see Bayne Trevors, in whom he still stoutly believed.

BETWEEN the 15th and the memorable 30th of June, Bud Lee saw little of Judith. She was here, there, everywhere; busy, preoccupied. Marcia he talked with twice; once when they rode together while Hampton, racing recklessly down a rocky slope for a shot at a deer got a fall, a sore shoulder and made his debut in certain new swear-words; once when all of the guests, with the exception of Farris, who was painting the portrait of the stallion, Nightshade, and the major, who had "letters to write," came out to watch the horse-breaking. This time, introduced to Mrs. Langworthy, Lee got for his bow a remarkably cold stare. Others might forget, here in the open, the distinction between people of the better class and their servants—not Mrs. Langworthy, if you please.

Having created his imaginary woman, Lee was ripe to fall in love with her when she came. He had thrilled to the touch of Judith's hand that night in the cabin; his thoughts, many and many a day, centered about the superbly alive beauty that was Judith's. The fact disturbed him vaguely. The thought that he was very deeply interested in her in the good old way between man and maid, never entered his stubborn head. She was as far removed from his ideal woman as the furthermost star in the infinite firmament. Perhaps it was this very disquiet within him, caused by Judith, which now turned his thoughts to Marcia.

"That's the sort of woman," he told himself stoutly. "A man's woman; his other self, not just a pardner; the necessary other side of him, not just the same side in a different way."

Marcia had little, feminine ways of helplessness which turned flatteringly to the strength of the other sex. Judith asked no man to aid her in mounting her horse; Marcia coquettishly slipped a daintily slippered foot into a man's palm, rising because of his strength.

Now, when his thoughts went to Judith, Bud Lee turned them dexterously to Marcia, making his comparisons, shaping them to fit into his pet theory. When, days passing, he did not see Judith, he told himself that he was going to miss Marcia when she left. When one day he came unexpectedly upon Judith and with lips and eyes she flashed her ready smile at him, he felt that odd stir in his blood. What a pity that a girl like her, who might have been anything, elected to do a man's work! When, again unexpectedly, he came another day upon Marcia riding with Hampton, there was no quick stirring of the pulses, and he contented himself with the thought: "Now, that is the sort of woman. A man's woman' His other self . . ." and so on.

When Judith planned a little party to mark the departure of Marcia on the 30th of June—it wasn't definitely decided that the Langworthy's were leaving then, but at least Farris and Rogers were—the reasons actuating her were rather more complex than Judith herself fully realized or would have admitted. She liked Marcia; she wanted to do at least this much for her. Living-room, dining-room, music-room, library—they would all be cleared of the larger pieces of furniture, the double-doors thrown open. The string band from Rocky Bend would come. Judith would send out invitations to the nicer people there and to the ranches hereabout. She would have a barbecue, there would be races and the usual holiday games, then the dance. Marcia would know nothing of it until the last day, when her eager enthusiasm would send her a-flutter to her dressing-room.

Unanalyzed, it was simplicity itself, this giving a farewell party to Marcia. Under analysis, it was a different matter. The boys at the ranch would be invited, and of course most of them would come. Bud Lee would come. Judith would see to that, even if he should hesitate.

Bud Lee had always been so self-possessed, had so coolly found her lacking, that, piqued a little, Judith longed for the opportunity to place him in an atmosphere where a little of his calm self-possession might be snatched from him. If she could embarrass him, if she could see the red rise under his tanned skin, she would be giving Mr. Lee a lesson good for his soul.

"I've got powerful little use for an affair like that," said Lee coolly, when she told him. "Thank you, Miss Sanford, but I don't think I'll come."

Judith shrugged her shoulders as tho it did not in the least matter to her.

"I'm giving it for Marcia," she said. "Do you think it would be quite nice to her to stay away? I am afraid that she will be hurt."

Not Judith's words, but the look in her eyes changed Lee's intentions.

"If it's for Miss Langworthy," he said quietly, "I'll come."

THE day came and Bud began to regret he had given his promise to go to Marcia's dance. All day he was taciturn, aloof, avoiding not only the visitors from Rocky Bend and the other ranches, but his own fellows as well. He took no part in the races, was missing when the blazing trenches and smell of broiling meat told that the barbecue was in progress. He worked with his horses as he had worked yesterday, as he would work tomorrow. With the dusk he went, not to the men's quarters, but to the old cabin at the Upper End.

Again and again that day he had thought of that look in Judith's eyes when she had asked him to come for Marcia's sake. What the devil did she mean by it? He didn't know exactly, but he did know that in its own vague way it irritated him. Her eyes had laughed at him, they had tensed, they had told him that Judith herself wasn't wasting a single thought upon Mr. Bud Lee, but that she had noticed his obvious interest in Miss Langworthy.

"Darn it," muttered Lee. "I won't go."

But he had said that he would go, and in little things as in big ones he was scrupulous. He would go, just to dance with Marcia and show Miss Judith a thing or two. He felt unreasonably like taking Miss Judith across his knee and spanking her. And he did have a curiosity to see just what Judith would look like in a real party-dress.

"Poor little wild Indian," he grumbled. "She's got the making of a wonder in her, and she doesn't even know it. What's worse, doesn't care."

HE SAT with a dead cigarette between his fingers, staring at the wind-blown flame of his coal-oil lamp. Judith was doing this as she did everything that she set her two hands on, thoroly and with her whole heart and soul. In that lay the key to her character. There was no half-way with her. When she gave, it was open-handedly, with no reservation; where she loved or hated, it was unreservedly; if she gave a dance it would be a dance for the countryside to remember.

Yesterday Hampton had wondered, grinning, what he'd look like in a dress-suit again. Hadn't had a thing on here of late but his war togs. Whereby he called attention to his turned-up overalls, soft shirt, battered hat, and flapping vest with the tobacco-tag hanging out.

Bud Lee turned down the wick of his lamp, which had been smoking, and sat staring at it another five minutes.

"By thunder," he said softly to himself. "I'll do it."

He shoved the bunk away from its place in the corner, opened a trap-door in the floor and, lamp in hand, went down into the cabin's cellar. Here was a long pine box, hooped with tin bands for shipping, its lid securely nailed on. He set down his lamp and with shirt-sleeve wiped off some of the accumulation of dust and spider-web. A card with the words, "David Burrill Lee, Rocky Bend," tacked to it made its appearance. Lee shook his head and attacked the lid.

"It's like digging out a dead man," he muttered. "Well, we'll bury him again tomorrow."

It was a box of odds and ends. Clothing, a few books, a pack of photographs, an ornate bridle, a pair of gold-chased spurs, a couple of hats, gloves, no end of the varied articles which might have gone hastily into such a receptacle as this from the hurried packing in a bachelor's apartments. Bud Lee, with a dress-suit and the articles it demands, even to tie and dancing-shoes, went back into the room above.

"Like Hampton," he mused, looking at the things in his hands. "I wonder what it'll feel like to get back into these! I'm a fool." He laughed shortly and set to work to improvise a flat-iron to take the worst wrinkles out of the cloth. "Once a fool, always a fool. You can't get away from it."

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Here's One You Overlooked, Al* : : : : : By Le

I GOTTA REAL IDEAR, AL BETCHA WE CAN MAKE A MINT OF MONEY IF WE DEVELOP IT!
GO AHEAD, SHOOT! I'VE GOT ON MY ARMORED VEST, SLIM!
SEE THIS POPCORN I'VE BEEN SAVIN'?
YEP
WELL, LES MIX THIS POPCORN WITH BUCKWHEAT AN'-
GO ON! GO ON!
AN' MAKE A SELF FLOPPIN' PANCAKE FLOUR
POP

Tobacco on Its Way to Market

The one-crop farmer usually cannot afford the modern labor savers which are rapidly displacing slow and often back-breaking methods.

Did you ever hear this one?—

The Rock of Gibraltar

Recently there was a distinct earthquake shock which disturbed a small western city and rocked the municipal building so that the councilmen, then in session, left without the usual ceremonies.

The clerk, a man of rules and regulations, was hard put to give his minutes the proper official tone. Finally he evolved this masterpiece: "On motion of the city hall, the council adjourned."—DeLaval Monthly.

He Had the Wrong Number

A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young, mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage, he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention. At the final "Hello!" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy."—Exchange.

Plea for Beauty Sleep

"I have only one request to make," groaned the college man who had come to work in the harvest.

"What is that, Mr. Smart?" returned the farmer.

"Please let me stay in bed long enough for the lamp chimney to cool off."—Wallace's Farmer.

The Tiff

Simpkins and his young wife had just completed their first quarrel.

"I wish I were dead," she sobbed.

"I wish I was, too," he blurted out.

"Then I don't wish I was," and the war continued.—Exchange.

Kind to Dumb Animals

A small boy was sent to the store by his mother to buy a chicken.

"Do you want a pullet?" asked the grocer.

"Naw," replied the boy scornfully, "I wanna carry it."—DeLaval Monthly.

McAndrews—Hooray! The wind has changed.

Convalescent Wife—Well, mon, what of it?

McAndrew—Ye ken the doctor said ye needed a change of air.—DeLaval Monthly.

Presence of Mind

Papa was deep in a book, when his wife called, "Dan, baby has swallowed the ink. Whatever shall I do?"

"Write with a pencil," was the reply.—Patton's Monthly.

Ella—I suppose you met lots of Greeks while you were in Athens?

Etta—Yes, they have them there, too.—Life.

Mum's the Word

"Did your church pray for rain last week?"

"No, the parsonage roof leaks."—Siren.

Clerk—We have taken ten dollars off the price of this suit.

Customer—Ye can kape it, thin. Don't yez think Oi want me money's worth?—Exchange.

When Edith and Alexander were engaged she said: "I just love to see you smoke that pipe!"

When Edith and Alexander were married she said: "I'd just like to see you smoke that pipe!"—Life.

"Winter Days" Contest Prize Winners

Group 1—Over Twelve

1. Earl S. Haldeman, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.
2. Olive Nichols, (X), Chester County, Pa.
3. Frank Seder, (X), Allegheny County, Pa.

Group 2—Twelve and Under

1. Melvin E. Ruhl, (X), Salem County, N. J.
2. Esther Landis, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.
3. Dorothy Harter, (X), Centre County, Pa.

Honorable Mention

Raymond Boles, (X), Tompkins County, N. Y.; C. Clyde England, (X), Bedford County, Pa.; Ada P. Gehman, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.; Anna B. Oberholtzer, (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

First Prize—Over Twelve

THESE PINE TREES ARE FORTY-FIVE YEARS OLD
Earl S. Haldeman, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth.—I have four cats for my pets. One is black, she is a very playful cat. If I hold a piece of meat above her head she will stand on her hind feet and try to get the meat with her front paws. I think it is great fun to have some pets.—Josephine Steiminger, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a 150-acre farm but we don't own it. We have eight horses and one of them has a colt. She is widely known as the best saddle horse in the state. Her pictures and name often appeared in papers and books. Her name is Princess Pat. She is lonely now because they took the colt from her.

We raised potatoes and corn on the farm last year. We can't raise much because so much of our land goes for pasture.

The man that owns the farm owns the P. M. C. at Chester and they bring about thirty-eight to forty horses out in the summer. I have four sisters and one brother all smaller than I. We just finished putting them to bed.—Anetta Passwater, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Third Prize—Over Twelve

MY DOG, MACKS GORDON BUDDY, HELPING ME FEED QUAIL.
Frank Seder, (X), Allegheny County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends.—It snowed today and drifted the roads and we had to shovel ourselves out. I shoveled the front steps myself. I was out playing in the snow with my four puppies, Sing, Bolet, Tunny and Racket. Sing is mine.

I was at the Sesqui last summer. We had Chautauqua. I was there. We had the play "Applesauce" and a magician who shot his wife and did other tricks.

I help mother with the chickens and have a cat named Mexie. We live nine miles from Coatesville and sometimes we go to the Y. M. C. A. meetings. We went on Sunday. The auditorium seats 1800 people and they have a fine pipe organ.—Ada Fleming, eleven (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My pets are a cow named Patty and her calf called Swiss. I have a puppy, Ted. He is only two months old and he sleeps with the calves. He is very warm at night because the calves like him very well and all sleep around him. We have nearly 200 chickens. Two beautiful White Leghorn roosters eat out of my hand and if I say crow they will crow. One is Billy and the other one is Tom. I have a horse named Carlie.—Josephine Meddo, twelve (X), Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am having a nice time this winter on the farm.

I am the oldest child in the family. I'm a freshman at Calvert Agricultural High school. I have two miles to go to school. In the fall when school first started I drove a car but the roads are so bad that we have to walk across the fields.

I have a white Collie dog and I think very much of her. She has two puppies. They are very cute. They are white and brown spotted. They are twins.—Harold C. McGrady, thirteen (X), Cecil County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—The ice on the ponds is soft and the boys of the school and I can't skate. I saw an airplane from the U. S. Navy today.

We have a phonograph in our school and we play it lots.—Paul Klements, Salem County, N. J.

Third Prize—Twelve and Under

TAKEN IN A SNOWSTORM
Dorothy Harter, (X), Centre County, Pa.

Thanks to You

MANY, many thanks to the Forum cousins who remembered me with valentines and birthday cards. I surely did appreciate receiving them.

Sorry there isn't room on the page this week to print all the prize winning pictures in our "Winter Days" Contest but those that didn't get in this time will appear before long.

First Prize—Twelve and Under

WEIGHTED WITH FEATHERY FLAKES
Melvin E. Ruhl, (X), Salem County, N. J.

Any time you have good pictures that you think others would enjoy seeing, send them along and I'll try to use them.

COUSIN RUTH.

"Winter Days" Contest

Group 1—Over Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County, Frank Seder (X). **Armstrong County**, E. P. Miller. **Bedford County**, D. Clyde England (X). **Berks County**, Mabel M. Ernst. **Bradford County**, Inez Vanderpool. **Chester County**, Olive Nichols (X). **Dauphin County**, Wilmina N. Stover. **Lehigh County**, Ada P. Gehman (X), Earl S. Haldeman (X). **Lycoming County**, Edna Schon. **Tioga County**, Ira G. Luce (X). **York County**, Ruth H. Leathery.

Group 2—Twelve and Under

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Margaret E. Atkinson (X). **Bedford County**, Florence Stickler, John England, Francis Donahoe. **Bucks County**, Emma Bowen (X). **Centre County**, Dorothy Harter (X). **Dauphin County**, Esther Landis (X). **Franklin County**, Mary J. Thomas (X). **Lancaster County**, Anna B. Oberholtzer (X). **Lehigh County**, Arlene Gehman. **Montgomery County**, Ruth Bremmer.

NEW JERSEY

Salem County, Melvin E. Ruhl (X).

NEW YORK

Tompkins County, Raymond Boles (X).

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Evelyn Bream (X). **Berks County**, Anna A. Smith, Leah Schonour (X), Pauline E. Lutz, Catherine Deisher, Florence M. Deisher. **Bradford County**, Frances Bauman (X). **Bucks County**, Mildred Tomlinson (X). **Butler County**, Agnes Bauldoff (X), Mary Gardenic (X). **Centre County**, Marian Treaster, Helen M. Beck, Thelma Beck, Irene Beck, Irene Limbert. **Chester County**, Anetta Passwater (X), Mabel Sneed (X). **Clarion County**, Hazel Neely. **Dauphin County**, Allen Hollinger (X). **Fulton County**, Dorothy Edwards, Emma Lodge Clevenger. **Indiana County**, Emaline McGeary (X). **Jefferson County**, Esther Doverspike, Marie Lucas (X). **Juniata County**, Nellie Kumer. **Lancaster County**, Edna Martin, Ruth E. Ober, Harold Shirk (X), Miriam Mae Ritter (X), Elsie Mae Fenninger (X). **Lawrence County**, Donald Hood (X), Elizabeth Byler. **Lycoming County**, Louise Kryder. **Mercer County**, Marian Heckathan (X), Mildred Blake. **Northampton County**, Osburn Rutt, Jr., Ruth Getz. **Perry County**, Frank Crow, Olive Pearl Hummel (X). **Schuylkill County**, Mary Moore. **Sullivan County**, Jennie Serwanski (X). **Susquehanna County**, Betty Golden. **Washington County**, Martin Pompe, Mary Ceresa (X). **Wayne County**, Otis Robbins (X). **Westmoreland County**, Helen Fatt. **Wyoming County**, Grace Kibbler. **York County**, Pauline Beck, Esther Haar (X), Harry J. Edleblute (X).

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Betty V. Hames (X). **Cape May County**, Florence Dunn (X). **Somerset County**, Rose L. Stock (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Rae Louise Gummel (X). **Frederick County**, Anna Castle, Mazie Keepers, Gordon A. Black (X). **Harford County**, Fae Roland. **Kent County**, Elizabeth Ford, Howard Gosman. **Washington County**, Ralph Morgan.

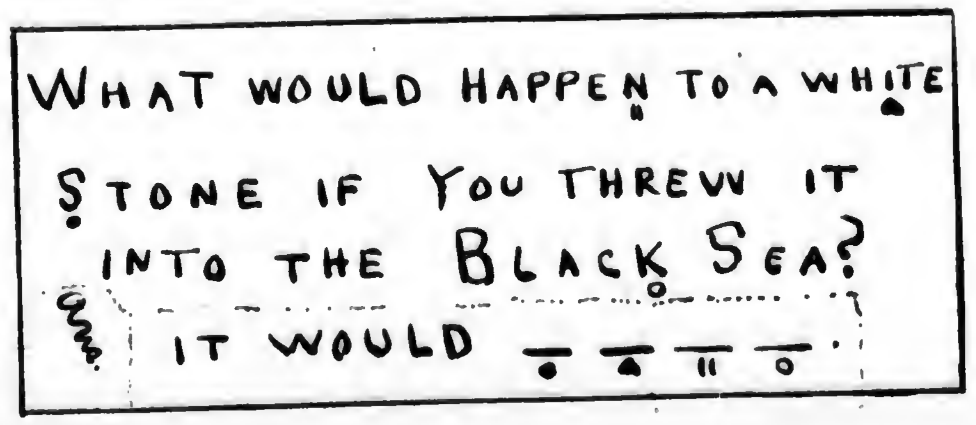
(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Queer things can happen in foreign lands, and when I look at the pictures in the windows of the steamship companies these days I wonder what might not happen on the Black Sea, the Red Sea or the blue Mediterranean. Maybe we'd still like to toss stones into the water, away off there as we do here at home, just to hear the funny little "ker-plunk" when the stone hits the water and to watch the silky ripples spread out. At any rate you can answer this week's puzzle if you will look carefully at the queer little signs under the blank spaces in the answer at the bottom of the page and place in those spaces the letters under which the signs appear in the question part of the puzzle. I leave it to you whether it is a strange thing or not. Let me have your answer, on a postcard or in a letter, by March 5th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please tell me what county you live in and when your birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

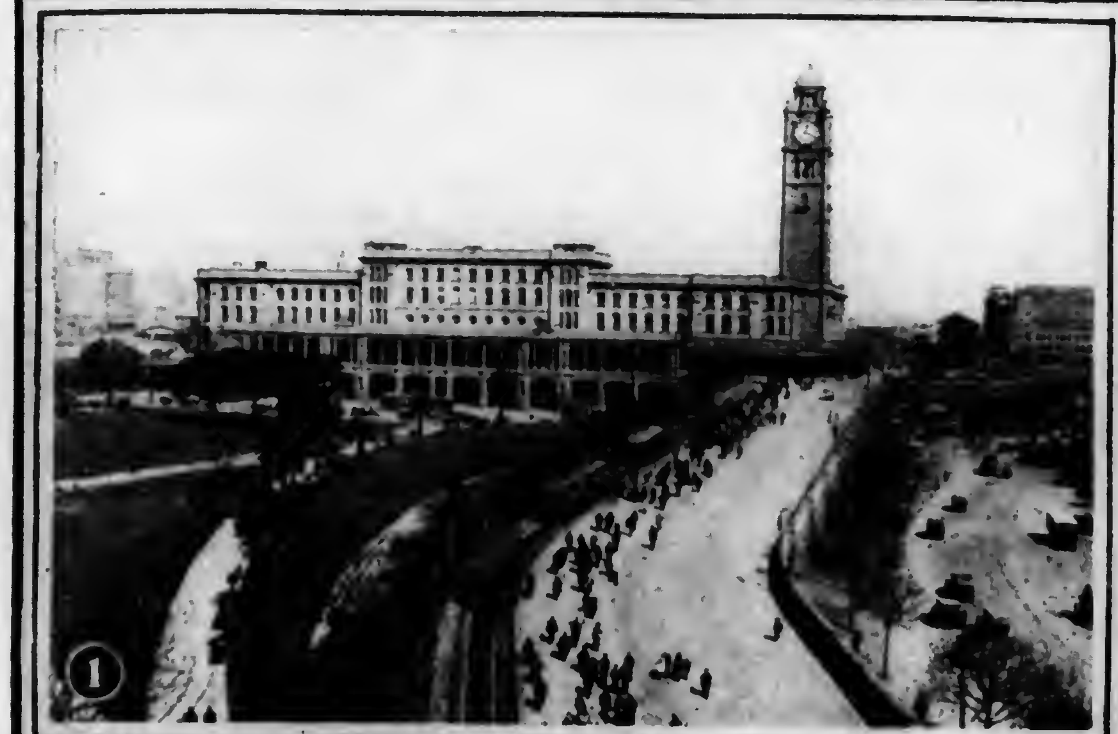
The answer to the puzzle published in the February 5 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer (the one about Valley Forge) is: LAFAYETTE CAME FROM FRANCE.

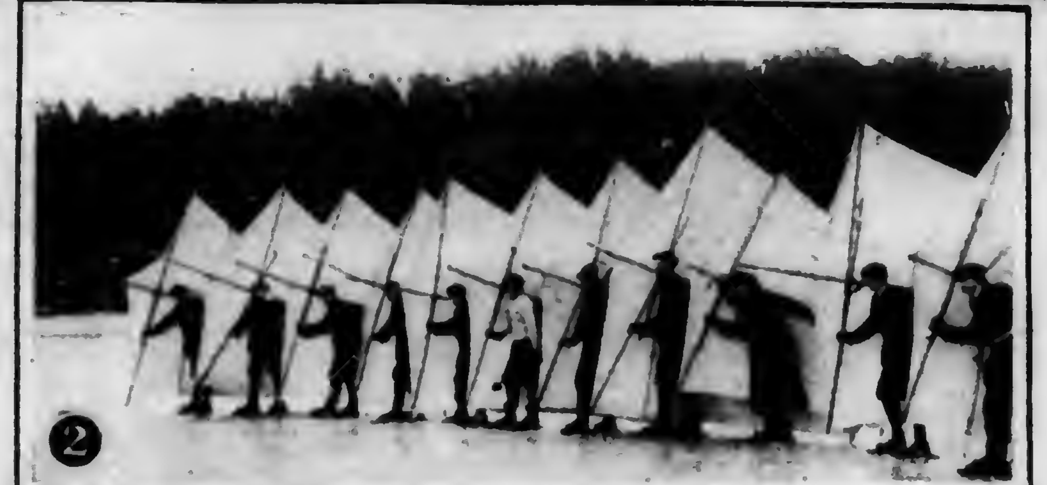
The ten little folks whose answers were correct and whose letters (or postcards) were the best in those things mentioned above (grammar, spelling, etc.) are: Ernest R. Brendlinger, age 11, Frederick, Pa.; Martin Deibert, age 9, Slatington, Pa.; Albert Dunn, age 13, Smithfield, Pa.; Kathryn Jacoby, age 10, Etters, Pa.; Pearl B. Mountz, age 12, Carlisle, Pa.; Elizabeth Jane Rice, age 6, Pequea, Pa.; Michael Schneider, age 11, St. Peters, Pa.; Mabel E. Smith, age 9, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Mae Walters, age 11, New Bethlehem, Pa.; Harold Wentzel, age 11, East Earl, Pa.

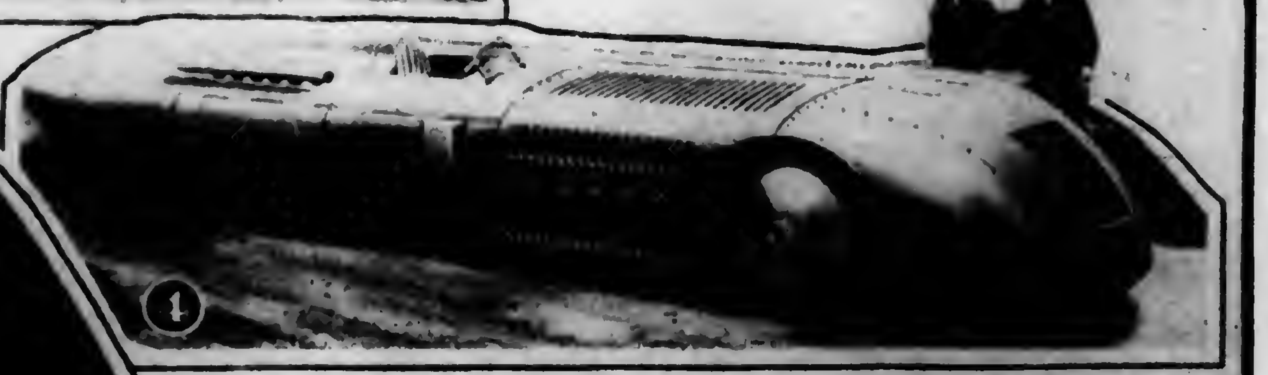


WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO A WHITE
STONE IF YOU THREW IT
INTO THE BLACK SEA?
IT WOULD

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







1.—Sydney, Australia, the capital of New South Wales and the parent city of Australia, resembles an old English town in some sections but has many beautiful modern buildings as well.

2.—One of the most popular winter sports in Sweden is sail skating. The tense moments at the beginning of the race are followed by many thrills.

3.—Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange.

4.—The English racing car, the "Mystery S," in which Major Segrave will try to pass the 200-mile mark at Daytona, Florida.

5.—In a Chicago workshop 30,000 men and women manufacture more than ninety per cent of the telephone equipment used in the United States. Flaming fires start the mass of molten metal on its way thru the various processes necessary before it reaches the home as a telephone.

6.—Wash day in an oasis of the Sahara Desert. Altho they lack soap and modern conveniences, these women manage to get the clothes clean by washing them in the brook and laying them out on the sand where the hot sun finishes the job.

(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

Quicker Solubility!

Michigan Rotary Calcinator

A NEW AND BETTER AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

We announce the greatest single advance in the preparation of MICHIGAN LIMESTONE. Now an accomplished fact, after months of research and experiment. We now pass "Michigan" through huge Rotary Calcinators. It is heated at 1200 degrees, opening up the grain, expanding the crystals, and decreasing the density. We then can pulverize to greater, smoother fineness at 7,000 lbs. pressure, where it formerly required 18,000 lbs.

QUICKER AND MORE COMPLETE SOLUBILITY

is the result of this process. The extreme purity of MICHIGAN LIMESTONE, combined with this advanced method of preparation, will give results in your soil this Spring that will amaze you.

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55 Coal and Iron Exchange BUFFALO, N. Y.

Wonder Healing Compound FOR MAN or BEAST
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Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It's different from any salve or ointment you ever tried. It heals and soothes, but will not smart or blister the most sensitive wound. It has healed thousands of stubborn wounds where other lotions have failed.

Hardly a day passes but what you'll find some use for Corona. For sore shoulders, sore necks, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, sore teats on cows, caked udders, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins $1.25, postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

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[6] SAMPLE FREE

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Investigate the

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Single Action Harrow. It has many desirable features you should know about. The disks—not the horses—carry the entire weight of the machine. No tongue truck needed. Gangs are reversible; they throw the soil in or out. Extension type for general field and orchard tillage—2 harrows in one. Heat treated disks have edges forged sharp—a Clark "Cutaway" process which makes them cut finer, stay sharp and last longer—they won't crack, bend or chip. Clark "Cutaway" harrows are furnished ready to use—no extras such as weight pans to buy. Free: Catalog and valuable book "Soil and Its Tillage." Send Coupon.

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93 Main St., Higganum, Conn.
Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name ....

Address ....

BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY STOCK POULTRY

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All B-B (Bull Brand) Feeds are clean feeds—every pound goes over magnetic separators and triple screens to remove all metal or other foreign matter.

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COST LESS — PRODUCE MORE

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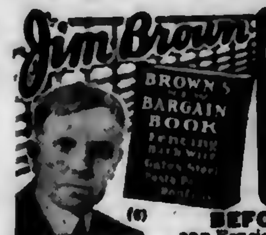

(6) **BEFORE YOU BUY** any Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Poultry Fence, Metal or Ready Roofing, House and Barn Paints, write for my new 112-page Cut Price Catalog. My new cut prices will surprise you. Having increased my customers to a million, I can now give far BIGGER values at BIG savings in price. My

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Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
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Pennsylvania's "Spud King"

How Mr. Briggs Won That Coveted Championship

MR. R. E. BRIGGS, of Nescopeck, Luzerne County, Pa., by producing 688 bushels of potatoes from one measured acre of land, earned the title of "Spud King" for the Keystone State and for most other states, as well, last year. Briggs was one of eight men in Luzerne County to top the 400-bushel mark in 1926. His nearest rival was H. F. Coon with 546 bushels.

The record yield was produced on clover sod which had been in wheat in 1924, and in potatoes in 1923. Mr. Briggs spring-plowed the land and applied 12 tons of manure. He planted northern-grown seed in 24-inch rows and 12 inches apart in the row, using 38 bushels of seed per acre. A 4-8-6 fertilizer was applied in the row at planting time, the field was cultivated five times, and sprayed 14 times.

(Courtesy National Fertilizer Association)

Mr. R. E. Briggs, undisputed potato-growing champion of Pennsylvania.

Of the eight men in Luzerne County who made more than 400 bushels, all but one planted 20 or more bushels of seed per acre; seven applied manure; all cultivated an average of five times; sprayed from 7 to 17 times; and applied from 900 to 1600 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

Ordered Those Parts Yet?

LAST fall we advised that equipment be put under shelter and that a card be made out for each machine, listing on it any overhauling that should be done, any adjustments to be made, and any repairs that should be ordered. If these have not yet been ordered they should be sent for at once.

In ordering repairs, give the make and model of the machine, the name and address of the manufacturer, and the casting number of the parts wanted as clearly as you can make them out. Usually your dealer can locate the repair number in his catalogs, if it is a machine which he has handled.

If you cannot make out the manufacturer's name and address, get the repair or casting number of the part wanted and also the name and casting number of a few of the principal parts of the machine. Then take these to your implement dealer and have him take the matter up with one or two of the chief implement trade papers. These papers keep a pretty complete set of old repair lists. The following is about the correct form in which such a request should be made to the implement trade papers:

Gentlemen:—

Please tell me the manufacturer and where repairs may be obtained for an endless apron manure spreader with beater driven by sprocket chain from large sprocket bolted to spokes of right rear wheel. Repair is wanted for small sprocket on beater shaft on which main sprocket chain runs, No. X-123 or X-128. Number of main drive sprocket is X-45, right rear wheel hub casting X-73, left rear wheel hub casting X-70. Am enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Very truly yours,
JOHN DOE.

With this much information, almost any machine can be identified, and these papers can tell where repairs can be obtained if any are available.—I. W. D.

(Courtesy International Harvester Company)

This might be called the champion potato digger of Pennsylvania. It harvested Mr. Briggs' 688-bushel crop.

We Cannot Do Much About Prices, But—

(Continued from page 9)

ested in the set up of this machine as it has been used for the past year, growing for local wholesale and roadside market trade. Sowings of something are made every few days. By throwing one, two, or three drills out of gear the gang as shown is used to plant all sorts of vegetables. Wheel tracks are the marks for the next rounds.

When used as shown with four drills in operation and a 20-inch space between the two middle rows we are able to cultivate with a light four-row pivot-wheel gang cultivator. This is drawn by a small mule which walks in the 20-inch-wide center. The machine is a walking model, one handle being rigid, the other serving as a tiller to guide the knives or teeth. A gang seeder is absolutely essential to the successful use of a gang cultivator and the combination of these two machines has eliminated wheel hoe work for us except with the most delicate seedlings. On some farms the power may to advantage be a light two-wheel tractor.

Transplanters Are a Big Help

For those who set out large numbers of cabbage, tomato, eggplant and pepper plants there are on the market several makes of transplanting machines worthy of investigation. These apply fertilizer in the row and water at the roots of the plants. Two workers riding on a low platform drop the plants ahead of press wheels or shoes which firm the soil better than is likely to be done by hand.

I sometimes wonder whether we fully appreciate and realize in practice the labor-saving possibilities of the larger cultivators in the variety of sizes and forms which are available. When they are skilfully operated with the right attachments it is possible to effect great savings in the hoeing bill, even to eliminate it entirely. Consideration of soil condition and the precise stage of both crop and weed growth to be handled make the problem of size and kind of attachment, adjustment and manner of working one which will pay well for the best thought we can give.

A Tractor Fills the Bill

The larger tractors for plowing and harrowing have reached a stage of development where there is no questioning their labor-saving efficiency on any farm with enough land to make the investment justifiable. Timeliness, that great factor in securing profits, is made easier with a tractor to drive continuously 24 hours a day when hard pressed in planting time.

Sprayers and dusters deserve high place among labor-saving machines. A crop of celery was all but lost with blight because the old sprayer had given out at a critical time. The arrival of a new machine saved the crop, turned a sure loss into a real profit. Similarly the loss of labor in preparing land, planting and cultivating is often saved by up-to-date equipment to fight crop pests. With some crops, especially celery and potatoes, systematic spraying almost invariably improves quality and increases yield, reducing, thereby, the labor cost per crate or bushel. Convenient arrangements for mixing and filling along with evenly spaced rows and a boom to cover several rows at one passage will save labor in applying the material.

Irrigation Often Prevents Failure

Irrigation is a subject in itself but there are times and places when it will prove a real labor saver thru the finishing of crops otherwise doomed to failure. Multiplication of man-power thru irrigation comes with the production of higher yields than might otherwise have been secured. Costs must be considered, each installation presents its own problems.

In harvesting vegetable crops labor-saving machinery has played a very small part and the problem is difficult. Color, size, maturity, freedom from disease or injury are all factors demanding experience and discretion which we may hardly expect of a machine. When bunching is done in the field some growers feel the use of rubber bands saves time with radishes. If two or three-ply jute twine is used for tying in the field or packing house its purchase in the "many end" coils from which about 100 strings may be cut at one stroke of the hatchet will save minutes. Tying machines have been improved and are giving satisfaction in many places.

This high-pressure sprayer makes it easy to cover large fields quickly.

A Washing Machine for Vegetables

Other packing house conveniences which are being used to an increasing extent are rotary brush washing machines for celery and bunched stuff. Cut off roots are cheaply washed in slatted cylinders slowly revolving in a tank partly filled with water or better still with a stream flowing thru the cylinder and draining out the dirt. Others have devised conveyors of chicken wire or of the smaller sized opening potato grader belt, the vegetables to be washed being carried thru a sort of long box in which they are sprayed by forcible jets of water from all angles.

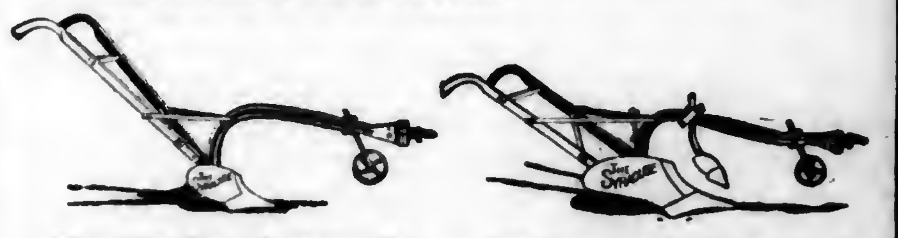
After all the fullest degree of labor saving can be attained only thru day-by-day study of our problems in the light of such methods and machines as we may be able to adopt or develop. Certainly any increase in profits must come from this direction more than from any other.

Plows that Last Longer and Do Better Work

John Deere-Syracuse Chilled Plows are preferred by particular farmers wherever chilled plows are used, because they last longer in sandy soil, shed better, run steadier, handle easier, are built stronger and do better work all around.

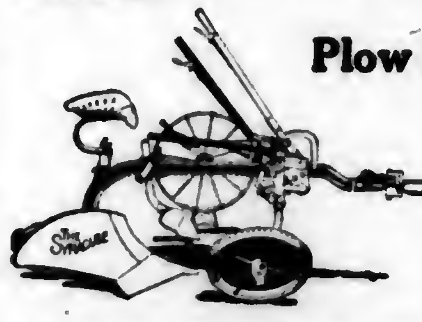
Moldboard is smooth and regular for good shedding.

Shares are chilled to uniform depth, underside as well as top—**one Syracuse Chilled Share will outlast two similar shares of other makes.**



The John Deere-Syracuse No. 1459 is a small, light-weight plow, but having the same substantial construction and good working qualities as our bigger plows. Rib on lower edge of landside insures steady work. Three-piece reversible clevis allows ample adjustments. Beaded steel beam. Full born share.

John Deere-Syracuse Plows of the No. 1341-1441 Series take either chilled or steel bottom parts, adapting them to any soil condition. Built strong. Good penetration. Durable. Heavy malleable frog. Rolled foot beam of standard John Deere type. Bottom parts interchangeable on sulky and tractor plows.



Plow More Acres in a Day

The No. 210 Sulky is the lightest-running plow of its type. Rolling landside eliminates dragging friction. All weight is carried on wheels. Front furrow caster wheel, controlled by lever, governs plow on turns, causing plow to cut at uniform depth even when turning square corners.

Write today for folder describing the Syracuse chilling process and the line of Syracuse plows. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Folders SI-736

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Just fill out the coupon—tell us what you are interested in and we will send you the necessary literature containing full particulars of Jamesway Equipment and Jamesway service. Don't build, remodel or equip any farm building until you get these valuable books and learn how we can save you money. Mail coupon to office nearest you.

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Hoffman's Farm Seeds Spring 1927

Alfalfa Seed

Catalog FREE

Cleaned and Recleaned Strong Germination

SUCCESS with Alfalfa depends largely on the right kind of seed. Good, clean, hardy, Northern-grown Seed means success if other conditions are right. Remember, an Alfalfa field started right lasts for many years; you can afford to use the best seed to be had. Sow Hoffman's Alfalfa Seed and succeed!

Genuine "Grimm"— Many Alfalfa growers insist on "Grimm" because of its ability to withstand hard winters. We have a limited supply of State-Certified and Sealed genuine "Grimm" from Idaho. The very choicest you can buy.

"Northwest"— Very hardy, from the far Northwest and Western sections. Cleaned and recleaned to remove all weed seeds. Big, plump, bright seed. Prices are right. Start an Alfalfa field this season when prime seed can be had at reasonable cost.

Clover Seed— Finest Red, hardy strains suitable for Eastern farms. Mammoth, Alsike and scarified White Clover Seed.

Pasture Seed
Oats
Seed Corn
Potatoes
Grains
Soy Beans
Field Peas

Write for Catalog and Samples—FREE

Get our Book of Farm Seeds. It gives "Ten Pointers on Alfalfa"—stepping stones to success with this great crop. It also describes varieties of Oats, Corn, Potatoes, etc., that pay well under average conditions. Ask for Samples of Seeds that interest you. Write today.

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Sow them and they'll prove it!

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Natural Soil Sweetener
Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.
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Easy and pleasant to handle.
LOW IN COST
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Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom. Northern Grown 99.50% purity. Write for price list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box F, Canton, O.

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Write TODAY for price-list and valuable information about all types of field seeds.

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Established 1870
THE W. A. SIMPSON CO.,
224 Balderston Street, Baltimore, Md.
Over 50 years in the Seed Business

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

MR. MILTON J. CROSS, chief announcer of station WJZ, is a graduate of De Witt Clinton High School, New York City, and the music supervisor's course of the Damrosch Institute of Musical Art.

After completing his musical education, Mr. Cross toured for several seasons with the Paulist Choristers, during which time he covered the entire eastern portion of the United States. After this he devoted himself to church and concert work, singing in the First Presbyterian Church of New York and as a member of the quartette of the Progressive Synagogue of Brooklyn.

Milton J. Cross,
Chief Announcer WJZ

Mr. Cross was one of the pioneer broadcasters. He appeared repeatedly before the microphone of WJZ in its early days in Newark, N. J., and later, became a member of its staff. He is the oldest announcer in years of service with station WJZ. He is considered one of the foremost announcers in the country today, specializing particularly in classical events.

Aerial That's Best

Would you please tell me the best kind of an aerial for a receiving set, a single, double or triple wire? Also, what is the proper height for an aerial?—G. C.

For the best results with a receiving set the best all-around aerial is a single strand wire about 35 to 40 feet high and about 150 feet long from the outer end of the aerial to where the ground wire joins to the permanent ground. In other words, the horizontal length should be about 85 to 100 feet and the lead-in and ground wire combined from 65 to 50 feet, so that the total length is approximately 150 feet.

Apt to Decrease Selectivity

Many use double and triple and quadruple wires where the length is limited. These may increase the volume slightly, but usually decrease the selectivity more than they make up for any change in volume.

With a multitube set, it is often convenient to have the aerial arranged so that it can be disconnected and a loop aerial connected on, with the proper balance so the dial readings will not be changed, as this will usually bring in the nearby powerful stations in good shape without the static which the outside aerial sometimes brings.

The lead-in should be kept at least six feet away from all metal roofs, gutters, ridgepoles, and so on, and it is better if it doesn't come near a chimney. The ideal lead-in would be one kept entirely away from all contact with the house until it enters the insulated tube which carries it inside.—D.

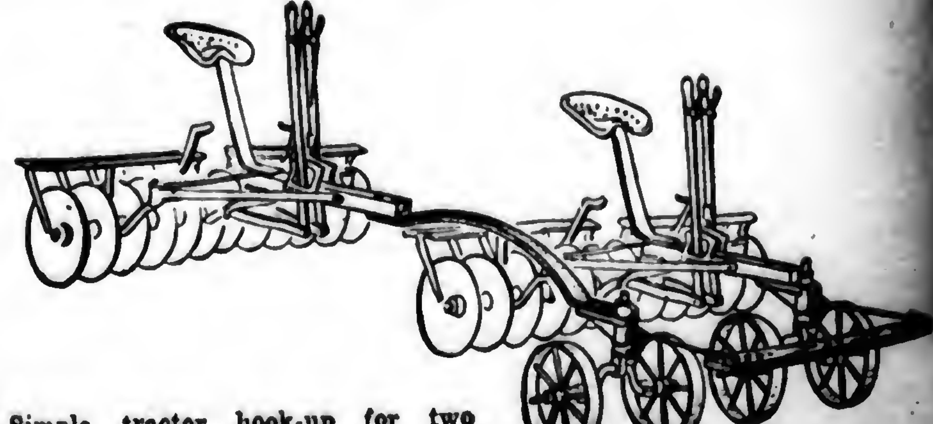
A Hitch Proved Satisfactory

MANY farmers who are changing from horse to tractor power have very good horse-drawn disc harrow which they cannot afford to throw away to buy the heavier and wider tractor discs.

At first it may seem a simple matter to arrange a hitch for two discs, but it is not so easy as it seems. About the most satisfactory hitch I have seen of this kind is that shown in the accompanying diagram. This has been thoroly tried out and proved satisfactory.

Bring the two discs close together and set so as to lap half. Remove the tongue truck from the rear disc and bring it out in front of the first disc up even with the front disc truck and at the proper distance to the side of it. Then from a piece of heavy bar iron have the blacksmith make a curved bar to connect the stub tongue of the rear discs over the front disc to the tongue truck from the rear disc, now out in front of the first disc. This bar should be given plenty of clearance over front disc, but a little study of the two discs and their trucks should enable the blacksmith to make the connection easily.

Belts should be used to make the connections, so this bar can be removed and the tongue truck put back if it is desired to use the truck for horse use again. Lastly an iron or wood bar should be made to connect the two trucks together to act as an evener for the tractor to pull on. It is well to have several holes in each end of this to allow some adjustment to make the lap come properly and also to neutralize any difference in draft between the two discs, which might cause one to pull ahead of the other.—D.



Simple tractor hook-up for two horse-drawn disc harrows.

Electric Committee Ready to Act

Will Help Farmers Secure Light and Power Service

THE Joint Committee on Rural Electrification which has been working for several months to arrive at a basis for an effective agreement for a more rapid extension of rural electric service, feels that this has been accomplished in Order 28, and is now taking active steps to make effective the provisions of that order.

The Pennsylvania State Grange and the other larger farm organizations of the state composing the State Council of Agricultural Associations are unanimous in their approval and support of the proposed plan for the extension of electric service to farmers.

Offices have been opened in the Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., and a secretary employed to carry on the work of the committee. John M. McKee, who recently retired from his position as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, was the choice of the committee for this position as secretary. Other officers of the committee are: J. S. Wise, Jr., chairman; W. S. Wise, vice-chairman, and Miles Horst, treasurer.

Requirements of New Order

Order 28 requires that rules and rates shall be filed by the different companies by March 1 and will be effective April 1, but those desiring extensions should at once see the electric utility serving their district as to the conditions and costs under which extensions will be made.

The joint committee would like to hear from groups of applicants as to the success they are having in making extensions or the problems confronting them in which they need aid. All communications should go to the office of the secretary.

Under the new order it is possible for farmers to reduce the cost of extensions materially by contributing labor or poles, where satisfactory ones are available. Therefore, the committee is urging that they get their plans under way as rapidly as possible so that they may contribute such labor during the early spring months before the work of the farm becomes so pressing.

Secretary Has Had Wide Experience

In selecting Mr. McKee, the committee had in mind his knowledge of the state acquired during his four years as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture and the fact that he has been closely associated with the working out of the entire program of rural electrification during that time. He has had experience in working out rural problems during 10 years as county agent in Washington County and during several years of that time he served on the conference committee of producers, distributors and consumers on milk prices in Pittsburgh.

Consequently, it was felt that Mr. McKee's experience in this field would be particularly valuable in the new program the joint committee is undertaking.

In accepting the position, Mr. McKee said: "The extension of electric light and power to farmers is a final step in making the farm home the ideal one. Linked with the rural free delivery, improved roads, telephone and radio, electric service on the farm will make it more efficient as a farm and more attractive as a home, having the best conveniences the city can offer with none of the undesirable features.

"It will be possible to reach the great majority of farms within the next ten years if farmers will show the same cooperation as in providing telephone service."

Profit from Labor Savers

(Continued from page 15)

two men's time and two horses' time.

After we are thru planting and cultivating once, the field is ready to level down the row ridges just before the potato sprouts come thru the soil. This is done with a four-section drag harrow with the spikes slanting backwards, using four horses, this saves one man's time.

The seed potatoes are treated with hot formaldehyde by having a boiler to keep the liquid the correct temperature, and by drawing the potatoes thru the vat by setting the baskets on an endless chain belt and using a power machine. The potato vines are sprayed with a machine operated by a gas engine, which sprays six rows at a time.

Potatoes are usually dug with an engine digger one row at a time, but occasionally you will see a two-row digger fitted in a large tractor. We also have a combined digger and picker which also sacks the potatoes. This saves at least six men's time. Usually potatoes are picked by hand and graded by a power grader which divides them into three sizes. The day of the hoe is gone as we now use four-row weeders drawn by two horses.

There is no need of sowing seed by hand as we now have grain drills drawn by tractors. Just think of the contrast between the use of the sickle and scythe, and the grain harvester and thresher combined, which is now in use.

These labor-saving machines are a great help to us.—S. Elwood Croshaw, Mercer County N. J.

(Courtesy Massey-Harris Harvester Company)

A steady stream of grain flows into the wagon box as this harvester-thresher combine comes down the field.

Easier Work—Lower Costs with the CENTAUR TRACTOR

NEVER before has any farm tractor—regardless of price—offered such an abundance of practical, profit-earning features! Never before have you had an opportunity to buy a power unit that would do—at such small cost—the things that CENTAUR does! At a cost of a few cents per hour it will cultivate a 9 acre field—in one day. It will plow a 12" furrow, pull a heavy harrow, seeder and other field implements. And it is just right for belt jobs. In brief, the CENTAUR is the tractor that you have always looked for—a small size, full-powered unit that will handle your farm work easily and economically.

For Large and Small Farms

If you own a small farm—5 to 50 acres—the CENTAUR will take care of all your power work—better, quicker and cheaper than horses.

There is no more trudging thru heavy mud when plowing or doing other field work. You slip into the spring seat, shift the gears and do all of your work easily, quickly, comfortably. For large farms the CENTAUR is invaluable as a secondary power unit. It is ideal for cultivating—and for all general utility work.

Write or Mail Coupon Today

Right now is the time to get your CENTAUR. There are months of heavy work just ahead and CENTAUR will quickly pay for itself in saving your time and labor. A post card or the coupon will bring you all the facts, including our easy payment plan. Write at once.

The Central Tractor Co.
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Easy Terms—A Year to Pay

It is easy to own a CENTAUR! Its low first cost means a *small* investment and our carefully worked out EASY PAYMENT PLAN gives you A WHOLE YEAR TO PAY. Terms to suit your needs.

Seven Years of Success

The CENTAUR isn't new and untried. Seven years of remarkably satisfactory service on thousands of farms have proved it to be right in every detail. No matter what size farm you own, the CENTAUR has a definite service to render you.

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106 Central Ave., Greenwich, Ohio
Send CENTAUR Catalog and details of easy payment plan.
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LEADCLAD FARM FENCE

Save two-thirds~

For fifty years before the advent of Leadclad there had been no marked improvement in farm fence. Old fashioned methods of plowing, reaping, cultivating, seeding, fertilizing, mowing and hay loading have all been supplanted by more modern and up-to-date methods. Now the old fashioned short-life, wire fence is fast being replaced by the more modern longer-life fence—LEADCLAD.

Leadclad Fence is in keeping with other modern farming improvements. Farmers everywhere are learning that it is far cheaper in the long run, to erect a fence that will last three times longer than ordinary fence; especially when there is so little difference in the price.

Leadclad fences cost no more to put up than ordinary fence. Every Leadclad fence you put up saves putting up two ordinary fences.

Cut down your fence bills by putting up Leadclad fence this spring.

If you get your order in before plowing time, we'll include free, a workman's handy, canvas apron.

Write for 1927 catalog and prices.

A Leadclad Roof is Lightning Proof!

LEADCLAD WIRE CO.
1202 PLAINFIELD AVE. MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

SEND FOR OUR NEW 1927 CATALOG— IT'LL SAVE YOU MONEY IT'S FREE

Markets

February 21, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, new, Fla, crate, $1.25@1.75; Texas, bu, $1.50@2.25; do, crate, $2@2.75; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; Penna, bbl, $1.25@1.50. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Calif, drums, $7@8; Long Island, New York, qt, 10@20c. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, $15@18; poorer and large, $10@12; 100-lb sack, 75c@$1.15; Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; poor, 75c@$1; Texas, crate, $2.25@2.75; Savoy, nearby, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@60c; Penna, bbl, $1.25@2.50; hmpr, 75c@$1. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75; Texas, crate, $2@2.50; Calif, crate, $3@3.25; old, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@85c; Penna, ⅝ bskt, 65@90c. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.50; Penna, bch, 12@20c; extra fancy, 22@25c. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1@2; Calif, crate iceberg $2.75@3.25; Arizona, crate iceberg, $2.25; Texas, hmpr, iceberg, $1. LEEKS, N J, 100 bchs, $4@5. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25; poor, 50@75c. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $2.25@2.75; mediums, $1.75@2.25; white, 100-lb sack, boilers, $5@6; No 1s, $2.25@2.50; Spanish, crate, 50s, $1.70; half cases, $2.30@2.40. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 60@90c; Penna, bbl, $3@4. POTATOES, Maine, bulk, cwt, $2.70@2.80; sacked, 150 lbs, $3.65@4.15; 120 lbs, $2.75@3.35; N Y, sacked, 150 lbs, ordinary, $2.75@3; Penna, bulk, cwt, $1.90@2.50; extra fancy higher; sacked, 120 lbs, $2.50@3.25; bu, $1.25@1.50; fancy, Bucks County, $1.65@1.75; Md, sacked, 150 lbs, $3.25@3.50; N J, sacked, 100@105 lbs, $2.25@2.65. RADISHES, red, S C, hmpr, $2@2.75; hot house, bch, 4@6c; No 2s, 3@4c. SWEET POTATOES, East Shore Va, bbl, $1.50@2.50; Md-Del, hmpr, 75c@$1.25; fancy, $1.40@1.50; N J, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; poor, 75c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, yellow, 50c@$1; No 2s, 25@40c; reds, 60c@$1.10; No 2s, 25@50c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $4@5; choice, $3@4; Gems, $2.25@2.50; Mexico, lugs, $2.50@3.25; poor, $2@2.25; Penna, hot house, lb, 30@35c. TURNIP TOP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, $1.25@2. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.50; Va, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.75; N J, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2; white, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; Aberdeens, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c; Penna, rutabagas, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, $2@2.75; Del and Md, hmpr, 75c@$1.15. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2.50@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Greenings, $3.50@5; Penna, Staymans, No 1s, $2@3; fancy, $3.50@4; Va, Staymans, No 1s, $2@2.50; scalded, $1.50@1.75; York Imperials, No 1s, $2@2.50; scalded, $1.50@1.75; Rome Beauty, No 1s, $2.25@2.75; Black Twigs, No 1s, $2@2.50; bushels, N Y, Greenings, $1.50; Md, Staymans, 75c@$1.10; Del, Staymans, 75c@$1; Penna, Delicious, fancy, $1.75@2; York Imperials, No 1s, 85c@$1; Staymans, 65c@$1; N J, Staymans, 75c@$1.25; Delicious, fancy, $2@2.25; ⅝ bskt, N J, Staymans, 40@85c; Yorks, 40@65c; Ben Davis, 30@50c; Black Twigs, 50@65c; Delicious, 75c@$1.25; various poor and No 2s, 25@50c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, medium and small sizes, 30@31c; heavy, 29@30c; Leghorns, 28@30c. Chickens, broilers, 1½ lbs and under, 45@47c; fancy soft meated, 2½@3-lb avge, 38@40c. Roasting chickens, 30@32c. Capons, 30@34c. Roosters, old, 21@22c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; mixed colors, 34@35c; Muscovys, 25@26c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 29c; firsts, in new cases, 26c; in second hand cases, 25½c; seconds, 23@24c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.50@10.65; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $15@16; common, $13@14; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $11@13; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $8.50@9; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@7.50; spring lambs, extra, $14.50@14.75; medium, $13@14; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24@24.50; No 2, $22@23; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—Car lots in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.46; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.41; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 56½@57½c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 55@58c; extra, 92 score, 54c; 91 score, 53c; 90 score, 52c; 89 score, 51c; 88 score, 50c; 87 score, 49c; 86 score, 48c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28½c; single daisies, held, 26½c; longhorns, round lots, 26½@27c; small jobbing lots, 28@28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 700. Market tending steady. Bulk of sales, $13.25@13.50; top, $13.75; heavyweight, 250@300 lbs, $13@13.50; medium weights, 200@250 lbs, $13@13.75; lightweights, 160@200 lbs, $13.25@13.75; rough stock, $10@13.

Cattle—Receipts, 550. Calves, 100. Market slow. Good and choice beef steers getting most action at prices fully steady. Common and medium grades draggy; early steady; top, $10.75 paid for 1300@1380-lb averages, 1210-lb bullocks, $10.50; yearlings, $10.25. Average weight, 1100 lbs. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady. Little done on these. Calves strong to 50c higher with top vealers, $16.50.

Steers—Choice, $10@11; good, $9@10; medium, $8.25@9; common, $7@8.25.

Cows—Choice, $6.25@7.25; good, $5.25@6.25; medium, $4.25@5.25; common $3.75@4.25; low cutters, $2.50@3.75.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $13@16.50; cull and common, $6@13.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 53@54c; choice, 51@52c; do, good, 49@50c; do, prints, 54@56c; do, blocks, 53@55c; do, ladles, 30c, Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c, Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c, Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 26@28c, process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, 25½@26c; bid, 25@25¼c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29c; old hens, 4@4½c lbs, 29@30c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 29c; Leghorns and other light stock 26@28c, old roosters 18@20c; young chickens, large size, 32@34c; medium size, 32@34c; small size, 36@40c; White Leghorns, as to size, 26@30c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 32@36c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 35@40c; old, 32@35c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@22c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c, small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 38@40c; old, 35@36c. Chickens, young, 30@32c; old and young mixed, 28@30c. Ducks, 30@35c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 35@40c; smaller and slips, 32@34c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25, new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75, poor 75c. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1.50@1.75, poor, $1, new, Texas, bbl and crate, best, $2.25@2.75; poor, $1.75; carlots, old stock, N Y, ton, Danish seed, $12@15. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75; few high as $2. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25c; 10-lb bskt, 85@90c; Calif, iceberg, crate, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $2. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.25@1.40, poor, 50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Ohio and Indiana, $2.25@2.50, poor, $1.50; Mich, $2.50@2.75; Spanish, 1-3 crate, $1.75. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, Maine Green Mountains, $3.75@4.25, Mich Rurals, $3.25@3.35. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellows, Del and Md, $1@1.25; N J, best, $1.50@1.75; poor, $1.25. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.40.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Kings, $3@3.50; Baldwins, $3@3.25; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, $3@3.50; poor, $2; bu bskt, N Y, Kings, $1.15@1.25, Baldwins, $1@1.15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50@20; standard, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@18; No 3, $15.50@16.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $20@21; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $25@26; No 1 clover mixed, $24@25; No 2, $21@22; No 1 clover, $25@26; No 2, $20@22.

Oats—No 2 white oats, 53½@54c; No 3, 49@51c; No 4, 43@47c.

Corn—New, No 2 yellow ear, 75@77c; No 2 yellow shelled, 85@85½c; No 3 yellow shelled, 81@83c; No 4, 76@78c; No 5, 73@75c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm, creamery, higher than extras, 53@54c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 53c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score 50½@52½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Steady, fresh gathered extra firsts, 29@30c; do, firsts 27½@28c, do, seconds and poorer, 26@27c, storage, choice, 23½@25c; do, prime, 23½@24½c, do, fair to good, 22@23c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 34½@35½c; ly and nearby western hennery firsts to average extras, 30½@ nearby pullets, 28c; nearby browns, extras, 33@34c; Pacific whites, extras, freight, 34@35c; whites, firsts to extra firsts, 30@34c.

Cheese—Steady, state, whole milk fresh, fancy specials, 24@24½c; do, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@28c; average run, 26@27c.

Live Poultry—Steady, no freight tations; chickens, by express, unque broilers, by express, 40@50c; fowls express, 29@32c, turkeys, by expre @30c.

Dressed Poultry — Weak; chick fresh, 21@32c; frozen, 26@44c; fresh, 21@33c; frozen, 20@32c; old ers, 18@25c; turkeys, fresh, frozen, 42@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady, steers, $7@10; bulls, $4@7, cows, $2.25@5.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common prime, $5@17, culls and little $7.25@9, grassers and buttermilks, 6.50, fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, @6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, um to prime, $10@13.50; prime $11@12.50; fair to prime western, 13.65; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady, light to medium $12.75@13, pigs, $13@13.25; heavy $12.25@12.75; roughs, $10@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follow prompt shipment city bran, $37; dlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red $45.50, nominal, western feed bran in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail white hominy feed, $36, nominal, lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per protein, $38; prompt shipment meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.50, lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales othy and light mixed: No 1, $26; $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@21 large bales, rye, $25@26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, $1.51⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, $1.67⅞, No 2 hard winter, f o b, $1.54⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, f o b, export, $1.66¾; No 2 mixed f o b, export, $1.58. CORN, No 1 yel 91½c, No 3 yellow, 87½c. OATS, white, 54c; No 3 white, 52@52½c; white, 51@51½c; ordinary white 56½@57c; fancy white, clipped 68½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.10 LEY, malting, c i f, domestic,

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MA

Cattle — Week's bulk prices: steers, $11@12.25; yearlings and weights, $8.75@11; stockers and $7.50@8.50, fat cows, $5.50@7; heifers 9, vealers, $11.50@12.

Hogs—Bulk 150@200-lb weights, 12.25; most 210@240-lb butchers, 12.10; heavy butchers, largely 11.75, few loads, $11.60; heavy hogs, $11.50@11.85; medium, 12.25, lights, $11.85@12.35; light $11.60@12.25.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed lambs, $13.90, natives, $13.35; lambs, $13.25. Bulk prices: Fed $12.75@13.75; natives, $12.50@13.25; pel lambs, $10.50@11.40; wooled @11; yearling wethers, $11.50@12, ewes, $6.50@8.50, feeding and lambs, $12.25@13.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 1

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleece laine, unwashed, 45@46½c; combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing 46½c; ¼-blood combing, 44@44½c igan and New York fleeces: Delaine washed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing 44c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; combing, 44c. Wisconsin, Missouri average New England: ½-blood, ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PR

Toledo, Ohio, February 1

Cloverseed, cash, imported, mestic, $24.50; February, $17.45; $17.15. Alsike, cash, $23.60; $22.75. Timothyseed, old, $2.80; February, $2.80; March,

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt ments based on payment on arrival cars as quoted by the Philadelphia bing trade to retail feed dealers day, February 21, 1927. Quotations solid car lots for delivery at Phila or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran ....
Spring bran ....
Soft winter wheat bran.....
Hard winter wheat bran.....
Standard middlings ....
Soft winter wheat middlings..
Flour middlings ....
Red dog flour ....
White hominy ....
Yellow hominy ....
Gluten feed ....
36 per cent cottonseed meal..
41 per cent cottonseed meal..
43 per cent cottonseed meal..
34 per cent linseed meal ....

Millfeed firm under continued light put and fair demand.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and llamsport rate points, subtract ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per for New York, Newark rate points 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton points, add $1.00 per ton; for Toms River, Cape May rate points 1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .53	$ ..	$ .47½	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.29½	...	.42½	.31¾
Potatoes, 150-lb sack, (Philadelphia).....	...	...	3.75	6.82½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.00	10.50	10.25	...
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.46	1.46½	1.47½	1.78½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.57	.58	.59	.51

Dealers Want Only Fancy Potatoes

Review of the Week Ending February 19

POTATOES — The market was generally steady during the week but trading was slow. Supplies at most markets were liberal and most country shipping points reported a slow demand. In some sections growers were holding for higher prices. In Philadelphia supplies have been moderate and business slow. Some dealers have their money tied up in high priced stock and are trying to avoid losses by holding prices at steady levels. Buyers seem to want only fancy potatoes and are willing to pay a good price for these. The average run of stock of fair quality is only wanted when it can be bought as a bargain or peddled out a few sacks at a time. Since the majority of the Pennsylvania potatoes this year fall in this class they are meeting a very limited demand. There does not appear to be much promise of improvement in the near future.

EGGS—The better grades of midwestern eggs met a fair demand on the New York egg market. There was a considerable supply of ordinary stock that was hard to move. Pacific Coast white eggs were in fairly liberal supply and prices were generally lower. Nearby white eggs were very irregular with some dealers holding their stock and others selling at lower figures.

POULTRY—The live poultry market was rather unsatisfactory. The demand for fowl was only fair. Light stock was steady but heavier birds sold at a discount. Chickens were steady in price with prices varying with the quality. Express receipts of colored fowl moved slowly but light White Leghorns were in good demand and sold readily. Express broilers held firm. The dressed poultry market was quiet with light receipts.

BUTTER—Butter prices advanced 1c to 1½c per pound during the week. On Monday prices were firm but the market showed an unsettled tone and dealers showed a lack of confidence. As the week progressed the tone became firmer and prices advanced. Reserve stocks of butter in storage are lighter than in 1925 or 1926 and prices are now averaging from 8c to 10c above those of last year.

FEEDS—The market was about steady under a moderate consuming demand. Limited offerings are the chief factor holding prices firm. Wheat feeds were slightly higher in some markets while cottonseed meal was barely steady. Linseed meal was slightly lower in the Central West. Gluten feed was a little harder to get and prices were somewhat higher. Hominy feed was barely steady.

HAY—The markets were quiet with eastern markets dull and weak. Central western points showed some improvement. Timothy hay was draggy but there was a fair shipping demand. Alfalfa hay was weaker with an excess supply of medium and lower grades.

GRAIN—The markets were quiet and dull toward the close of the week. Wheat prices were about 1c lower than a week ago due to liberal shipments from Argentine to Europe. Best corn was in fair demand but poorer grades sold at discounts. Oats prices averaged lower.

LIVESTOCK — The Chicago hog market was weak during the early part of the week but was firm toward the close. Beef steers were steady to slightly higher while vealers were generally lower. Heifers and cows were practically steady. Stockers and feeders made slight advances. Fat lambs and yearling wethers advanced while lambs were generally steady.

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Made of copper-content ROSSMETAL galvanized
Easy erection. Permanent and tight. No shrinking or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Secure wonderful booklet — "What Users Say."
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SIZES: One Horse 3½-4 foot cut; Two Horse 4½, 5, 6 foot cut
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County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—Weather unusually warm and damp for past three weeks. Dirt roads almost impassable. Very bad for corn in cribs. Corn in the shock in much better shape. Chickens not producing well. Chicks being bought. Apple pruning being done as weather permits. Prices: corn, 70c; wheat, $1.35; oats, 50c; four per cent milk, $2.70; butter, 45c; eggs, 27c.—A. R., February 15.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—February is springlike. Hens beginning to lay. Eggs have dropped to 36c. Hay dealers are of the opinion that neither the price nor the demand is satisfactory. Butter around 50c; potatoes, $2 or better; milk, 8c qt. in the village, 5c on the farm, or approximately $3 per hundred to shippers. This is not net price. No fall plowing was done because of the rains and the ground is frozen hard now.—E. M. A., February 14.

Cumberland County, Pa. — Weather changeable. Almost like spring today. About three inches of snow fell during the night but before sunset nearly all melted. Wheat fields almost bare. Grass fields somewhat better but very little snow protection during winter. Some corn to be husked yet. Good seed corn will be scarce. Owing to high price of potatoes more interest is shown by growers and more certified seed is being shipped in for spring planting. Prices: milk, $2.89; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c; lard, 20c; dressed hogs, 20c; chickens, 30c; wheat, $1.30; oats, 60c; corn, 70c.—A. L. B., Feb. 12.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather unusually mild latter part of January. Fifth of February seven inches of snow fell. Roads in almost impassable condition. Quite a lot of corn still to be husked. Tuberculin testing of cattle is again being agitated and from present outlook Maryland will probably finish the work already begun of freeing herds of this state of the dreaded disease. Grass fields looking about as usual, also the grain. Corn plentiful but poor quality. Eggs steady, around 30@32c dozen; butter, 40c; hogs still high, around 17c, dressed; steers, slightly higher.—R. J. W., February 14.

Greene County, Pa.—Have had two weeks of springlike weather. Meadows, pastures and wheat fields showing green. Farmers busy doing spring work. Quite a lot of plowing for corn already done. Gardens and truck patches being plowed. Continued warm weather has eased up on the feeding of hay, fodder, and other rough feed to livestock. This is much appreciated as there is a shortage of hay in the county. There is a great increase in drilling for oil and gas. Some large producers being drilled in. Mud roads in bad condition. Eggs, 25c; butter, 35c.—C. M. K., February 14.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather makes it impossible for farmers to husk corn left out last fall. Roads are in bad condition. Farmers have loaded two carloads of wheat within the last week for which they received $1.25 a bushel at the car. Mr. W. A. Keener, McVeytown, held a tractor school at his home on February 2nd. Tractor and auto owners were much pleased with it. Farmers are receiving $2.90 for four per cent milk. Our dealers are shipping a carload of cows on the 21st for which they are paying good prices for well-bred and good stock. Wheat, recleaned, $1.28; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; apples, $1.—J. H. B., February 15.

Monroe County, Pa.—Weather during past week very mild. On the eleventh several inches of snow fell. The thick ice on the fields has nearly all disappeared with little damage to grain. Ice houses have all been filled. Community meetings are being held in nearly every township by the Agricultural Extension Agent, Roy M. Decker. Prices: hay, $28@30; potatoes, $1.75; lard, 18c; beef, 18c; calves, 18c; pork, 20c.—G. E. S., February 12.

Passaic County, N. J.—Weather for the past month has been a little above normal with about two weeks of sunshine. Pruning of trees nearly completed. Early tomatoes and peppers will be planted this week, or at latest, next week. Markets are rather small as usual at this time of year. Egg production is increasing and prices are falling off a little. Cover crops apparently have wintered well, as have strawberries, but the hardest month is to come so not much can be told about them. Very little pruning of raspberries or blackberries yet.—N. D., February 14.

Potter County, Pa.—We have been having springlike weather with plenty of sunshine for several weeks. Four veterinarians will be working in the county next week retesting herds in which cattle reacted to the T. B. test during the area test last fall. Some potatoes have been shipped. Consumers in nearby cities have been slow about buying them because many were chilled in the field and developed rot. Some carloads were bought for 80c per bushel. Warm weather increased the supply of eggs. Local price, 38c.—M. C. S., February 12.

Snyder County, Pa.—Warm suns are starting apple and peach buds where exposed to south. Chickens laying well. Price of eggs, 32c; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; wheat, $1.25. Considerable corn fodder and some unhusked corn in the field. Coal and wood plentiful and not so high owing to mild weather and slack demand. The immense electric power plant for central Pennsylvania to be built along the Susquehanna River opposite Sunbury in Snyder County is slated for commencement in early spring. Power is to be distributed as far as Pittsburgh and New York City. Present plans indicate it to become one of the largest undertakings of its kind in America. Rumor fixes initial cost at 75 millions. Pig sales frequent and country sales are beginning to have daily large attendance.—W., February 12.

Somerset County, Pa.—No snow, freezing at night and thawing thru day makes roads almost impassable. Very hard on wheat and young clover. Have had a lot of ice this winter. Hard on fruit trees and telephone lines. Some corn to be husked yet. Not much plowing done. Not many sales on farms. Some farmers getting short in hay and dry feed. All seeds high in price, especially clover. Prices: oats, 55c; wheat, $1.40; hay, $20; 3.5 per cent milk for December $2.81; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—H. W. B., February 14.

"Cashing In" on Nearby Markets

(Courtesy International Harvester Company)

Pennsylvania farmers use more motor trucks than the farmers of any other state. The reason—unexcelled markets, fine roads.

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To introduce to you the finest hard candies made we will send you a large liberal sample of our famous Chautauqua broken stick candy absolutely free, also telling you about the greatest candy bargain ever offered. Write for your sample today.
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Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.
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Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost
Pays for itself many times over. One man and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. Protects you against uncertain labor and season. Investigate Now.
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Nervous Cows
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Discomfort
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Sweep Away Your Milking Troubles!

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of
Sunny Hillside Reg. Guernseys
March 30, 1927—11:30 A. M.
38 HEAD

18 milk cows, all young, none over 4th calf. 11 heifers, age from 2 mos. to 1½ yrs. 7 young bulls, 2 mos. to 9 mos. Herd Sire Rockingham Noble No. 107775. A son of Langwater Hollister No. 28055. One of the great sires of the breed. Also three high grade cows. Most of these cows were fresh this winter. Catalogue sent on request. Accredited herd. Farm situated one mile south of Waynesboro, Pa., along pike.
CHAS. E. MARTIN

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

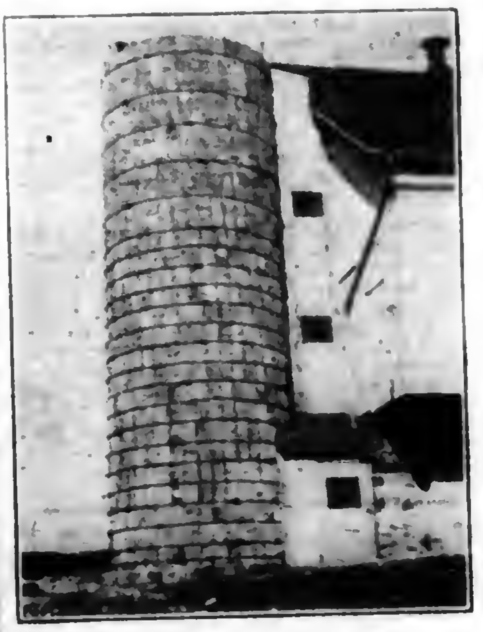
He Grew Up with Machinery

(Continued from page 10)

he handles almost entirely by machinery. He harvested 22 acres last year and told me he does not see how he could have pulled thru without his hay loader. He used two seven-foot mowers to cut the grass and a side delivery rake to place it in the windrow.

Of course, he has always had a tedder but he never has to use it now unless he is caught in a rain. The side delivery rake puts the hay in fine shape to dry and if necessary the whole windrow can be turned over again to help it cure.

He generally uses two hay wagons, each with four mules, so they draw the loader in back of the wagon. Sometimes when he is rushed he uses a third wagon with a tractor so knows what it is to have it draw the loader. The big tractor is geared to a drum hoist at the barn and puts away all the hay. The only real hand labor in the whole process is that necessary to keep the load level when putting it on the wagon in the field.



Concrete stave silo on Mr. Herr's farm.

Much the same story may be told about Mr. Herr's wheat. Last year he had 45 acres and they threshed out 2000 bushels, a record for his place. All of it was cut by the reaper and binder pulled by the tractor. This not only saved the horses a long, hot job but was by far the quickest way to get it done when favorable days came.

The tractor also overcame the problem of how to get across several washes and gullies in the field. It went in and out of them a great deal easier than a team could have done and did not suffer from the extra strain needed every time to get the binder thru.

The crop was stacked in the field allowed to stand for a time and then threshed. The farm has its own threshing and baling outfit which is run by the large tractor so there is never time or money lost waiting for the custom one to come around. Indeed the work is kept up so that time is left to do many custom jobs in the fall for the neighbors.

Not to Mention Many Others

So far I have said nothing about planting, cultivating, spraying and harvesting the potato crop but you may rest assured it is handled in just as efficient a manner as the others. The tobacco crop of the farm, too, has been omitted, with its transplanting machine little known or used outside of the tobacco districts.

Neither have I mentioned the two manure spreaders which save labor and increase crop yields, or the electric pump at the barn which waters the fifty head of stock, or a dozen and more other pieces of machinery and tools which play their part in making it worth while living on the farm.

You should go as I did and see the well-kept place. Not a tool or machine was to be seen outside, all were safely housed in substantial buildings. Then you would be willing to agree with Mr. Herr, that, "Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better."

Friendly Talks with Farm Folks

By Edgar L. Vincent

A SPRING in one of our pastures was not doing well. A very small stream of water ran away from it. There was plenty for the birds, and when the old dog was tired on a hot day he found enough to slake his thirst; but the cattle had to pass on to a spring higher up, for it took too long for the little reservoir below the fountain to fill.

One morning I shouldered my hoe, went to the spring and dug it all out. I pulled out a great pile of mud and leaves and grass. What a change! It was not long before the reservoir was full and a nice stream running away to refresh the meadows below. The spring had not been doing its best. It could not do better as long as it was clogged up.

Is It Not True with Myself?

And I have been taking that to myself, asking the question, "Have I been doing my best?" I have wished every morning that my work might be done this day a little better than I ever did it before. But I have learned that it takes something more than wishing to help a man do that. The wishing is all right; but if we stop with that we make a sorry job of it, because it costs to make a life better.

In a little while now we will be plowing our fields. Many a time the plowshare will strike a stone. What shall we do then? Drive on and leave a balk, or tug the plow back so that we may turn a good, clean furrow to the end of the field? It may be that yesterday we would not have thought it worth while to back up and get a new start. We were in a hurry; we wanted to get the piece plowed that day; but that was yesterday, and we want to make today better than any day that ever has gone by. So we pull back the plow; we put a little more care into everything we do, and we come to the end of the day with more joy and satisfaction in our hearts.

And do we not find a great deal of encouragement in the thought that this is the way with all life? We know how the plant grows. Every day it reaches up and takes something out of the air and the dew and the sunshine that can be turned into stalk and stem and bud and blossom, resulting by and by in ripened fruit. Every day it reaches down into the dark and pulls up something from the earth to make it more perfect. Reaching up and reaching down, reaching out, reaching everywhere, and always adding a bit more to the perfected plant.

And all the time if we follow the great pattern, something is going out of our lives, as well as something new coming in. It is the story of the spring told over again. Out must go the mud and the water-soaked leaves and the unlovely accumulations. Away with pride and selfishness and unrestrained passion, so that the water of our lives may pour out in a purer, sweeter stream. As long as these clog the fountain we cannot live at our best.

Good to the last forkful

This Unadilla *makes* good silage and *keeps* it good. One farmer writes us, "although we did not open the Unadilla for almost a year, our silage was in perfect condition."

There is no waste—no mouldy silage—no oozing out of valuable juices, for the Unadilla doors are so made (of wood least affected by moisture) that they are air tight, frost repellant, strong and durable. They are important factors in insuring good, palatable, succulent, and productive silage.

Safe, efficient, convenient, and moderately priced, the Unadilla can solve your silo problems as it has those of thousands of other farmers.

Write today for our big catalog. It's well worth your while. Ask too, about our special discount on early cash orders.

Our water tubs, storage tanks and vats are moderately priced and sturdily built.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

$5 down after free trial

Complete, portable milker; no pipe lines, no pulsator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean. *Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!*

8 Months to Pay!

Choice of Gas Engine or Electric motor; also a hand machine.

New Milker

Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once right into your *own shipping can*. No extra pails to handle or to wash. And the *best* milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

Write at once for our free **Book on Milking!**

Burton Page Co.

Farmer Agents Wanted

No canvassing—just demonstrate the milker on your farm. Write for full details.

Equipped with HEAVY ALUMINUM PAILS

You've never seen a finer, more finished piece of machinery; made of finest materials by men who have spent a lifetime in the milking machine business. Cows like Fords Milker, give freely with little stripping; easy to handle and clean.

Send for Booklet No. 46
showing our model for every purpose; single, double, double single, double double, etc. Agents: Some open territory. Write for details.

Myers-Sherman Company
213-15 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

New Improved Fords Milker
$90 *Single Unit* Complete *Electric or Gas Engine*

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION *can be Prevented!*

Farmers and dairymen all over the U. S. say that since using the Abomo Treatment their losses from the Abortion Disease have stopped. Easily administered.

Write for free booklet on the control of Contagious Abortion.
Abomo Laboratories, Lancaster, Wisconsin

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

PINE TREE

Order Direct from America's Pioneer Hatchery

Every Pine Tree breeder has been selected and mated by a licensed poultry judge for vigor, type and ability to lay. Every Chick is hatched in our own plant and inspected for vigor before shipment. Thirty-five years' reputation for square dealing assures complete satisfaction.

Six leading breeds; prepaid delivery; safe arrival guaranteed.

Write for 1927 Chick Book—FREE

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box F Stockton, New Jersey
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

BABY CHICKS

OHLS BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS
Are OHIO ACCREDITED

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND MATING LIST
OHLS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY
Dept. 13. MARION, OHIO

QUALITY CHIX
For January, February and March Delivery

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Mixed

Prices Reasonable Upon Application

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right

Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

Choice Breeder's Chicks
S.C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain
AT HATCHERY PRICES

Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton. Free circular. Charges prepaid.

	per 100	per 1,000
March	$16.00	$150.00
April	15.00	140.00
May	14.00	130.00
June	12.00	110.00

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM.
C. H. Chandler, Prop. Monmouth Junction, N. J.
Phone Plainsboro 828

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY,
Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	120.00
R.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

A. R. MACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

Thousands of Chicks Weekly Best By Test

For delivery after March 1st—book your order.

S. C. White or Brown Leghorns......$13.00 per 100
Barred Rocks ......15.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers ......10.00 per 100
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Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Can also furnish Anconas, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write

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Port Trevorton, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Blue Ribbons or Long Green—which?

"I don't care a rap about Blue Ribbons," says one of my repeater customers. "What I want is Long Green. That's why, after trying them all, I keep coming back for your Quality Chicks season after season."

If you are a practical poultryman, and want the extra long green from earlier-maturing and heavier egg-producing stock, an order of my Quality Chicks now will make you as regular a repeater as the thousands of customers now on my books.

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Send TODAY for my big new 1927 Chick Book—it's FREE
ORDER NOW—FULL COUNT SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

W. F. HILLPOT
Box 28
Frenchtown, N. J

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks
Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	110.00
Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

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BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 43. GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Buy C.M.L. Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.50	$10.50	$20.	$97.50	$190.
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	4.25	8.00	15.	73.50	140.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.	77.50	150.

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $7.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns
N. J. Certified and Blood Tested free from White Diarrhea.

Many years of breeding have resulted in developing a large, vigorous, heavy laying strain. All eggs and chicks produced on our own farm under our personal supervision. Write for description and prices.

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PURE BRED CHICKS
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS

All leading varieties. America. Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices sent prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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HA! LOOK
$150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens

15 Purebred Varieties, Few 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won 1st prize blue ribbon in large poultry show. Have large flock Morgan Tancred Blood Tested White Leghorns with 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid $150 for 6 eggs to improve his pens. Every breeder culled and selected. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Big discount on chicks and brooders.

BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad, or write for free circular.

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For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

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	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

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TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"

Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns.

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Big Fluffy Chicks
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All leading varieties. Buy strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Prompt attention—quick delivery—100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for folder.

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Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Laced Wyandottes. Hogan tested, free range, pure-bred matings. All chicks best quality and one price, $16 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. Circular. 10% books order.

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64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. *America's great poultry farm.* At it 34 yrs. Valuable 100-page book and catalog free.

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OSSEGE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!

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This excellent 4-Color Poultry Book—9 in. x 12 in. —won *1st* prize at 1926 Int. Baby Chick Assn. Convention. It is a masterpiece! *Your copy is ready for you.* Describes newest and most successful ways of making money with chickens. Tells why *"Kerlin-Quality"* S. C. W. Leghorns are world's greatest money-makers.

Strong • Active • Hardy
265 to 332 Egg Record Stock

Many customers report flock averages of over 200 eggs per bird. Big lopped comb, clear-eyed, wedge-shape, money-making egg machines. Strong, large, healthy, carefully inspected, northern-grown, free-range stock. Highest quality breeding. Best blood in America. Trap nested stock. Official Egg Contest Winners.

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Liberal Discount if ordered now. Delivery when wanted. Safe delivery anywhere—postpaid. "Kerlin-Quality" S. C. W. Leghorns have put more money in the bank, paid off more mortgages, bought more necessities and luxuries. They will *pay you!* Write today.

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From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English and Beall-Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick, pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

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BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff and White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

PROFITABLE CHICKS

Exceptional prices. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants, White Leghorns, White and Columbian Wyandottes. From choice egg bred stock. Live delivery, postpaid. Catalog Free.

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The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHICKS Big Discount Offer
Eight Good Varieties

Separate strains of Hollywood, Tancred, and Barron Leghorns. Lusty chicks hatched from pure white eggs laid by two and three year old hens. Full information; premium offer free.

FARM SERVICE, Route P 10, Tyrone, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Special inducements for Early Orders
Write Today. Catalog Free.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

REIST
"Sure Crop"
Farm Seed
For a bumper crop, plant our
LANCASTER COUNTY GROWN
"SURE CROP" SEED CORN
A complete line of quality farm seeds.
Send for free samples and folder.
REIST SEED COMPANY
Box 501-C Lancaster, Pa.

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Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust
It does not pay to buy cheap painted steel roofing when you can get a guaranteed pure iron roofing that lasts five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. Armco Ingot Iron Roofing is your most economical buy. It will pay you to send for our free illustrated catalog. Write today.
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PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

Certified
Quaker Hill Farm
Seed Potatoes
from high-yielding tested strains.
Certified and Near-Certified
BARLEY—OATS—PEAS—CORN—BEANS—
CABBAGE—SWEET CLOVER—BUCKWHEAT
Write for descriptions and prices.
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ROOFING and FENCE
From maker to user.
Metal Roofing, Wire Fence, Paint
We guarantee to please you.
Write us—Samples and Catalog Free.
We Pay the Freight
CONSUMERS MFG. & SUPPLY CO.,
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Describes entire Bean line of hand and power sprayers and tells how to make more money by growing better fruit. Write today.
BEAN ORCHARD AND CROP SPRAYERS
Forty years of experience built into every Bean. A style and size for every purpose.
Bean Spray Pump Co.
35 HOSMER STREET
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Attractive Packages
Produce Big Profits
We manufacture good yellow pine crates for asparagus, celery, cantaloupes and many other products. Send us your inquiries.
E.S. Adkins & Co., Baltimore Ave., Salisbury, Md.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER
EAR TAG
The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and Lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. O LUZERNE, N. Y.

MARVEL Coal Brooders
KEEP CHICKS HEALTHY
Have Heavy Broilers in Six Weeks! Raise more chicks! Burn hard or soft coal. All cast iron. Capacities 500 to 2,500 chicks—hovers 42 to 72 in. Low cost. Also Electric and Oil Brooders. Free Booklet gives prices and describes.—Write TODAY!
LIBERTY MARVEL CO.
Dept. 125. Buffalo, N. Y.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

When Buying Equipment—

Know What You Want and Be Willing to Pay the Price

"THE best is usually the cheapest" is a common saying which I believe many of us might well adopt as a guide in buying equipment, and a safer rule than always to buy the cheapest, as some of us are too apt to do. The only values we get out of any piece of equipment are service and satisfaction, and both of these are more dependent on quality than on price.

Service consists first of all in efficient and reliable performance of whatever work the equipment is designed to do. Thus, a big, heavy, clumsy machine might be so built as to last indefinitely and still be practically worthless because it would not do the work efficiently. So when we buy a machine the first consideration is to see that it will go out and do our work in a first class way and not be continually breaking down and giving trouble at the times when most needed.

Light Machinery Doesn't Last Long

A light and cheaply constructed machine is usually neither efficient nor reliable very long at a time. Long life and consequent low depreciation is also an essential part of the service which we have a right to expect.

A machine which is used only a few days per year may give many years life and still have a very high operating cost per day or per hour. What we are after is a large number of hours of actual use, and the fewer years of efficient use these can be crowded into, the cheaper is the operation per hour. Thus, the way to make the most money out of a machine is to wear it out as rapidly as possible in years, provided we get the utmost day's use out of it and that each day's use is made to return a profit.

It's Like Clothes and Automobiles

The matter of satisfaction must not be overlooked in buying machinery any more than in buying clothes or automobiles, as a machine is dear at any price if the owner doesn't like it from the start.

How shall we select equipment? First, know exactly what you want done and then pick out the size and type of equipment which will do this work the most efficiently and with the greatest number of days, and with the least probability of breakage and trouble.

How can you know these things? The reputation of the firm and the machine should go a long way in deciding; because if there are many similar machines in your neighborhood all giving satisfactory service, it is a safe bet that you are likely to get similar good service.

An unusually low price should be considered a danger signal rather than an inducement, as perhaps indicating lack of quality, reliability, service facilities, or manufacturing stability. This is not always the case, of course, but it is true often enough to induce caution.—I. W. D.

Why China Buys Rice

(Continued from page 3)

develop new ones.

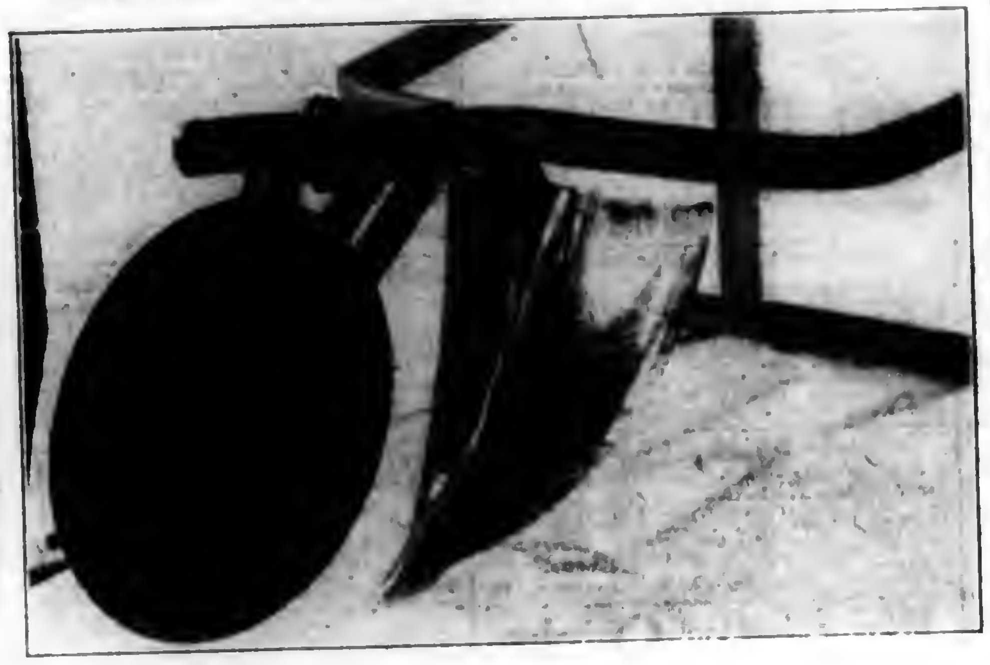
I do not propose to discuss the efficiency of large and small farms, or the farm as a mode of living against a commercialized agriculture, but I will say that efficiency in agriculture means farms large enough to be commercialized to the point that they can compete with a commercialized factory, which produces that which the farm buys. . . .

Handicapped Two to One

In nearly every industry production has outrun agricultural production until today the man of agriculture must work 2.18 hours to produce that which will exchange in the market for that which the man of the factory produces in one hour. As man lives on what he produces and not on the effort put forth, it is plain to be seen that agriculture producing in small quantities with inferior equipment is at a tremendous disadvantage and will continue to be so until there is a better ratio of exchange between agricultural production and factory production. Agriculture is not using, as it should, much efficient machinery that is available.

Contrary to general belief industry derives no permanent benefit from this unbalanced condition. Agriculture is industry's greatest market and when this market is gone the industry must run on short time until the market recovers. Industry is now waiting for agriculture to recover.

Blade Plants Potatoes Deeper



IN ORDER that potato growers may plant their seed deeper, which Dr. Nixon has shown in many cases increased production seventy bushels to an acre, a manufacturer has put on the market a new deep opening plow equipment for his potato planter. The new plow blade is eleven inches wide and fourteen inches deep including a nose-piece which reinforces and increases the life of the plow. The nose-piece is reversible and is to loosen the soil below the depth the seed is planted so that the new roots will have a good chance to start.—T. H. W.

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.__ per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

POULTRY

ALLEN S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS
Bred from heavy laying hens and pedigreed males with records from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds from officially culled and White Diarrhea tested breeders. Write for free booklet and price list.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Drawer E, Seaford, De.
Member I. B. C. A.

PEERLESS CHICKS MAKE FRIENDS
One writes, "Pullets from your White Leghorn Chicks are again highest record laying flock in county." Another writes, "Lost only 28 out of 1000 chicks." And another, "Raised 152 pullets from 300 chicks." Prices per 100, S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $12; Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds, $14; White Wyandottes, $15. All flocks are healthy and closely culled. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
THE SMITH HATCHERY, BRYAN, O.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

CHIX

March and April Prices	100	300
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	[illegible]
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	12	[illegible]
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	[illegible]
R. I. Reds	14	[illegible]
Black Minorcas	14	[illegible]
Odds and Ends	10	[illegible]

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, Pa.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS, with trapnested ancestry at 15c up. English-American S. C. White Leghorns headed with males from Contest Winners official records 260-300 eggs. Sunnyfields Pedigreed Exhibition Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Superior type. Rich dark color. Parks Barred Rocks, direct from Pan Pedigreed Matings. Free cat. WILBUR POULTRY FARM, R. No. 3, Nottingham, Pa.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES
Mean PROFITS. RUPP'S "INVINCIBLE" CHICKS. CENT-O-CULD, insures each FLOCK. 12 leading Pure Bred Breeds. POSTPAID. Full Live Delivery. Write today for FREE LITERATURE before ordering CHICKS. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., Box 11 ARCHBOLD, OHIO.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
This strain increased ... J. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Rocks Reds Leghorns
$15 per hundred or write for folder
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

BABY CHICKS for Fall and Winter Broilers
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

Day-Old Chicks
From inspected and carefully culled flocks of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet culls. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $15. ... prices on orders of 500.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns... S. C. Bar. P. Rocks... S. C. R. I. Reds... Mixed L. 9c; Heavy... 100% live del. Special prices on larger lots. Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
America's best free range breeders with a record of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy write SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

LONGS—Better Quality—CHICKS
S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00; Barred Rocks $13; Reds, $14.00; Asst. $10 and $12 per 100. Prepaid. 100% arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.
RIDGE HATCHERY, R. 3, MILLERSTOWN, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns $12, Barred Rocks... Mixed $10. Postpaid. From heavy laying free range stock. Special price on large orders. Circular. L. E. Strawser, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns, 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, Rocks, W. Rocks, S. C. Leghorns, Box 26, Swinehart...

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. H. S. Hart, McAlisterville...

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, also pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, dogs. Free catalogue, J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS The Kind that ... Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box N, Pittstown...

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Money makers. Write for facts. Conrad's California Ridge, Denver, Colo.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Nubians. Soon fresh. Toggenburg... breeds, $60. Grades $45. Toggenburg... Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsborough, Mohnton, Pa.

DAIRY

Mt. Lebanon Farms Dispersal Sale of 33 head of Purebred and high grade Guernsey Cattle on March 1, 1927, at 2 P. M. at Lebanon, Pa. Herd sire is a grand son of Ne Plus Ultra. Accredited Herd certificate No. 83566. Also 10 head of purebred Berkshire Hogs and Shoats. **HARRISON W. SHUEY, R. R. No. 3, Lebanon, Pa.**

6 Guernsey Heifers age 10 to 15 mo., 3 Bulls, 12 mo. Gerar Pearl and May Rose breeding. A. R. and cow testing association records. **HARRY B. SHENK. ELVERSON, PA.**

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. **DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Nortonville, Penna.**

GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old, sire's dam A. R. record 729 lbs. fat. May Rose. Reg. free. **LOCUST LAWN FARM. ELVERSON, PA.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. **C. M. KENNEDY & SONS. ULSTER, PA.**

Guernseys Registered Heifers Accredited and negative to blood test. **PHILBROOK FARMS, R. D. No. 1, Kutztown, Pa.**

T. B. Reg. Jersey Cattle and large English Berkshire pigs, all ages. **VALLEY STOCK FARM, R. No. 6, Muncy, Pa.**

CATTLE STOCKERS & FEEDERS 500 to 800 lbs. Also calves. **ISAAC SHANSTROM. FAIRFIELD, IA.**

A SOLID COLORED, well bred, T. B. tested, registered Jersey bull, 11 months old. **W. F. McSPARRAN. FURNISS, PA**

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS and heifers for sale. Home-raised. Accredited, reasonable. **HAYES C. TAYLOR. EMBREEVILLE, PA.**

SWINE

Big Type Poland Chinas Either sex at farmers' prices. **OAK SPRING FARM. CRYSTAL SPRING, PA.**

BIG TYPE REG. DUROCS—A few fall boars, gilts and pigs for sale. Shipped on approval. **S. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.**

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. **C. L. LEBO. WOMELSDORF, PA.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS **RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.**

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS—Either sex, 150 to 200 lbs. at $35 to $45. Bred Sow $75. **ARTHUR BROWN. NOTTINGHAM, PA.**

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES—Gilts bred for May farrow. Fall boar pigs. **W. F. RISHEL. CENTRE HALL, PA.**

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY Sept. pigs. Either sex, also a few bred gilts. Immune. **J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro, Pa.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 65 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—March 1 delivery. Black, also tan with white markings from natural heel drivers. Price Male, $10; Female, $6. **CHAS. E. SECHLER. MARKLETON, PA.**

BY COON and opossum hound Bill. Good as goes into the woods. Trial. **Chas. Hicks, Star Rt. B-22, Bayfield, Ky.**

ENGLISH BEAGLES all ages. Pedigreed puppies. Some nice ones without papers. **Wilson Coffell, Upperco, Md.**

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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobbler Carman No. 3, vigorous, high yielding stock. Inspected and passed three times last season by experts from State College. Write today for prices. **N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.**

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural Russets, Early Irish Cobblers. Extra nice stock. Bushel $2.50. Ten or more bu. $2.30, freight prepaid. **Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.**

CERTIFIED Michigan seed potatoes grown in Penna. for one year with a yield of 548 bushels per acre. Excellent stock at a low price. **J. Donald Pharo, Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.**

POTATOES—Early Irish Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 463 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. **Wm. Janes, Truxton, N. Y.**

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth Rural type, heavyweight strain, 365 bu. per acre. **H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.**

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Burbanks, Norcross, others. **Ray C. Hastings, Malone, N. Y.**

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 4 lbs. $1, ten $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for ten names tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. Pay when received. **Farmers Union, Maxes Mills, Kentucky.**

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow with age. Smoking 15 lb. $1.50. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. **Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.**

HOME SPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds $1; 10—$1.75. Pipe free; pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey toms, $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy stock. **Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.**

BOURBON RED TURKEY Toms $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy, free range stock. None better. **Milton S. Hoke, Spring Grove, Pa.**

NARRAGANSETT turkey toms $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy free range stock. None better. **Orchard Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.**

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. **Miss Ida Chambley, Draper, Va.**

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary, Martha Washington, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand prepaid. **Pleasantview, Sudlersville, Pa.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. **John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW STRAINS.—I have a valuable Holstein cow, now carrying her third calf. While carrying second calf and this one she strains constantly after she is five months gone. Can anything be done to remedy condition?—H. W. F., Elverson, Pa. There is evidently some irritation of the vagina or urinary apparatus that causes the cow to strain. Try giving one tablespoonful of nitre daily for ten days. See that the diet is laxative in nature, using oil meal and bran. Report on your results.

COWS DO NOT COME IN HEAT.—Have two heifers that freshened a year ago, both retained afterbirth. Had veterinary take afterbirth from one. Neither has been in heat since. Would like these heifers to breed again.—O. M., Venango, Pa. Heat periods do not appear when there is a persistent corpus luteum or yellow body in the ovary following calving. This can be determined by an examination of the ovary, and if the condition exists the yellow body may be pressed out and heat periods will occur. The fact that there are retained afterbirths is an indication that breeding troubles are likely to occur.

The boys find joy in cultivating when a motor does the work. Note condition of soil after cultipackers go over it and the narrow row left for hand weeding.

BOTS.—Last spring my team looked fine. In about two months they got poor and died. I opened them and found the stomach full of worms that looked like grubs about three-quarters of an inch long. They had eaten holes in the stomach. My other team is thin. Am wondering if they have worms and what to do for them.—A. R. W., Granville Summit, Pa. The treatment for bots should be administered by your veterinarian. He will probably use the capsule method under conditions which he will outline. It would be advisable to have these bots removed and the horses put on a tonic. There are some remedies to be fed but they are not as efficient as the treatment suggested.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

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ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $11 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16. Jersey Black Giants, $23. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $38 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. **Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.**

BIG, strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns. Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. **Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c up. My chicks are all of free range parent stock. So I can give you good, strong chix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **Jacob Niemond, Box 6, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

STURDY CHICKS from profit making flocks. Best quality from pure-bred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits, will make good layers and early broilers. Leghorns, $12; Reds, $13; Rocks and Wyandottes, $14. Circular free. **Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.**

QUISENBERRY Quality Poultry Mashes are "All Food—No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $14; Rocks, $14; White Leghorns, $12; heavy mixed, $12; light mixed, $10. Lots of 50, 1c more; 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS shipped anywhere C. O. D. Extra large English White Leghorns, Superb Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Prices right. Stock guaranteed. Direct from **Brookside Poultry Farm, Rt. No. 1, Chambersburg, Pa.**

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. **Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. **The Keystone Hatchery, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.**

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.**

HIGH GRADE CHICKS—Priced right. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Giants, 10c and up. Write for circular and prices. **Chas. Taylor, Box 16, Liberty, N. Y.**

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 9c. Free range. Postage paid. Delivery guaranteed. Also "Special Matings." New circular free. **Twin Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. **Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.**

HATCHING EGGS at farmer's prices. Partridge Rocks, Columbian Rocks, Reds, Hamburgs, Orpingtons, Sebright Bantams, Buff Ducks. Write. **Springwater Farm, Kunkletown, Pa.**

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. **H. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks. R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

SPECIAL PRICES on chicks—Leghorns, 11c; Barred Rocks, Reds, 13c; Mixed, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 11c. **Better Seeds Co., Dalton, N. Y.**

LARGE stock fine poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, Bantams, Collies, pigeons, chicks, stock, eggs, low, catalog. **Pioneer Farms, Telford, Penna.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

GRAY CALL DUCKS, $5 per pair. Genuine, none better. **Milton S. Hoke, Spring Grove, Pa.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. **Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

CHICKS—Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P New Washington, Ohio.**

PACKARD'S guaranteed Giant English Leghorn chicks. Bred to lay and weigh. $15 per hundred. Order now, pay on delivery. **Packard Poultry Farm, Hamler, Ohio.**

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. **Martin B. Search, Bagliatown, N. J.**

BARRON'S White Wyandottes. Males, hatching eggs from stock I imported direct. Records 262 to 313 eggs. **E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.**

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 200-309 egg stock. 100 eggs $8.00. Postpaid. Circular free. **Merrill Paase, Bowmansdale, Pa.**

HOLLYWOOD Single Comb White Leghorns. Finest breeding cockerels. Hatching eggs. Baby chicks. **White Wings Farm, R. No. 2, Mooresville, Ind.**

FAMOUS Eggbasket Strains large Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Eggs $7.50. Chicks $15 per hundred. **Davis Bros., Reynoldsville, Pa.**

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Single comb quality birds only $4.00 each. **C. R. Harper, Tarentum, Pa.**

HOLLYWOOD Leghorn eggs. 270-307 egg strain sires. $7.00 per 100. **Ray B. Baer, Lewistown, Md.**

ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large free range stock, cockerels and pullets, $3 and $5 each. Eggs $2.50 per 15, $10 per 100. **Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.**

CHICKS—Barred Rocks, $12 per hundred. **Wingate Neal, Denton, Md.**

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR catalog for 1927 is a valuable book for any dairyman. Tells what a modern cream separator should do; shows by pictures how the American does it. Tells about our fair trial, liberal installment terms and low attractive cash prices. Write **American Separator Co., Box 325, Bainbridge, New York.**

BOILERS FOR SALE—2 150 H. P. Coatesville High Pressure Boilers 72 inches diameter by 18 ft. long. Complete with front and grates. **H. B. Newcomer, & Son, Mount Joy, Pa.**

A FEW "SUCCESSFUL" demonstrator incubators for quick sale at great reduction. 60 to 300 eggs capacity. Good as new. **Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa.**

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pounds slate surface, $1.75. **Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.**

WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.50 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.50 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. **Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.**

WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Racoons, Mink, Muskrats, $2.20, Black Rats, $2.50, Weasels, $1.50. Flat prices—list free. **Stern's Furriers, New Brunswick, N. J.**

SHARPLES MILKER—Two single units, complete except pipe. Excellent condition. Price $100. **A. E. Woolman, Elmer, N. J.**

WILSON SOY BEANS—$2.25 per bu. Missionary and Gaudy Strawberry Plants, $4.00 per 1,000. **Aaron Mast, Westover, Md.**

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. **H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.**

BIG BARGAINS in used incubators. All sizes. **L. F. Jones, Danbury, Conn.**

FISTULA HORSES CURED $5. Pay when well. **Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.**

PLANTS

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best and Livingston Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over, $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. **Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.**

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the Introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. **A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The Home of Grimm Alfalfa.**

FRUIT TREES and Ornamentals direct to planters. Transportation charges paid. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Special Offers and Catalogue. **Waynesboro Nurseries, Waynesboro, Virginia.**

CATALOG-64. New fruit varieties. Excellent, hardy, productive. Send farmers' addresses. Get presents. **Vikla Nurseries, Lansdale, Minnesota.**

60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalogue. **A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

PLANTS—Strawberry $3.00, 1,000; Raspberry, Blackberry, Grapevines. Wholesale prices. **Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.**

FRUIT TREES much cheaper by parcel post prepaid. Catalog free. **Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.**

HELP WANTED

HERDSMAN to take charge of purebred Holstein Herd. Must be good milker and experienced with test cows. Good wages and 4 room heated apartment. State experience fully, size of family, and references. **A. E. TOMHAVE, Newark, Del.**

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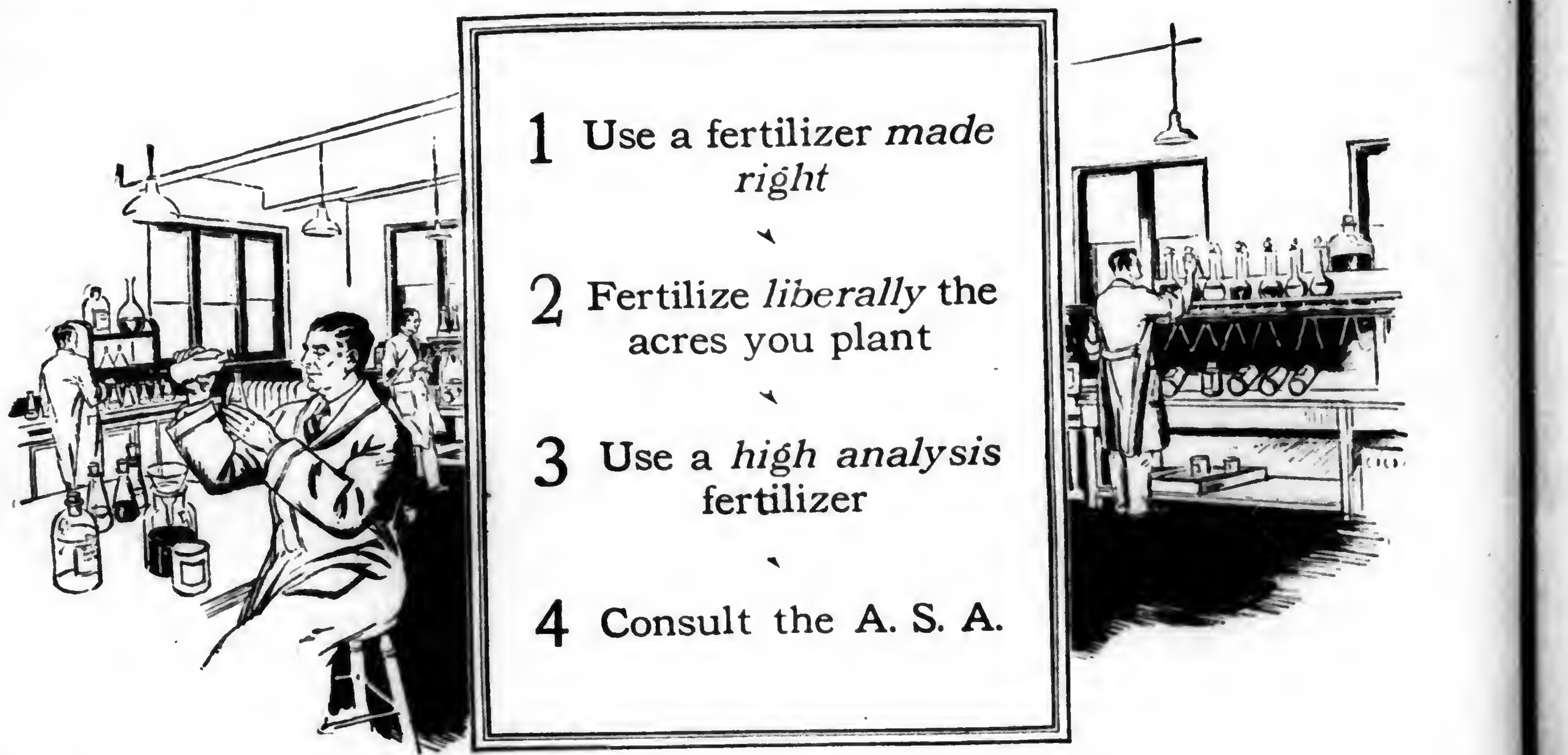

1 Use a fertilizer *made right*

2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant

3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer

4 Consult the A. S. A.

Quality — *the biggest thing in this 4-point plan for* extra yields

Be sure you understand this point: "Guaranteed analysis," as you see it marked on a fertilizer bag, means only the *amount* of plantfood. It does not guarantee the *kind* or *quality* of plantfood, which may vary greatly in fertilizers of the same analysis.

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Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers
"It pays to use them"

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1927 No. 10

This wild cherry is a well-known landmark near Flushing, Long Island.

Some facts about potato markets and selling methods. The farm workshop makes rainy days profitable. Page 3.

Quality First—then low price

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Vol. 95—No. 10 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MARCH 5, 1927 Whole No. 1555

Potato Markets and Selling Methods

The Kind of Potato Housewives Want Is the Kind for Farmers to Grow

By WILLIAM R. WHITACRE

(United States Department of Agriculture)

Digging time near Caribou, in famed Aroostook County, Maine.

PROFITABLE potato production is not a matter of price alone, for one farmer may be able to make a profit on potatoes at $1.00 per bushel, while another may only make ends meet when they are selling at $2.00. Cost of production is just as important a factor as satisfactory prices. In fact, cost of production determines what is a satisfactory price.

Selection of seed, spraying and dusting, and proper fertilization are a few of the practices which have been proven to lower production costs. Some growers have hesitated to follow these practices because of the cost. It is true that equipment is expensive and unless the soil is suited to the growing of the crop on a commercial scale, the investment is not warranted. Cooperation with neighbors in the purchase and operation of machinery offers a partial solution to this problem. In general, the man who cannot follow improved production methods would be better off if he did not grow potatoes commercially, for his product will generally be poor and his costs high.

The efficient marketing of the crop is of equal importance, and in this respect Pennsylvania growers are unusually well situated. The state has 150 cities of 5000 to 25,000 population, or about twice as many as any other. This means short hauls and in many cases growers can sell direct to retailers and consumers, thus receiving a larger percentage of the retail price.

In marketing the most important point is to have something the people want. To the housewife all potatoes are not equally desirable. She buys the kind she thinks is best suited to her needs. The fact that the farmer may know that another variety is equally good, or even superior, does not affect her preference. If he is a good business man he will grow the kind that she desires, for educating the public taste is an expensive proposition.

In most of the large markets in the state, a clean bright potato of medium size will bring the highest price. Large potatoes such as are popular in the West do not find favor in the East. Perhaps this is because fewer baked potatoes are served on our tables but it is more likely because the housewife has come to expect the large potatoes to have hollow heart.

Defects Discount Potatoes

Deep scars and cuts will cause discounts for housewives and restaurants find that it involves waste to cut them out. Practically all of the hotels and larger restaurants have paring machines in which the potatoes are revolved rapidly and rub against a rough surface which removes the skins. In this case a fairly round potato is desirable since it pares more easily and leaves less hand work. For this type of trade uniformity of size is of great importance. The large potatoes are used for French fries. The smaller sizes are often served whole.

Appearance is just as big a selling factor in potatoes, as it is in apples and a trip thru any large wholesale market will convince the most skeptical.

Reputation is said to be what a man's acquaintances think he is and with potatoes the same is true. Potatoes with a reputation will sell for more money than others just as (to page 32)

The Farm Workshop Makes Rainy Days Profitable

By JOHN R. HASWELL

Agricultural Extension Engineer, The Pennsylvania State College

The first requisite of a good farm workshop is plenty of light.

THE question of how much shop work a farmer should do usually starts a warm discussion. Some would have him shoe horses, grind gas engine valves, make wagon frames, solder pans, and do a million other things expected of a good worker in wood, iron, brass and other metals.

Personal observation over a period of seven years in which the writer has helped build community septic tank forms in three-quarters of the counties of Pennsylvania, has led him to believe that no set rule will apply. Each man to his liking. We have worked on the barn floor, with a wagon tongue and a box for saw horses. At the other extreme we have had a work bench, vice, saw horses, portable electric light, and a full kit of tools. But no matter what the equipment, the friendly spirit of cooperation was always there.

The point is often raised that it does not pay the farmer to invest heavily in tools and that he had better spend his time farming and not indoors. In many cases the tools are inherited, and still in good shape. Some time ago we saw the work bench made by the Editor's father. One would not want a better piece of equipment and it is as good today as the newer ones.

The light, quick, ambitious horse with a slow, heavy team-mate will certainly show the benefit of the proper use of the brace and bit in boring another hole in the evener to favor him in proportion to his weight. The horse flesh saved would easily pay for the two tools.

Often the older boys or a particularly desirable hired man may make radios for sale or do auto repairing when not busy. One place in particular, a fruit farm in Lehigh County, had quite a little side business in carbon removal and valve grinding.

Better Than Loafing

Except in rush seasons most farmers can organize their work so as to be able to spend some time in the shop. It will pay higher dividends than loafing down at the store.

Most shops are in some corner of a farm building where there is a little space not otherwise occupied. However, some men plan a garage with room enough for a bench along one side. A building 16x20 feet, with 9-foot doors close to one corner on the side away from the bench, makes a good layout for the average farm.

Hand tools for the farm may be hung around the walls in the spaces away from the bench. The walls above the bench and near the sides, not occupied by windows, can be taken up with racks or cabinets for wood and metal working tools.

A bench 24 inches wide is usually ample. A length of 8 feet and a height of 33 to 36 inches will be found good.

The steel vice and metal working tools can best be kept toward the right end of the bench.

The following tool suggestions may not suit everybody but will be a help in checking over what you have. (to page 31)

Hoffman's

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R. P. KESTER

IT MAY be the general practice now to put terra cotta lining in chimneys, but it was not so in the old days. I watched the mason awhile the other day as he w s building one of the flues in the house at Neshaminy Gardens. The opening in the inside of this flue is nine by thirteen inches. The bricks are perfect in form and of even hardness and plenty of good mortar is being used. In addition, lining one inch thick and about the same size is slipped down and cemented at the joints. How much safer such a flue is than the old-fashioned, unlined one from which the mortar would drop out and leave holes for sparks to come thru!

✦ ✦ ✦

IT IS necessa y for us to plan our own water system. Where the water from a well is used exclusively for family purposes a modern supply system is a simple matter. But we wish to use water for irrigating garden crops also, and the house supply systems are not big enough. We have put a 120-gallon pneumatic tank in the cellar, and a motor will pump water and air into it from the well thirty feet away. The pressure thus secured will put the water thru the house where we want it. The pump, which has a capacity of 700 gallons per hour, may then be used for other purposes when wanted. At least, that is our plan. If it doesn't work we will let you know.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE ARE looking into the claims made for the use of a material which is recommended for sheathing and lining houses. It is made of finely shredded sugar cane which is pressed and cemented together in wide boards nearly a half-inch thick. It is strong and the manufacturers claim that it provides the same insulation as three and one-half inches of wood or twelve inches of brick or stone. I believe that the builders of homes in the future will give more attention to insulating against heat and cold than has been done, and thus save in fuel costs.

TWO or three requests have been made for the plans after which we are building the house. Since some interest has been shown I shall make a copy of the floor plans some day and print them here; also, make a photograph when the right time comes and let our friends see just what we are doing. Some one has said that no home was ever built which could not have been improved had it been possible to see it before work was started. But up to now, the house being built at Neshaminy Gardens looks to be about right.

✦ ✦ ✦

I NOTICED a few days ago that our market gardening editor, Gilbert Watts, said he had his early cabbage seed sown. We have not, but wish we had. Next year we hope to have a small greenhouse in which to start vegetable plants. Sowing seed in small boxes in the house and transplanting to hotbeds is only fairly satisfactory. The boxes are a nuisance and it is a big job to attend hotbeds properly early in the season. Every market gardener knows that the closer plants are grown to the field in which they are set, the better are the results. However, not everyone can do this and the next best plan is to buy good plants from reliable growers and have a place ready to set them as soon as they are received.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE HOPE to be able to get a double-acting disc orchard harrow this year to use in the peach orchard. It is a big job to plow a peach orchard, and a single disc throws the soil towards the trees all the time. Anyway, the ordinary disc harrow cannot be worked close enough because of the limbs. An orchard disc has the two halves spread apart by an iron frame, thus enabling one to run the harrow under the head close to the trunk.

The old village store which sold everything in the world has moved to town and calls itself a drug store.

The Cheerful Plowman

Auto Not Expensive

SOME farmers think the auto a costly sort of thing, adapted for the banker, the lawyer, or the king, but I believe them erring, mistaken as can be; my auto, I am certain saves dollar bills for me! Distinctly I remember, some twenty years ago, when Dobbin in his glory was moving to and fro, how many hours were wasted in going for repairs, while honest farmers fretted and tore their honest hairs. In harvest time a binder, perchance, would break a reel, a knotter would stop tying and pull a crooked deal, then off to town with Dobbin at four slow miles per hour we farmers would go jogging and pray for faster power. A break meant work and worry, a day all shot to smash, while hired men loafed in leisure and drew the farmers' cash!

One harvest it was rainy, we'd suffered from delays, forsooth in doing nothing we'd wasted many days; then suddenly the weather turned nice as nice could be, instilling hope abundant and confidence in me! I got my binder running, then, horrors, one by one, the reel and needle busted and canvass came undone! I jogged to town with Dobbin, some seven trips I made, while hired men lay in leisure and loitered in the shade! Well, as I jogged my barley was shelling on the ground,—Oh, how I tried to hurry each weary, poking round! Before I finished jogging on journeys for repairs again it took to raining in spite of many prayers! I lost that year, I'm certain, enough potential gains to buy three clever autos and fit them out with chains! No, Dobbin, he's expensive when time is on the wing; my auto isn't costly, I feel it's JUST THE THING!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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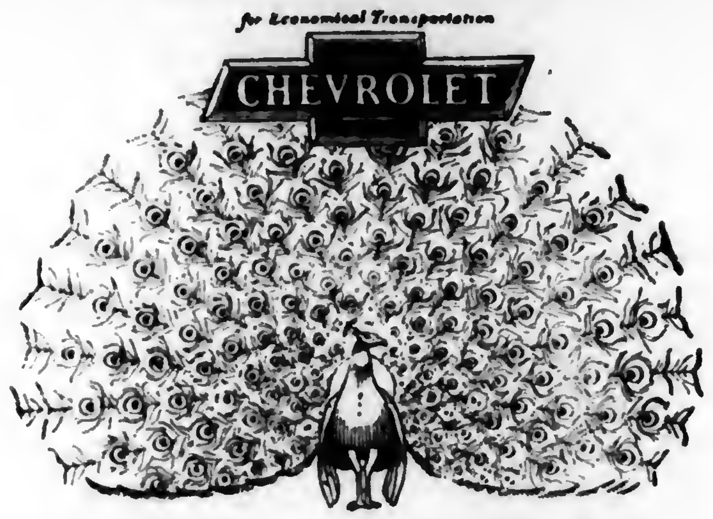

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 95 No. 10 Phila., Pa., March 5, 1927 Whole No.1555

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"He who is wrapped up in himself wears a shabby cloak."

Talking Thru His Hat

IT IS reported that a certain Congressman from New York City recently said in a speech before a class of city boys graduating from an agricultural school, "If the farmers of the nation had the knowledge of agriculture you have there would not be any farm problem. There would be no demand for farm relief," or words to that effect. All of which is the veriest kind of bunk. We hope the boys did not take him seriously, and we are sure they did not if they have received the right kind of education.

Will Be No Referendum

SEVERAL people have suggested that we start a campaign of opposition to the proposal to have the question of prohibition submitted to the people of Pennsylvania for a referendum vote. The question seems to be settled already. The newspapers report that men high up in the councils of the administration have declared against any such move, since at best it would be only a meaningless gesture. However, it will not do any harm for those who are interested to write their legislators giving their views on the bills submitted in favor of such a vote. Senator David Reed will have to devise some other way of avoiding that question next year.

Radio Control Bill Passed

CONGRESS has at last passed a compromise bill intended to bring some kind of order in the radio broadcasting field. As all radio "fans" know the "air" has been in a congested condition for several months,—ever since the Supreme Court decided that, under the law, the Secretary of Commerce had no legal authority to limit or control broadcasting. As a result of this decision hundreds of stations sprang up and chose at will their time and wave-length.

The new law provides for a commission of five, to be appointed by the President, who will have power to allocate powers, wave-lengths, and broadcast hours. All existing licenses will lapse upon the signing of the bill and the commission will take up each one anew. After one year the control authority goes to the Secretary of Commerce, the Commission sitting periodically to act as a board of review. There are now 725 stations broadcasting and it is expected that a great deal of litigation will result from the efforts to bring order out of the present chaotic condition.

Nut Orchard Investments

WE WISH to approve and emphasize the caution which Doctor Fletcher threw out recently about investing in far-away nut plantations. We understand there are traveling salesmen in some parts of the country spieling great stories about the size and certainty of profits in nut growing in southern states. Nuts do grow well in the South, and the business has undoubtedly been profitable to those who live there and conduct their own orchards. But the scheme of selling blocks of actual or proposed orchards to northern people, said orchards to be managed by the promoters, is something else. It is something to leave severely alone. There are certain kinds of nuts which may be planted profitably in the North, and those who are really interested in the business can find an outlet for their ambitions at home where they will have everything under their own eyes.

What Rights Has a State?

SO FAST has the nation grown and so short have distances become,—extending the neighborhood to the farthermost limits,—that the tendency to unify every main factor in life has developed. Because no community or no state can live to itself alone there is a tendency to standardize almost everything thru federal control. This brings up the question of States Rights,—a question which once brought on a civil war. While that result is not likely to occur again, yet is it not a question for every citizen? How far, in these days, should a state or a community exercise complete autonomy?

Bottled Milk in Restaurants

WE HAVE no figures showing the comparative amount of milk used now by the patrons of moderate priced eating places, —automats, cafeterias, etc.,—but observation indicates that there is less since the bottle milk law went into effect. It is unlawful to serve milk except in bottles and as these are cumbersome the restaurant keepers make little effort to push the sale, and customers are more loath to ask for it. Another reason is undoubtedly the price asked. Almost invariably ten cents is charged for a half pint, or less, while formerly a glass of whole milk could be gotten for five cents. Ten cents for a half-pint bottle makes a price of forty cents per quart. The law does not require buttermilk and skimmilk to be sold in bottles, and these may be secured in some places, but they do not take the place of good whole milk.

A Show Worth Seeing

IN THESE latter years shows made up of practical things have become popular. So far has science been developed and so great has mechanical ingenuity become that the things of man's creation are as instructive and entertaining as the more frivolous, make-believe shows, and certainly more worth while. The show recently held in the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia by the hardware industry was one of the modern kind of shows. The vast space was completely filled with the latest and best in the hardware line. Everything in this line which a mechanic, a householder, a builder, or anyone else could use was there on exhibition. It was really a liberal education in mechanics to view carefully the things, large and small, which have been produced to make life easier and more comfortable.

Food the Biggest Bill

IN SPITE of the immense expenditures for other things, food is the biggest item of expense in America. The estimated retail value of what the people eat in a year in this country is twenty billion dollars. Seventeen food articles represent seventy-six per cent of the total, while the remaining twenty-four per cent is divided among nearly 1000 different items. The main classifications are pork, fish, chickens, other meats, milk, wheat flour, sugar, butter, eggs, wheat, bread, white potatoes, ice cream, coffee, canned vegetables, apples and canned fruit. Some idea of the tonnage of food products marketed may be gathered from the figures of the railroads alone which show they carry 116,980,000 tons annually. So fast has the urban demand for food grown that the farmers of the nation produced last year twice as much as was necessary thirty-five years ago.

It would be interesting to know what part of this twenty billion dollars the farmers received. It is estimated that the total farm value of last year's products was ten billion dollars. Of this amount, probably three-fourths was sold off the farm. While the difference between seven and one-half billions and twenty billions is great, still it must be remembered that a great part of it is made up of manufacturing costs, transportation, retail costs, and many other expenses before it reaches the city consumer's table. It may well be that the spread is too great, but what are we doing about it?

Farm Bill Passed—and Vetoed

THE bill which for three years has been cussed and discussed more than any other has been passed by both branches of Congress and is now before the President. What will he do with the McNary-Haugen Bill? The eastern newspapers have said there is only one thing he can do, while the western papers say there is only one thing he dare do. Economists are divided on it, bankers are divided on it, even farmers are not a unit. Who will win? We should not like to have the deciding vote.

Just after the above paragraph was written Mr. Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill. Some are of the opinion that he exhibited great political bravery by this action. Others think that if he had signed the bill he would be accused of doing so under pressure, and wouldn't have earned any gratitude from the people the measure was designed to help.

The whole affair is a classic example of what happens when agricultural and economic problems are mixed with politics.

Editorial Sidelights

THAT article on potato marketing (Page 1[illegible]) isn't just theory. It is what the boys call "straight goods." Mr. Whitacre's ideas are the result of his own constant observation of the country's great markets, particularly the Philadelphia market.

As Philadelphia representative of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, Mr. Whitacre is in constant touch with the men in the "street," the important middlemen who know what the buyers want and what the farmers have to sell.

"Why is it that my wheat never brings as much as the quoted market prices?" That is a troublesome question frequently put up to the editors. Mr. Whitacre has prepared a very interesting answer, one that covers the whole problem. This illuminating article is scheduled for early publication.

WHAT DID YOU THINK of the reference issue? What would you like to have us include in the next issue of that kind? Suggestions and criticisms will be filed away "for future reference."

RELIEF PLAN KILLED

Coolidge Vetoes McNary-Haugen Bill as Farm Bureau Protests—Many Toll Bridges Being Planned.

Washington, D. C.

AFTER passing the House by a vote of 214 to 178 in the same form in which it was passed by the Senate, the McNary-Haugen Bill was sent to the White House February 19, and since then the leading question for discussion has been: What will President Coolidge do with it?

The President has had many callers advising him what to do. He has received many telegrams and letters from all parts of the country asking him to sign or veto the bill.

He was advised by his cabinet to veto the bill on the ground that it is a price-fixing measure, unconstitutional and economically unsound. Congressmen have told him that farmers did not want the bill. Others have informed him that all the farmers are in favor of it, and will be greatly peeved if he vetoes it. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, including President Sam H. Thompson, have conferred with him, telling him that the Farm Bureau was 100 per cent for the McNary-Haugen bill, and asking him to sign it. (Note: President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill February 25th.)

Authorize New Toll Bridges

A conspicuous feature of this session of Congress is the number of bills giving private corporations authority to build toll bridges across rivers. More than 200 bridge bills have been introduced and many of them have passed Congress. At the present rate, the travelling public using the improved highways will be held up at river crossings by bridge tolls that will net the bridge companies large dividends.

The background of this bridge legislation is the fact that certain investment interests have discovered that in this toll bridge proposition there is an opportunity for investment that is sure to return lucrative profits to the operating companies.

The National Association of State Highway Officials, thru its Washington representative, is watching closely these proposed changes in the highway act, for the purpose of preserving as far as possible the rights of the public in the use of the highway system without tolls or other fees.

Order Out of Chaos

The Radio Control Bill, having passed Congress, is now at the White House awaiting the President's signature. It creates a Federal Radio Commission of five members to be appointed by the President. It is indicated that the farm organizations will insist that one of those $10,000 jobs go to a representative of agriculture. (Later: The President has signed this bill, making it a law.)

The bill makes no provision against charging for listening-in or against patented devices for this purpose. Senator Dill, its sponsor, says the commission will be absolutely independent of all other departments of the government. It will be supreme at all times in regulating radio transmission. The bill is not perfect, and will need amendment as radio develops and new problems arise. Nevertheless it does afford a basic law to meet the present situation, and Senator Dill believes that, on the whole, it will be found reasonably satisfactory legislation.

Banks in Healthy Condition

The Joint Stock Land Banks are in a better condition as a whole than any other farm loan agency, W. W. Powell, secretary of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks, told the House Banking and Currency Committee, in hearings on the bill to enlarge the control of the Federal Treasury over the Federal Farm Loan System. Mr. Powell declared that the Joint Stock Land Banks were in better condition than the Federal Land Banks, having less land obtained thru foreclosure in proportion to capital stock. This proportion is 10 per cent in the case of the Joint Stock Land Banks and 19 per cent in the case of the Federal Land Banks. It was denied that the Joint Stock Land Banks pay dividends out of stock premiums or from accrued but uncollected interest. Such claims have done serious injury to the Joint Stock Land Banks.

The banks do not object to being placed under the supervision of the Treasury, but they are opposed to being placed partly under the Treasury and partly under the Farm Loan Board. Such administration would bring about divided responsibility and possible conflict between the two agencies.—E. E. R.

SEEK ROAD MONEY

Fisher Trying to Keep Expenses within State's Income—Livestock Values Climb in 1926—Bean Beetles Travel.

Harrisburg, Pa.

DEMANDS of delegations coming to the State Capitol in the interest of improved roads have caused state officials and legislators in charge of money matters to go on hunts for funds that for the present are overshadowing measures making changes in the state government and even in the election bills. There has been an estimate made that only about two and a half millions will be available for new road construction in 1927, and it has caused painful surprise in some quarters altho for the last year and a half people conversant with what was going on in the State Highway Department knew there will be little beyond current revenue for the new administration to depend upon in the matter of funds for highway building. Governor Fisher in his inaugural address called attention to the situation.

The last fortnight numerous delegations have come to Harrisburg, gathered up their legislators and gone to the Governor and highway head seeking improved roads only to be told there is not much money in sight. Indications are that the road building program will be much restricted unless money is found and no one wants to start anything. Opening of bids late this week may open discussion.

Must Hold Appropriations

The new state administration has taken a very definite stand against appropriations being allowed to go over the available revenues and warnings of veto power to be used if the budget is disregarded have been given. There has been a consequent abatement of the disposition of some people interested in state grants to hospitals to run wild. The budget has been the subject of very careful study among the conservative members of the legislature and when the requirements of government are met they will seek to increase the road allowances.

Statistics Show More Pigs

While state statistics on livestock show there has been a decrease in number of animals generally the swine columns show a gain of seven per cent in the figures compiled as of January 1st. At the same time the values of stock on Pennsylvania farms climbed seven per cent over what they were a year before. The situation is a very interesting one, notably in the case of cows which rose about $6 per head. Both horses and mules have declined in value.

Bean Beetle Being Watched

Some apprehension is felt here over the possibility that the bean beetle, which turned up two years ago in Washington County, may be found in central sections. A careful watch is being kept and, owing to the fact western counties where the beetle has been marauding are under corn borer quarantine, inspection will be facilitated.—R. T.

THEY MEET IN BARNS

Jersey's Informal Farm Meetings Grow in Popularity—To Study Potato Transportation Problem.

Trenton, N. J.

THE extension men in central New Jersey have awakened interest recently in so-called barn meetings, where farmers are called together for informal demonstrations and talks on practical farm problems. Mercer County has had a number of such meetings within the last few weeks. A large crowd turned out at the farm of Charles Baldwin at Pennington a week ago, when the discussion centered on better feeding of dairy cattle. A similar meeting was held in the barn of A. S. Atchley. Extension specialists conduct the meetings as a round-table dicussion and visiting farmers enter into the discussion and ask questions on their own problems.

To Attack Transportation Problem

At the request of potato farmers in Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer Counties, the New Jersey State Improvement Committee organized three years ago will attack the potato transportation problem in the central part of the state. The truck movement of potatoes will be an important phase of the committee's survey of the situation. The committee will hold a summer meeting probably near Allentown early in June when growers, dealers, manufacturers, bankers and others will be invited to a joint discussion of New Jersey's potato problems. Representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and the Federation of County Boards of Agriculture are active in laying the plans for bettering the potato situation in New Jersey.

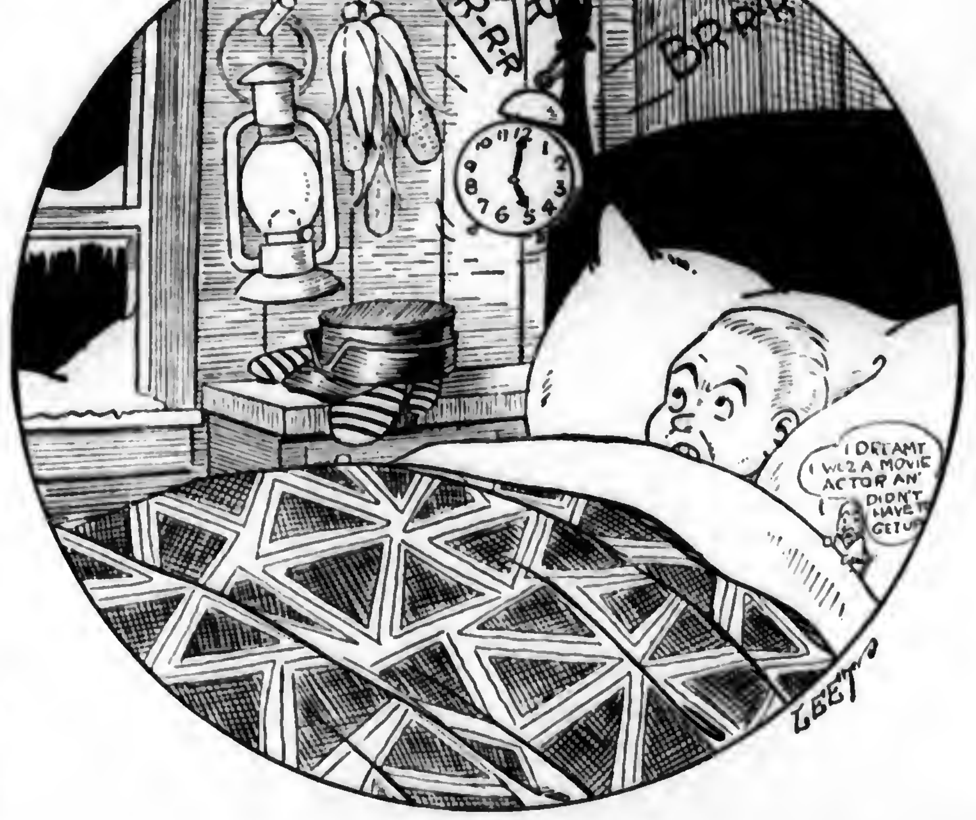
Discuss Higher Fat Differential

Sussex County dairymen, meeting recently in Newton, discussed a market premium for milk from their high-grade herds. They advance the proposition that farmers should hold for a six-cent differential for each 0.1 per cent for milk testing under 4 per cent butterfat and eight cents on milk over the 4 per cent limit. This change advocated is from the four cents on each 0.1 per cent as now prevailing. It appears that dealers are now encouraging the testing of herds for tuberculosis by compensating the owner by $10 or $15 per cow condemned, in addition to the present state and federal payments. In addition, they pay the owner ten cents per 100 pounds bonus on all milk from disease-free herds.

Association Accomplishes Results

The annual meeting of the South Jersey Protective Association, which purposes to fight the stealing of farm products, particularly poultry, brought out the fact that farmer protective organizations are accomplishing results. Since the arrest of suspected thieves due to the activity of the association this past season there have been no large thefts in the territory where the association operates. Officers of the Board of Directors elected for the coming year consist of: Robert K. Shoch, Elmer; Albert Ridgway, Mullica Hill; Russell Skinner, Mullica Hill, and Elbert Kirby, Mullica Hill.—W. H. B.

THE ZERO HOUR


BR-R-R
BR-R-R
BR-R-R
I DREAMT I WUZ A MOVIE ACTOR AN' DIDN'T HAVE TO GET UP
LEET

ORPHANS MAKE GOOD

Children Adopted by New York Farmers Become Successful Citizens—Milk Pasteurization Saves Many Lives.

Ithaca, N. Y.

RURAL homes in need of children will be interested in a recent statement by Miss Sophie Theiss, of the New York State Charities Aid Association, that in a recent survey of 400 adults who had been placed as children in carefully selected and supervised homes, 78 per cent were found to be making good according to reasonable standards of success. More than half of these cases had been over ten years of age when placed. Usually the younger the child is placed the more quickly and completely he recovers from the effects of a bad background.

A Safe Milk Supply

J. E. Thompson, of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of New York City, when speaking before a Farmer's Week group, said that the New York City milk supply is the safest in the world. Compulsory pasteurization has caused a marked decline in tuberculosis. Before the advent of pasteurization, in 1913, there were 49 cases and 7 deaths yearly from tuberculosis to each 100,000 population in the metropolis. In 1916, three years after pasteurization went into effect, there were 28 cases and 4 deaths to each 100,000 people. In 1926 only 15 cases and 2 deaths to each 100,000 were reported. Infant mortality made an even faster drop during the time. "It is a problem, not for the Bureau of Foods and Drugs," said Mr. Thompson, "but for the farmers themselves." Farmers do feel a real pride in the quality of their product and they deplore the importation of milk from uninspected sources. They are advised by their leaders to improve the quality of their milk, to keep their premises neat and attractive, and to make ready as fast as possible for the time when New York City will demand milk from tuberculin tested cows only.—M. G. F.

Late sown Fall wheat needs Spring top-dressing–

LIKE many others, you could not get your wheat in until late last Fall and it looks backward this Spring. The yield promises to be a poor one unless you give it some help.

Look at the increased yield these men got when they top-dressed their wheat with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

		BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE		
Grower	Address	Without Top-dressing	Top-dressed with Sulphate of Ammonia	Increase
S. S. Ball	Ravenswood, W. Va.	25 bu.	35 bu.	10 bu.
Rob Lance	Medina, Ohio	17.5 "	25.5 "	8 "
Chas. E. Roller	Springfield, O., Rt. 1	23 "	31.6 "	8.6 "
Alphons Brinkman	Ft. Jennings, Ohio	20 "	28 "	8 "
Joseph Brinkman	Ft. Jennings, Ohio	28 "	36 "	8 "
Clarence Kretzer	Defiance, Ohio	19 "	25 "	6 "
Harry L. Kauffman	Carlisle, Ohio	28 "	39.5 "	11.5 "
W. C. Shreve	Wooster, Ohio, R.F.D.	23 "	32 "	9 "
Paul Brunswick	Tyrell, Ohio	19 "	35 "	16 "
Kenneth Indoe	Medina, Ohio, R.F.D.	21 "	32 "	11 "
MacKindig	Seville, Ohio, R.F.D.	25 "	38 "	13 "
Alex Ruen	Ottoville, Ohio	22.8 "	32.2 "	9.4 "
R. M. Dunn	Wooster, Ohio	21 "	27 "	6 "

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Logan Spring Farm

Seventy Pennsylvania Miles, and Less Than Five Strawberry Patches!

DURING the last few days I have had occasion to drive several hundred miles over country roads in central Pennsylvania. A week of unseasonably warm weather had chased all the snow from fields and gardens. Having just recently decided upon details of fertilization, spacing and varieties for the 1927 planting of strawberries to be made on Logan Spring Farm the subject of strawberries was very much in mind.

Since a great many farm gardens are situated between the house and barn and run right up to the edge of the road, I began to watch for strawberry plants or the patches of mulch showing their location. Doubtless some were missed but part of the fingers on one hand served to count the farm garden berry patches observed in a seventy-mile drive. I wondered how many thousands of the hundred thousand families reading Pennsylvania Farmer have in season all the strawberries they can eat and a lot more left over to can?

Fifty Quarts for Each Family

It is late for New Year's wishes but we can't help but wish that every home which this paper reaches could have 50 or 100 quarts of strawberries to use in 1927, five or ten million quarts of this most luscious of berries!

Some say wishing is an idler's occupation but this wish may be made to come true in 1928. Neither will it take the hours and hours of backbreaking weeding, runner placing and trimming that is sometimes associated with strawberry growing. "Who is busier than a baby?" If anyone, the farmers, and we must get our strawberries with the least possible labor. To this end we will consider one cultural method only, the matted row system. It is the tried and true standby of commercial strawberry growers in the East.

Most of us must use the soil at hand regardless of type and need not be discouraged if it does not approach closely to our ideal. Strawberries are grown successfully on almost every imaginable type of soil but good drainage is very important. High fertility is an advantage but its lack may be largely offset by proper use of commercial fertilizers.

Practices vary. Last year I used 1200 pounds per acre of home-mixed 6-10-7 applied broadcast and harrowed in before planting. For the farm garden one pound to every 20 square feet, 30 pounds to a two-row bed seven or eight feet wide and 75 feet long should bring results. Manure which has heated or which is not too weedy may be plowed down. If very coarse or strawy better not apply in such quantities as to leave the soil very loose; rise of moisture from subsoil to surface soil will be hampered.

The strawberry is shallow rooted and the soil's moisture reserves must be conserved from the moment the plow or spade enters the ground until the crop has been harvested. In preparing the soil for planting a firm, fine condition begins our campaign to have moisture within easy reach of the plant at all stages.

How many plants need we set to make that wish of 50 or 100 quarts for each family come true? One hundred good strong plants set 18 inches apart in rows 42 inches apart, together with the runner plants which will be formed, should come up to or exceed our goal. This spacing will permit horse or wheel hoe cultivation and will usually produce good solid matted rows of about the right width.

Variety Depends Upon Local Factors

The "best" variety may depend upon local factors, soil, climate or exposure. Thruout Pennsylvania Farmer territory Premier or Howard 17 will be the one to plant most largely until experience shows some other variety to be more desirable.

Premier blooms over a long period. One frost, or two or three consecutive frosts, will usually catch only a portion of the bloom. The berries are sizable and of good quality. They begin to ripen early and keep right on coming when Chesapeake and other late ones are in their prime. To show my faith in Premier and by way of suggesting other varieties for trial, my 1927 plant list is 37,000 Premier, 4000 Chesapeake, and 1000 each of Aroma, Big Joe, Big Late and New York.

New York is not a market berry, being too soft, but is unsurpassed in quality. I cannot put that too

(Continued on next page)

Have Deer Damaged Your Trees or Crops?

WE WISH to learn the extent to which deer have injured fruit trees and crops. Please fill in answers to the following questionnaire and mail to Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia.

How many fruit trees have you? ______________________

How many, if any, have been injured by deer? ______________________

How many have been entirely ruined by them? ______________________

What damage to other crops have you experienced? ______________________

____

What do you propose as a means of prevention? ______________________

(If necessary write a letter also.)

Name ....

County ....Post Office..................................

strongly. They are sweet almost before fully ripe. The fact that the children soon learn in which part of the field they are growing proves the point.

In selecting plants from an old bed by all means get young plants that have never fruited. These are found along the row edges. On a large scale a better plan is to dig a row or more of the planting made the previous spring. In buying plants make sure of a reputable house and specify yearling plants that have not been exhausted by fruiting.

Plants Set with Care

Actual setting can hardly be done too early, late March or early April, as soon as the soil can be worked. Roots should be spread fan-like and must extend well down into the soil, not turned up. Lacking a stem like cabbage or tomatoes, strawberries which are set too low may be smothered by the soil that is likely to be thrown into the hearts by the cultivator or washed in by heavy rains. Likewise, when the plants are set too high the roots may become exposed with fatal results.

When bloom appears in the new plantation the flower stalks should be cut with shears to force all the plants' strength into runner production. Frequent use of the cultivator and a narrow-bladed sharp hoe from spring until fall will practically eliminate hand weeding. Then in June, 1928, garden pirates, the weeds, will not rob the heavily burdened berry plants of much needed food and we may look forward to gathering a bountiful crop of God's best berry.

After the crop is picked, what? If not too weedy keep another year. If weedy it will pay to turn the bed under and plant late cabbage or some other fall crop. To be sure of good big berries every year with the least labor it pays to start a new bed each spring.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Indoor Planting

What is the proper time to plant seeds indoors for the following: Tomatoes, cabbage (early), celery, beets (to set out early), parsnips (to germinate early), peppers, verbenas, scarlet sage, pansies. Also, what is the best fertilizer one can buy to force young plants?—T. W. McG., Jr., Cambria County, Pa.

The dates for sowing seed of the crops which you mention will vary with the facilities you have for handling the plants. The dates which follow are from my own experience where a small greenhouse is used to start the seedlings, the plants being removed to hotbeds or cold-frames as soon as transplanted. If you are working entirely with hotbeds you might start 10 days later.

Seeds Started as Follows:

Tomatoes to transplant twice before field setting, February 22-March 10th.

Tomatoes to transplant once before field setting, March 15-25th.

Early cabbage to transplant once before field setting, January 25 to February 10th.

Celery to transplant once before field setting February 15 to March 15th.

Peppers to transplant once before field setting, March 1-10th.

Beets do not transplant before field setting, March 10th.

I am no florist but believe you will make no mistake to start scarlet sage and verbenas the same time as tomatoes. Pansies, to get earliest bloom, are often sown in late summer, transplanted in September and wintered with a mulch of straw or in cold frames. They may also be started much the same as cabbage.—Gilbert S. Watts.

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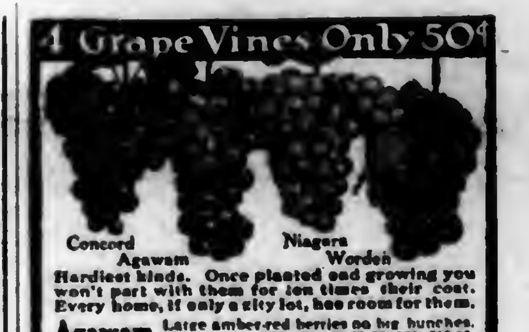

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Concord	Best known grape. Sure to succeed. Fine for grape juice. 15c; 12, $1.25; 100, $8.00.
Niagara	(White Concord). Best greenish-white grape grown. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.
Worden	Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet. 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.

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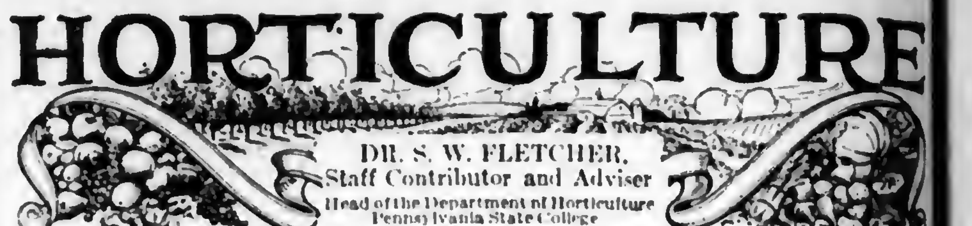
HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

The Job of "Apples for Health" Campaign

IN addressing the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania held in Harrisburg during Products Show Week, John W. Gorby of Chicago, Executive Secretary of "Apples for Health, Inc.," said that there have been twenty-three separate national advertising campaigns for increasing the consumption of certain fruits and vegetables, but none for the king of all fruits, the apple. Each of these campaigns has pushed the apple further off the table.

The job of "Apples for Health" is to set apples back on the table and keep them there. Over a billion dollars a year are being spent in America for advertising. The consumer pays for it, not the producer, whether the commodity is chewing gum or oranges.

West Can't Do It Alone

The apple growers of the Northwest have spent considerable money for advertising their local brands but realize that the publicity will be much more effective if it is on a national scale. They stand ready to get behind "Apples for Health" as soon as they see that the growers of the East really mean business. There are now over 1000 members, but at least 10,000 of the 100,000 applegrowers in the country are needed to adequately represent the industry. The dealers already have cooperated by giving $6000 cash to start the movement.

Apples are not appreciated because they are so common. "If apples cost $1.00 each and were hard to get," says Mr. Gorby, "people would discover wonderful medicinal value in them." They are especially valuable for producing an alkaline condition, to counteract the harmful acids which are produced in the system, especially during the winter.

The "Apples for Health" organization already has issued 276,000 attractive window strips, which are pasted on store and auto windows. A half million small stickers, to be used on letters, are now being issued. Various types of advertising which have been found most serviceable in other national campaigns will be used, including full page ads in national magazines. Local advertising, following the same general direction as that used for milk, will be introduced as funds permit.

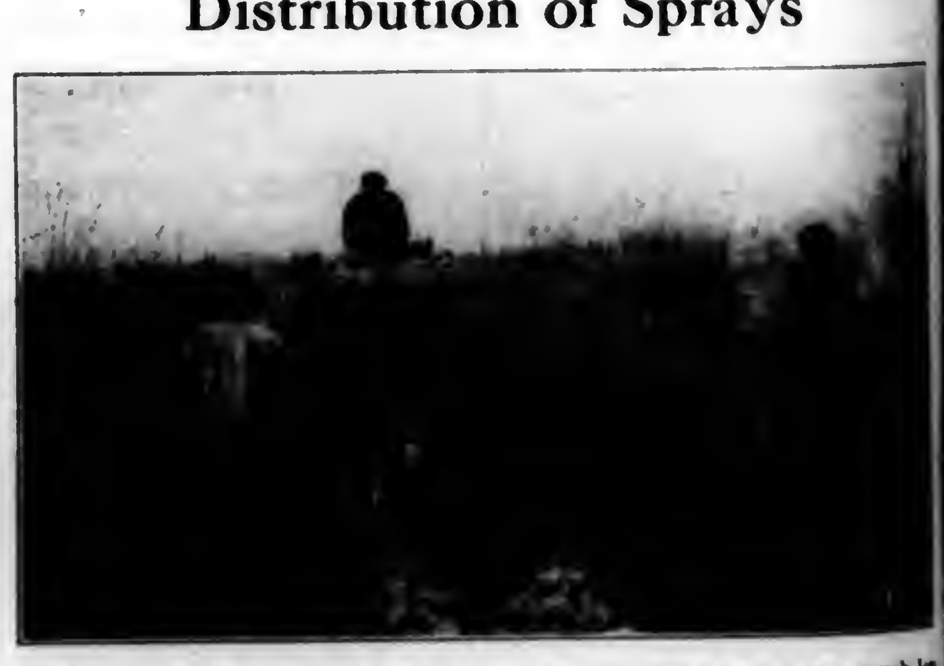
Mr. Gorby cited other examples of increase in consumption resulting from advertising. In six years the per capita consumption of oranges was increased from 31 to 65. In ten years the raisin growers made a gain from one pound to 4.1 pounds per capita.

The most remarkable example of the power of advertising to change the habits of people is found in the pineapple market. In ten years the sale of canned pineapples increased from 400,000 cases to 5,000,000 cases. The canned pineapple, highly advertised by the Hawaiian Association, has practically driven the fresh pineapple from Florida and Cuba off the market, reducing them from 700,000 cases to 26,000 cases in ten years.

In four national fruit advertising campaigns the sales increase has been over 200 per cent. It takes time to get tangible results, at least

(Continued on next page)

Spreader Insures More Uniform Distribution of Sprays



THE use of spreaders in spray materials is fast increasing among fruit growers. It is well-known that the smooth surface of young bark, leaves and fruit, tends to make ordinary liquids collect in drops, consequently leaving too little on some places while depositing too much on others. Injury to foliage and fruit was a very common result of this condition.

It was found a few years ago that the addition of casine in some form made a more even coating possible, and that when right amounts of poisons were used the amount of arsenical injury was greatly lessened, and in most instances entirely eliminated. A spray rod in the hands of inexperienced persons is a much less dangerous implement when a good spreader is added to the spray material.

In addition to the more uniform application of spray material which a spreader insures, there is the added advantage of greater adhesiveness. Spray to which there has been added some form of casine spreader is much less easily washed off by rain. Because of greater efficiency in the control of insects and disease, and because of the lesser amount of damage to fruit and foliage, there seems to be no doubt but that some form of spreader will soon be recognized as a necessary element in all spray work.—K.

four or five years. The cabbage growers spent $50,000 a year advertising sauerkraut and now it is one of the most popular items on the menu of restaurants.

The average commercial crop of apples of the United States is 79,000,000 bushels. If the growers contributed one-half cent a bushel for advertising purposes, as is proposed by "Apples for Health" this would yield $400,000. Even $100,000 a year would put apples before the American people as never before, and $50,000 would help very materially.

At the close of Mr. Gorby's address the Association adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania endorses the movement to increase the consumption of apples by advertising on a national scale, as proposed by "Apples for Health, Inc.' and urges individual members and local organizations of growers to support this movement."

He's Learned the Selling Secret

F. G. Reiter, of Mars, who has a successful roadside market twenty-two miles from Pittsburgh, has found that a large display of fruit attractively arranged, and striking roadside advertising, are of prime importance. A small display does not attract purchasers. He has large signs—"Treesdale Farms—Fine Fruits in Season" placed about a mile each side of the stand. Smaller signs, about one foot wide and four feet long bearing the legend "Cherries" or "Plums," etc., are attached to these large signs in season. Just before the market is reached there is another large sign, "Treesdale Farms—Fruit for Sale."

It pays to have a large parking space. In 1926 there were sold at this market 170 bushels of cherries, 500 bu. of pears, 500 bu. of grapes, 2100 bu. of peaches, and about 10,000 bu. of apples. An advertisement in the Pittsburgh papers helps to draw trade. The market is open on Sunday; it is Mr. Reiter's opinion that Sunday selling is essential to success under his conditions.

Progress Made Since 1923

Porter R. Taylor, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, called attention to the marked progress in the standardization of fruit grades since 1923. In that year a committee appointed by the State Horticultural Association met with similar committees representing adjoining states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the result was the U. S. Standard Grades for apples, which are now widely accepted by wholesale growers and shippers. Thirty five of the forty-eight states now are cooperating with the Federal Department in shipping point inspection. In 1925 there were 31,000 cars of apples and 5732 cars of peaches inspected; this was about one-third the commercial crop of apples. In 1926 the proportion was nearer one-half.

The chief difficulty in the certification of apple grades has been in the color requirement. For this reason a new grade, "U. S. Commercial," was adopted this year. It is the same as "U. S. No. 1" in all respects except that it does not require color. Since one-fifth of all the inspected apples shipped from Pennsylvania this season did not have enough color to meet the "U. S. No. 1" standard, it is evident that there is room for much improvement in the cultural practices that affect color, such as pruning, the use of nitrate, and the time of picking.—S. W. Fletcher.

"There are two sides to every question," proclaimed the sage.

"Yes," said the fool, "and there are two sides to a sheet of fly-paper; but it makes a difference to the fly which side he chooses."—Outlook.

Tonight
Delco-Light Helpfulness
in over a
QUARTER MILLION FARM HOMES

TONIGHT, on more than a quarter-million farms, Delco-Light will make short work of the chores.

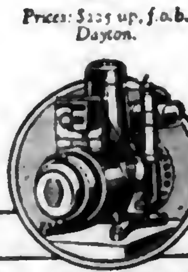
At an early hour the lights will be snapped off at the barn and the whole family will be ready for an evening of enjoyment—an evening made free from tiresome tasks by electrically operated machinery at both house and barn—an evening made bright and cheerful by electric light wherever it's wanted.

Is your home one of the quarter-million that is equipped with Delco-Light? If not, think what Delco-Light would mean. Think about it the next time you light your lantern—the next time you try to crowd hours of work into a few remaining minutes of daylight.

And when you think of Delco-Light, remember that it is a convenience you can easily afford—that it is low in first cost, low in cost of operation and can be bought on easy terms.

See the Delco-Light Dealer or write direct to the factory for complete information.

A size Delco-Light for every need.
750 watts to 1250 watts capacity.
Battery, Non-Battery, Automatic and Semi-Automatic Plants.
Prices: $225 up, f.o.b. Dayton.



DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. M-202, DAYTON, OHIO

ELECTRIC LIGHT ELECTRIC POWER

Dependable
DELCO-LIGHT
FARM ELECTRICITY

J. J. POCOCK,
810 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Al HATTENBACH, President,
Suburban Electric Development Co.,
5620 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOOD SEEDS
Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it

R. H. SHUMWAY
Dept. 70 Rockford, Ill.

Oats
SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 60c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 80, Melrose, O.

HOLCO ENSILAGE CORN Grows tall leafy, makes large ears. A big money maker for the Dairy farmer. Write for prices. Holmes Letherman Seed Co., Box X, Canton, Ohio

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you, giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple. Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the Commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
Princess Anne, Md.

HOYT'S SEEDS
1895 32 Years 1927
Clover--Soybeans--Timothy--Oats
All kinds pure field seeds.

Backed up by 32 years consistent service. DOMESTIC CLOVER is available now—but delay may necessitate substitution. Let us explain how you can get bags free and freight paid.

THE A. C. HOYT COMPANY, Box 555, FOSTORIA, OHIO

ALBA MARL
Natural Soil Sweetener
Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.
100 per cent Available
Easy and pleasant to handle.
LOW IN COST
Write for guaranteed delivery prices to
ALBA MARL LIME CO.
Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W. Va.

PREMIER
THE BEST EARLY STRAWBERRY
1,000,000 healthy, heavy rooted true to name plants. Fresh dug. Carefully packed.
$5 per 1000; 5,000 for $23.75
Order direct or send for free catalogue of 22 other kinds.
M. S. PRYOR, Route 4, SALISBURY, MD.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. H. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. Box 4, Bridgman, Mich. J. N. ROKELY & SON.

You Can Raise More Chicks with Larro

Many poultry ailments can be traced to digestive troubles during the first six weeks of the chick's life, so it is vitally important that during that time the baby chicks receive the very best feed and care.

And you can't feed them anything that is as good as Larro Chick Starter. Nothing you can buy or mix will give you such low mortality or develop such husky, healthy youngsters.

You may be able to buy the same things that are contained in Larro Chick Starter, but—it is not possible for anyone to blend and mix those ingredients with the same uniformity as is possible with the special equipment of the great Larro mills. And it is the extra quality built into Larro Chick Starter that means better results for you.

Only one or two pounds of starting mash are required to feed a baby chick through the critical first six weeks. But this small amount of mash may be the determining factor of the success of your years work. Don't risk the expense, labor, extra mortality and disappointment which follows the use of inferior feeds. Get Larro Chick Starter, a feed that has proved thousands of times that it will raise more and better chicks than any other starter.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

"Feeds That Never Vary"

Send for interesting and helpful Free Bulletin on "Raising Chicks With Brooder". Ask for No. 9-P

Larro
Larro
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CHICK STARTER
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

Look for the red, white and blue bull's-eye sack. It's your assurance that you are getting the best feed made from one that is always uniform.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

INQUIRERS should always sign or print full name and address when writing in, to insure delivery of the answer thru the mails. All letters are held in strict confidence, and if published, initials only are used.

Chickens Won't Object to Second Floor

I have turned my garage into a chicken house. Would it be advisable to put Leghorns on the second floor? I feed bran mash in morning in which I mix condition powder. In the evening, commercial scratch. Have dry mash before chicks all the time.—S. D. Z., Franklin Co., Pa.

There is no reason at all why chickens will not do just as well on the second floor of a building as on the first floor, if certain requirements are met. These birds should have leafy green vegetables every day, such as cabbage, lettuce, or sprouted oats; or lawn clippings in the summer. Give not over five pounds for every 100 birds a day. Then be sure that the chickens get direct sunshine that does not come thru window glass at least part of the day, or use one of the new glass substitutes in the windows that let the rays thru.

If you cannot get the sunshine feed one pint of cod liver oil for every 100 lbs. of mash that your birds eat. I think your birds will do better if you feed a moist mash made of laying mash instead of bran. It would be better to feed a little grain in the morning and feed the mash at noon if you are home.

The tonic is all right. If you decide to use the oil you can feed it in the moist mash or mix it in the dry mash, but if you put it in the dry mash, it is best not to mix more at one time than will be eaten in a week, or the oil will lose in strength. —R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

How to Secure Parcel Post Trade

I have 100 White Leghorn pullets. I am getting more eggs than I can dispose of locally, and would like to know how I could get in touch with institutions, etc., to whom I could mail eggs by parcel post. Your suggestions would be appreciated. How are apples considered as a green food for chickens? When feeding meat scraps should they be cooked or fed raw?—H. S. M., Wyoming Co., Pa.

In producing eggs for a special purpose such as you have in mind, the first thing to do is to be sure that you have an absolutely first-class product, perfectly fresh, infertile, and above average size. It would be necessary to candle each egg to be sure that it contained no blood-spots or other abnormalities.

If you want to be absolutely up-to-date, feed your birds a ration containing lettuce, sprouted oats and cod liver oil, to establish the claim that your eggs come from birds fed special vitamin-containing substances.

To find a market, ask your family physician to give you the name of a baby-specialist in some nearby city and explain your proposition to him, offering to supply his patients with your special brand of eggs by parcel post. Of course you would have to charge a price far above ordinary quotations to meet the extra expense involved, but there is no reason why, once you put the idea across, you should not find just such a market for your eggs as certain dairy companies have found for modified milk in infant nutrition.

Apples are not as good a source of green food as are the leafy vegetables or sprouted oats, but chickens are very fond of them. They can be fed with good results in quantities not to exceed 5 lbs. per 100 birds per day.

Fresh meat scraps may be fed raw at the rate of ½ oz. per bird. Be sure that nothing tainted gets to the birds. Commercial meat scrap is cooked.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Feathers Stay Soiled

Four or five of my chickens have dirty feathers on their backs and a grey discharge on small feathers. I have washed them in boracic acid water, but they don't get any cleaner.—Mrs. A. M. S., Hilltown, Pa.

The symptoms you describe are those of chronic diarrhea. This is commonly caused by spoiled or moldy food, or something the birds may pick up while running out. Be sure that the food is wholesome, first of all, then give a dose of common baking soda in the drinking water, at the rate of a heaping tablespoonful for 100 birds, for one day. Then feed 5 lbs. of powdered charcoal mixed in every 100 lbs. of mash, for as long a period as you like, as it is harmless.

It might be well to remove affected birds from the flock; and if they do not recover in a reasonable length of time, it would be best to get rid of them.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

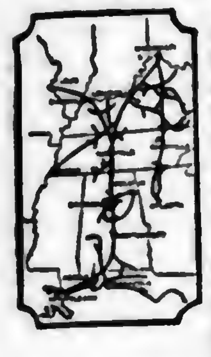
Turkey Mating

I have a turkey hen hatched late last summer. When should she be mated?—J. H. G., Armstrong Co., Pa.

The turkey mating season usually begins about the first of March. A late hatched pullet will not make the best breeder, but if you are going to use her try to mate her with an early hatched cockerel.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

FARMING PAYS in the SOUTH

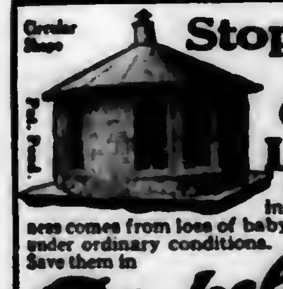
Pays well, because of the distinctive advantages the South affords farmers: such as *Climate*, permitting outdoor work every month in the year; low-cost *Living* for farmers and their hired help, which makes farming all the more profitable; *Land* on which varieties of crops can be abundantly grown; cheap and reliable farm *Help*. Add to these advantages those of good *Neighbors*, good *Schools* and good *Roads*—and happy is the farmer who lives in the South.



Write and say what kind of farming you want to do, and full information as to where and how you can do it in the South, will be sent *free*. Address G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. R. R., Dept. P.11 Louisville, Ky.

L&N

Circular Shape



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses

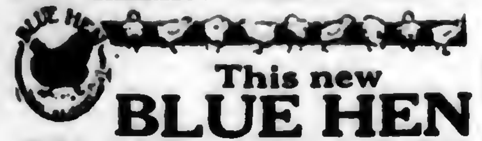
The biggest leak in the poultry business comes from loss of baby chicks. 50% die under ordinary conditions. Save them in

Dickelman Metal Brooder Houses

Its circular shape and metal walls with no dark corners, keep chicks from bunching up and smothering. 1000 chick size brooder stove with 52-inch canopy provides Ample Heat Even in Zero Weather with small fuel consumption. Absolutely fire, rat, weasel and mink proof. Perfect ventilation, without drafts. Built in standard units to accommodate from 500 chicks up. Shipped "knocked-down." Man and boy can erect it quickly. Write us today.

FREE Letters from successful poultrymen. Illustrated Booklet, Prices, etc. sent free on request. Address

THE DICKELMAN MFG. CO.
Dept. 326 FOREST, OHIO



This new BLUE HEN COLONY BROODER

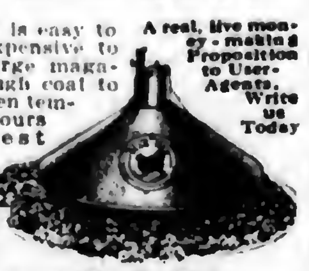
Mothers ALL your chicks to a healthy maturity

Its new hover is large enough to cover its rated chick capacity—and it spreads an even healthy heat from the stove to its outside edge.

Its new stove is easy to control and inexpensive to operate—the large magazine holds enough coal to maintain an even temperature 24 hours in the coldest weather.

It pays for itself in the extra chicks it raises and the labor it saves you.

A real, live money-making Proposition to User-Agents. Write us Today



Send today for new Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts, FREE.

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 N. Janet St Lancaster, Pa.

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors Free.

Electric Wheel Co., 65 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Nest Box Notes

SOME of the pullets got to scratching and dusting themselves in the open mash hoppers which I am using, thereby wasting a good deal of feed. Lips on the side of the troughs failed to stop the waste, so I got a roll of two-inch poultry netting a foot wide, and cut off lengths that would just go inside the boxes. These sections of wire are laid on top of the mash and prevent all scratching and dusting, without interfering with feeding. The wire lifts right out when new mash is to go in. I used the one foot width because it had a selvage on each side.

• • •

This is the time to sell breeding stock. We save the best cockerels when selling the broilers during the spring and summer, and keep them by themselves. Any above our own breeding requirements are sold early in the spring. Without securing a fancy price for them, they always return a great deal more than their value as meat. This is just another argument for keeping purebred birds of good blood.

• • •

"A good goose will lay
On Valentine's Day."

This rhyme may not state the exact truth, but the geese will soon be laying, and some sort of shed with a little straw on the floor ought to be ready for them. The gander will stand guard outside while his mate is laying. It is best to gather the eggs as soon as possible to prevent freezing and breakage.

• • •

From now on, the hens will be laying heavily. Plenty of nest room should be provided. We gather eggs three times a day, on account of danger from breakage. Some nest-boxes seem to be especially popular, and the hens will hold prize fights for the privilege of laying in them. Sometimes three will get on the same nest at once, and I have collected as many as 18 eggs from one nest while adjoining boxes would be empty.

• • •

Eggs broken in the nest beside being a direct loss, smear up the other eggs and may also start the egg-eating habit which is hard to stop. Several years ago we had trouble from this vice, and helped matters by tacking a strip of burlap to the top of the box, so that it hung to within a couple of inches of the bottom. This darkened the nest and made a fine secret place to lay, but hid the eggs somewhat from idlers looking for trouble

• • •

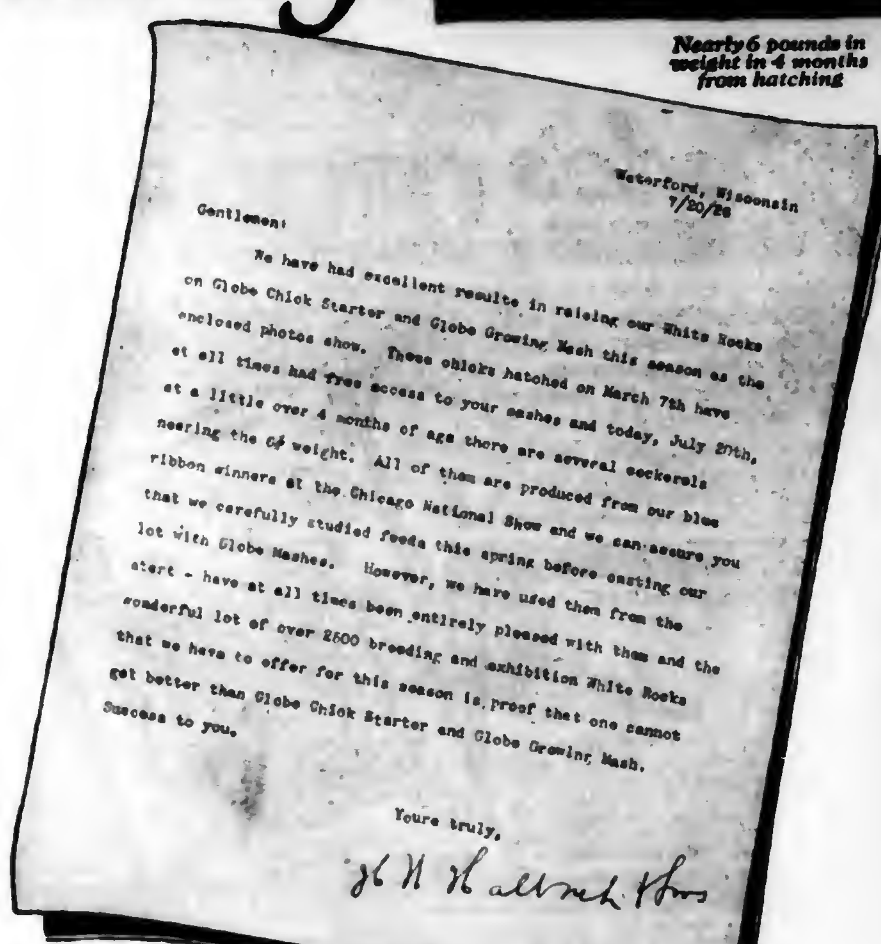
I noticed in going thru the pens that a shell hopper which I had filled early in the week was empty. It pays to keep a bag of shell ahead, because a laying flock will consume an enormous quantity of this material, and nothing will stop egg production quicker than its lack.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Want Poultryman on Board

THE Pennsylvania Baby Chick Association took a strong stand in favor of a larger and better poultry department at State College during its recent annual meeting at Harrisburg. The organization asked an appropriation of $240,000 for new buildings to improve the poultry department and endorsed the move for more funds for the entire institution. The baby chick men went on record favoring that a practical poultryman be appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College.—W.

Will Your Chicks Look Like This Next July?

Nearly 6 pounds in weight in 4 months from hatching



Waterford, Wisconsin
7/20/26

Gentlemen:

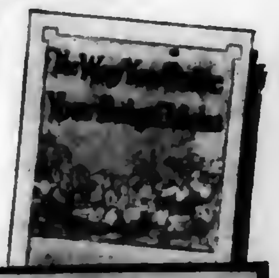
We have had excellent results in raising our White Rocks on Globe Chick Starter and Globe Growing Mash this season as the enclosed photos show. These chicks hatched on March 7th have at all times had free access to your mashes and today, July 20th, at a little over 4 months of age there are several cockerels nearing the 6# weight. All of them are produced from our blue ribbon winners at the Chicago National Show and we can assure you that we carefully studied feeds this spring before casting our lot with Globe Mashes. However, we have used them from the start - have at all times been entirely pleased with them and the wonderful lot of over 2500 breeding and exhibition White Rocks that we have to offer for this season is proof that one cannot get better than Globe Chick Starter and Globe Growing Mash.

Success to you.

Yours truly,

H H Halbach Bros

"Carefully studied feeds before selecting Globe"



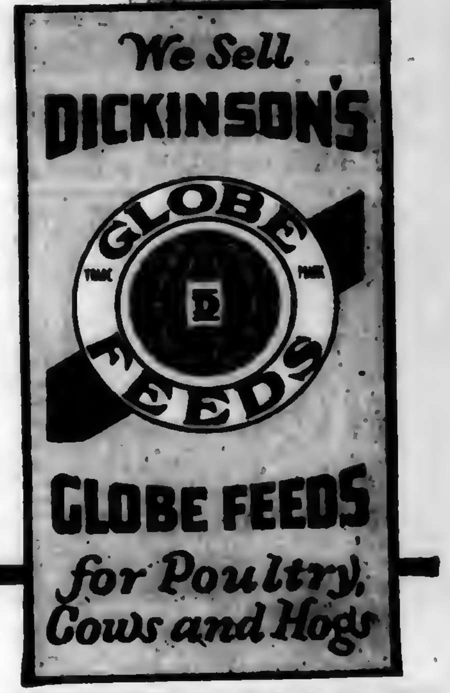
Of course, no one who had blue-ribbon stock like this would want to take a chance on any but the best feed.

The same principle, however, applies in any flock that is kept for profit. Results are what count.

If you will have chicks to raise this Spring, and want to get the utmost in returns from them, it will pay you to follow Globe Methods and feed Globe Starting and Growing Feeds.

The new booklet shown above, on how to make money with chicks, will be gladly sent free on request.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
Box 788 P Chicago
Box 212 P Minneapolis



We Sell DICKINSON'S
GLOBE FEEDS
GLOBE FEEDS for Poultry, Cows and Hogs

Look for the dealer who displays the Globe Sign

Saves Losses

Ross Brooder House

ROSSMETAL Galvanized. Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity for 500 chicks. Special concession for order now—write today.

ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO., 318 Warder St., Springfield, O.

Makers Rossmetal Silos—Hog Houses—Corn Cribs, etc

More Egg Money

Make $1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

3 Months' Trial 10c 50 Cents a Year

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 7, Mount Morris, Ill.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Make it *live* ~ and *pay*

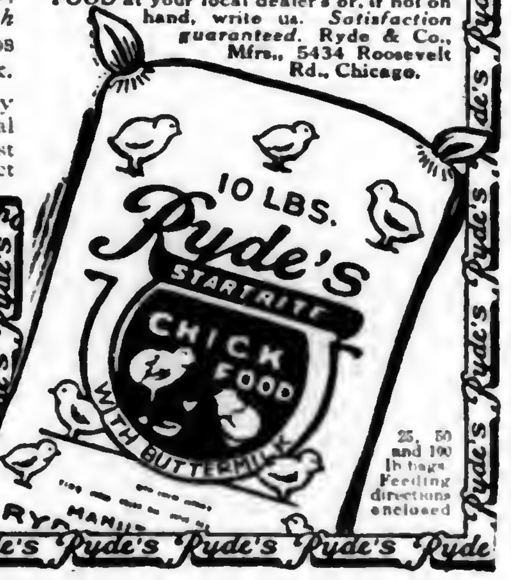
The test of life or death for every chick occurs during the first few weeks after hatching. Every normal chick that is raised to maturity amply repays the effort. Avoid *double loss* of egg production and market value due to death of baby chicks by feeding

Ryde's STARTRITE CHICK FOOD WITH BUTTERMILK

It is a natural, safe food and contains every element necessary to rapid, uniform growth. Includes choicest *granular* grains, hulled oats, selected whole seeds *with natural oil retained*, fresh meat scraps with a liberal portion of dried buttermilk.

Easy to feed; best results are had by feeding it dry from the hopper. Economical too, as one pound will raise a baby chick well past the danger period. A good foundation—a correct start is *vitally important* if you would insure poultry profits.

Get RYDE'S "STARTRITE" CHICK FOOD at your local dealer's or, if not on hand, write us. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Ryde & Co., Mfrs., 5434 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.



25, 50 and 100 lb bags. Feeding directions enclosed

"Make Them Lay"

RYDE'S HAV-TO-LAY Egg Mash. With Buttermilk, supplies egg making elements for maximum egg production in one convenient, unequalled food. Contains choicest materials—not a "by product." Economical. Guaranteed.

Use RYDE'S HAV-TO-GROW Chick Mash for rapid, uniform growth after the first few weeks. Combines minerals, fats and best growing feeds, especially milled. Makes broilers or layers in double-quick time. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags.

Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde

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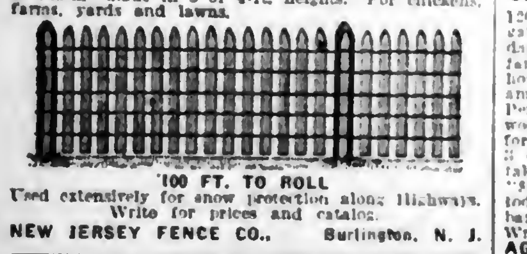

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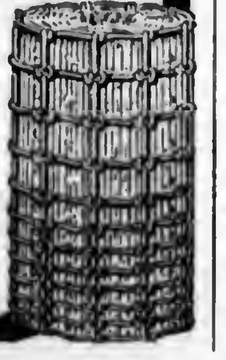


THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE COMPANY, Dept. 2909, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mother Biddy Is Out of a Job

Now Poultrymen Entrust Chicks to Brooders

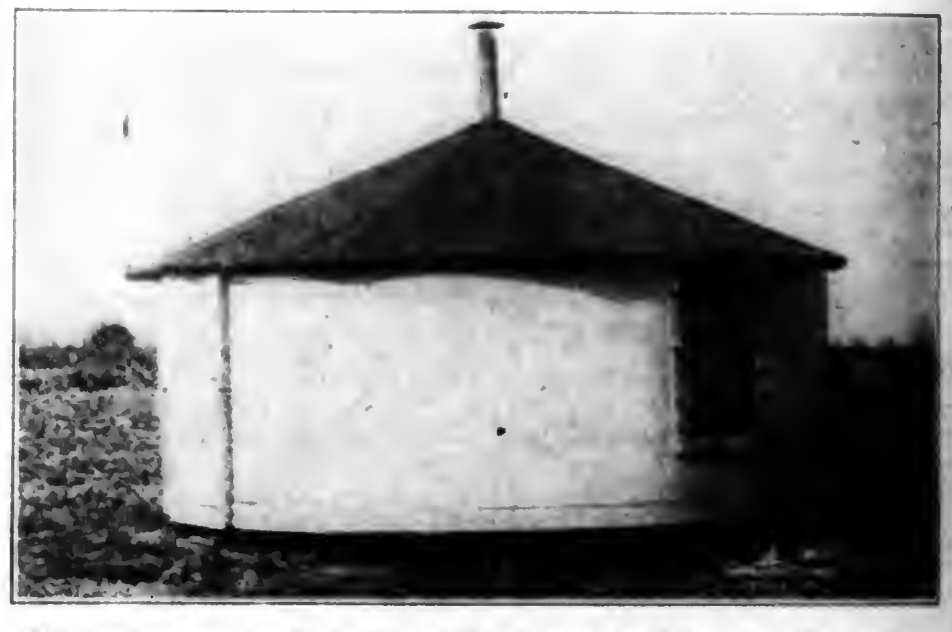
By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

ONE of the best methods of brooding chicks from the standpoint of the farmer who wants to raise a hundred pullets, or from that of the poultryman who wants to raise a thousand, is the use of a portable brooder house and colony brooder stove. No doubt this combination has helped the growth of the baby chick business, because it is getting to be the common thing for farmers who used to fuss with setting hens to send their eggs away to a commercial hatchery or buy their baby chicks outright, with the intention of raising them artificially.

This method saves a lot of time in the spring and yields a nice uniform flock of pullets in the fall. Another advantage is that the chicks can be had early, without waiting for the hens to get broody, so that the pullets will mature in time to lay in the fall.

The most popular type of house is 10x12, about five feet high in the rear and seven in front, with a shed roof. Such a house, if built on skids, can be moved to a new location with a tractor or strong team, which is often desirable for sanitary reasons.

I know one poultryman who moves his colony houses to opposite sides of a large alfalfa field each year. Another moves them about in a field used for general crops. A third has several lined up along a meadow, but works up the ground near the houses in the fall after the pullets are housed and sows rye for the next year's chicks to pick off.



The circular brooder house is one of the many good types on the market. Note the oil tank outside.

Plan Provides Southern Exposure

The New Jersey Experiment Station has planned a colony brooder house which is very convenient. It is designed to face the South. There are two openings in the front, half sash and half glass, both movable, and protected by an overhanging roof. On the west side is a small sliding window designed to admit afternoon sunlight. The entrance is on the east side, and the door for the chicks is in front.

The floor is made double, of matched boards with builder's lining paper between. The sides are made of novelty siding, and it is desirable to line with beaver-board at least half-way up. This house will accommodate 300 chicks under a 52-inch hover. A greater number of chicks in a single flock is not recommended.

The other day I saw a colony house with the walls made of fiber board, which comes in such large sheets that few joints are necessary. I also saw a circular house, a patented affair, which the owner spoke of as being very satisfactory, as there were no corners inside for the chicks to crowd into and smother.

Very often a small shed already on the farm can be fixed up to serve the purpose. The main points to be observed are plenty of sunlight and ventilation, a good tight floor and a thoro cleanup, with lots of whitewash.

On large poultry farms multiple brooder houses are also used. They are long buildings divided into pens, and heated by brooder stoves or by a central heating plant. Such houses are cheaper to build per chick and are economical to care for, but being permanently located, require careful measures in the runs to combat worms and coccidiosis.

Preferred Type May Be Selected

There are two types of heaters used in colony brooders; the coal stove and the oil heater. The heater is set up in the center of the floor, sometimes a little nearer the back of the house than the front, to allow extra space for hoppers, drinking fountains, etc. The smokepipe will draw much better if it goes straight up thru the roof than if it goes out the side with several bends.

There are patented contrivances to take the pipe thru the roof and at the same time ventilate the house. These can be purchased from the companies manufacturing the stoves. Another arrangement that any tinsmith can make consists of a sheet of galvanized iron eighteen inches square, thru the middle of which is passed a pipe a quarter of an inch larger than the diameter of the pipe from the stove. This pipe should be long enough to extend above the highest point of the roof, and is terminated by a cap to keep out snow and rain. The pipe is firmly soldered to the sheet at an angle corresponding to the pitch of the roof, so that when in place it will be straight up and down.

Ventilator Made Fire-Proof

A hole is cut in the roof a foot square directly over the stove, the roofing paper is slit at the sides so that the sheet will slip under the upper part of the paper and over the lower part so as to shed water, after which all joints are smeared with roofing cement and everything nailed down with big-headed nails to make a water-tight and weather-proof job.

The pipe leading from the stove to this chimney is cut six or eight inches too long, so that it will extend into the chimney that distance when set up. This arrangement is fire-proof, as there is no wood within several inches of the pipe, which does not get very hot at that point anyway.

(Continued on next page)

TEXT CUT OFF

There are also oil-heated brooder stoves on the market, which, when put out by a reliable concern, give satisfaction. They are somewhat more flexible than the coal stoves, but should be well made and carefully cleaned and regulated.

Before setting up the brooder stove it is a good plan to lay a six-foot square of roofing paper on the floor where it is to be set. Then, in case the floor is not all it should be, the chicks will be protected from drafts thru cracks in the floor at night.

This Has Been Ideal Winter for Roup

LAST fall I went on a poultry tour, and the party stopped at what was described as "the nicest one-man poultry plant in the state." The owner had just been housing his pullets and someone in the crowd asked him if he had had any roup.

"Not yet," he replied.

Then everybody laughed.

The sad part is that a great many poultrymen who have seen their carefully planned preventive measures fail have come to regard a touch of roup as something to be reckoned on as going with the business, and not without reason. Just as common colds attack persons who try to take the best of care of their health, so roup sometimes makes inroads on carefully regulated flocks where the owner may be absolutely at a loss to know how the ailment got started.

I personally have seen big, fat Leghorn pullets, apparently in the best of condition, come down with this disease and die in spite of care. So serious is this trouble in certain sections that state aid is being sought for a special investigator to be appointed to devote his whole time to attempting to solve the problem.

Conditions Favoring the Disease

Warm, foggy days in the winter, when the litter becomes damp from absorbed moisture, followed by sudden cold snaps, when the chilled birds huddle together in the damp, cold house, furnish ideal conditions for an outbreak of roup, and are impossible to prevent. Such conditions prevail during all of the late winter, and the flock that gets by unscathed is lucky.

The best that can be done in the light of present knowledge is to keep the houses warm, dry, clean, and free from drafts. Then follow the best feeding practices that you know. If an outbreak occurs, remove sick birds at once, give the flock a dose of salts, and clean out and replace the litter. Sick birds are helped by being placed in a pen heated by a brooder stove.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Can Natural Gas Be Used for Brooders?

WE HAVE an inquiry from a reader in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, asking whether natural gas can be used to heat chick brooders. He is uncertain what effect the moisture and the fumes might have. We have given him our opinion, and advised him as to the necessity of leading the fumes out by pipe or flue, but we are sure that some of our readers in the natural gas country can give more information from their own experience. Please send it along.

We get letters every week from dealers who want us to ship them our eggs. Some of them make glowing promises of "extra high returns, owing to favorable outlet." No doubt many of these letters are from fake concerns, who only receive mail and express at the address given, fail to make returns, and disappear if investigation comes their way.

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7-Bearing crankshaft;
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These, with many other features that cannot be imitated, have been embodied in the Chrysler "60" ever since its introduction.

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Chrysler "60" prices—Touring Car, $1075; Club Coupe, $1125; Coach, $1145; Roadster (*with Rumble Seat*), $1175; Coupe (*with Rumble Seat*), $1245; Sedan, $1245.

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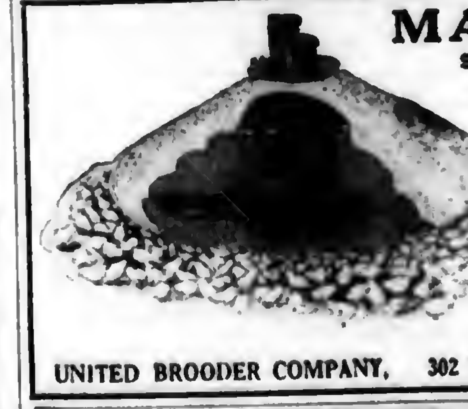

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Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn and clover, or poorer grades of clover.

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Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed has a real place with dairymen when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of choice alfalfa hay. It combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, swine, sheep or steers.

All of these feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk

Choose the feeds that fit your conditions! Buy the feeds in striped sacks—Quaker Dairy Rations in red stripes; Sugared Schumacher in black stripes.

Send for the free book, "The Dairy Herd." This tells you just how to meet the peculiar conditions of your farm with Quaker Feeds.

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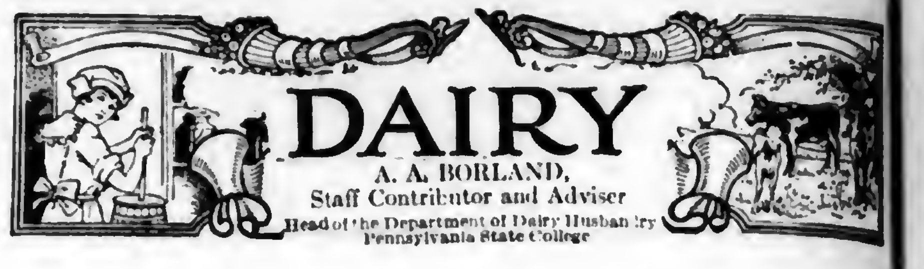


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Testing Association Records Bring Ou Variety of Facts Dairymen Need

A. J. GLOVER, of Wisconsin, gave a splendid address on "Making Dreams Come True" at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association in January. He stated that there are twenty-three million dairy cows in the United States. These cows produced over one hundred and seventeen billion pounds of milk in 1926. This amount of milk would make a canal from New York to San Francisco as deep and as wide as the Erie canal.

He raised the question whether these cows were as good as they ought to be. He stated that one-third of the twenty-three million cows do not pay for the feed they eat. He also emphasized the importance of cow testing association work in detecting unprofitable cows. He stated that this work tested the man as well as the cow in that it enabled him to plan his work more efficiently.

The Daughters Win

DAUGHTERS of Montgomery County, Pa., Bull Association sires produced:
13,909 pounds of milk
453.5 pounds of butterfat
Their dams produced:
10,572 pounds of milk
381.2 pounds of butterfat.
Subtracting, the daughters beat their dams by:
3,337 pounds of milk
72.3 pounds of butterfat

When all of the old cows are replaced by daughters of association sires, an increased production of 857,609 pounds of milk is anticipated. At $2.50 per 100 pounds this would bring the members $21,440 more cash per year from the same number of cows.

The cow testing association also helps to locate good bulls. Thru the records kept by the cow testing associations the United States Dairy Bureau located one thousand pr sires. Upon looking up these sires it was found that eight hundred of them had already gone to the butcher. Thru the testing associations these sires ought to be located in time to preserve their usefulness.

There is a great difference between purebred sires in their ability to sire high producing daughters. An example was given of one sire whose daughters averaged approximately 5000 pounds of milk and [illegible] pounds of butterfat. Their dams, however, had averaged 8000 pounds of milk and 425 pounds of butterfat. This bull decreased the production of his daughters by [illegible] pounds of butterfat annually as compared with their dams. This bull had dragged down the production of the herd over 30 per cent.

The Opposite Story

Another bull had daughters that averaged 13,000 pounds of milk and 675 pounds of butterfat. The dams of these daughters had produced on an average 8000 pounds of milk and 490 pounds of butterfat per year. This bull had increased the production of his daughters 58 per cent in milk and 38 per cent in butterfat as compared with their dams. We need such information as this about sires if we are to build the dairy industry on a solid rock.

In discussing the dairy cattle feeding proposition Mr. Glover stated that thousands of records made in cow testing associations during a period of the last twenty-six years show that low production may be attributed in no small degree to the lack of protein in the dairy ration. Timothy hay and silage with barley, corn and oats as grain feed do not furnish enough protein to produce liberal amounts of milk.

Some feeds have the effect of combining the proteins of other feeds more effectively. For instance, skimmilk and corn make a combination that is utilized to a greater extent by the animal than either feed alone. Gluten feed and red clover make such a combination while silage and alfalfa also supplement each other.

(Continued on next page)

He laid particular emphasis upon the importance of tuberculin testing, stating that Chicago, Milwaukee and other large cities were requiring that all milk shipped into the city be from tuberculin tested cows. Inside of five years the man who does not have his cows tuberculin tested will be left holding the bag without a market for his milk.

We must also look more to the quality of our dairy products. The better the milk the greater the consumption, the higher the demand and the better the price. We must put both honor and integrity into the dairy business. The dairymen of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated upon the work being done by the dairy councils looking to the better quality of dairy products.

Good cows, properly fed, advising the people concerning the food value of milk and dairy products, cooperating in the marketing of milk, and the utilization of labor saving machinery will result in such an efficient production of milk that Pennsylvania farmers will have no need to worry about competitive markets. —A. A. Borland.

Coulter Tests Good Cows

This is Leo J. Coulter, tester in the Carbon County Cow Testing Association, the first association in Pennsylvania to reach 10,000 pounds of milk per cow. The average for 1926 was 10,378 pounds of milk and 358.6 pounds of butterfat. The association also had the highest herd, that of William Steigerwalt, Lehighton, which averaged 509.6 pounds of butterfat per cow and 14,443 pounds of milk. The highest cow in the state, Colantha, owned by Adam Hegel, also was a Carbon County product. She produced 27,091 pounds of milk containing 815.2 pounds of butterfat.

Buckwheat Doesn't Make Good Hay

Do buckwheat and oats make good feed to cut for hay?—J. H. C., Washington County, Pa.

I would advise against buckwheat and oats as a mixture to cut for hay. Buckwheat does not make a good hay feed. The stems are coarse and watery. It is hard to cure it in satisfactory condition for hay and when dry the leaves fall off readily. A much better combination would be Canada field peas with oats. This combination can be cut when the oats are in the milk stage and makes good hay for dairy cows.

Another crop that you might well consider as a leguminous hay crop for dairy cows is soy beans. These have been grown quite extensively thruout Pennsylvania for the last year or two. They are rather difficult to cure but when properly cured make a roughage which will produce as much milk as alfalfa hay, according to experiments conducted last year at the Pennsylvania State College.

It is advisable to cure the soy bean hay under hay caps, if possible, as it has to stay out for a considerable time in order to become well cured and is likely to be caught by rains before getting dry enough to go to mow.—A. A. Borland.

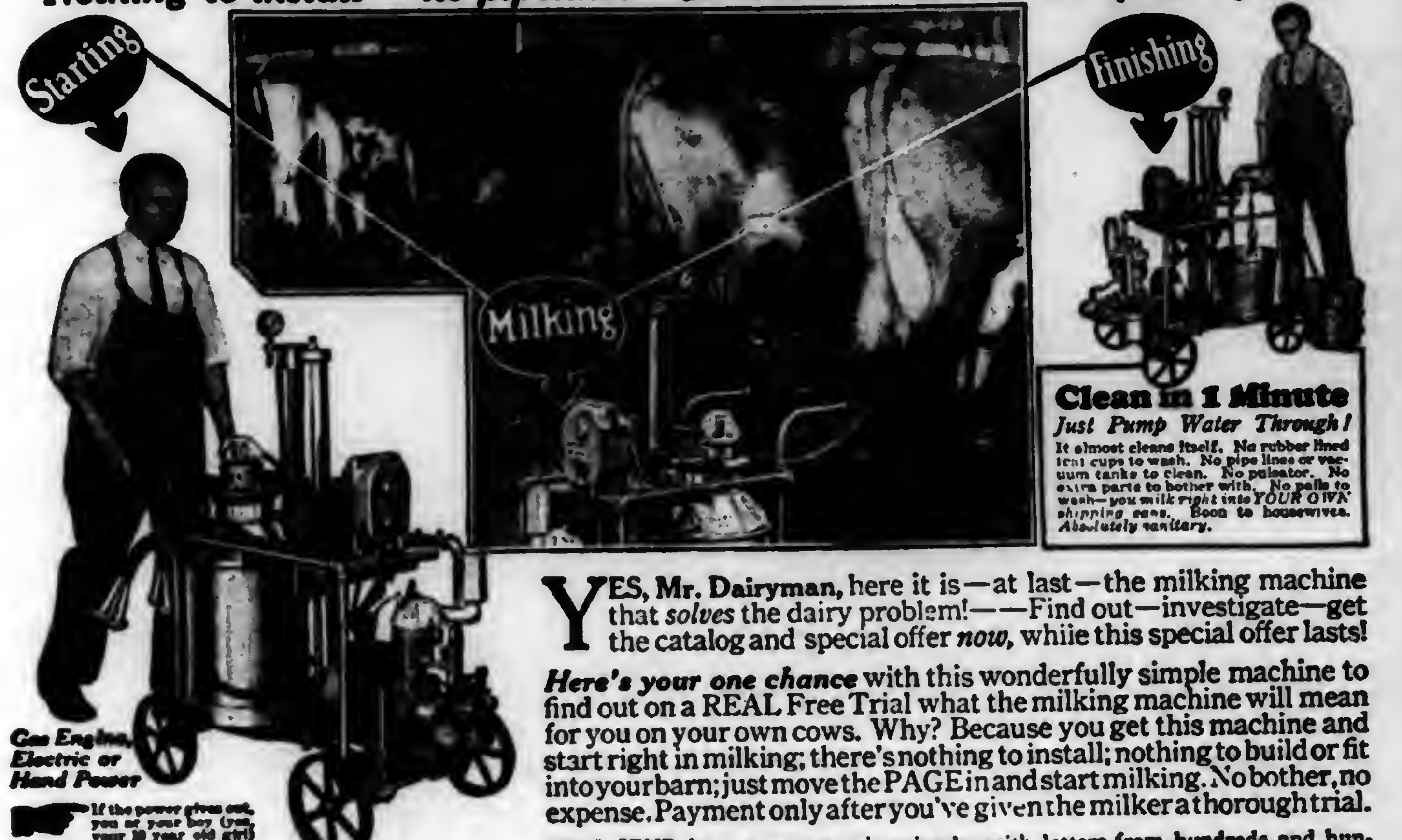
Untested Milk Barred

THERE are now 874 cities and towns in the United States that have ordinances requiring the tuberculin testing of all herds furnishing their milk supply. This number includes several of the larger cities,—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville. Fourteen states have enacted laws or have issued regulations authorized by law requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle.

Byrne A. Pyrke, New York Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, predicted a few days ago that by 1933 every cow in New York state will have been tested for tuberculosis at least once. Other authorities predict that all dairy cows in the United States will be on the disease-free list before the end of the next ten years.—W.

Wheel it in—and start milking!

Nothing to install — no pipelines — no vacuum tanks — no special pails



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DO SEND for our monster size circular with letters from hundreds and hundreds of farmers all over U. S. A., telling what they know about Page Milkers and *what these practical farmers say about the way to use a milker! Investigate* —Mr. Dairyman. Don't miss this—write for that circular of farmer letters.

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"I have used my PAGE Milker twice a day for over two years, and have milked as high as twenty-two cows. I also want to say that your company has given me the very best of service." Yours truly, Albert E. Nelson, R. F. D. No. 2, West Chicago, Ill.

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"I still like my milking machine fine. It is giving entire satisfaction. We are milking fourteen cows and have milked in thirty-five minutes. We could not begin to do it without our machine."—Fletcher Peterson, Rt. No. 2, Brownstown, Ill.

"Can milk 6 cows and strip them in 15 minutes. Cows like it better than hand milking. Easy to keep clean. My wife can use it just as good as I can."—Geo. Miller, Rt. 3, LaSalle, Ill.

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of 15 head of High Grade Guernsey cattle on March 8th, 1927, at farm 4 miles west of Danville, Pa., at 2 P. M. Herd sire Son of Langwater Major. All cows produce more than 400 lbs. fat per year and some as high as 700 lbs. Accredited herd certificate No. 136209. Also 40 head of Brood Sows and Shoats. WALTER J. VINCENT, R. R. No. 1, Danville, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA SILOS

Silos in WOOD—TILE—CEMENT—METAL
Opening ROOFS
Full Silo without Refilling
WOOD TANKS
BARN EQUIPMENT
Quality, Service, Low Price NOW.
FREE CATALOG—WRITE TO SAVE.
E.F.SCHLICHTER CO., Dept. PF, 10 S. 18th St. PHILA., PA.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

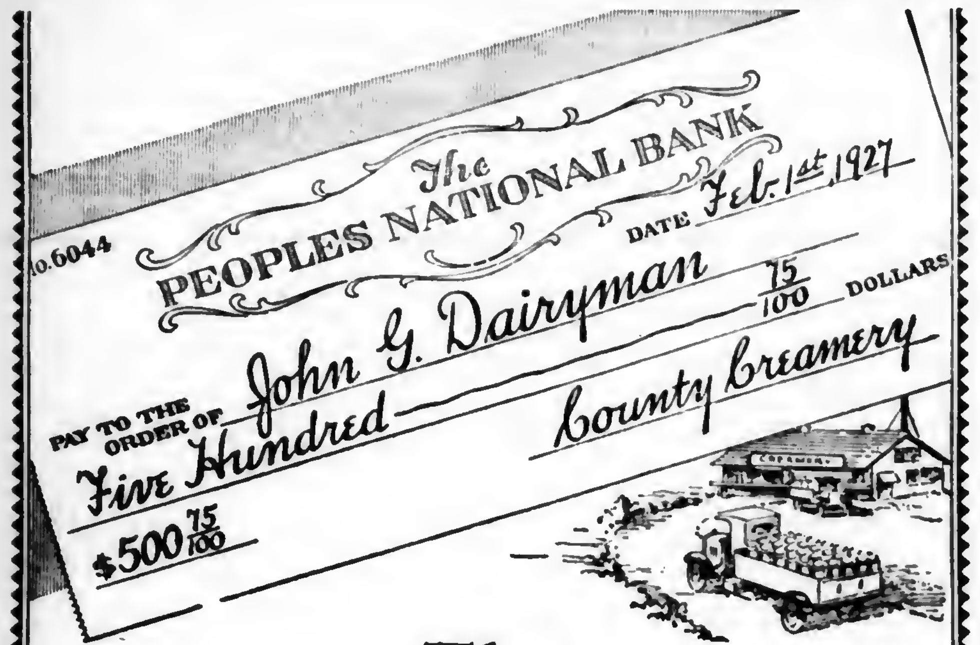
Aborno Laboratory 55 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

PUBLIC SALE
of
Sunny Hillside Reg. Guernseys
March 30, 1927—11:30 A. M.
38 HEAD

18 milk cows, all young, none over 4th calf, 11 heifers, age from 2 mos. to 1¼ yrs. 7 young bulls, 2 mos. to 9 mos. Herd Sire Rockingham Noble No. 107775. A son of Langwater Hollister No. 28055. One of the great sires of the breed. Also three high grade cows. Most of these cows were fresh this winter. Catalogue sent on request. Accredited herd. Farm situated one mile south of Waynesboro, Pa., along pike.

CHAS. E. MARTIN

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.


No.6044
The PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
DATE Feb. 1st 1927
PAY TO THE ORDER OF John G. Dairyman
Five Hundred 75/100 DOLLARS
County Creamery
$500 75/100
CREAMERY

The size of the milk check depends upon the feed

YOUR milk profits depend on what and how much you feed your cows. The grain ration is the milk producer and you can't afford to feed any but the best. Union Grains—the first dairy feed—has been making milk records for years. Thousands of dairymen use Union Grains and will not feed anything else because it keeps their herds producing milk profits.

Union Grains is a dry, bulky grain ration, easy to digest—doesn't pack in the cows' stomachs. It is high in digestible proteins and low in fiber and moisture content. Fed by weight, and not by measure, Union Grains goes farther than any other grain feed. Its bulky Corn Distillers' Dried Grains is the element that means easy and complete digestion, better health and more milk. It is the one feed that contains in itself *all* the variety the cow needs and wants.

Plan for tomorrow as well as for today. Feeds high in proteins are easy to get but they are not always safe. Only when a feed gets its proteins from a combination of grains is high proteins safe. Union Grains is a safe feed. Give it a fair trial. It has made milk records for others—it will do the same for you. Keep a record of milk production on the free Ubiko Milk Record Cards you can get from your dealer or by writing us.

Remember, it's not how cheap but how much milk a feed will produce that counts on the profit side of the ledger. Feed Union Grains.

UNION GRAINS is composed entirely of Corn Distillers' Dried Grains, Choice Cottonseed Meal, Old Process Linseed Meal, White Wheat Middlings, Winter Wheat Bran, Hominy Meal, Corn Gluten Feed, Brewers' Dried Grains, one-half per cent of fine Table Salt—and nothing else.

Analysis
Protein—not under 24%
Fat—not under 5%
Fiber—not over 10%
Quality in Feed is Economy in Feeding

The Ubiko Milling Company
Dept. G-3
Cincinnati, Ohio
Makers of Ubiko "World's Record" Buttermilk Egg Mash

UBIKO UNION GRAINS
THE FIRST DAIRY FEED

FREE BOOK ON SILOS

Learn about new Natco Silo—rot proof, wind proof, fire proof, practically same price as wood. Lasts a life time—needs no repairs—a permanent improvement that makes your farm more valuable. Natco Tile is hard as rock—everlasting. Reinforced with steel ribs. Dead air insulation keeps out frost, heat, dampness. Silage stays sweet, nourishing. Write for FREE booklet.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
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NATCO SILOS

Wonder LAYING MASH

MAKES your hens lay more eggs—you make more money—it's a wonder.

Write Today for free book

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.
Dept. 7
Brooks Building
Chicago, Ill.

A Man Is Known by His Cows

So Mr. Harter Couldn't Long Afford to Keep Grades

THE old adage "A man is known by the company he keeps," might well be revised for dairymen to read, "A man is known by the cows he keeps."

When some owners appear at the barnyard gate the cows hasten for the far side of the yard. When other owners appear the cows flock around them like sheep. Such actions speak more than words concerning the character of the respective man. Is a man stingy? Poor, thin cows tell the tale. Even his credit and standing at the bank is in accordance with the cows he keeps—a high-producing herd spells prosperity while a bunch of low producers means unpaid debts, poor credit, and low financial rating.

I have noticed that farm boys brought up with a good, purebred herd of cattle possess an ambition and interest in farming and dairying not likely to be found in boys reared with a bunch of scrub cattle.

Association with his father's herd of purebred Holsteins evidently had its effect on Allen Harter of Bellefonte, Centre County. When he started farming for himself in 1917 he felt that he could not afford to go into debt for registered cattle, so bought grades. However, since he had been brought up with purebreds on his father's farm, he could not content himself with grades, and after thinking the matter over carefully decided that registered cattle would put him out of debt the quicker. He, therefore, disposed of his grades and bought purebreds as fast as his financial circumstances would permit.

Penn Spring Lilly Belle, the highest producer in the Centre County Cow Testing Association, 1926, is one of Mr. Harter's registered Holsteins

Lilly Led All the Rest

Mr. Harter now has ten registered Holsteins and his herd led the Centre County cow testing association for the year 1926 with an average production per cow of 10,276 pounds of milk and 393.4 pounds of butterfat. One of his cows, Penn Spring Lilly Belle, 447,486 was the highest producer in the whole association, which includes 299 cows. Her yield was 14,943 lbs. milk and 623.9 lbs. butterfat for the year. In one day she produced 96.9 lbs. milk with three milkings and in one month 108.8 lbs. butterfat. Her great milk producing ability is indicated by the immense size of her udder which measured 93 inches in circumference at the time of her freshening.

Mr. Harter feeds a grain ration of his own mixing composed of corn, oats, bran, oil meal, and a 32 per cent protein supplemental feed. The roughage includes silage, corn stover, and a good grade of hay.

He is a strong advocate of the cow testing association. He thinks every dairyman should belong to a cow testing association, weed out the unprofitable cows thru the information secured in the association, and keep more purebred cattle.—A. A. Borland.

Infectious Abortion Must Be Reported

FOLLOWING are some of the highlights of the new Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry regulations, effective February 15, 1927, for the prevention, control and suppression of Infectious Abortion in cattle (Bang Bacillus Disease):

Animals affected with Bovine Infectious Abortion shall not be sold, given away or removed from the premise except under permit from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Permits for removal of affected animals will be issued only on the conditions that their destination shall be immediate slaughter or infected herds; or that they shall not be exposed to healthy animals.

Affected animals may be quarantined by the Bureau if that is considered necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Any affected animal sold, offered for sale or given away must be represented as an infected animal.

Affected animals shall not be brought into Pennsylvania except upon permit from the Bureau, and then they shall be subject to quarantine and the state regulations.

All tests for Bovine Infectious Abortion shall be reported in full to the Bureau within one week after they are made, with description of the animal tested and the name and address of the owner.

The holder of a permit to administer vaccine for the treatment of the disease shall report in full about each animal treated within one week.—W.

It Is a Hardy Germ

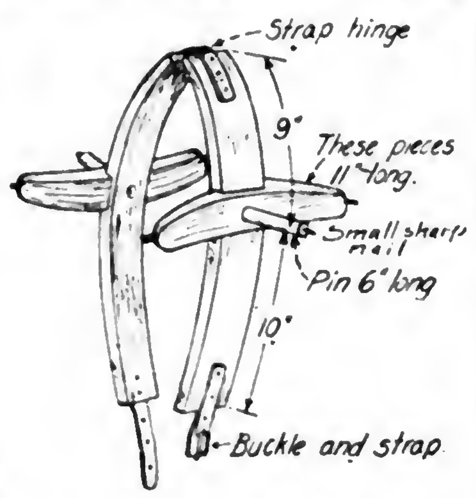
FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease is one of the most contagious diseases known. Fearing that it might spread beyond their control if they conducted any experiments on diseased animals in this country, the scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture went to Europe to do their research work. The disease is already widely prevalent there, and European veterinarians welcomed the assistance of the Americans.

(Continued on next page)

The virus of the disease was found to be so active that it produced foot-and-mouth disease even when diluted to one part in ten million. Antiseptics which killed ordinary germs in a minute failed to destroy this virus in 26 hours. The European and American scientists agreed that the most economical and the only effective control method is the slaughter and clean-up system carried out during the recent outbreak of the disease in California.—W.

Stops a Bad Habit

The accompanying diagram shows a device to prevent a cow from sucking herself. It consists of two curved pieces, about 18 or 19 inches to fit on each side of the cow's neck, with a heavy strap hinge at the top and strap and buckle at the bottom. One inch above the middle of each of these is fastened by a double notched joint, a crosspiece about 11 inches long extending lengthwise of the neck and hence crosswise of the other pieces. These crosspieces are fastened so that the ends toward the shoulders are one inch shorter than those toward the head



The crosspieces are fastened to the long pieces with a wooden pin one inch in diameter and six inches long tapered and wedged on the side next to the neck. Now put a small sharp nail in each end of each short piece and also one in the outer end of each pin.

This device will break cows of sucking themselves but it should be left on for a year and not taken off sooner if you expect a cure.

Given the Ingredients —Here's the Mixture

Please compound for me two of the most satisfactory mixtures from gluten $1.90, cotton seed meal $2.20, bran $1.60, corn meal $1.70, oats $1.70.—R. J. S., Crawford Co., Pa.

In answer to your inquiry I would suggest the following mixture:

Lbs.	Feed	Per Cent Crude Protein.	Cost.
100 lbs.	Corn Meal	9.6	$1.70
100 lbs.	Ground Oats	12.4	1.70
100 lbs.	Gluten Feed	23.0	1.90
100 lbs.	Cotton Seed Meal	43.0	2.20
100 lbs.	Linseed Meal	33.0	2.65
500 lbs.		121.0	10.15
100 lbs.	mixture contains	24.0	2.03

The foregoing gives a 24 per cent protein mixture at $2.03 per 100 pounds. With roughage such as timothy hay and silage you need a grain mixture containing at least 24 per cent protein.—A. A. Borland.

"When I was a boy I was glad enough to eat dry bread for my dinner," said father, at the head of the table.

"Well, daddy," piped up his small daughter, "you are having a much better time now you are living with us."—DeLaval Monthly.

No More troubles of Calving

STOP dreading the time when your cows freshen! The troubles you've looked upon in the past as part of the hazard of dairying are no longer a menace to your profits. Dairymen without number are now using Kow-Kare at freshening because of its marvelous invigorating action on the reproductive organs.

Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic-medicine that has no other function than the building up of the digestive and genital organs. By using this famous cow medicine with the feed for two or three weeks before and after freshening you are assured a healthy cow—and a strong, vigorous calf. Retained Afterbirth and the other disorders you have learned to dread have no terrors for you if Kow-Kare is your reliance.

Kow-Kare, used sparingly with the feed helps your cows fill the pail under the most adverse conditions of winter feeding—when dry, heavy feeds put an added burden on digestion and assimilation. Try Kow-Kare when troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Its health-building action will give you a convincing demonstration of its money value to you in the business of dairying.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE
FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor"

1 year to pay after 30-day trial

American CREAM SEPARATOR

Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 150 lb. to one-cow size. PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as $24.95. Easy Monthly Payments low as $2.20.

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 25-J, Bainbridge, N.Y., or
Box 25-J 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

PAYING MORE TO MAKE MORE

Recently we wrote a message to feeders explaining how we made every possible saving in the cost of the feeds we manufacture, and passed the saving on to the feeder.

One of our Organization commenting on the article stated, "That's all right, but they will want to know why Tioga Dairy Feeds aren't cheaper than other feeds".

He is right; you should know.

If you are buying an automobile instead of feed and could get a Studebaker for the price of a Ford, you would be getting exceptional value; you could even pay considerably more and still be getting a real bargain.

The same principle holds true in buying feed. It is not so much a question of the price you pay as it is what you get.

In Tioga Dairy Feeds you get more value. At times the price is higher, often it is lower than other feeds of similar crude analysis but you are always getting the same standard of feed that will make you the most profit; the best that money can buy.

We never lower the nutritive standard to lower the price. The cost of the best ingredients we can buy plus our manufacturing profit always makes the price of Tioga Dairy Feeds. Our customers get whatever saving we can make in the cost.

To help feeders prosper in this way is our aim in the manufacture of Tioga Dairy Feeds for we realize that our business prospers only as we make our service of value to you. That's why we never lower the feeding value to cheapen the price.

Tioga Dairy Feeds may cost more than other feeds even if the crude analysis is the same but the extra cost makes you several times the amount in extra profit. If you are not using them, we wish you would ask someone who is and learn from him the results that can be obtained.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

A Better De Laval Separator For Fewer lbs. of Butter~

(Based on average price of 92 score butter for each year. Present indications are that butter prices for 1927 will be as high or higher than for 1926.)

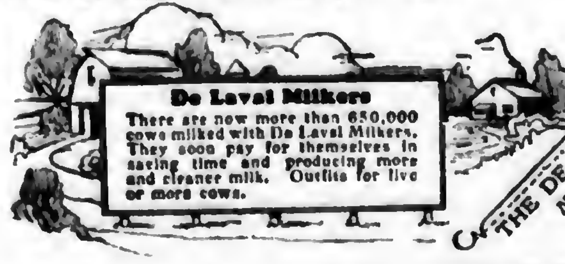
In 1914 it required 250 lbs. of butter to buy a popular size De Laval Separator; five years ago 221 lbs. were required to buy the same size De Laval; while today approximately only 214 lbs. are required to buy it.

But the De Laval Separator of today is greatly improved over the 1914 and 1922 machines. It has many improvements and refinements, including the famous "floating bowl." It skims cleaner and runs easier, and is more convenient to operate and handle. It is the best De Laval Separator ever made, and that is saying a great deal.

See—Try—and Trade

See and try the De Laval. Run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. If you are losing any butter-fat the new De Laval will surely recover it. Thousands of people have tried this simple test and many have been surprised at the saving made by the new De Laval. Trade allowance made on old centrifugal separators of any age or make.

See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.



De Laval Milkers

There are now more than 650,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers. They soon pay for themselves in saving time and producing more and cleaner milk. Outfits for five or more cows.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 6719
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name
Town
State R.D.
No. Cows

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Next Summer's Flower Garden

Plans Now Will Make It Nearer Your Ideal

WHEN the tulips begin to poke their sturdy noses above the ground in spring, then it is that we begin to think about the home flower garden—the garden which is to be planted in April or May, to blossom until Jack Frost puts flowers to sleep for another season. But before the garden can be planted, it must first be planned, and part of the planning will include the preparation of the soil.

Perhaps last year you did not have much luck with nasturtiums. Perhaps the cosmos did not bloom well; the hollyhocks did not mature as you hoped, or the larkspur did not give the mass of blue you had looked for by the fence.

The soil which plants like is the kind that makes them grow.

Every flower needs special soil—some loam, some clay and some a sandy mixture—and to have the plants one wishes in the garden, the ground must be prepared to please them.

Hardpan is about the only soil in which plants refuse to grow. Clay comes next, tho roses, contrarily, prefer just such heavy soil. For other plants, the clay must be lightened and nourished, using rubble and leaf mold. The best rubble is mortar, because it contains lime and grit. The grit separates the clay and permits water and air to circulate thru the earth. The leaf mold is added to give nourishment and warmth to the soil.

Sand Must Be Treated

Sandy soil must be treated for the average flower bed, and leaf mold is good to use here, too, tho it should be in combination with well-rotted manure or decayed soil from the compost heap. Since it is light and warm, it can be worked quite early in the spring.

The best soil for the average flower garden is the kind of loam which will produce a good crop of corn. With the addition of muck in varying quantities, it may be adapted to a wide range of plants.

The seed packages usually tell what sort of earth is best for the plant. Follow directions carefully. It is surprising how many plants one can raise successfully from seed—even such giants as cannas and caster beans, for which one would pay a florist a high price. Cosmos, scabiosa, coleus, dahlias and salvia can also be started successfully from seed by the home gardener. If you have a hotbed, start these in it, just as the florist does. When danger from late frost is past, transplant to beds.

But before hotbeds are planted or soil is prepared, one should know where each variety is to be planted, and even tho the garden be a mere patch besides the clothes-line or a narrow stretch along the fence, a plan on paper is a great help. You are thus better assured of getting the taller plants at the back and the low, spreading ones along the edge; of getting harmonious colors together (tiger lilies should not be next to the Sweet William or California poppies beside petunias). Make allowances for the blooming season as well as the colors of flowers, and consider the view from the home and road.

Scatter the Annuals

It is often wise not to plant annuals in distinct groups. Scatter them, so that when thru blooming the rough brown top which is left will not be noticeable among the plants that still are blooming.

Sometimes several kinds of seed can be sown in the same area, so that as soon as the early species is thru blooming, a new flower is ready to appear, and when this is gone another blossom will come to stay until frost.

Some flowers, like candytuft and schizanthus, may be given several sowings thru the season, so that a constant period of bloom is assured. The flowering period of nasturtiums may be prolonged by not allowing them too rich a soil or too much sunshine. Rich earth causes them to run all to leaves, while a profusion of sunshine will make nasturtiums give a golden glory of blossoms for a very few weeks; then for the rest of the season they will be an unsightly mass of yellowing leaves.

English daisies, pansies, ageratums, nasturtiums or other low-growing and shallow-rooted plants such as petunias, verbenas, asters, phlox, and dwarf morning glories may be sown where the tulip bulbs are planted, if you wish to leave the bulbs in the ground, and thus the bright border of early spring will be kept colorful all summer.—Earle W. Gage.

Five of the Reasons

WHY establish a country bath room? Because:

1. A bathroom is convenient, and makes frequent bathing (which is a necessity) a pleasure instead of a tedious bore.
2. A bathroom provides a safe, sanitary means of disposing of waste water.
3. Fly and mosquito breeding places are eliminated when we get rid of outside mud holes.
4. The great danger of exposure and over-fatigue for the housewife vanishes with the installing of a bath in the home.
5. Bathrooms are time savers and give mother time for studying and practicing health measures for the home.—G. S. S.

To remove black oil (the kind from automobiles) from clothing first apply a coating of clean lard then good soap, slightly rubbing fine clothing and briskly brushing heavy clothing with a stiff brush. The soap takes the oil away along with the lard like magic.—Kate, Pa.

Touchy to Make But Fit for the Gods When Finished

NOTHING in the world is so "touchy" about temperature as baked custard. Old folks, begonias, and cats are simply not in it. Cup custard out-fusses them all. What is more, if you long for a smooth-as-velvet, golden result, you have to pamper the whimsical thing and have the temperature just right.

But cheer up! There is an easy path which leads to perfect custard.

First, let's have a recipe to follow. Almost any reliable cook book contains rules for baked custard but this time we'll consider one that may be popular in angel-food season, a season which starts as soon as the fresh eggs come in plentifully enough to be reasonable in price. No need to puzzle over utilizing egg yolks when it takes only a minute to beat up a delicate nutritious dessert as custard really is.

BAKED CUSTARD

1 quart of milk
8 egg yolks or 4 whole eggs
½ cupful sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
Dash of nutmeg

Thoroly mix the eggs and sugar. Add milk, salt and nutmeg and beat until well blended. Pour into baking dish or custard cups which must then be placed on a folded sheet of paper in a dripping pan one-third full of water. Bake in a slow oven until firm. Just right baked one hour.

With this rule there is no need of first scalding the milk. It is quickly prepared except for taking pains to line the dripping pan with paper, which is absolutely necessary. The paper serves as a heat regulator since it is a non-conductor of heat. You see we must cook custard at a temperature below boiling point which means a slow oven.

The oven of a kitchen range is somewhat like the electric oven, and holds even heat. But again, one must be sure it is a slow oven, before the custard is put into it, or one might as well prepare scrambled eggs in the first place.

Perhaps you are wondering how to bake custard pie at a slow heat without soaking the crust. Custard pie presents two problems: a high heat for the starchy pastry and a low heat for the egg and milk combination. The solution is to slip the pastry-lined pie plate into a hot oven for a few minutes to set the crust. Then lower or turn off the heat; line the shell with the filling; replace the pie in the oven to bake slowly for forty minutes, when it should be firm.

Yes, custard is exacting about the surrounding atmosphere, but your solicitude will render it a rival of angel's food, for a golden, velvety baked custard is a food for the gods!
—Floris C. Thompson, Mich.

Threaded Needles

WHEN sewing on buttons thread needle with double thickness of thread, draw thru and double again making four strands to go thru the button's eye each time you put the needle thru. This saves time and much threading of the needle. Use fine needle and thread for good clothing but heavy thread is more durable with working clothes. We who have received the sewing set from Pennsylvania Farmer, for which I am very thankful, will have no trouble in finding just the right needle for any work.

• • •

When the school boy's collar and cuffs show hard wear rip off and turn under side out. This will give the shirt a new lease of life, and prevent humiliation to the boy over frayed collar and cuffs. I have boys, and know how quick they are to refuse to wear them frayed.

• • •

When you have a long, narrow belt to make, the kind that is so hard to turn, sew by hand across end and about two inches along side, turn by placing finger on end just sewed and push thru just far enough to allow you to continue the seam, sew and pull thru as you sew. When you are done sewing your belt is all ready turned.—Kate, Pa.

When Little Folks Must Stay Indoors

WHEN winter days are too stormy for outdoor play, and afternoon hours seem endless to children who are too young to go to school, a pair of blunt scissors and a newspaper or old magazine will provide entertainment. Lace paper doilies may be cut from folded paper, paper money may be made, and pictures may be cut out. A box of crayons and large sheets of paper for drawing keep little hands away from more breakable things.

Colored beads, with holes in them large enough to string easily, or even empty spools, help to pass away the time, and modeling clay with a newspaper to work on will make a fine array of dishes, balls, animals and many other things. Little girls like to play house and with dolls, dishes, a duster and a little broom they will find plenty of amusement.

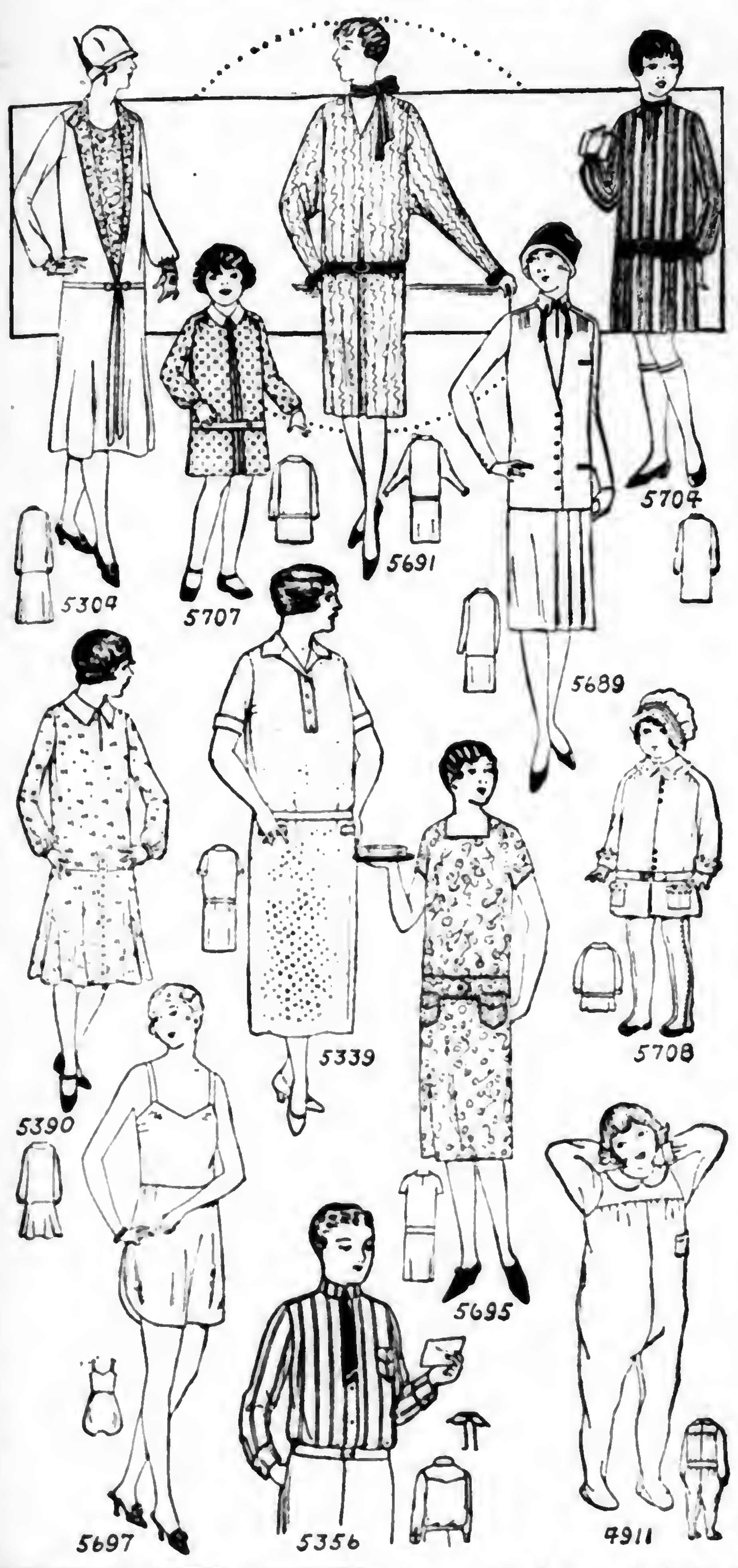
Large blocks to build houses, trains, automobiles for either boys or girls, and other simple toys will keep children happy and busy doing things for themselves and will keep them out of mischief.—New York State College of Agriculture.

Change in the State's Marriage Law Proposed

THE Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania plans to introduce in the 1927 General Assembly a Child Marriage Bill raising the minimum age to at least 16 years for both sexes, and a Hasty Marriage Bill requiring a five-days' interval between the application for and granting of a license. The present legal minimum age is 14 for boys and 12 for girls, and a recent study made by the association's child welfare division revealed that 521 girls under the age of 16 were married in the state during 1924.

Whatever the Occasion Demands

If Not Here It's in Our Catalog



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5304.—Ladies' Afternoon Dress.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch plain material and one-half yard of contrasting material for facing revers, collar, cuffs and vestee. Price 10c.

5707.—Smart for Little Folks.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material with one-quarter yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5691.—Dolman Sleeves.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, with three-eighths yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5689.—Straight and Tailored.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material. Price 10c.

5704.—Fine for School.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with one-quarter yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5390.—Skirt with Flare.—Five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material with one-quarter yard of contrasting for facing on tab and collar. Price 10c.

5339.—In and About the House.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 4 yards of one material and one-half yard of contrasting, 36 inches wide. Price 10c.

5695.—An Apron Frock.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40, large, 42-44, extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5708.—Child's Coat.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 40-inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 1⅝ yard of fur banding. Price 10c.

5697.—Ladies' Combination.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material. To make shoulder straps of ribbon requires 1 yard. Price 10c.

5356.—Boy's Shirt.—Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

4911.—Comfy and Warm.—Six sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 6-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

6-Room ALADDIN $598 ALL MATERIALS READI-CUT
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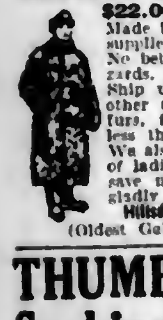

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Which Shall It Be?

Submitted for Approval to Those Who Serve!

IT HAS long been the custom for men to serve at table, but what home is there without its rebelling men and long suffering women? Either Dad serves portions too large or spatters the cloth with juice from the roast. Or perhaps the man simply sits back and says he can't while the guests look uneasily at each other and at you and wonder if they are to witness a family scene. If you suggest that brother serve, there are at least mumbled words and a scowl. "Gee! I don't wanna work! I wanna eat!"

Of course there are model homes where the men seem to enjoy serving at table and make the meal a delight by such service, but in the great majority of cases, this is labor for a man. And so, in many nicely conducted homes, the hostess herself or one of the daughters sits before the serving plates and without explaining that Dad or husband or brother would rather be shot than portion out the food, does so quietly and in such manner as to make everyone at the table feel comfortable.

Aside from all "family" reasons which might be personal, does it not seem logical that the woman who prepares or plans a meal would know best how to serve it to advantage? She realizes which potatoes might have a "bone" in them. Dad would be sure to give this unfortunate one to the domestic science guest you wished most to impress! A woman can "figure" how far the stretched out quantity of creamed beans will go and does not attract attention to it by her own empty plate as a man would do. And she knows how to place the different foods on the plates in a neat and attractive manner so they will look their best and do justice to the cook who labored with them.

The next time there are guests, or sometime just among yourselves, try serving the family from Mother's or sister's place. It will prove a simple solving of a long standing home problem.—Effie Maurine Paige, Pa.

How One Group Earned Money

IT MAY be a help to the women in country towns to know how some women in one small town made quite a lot of money and did it easily.

In almost every village someone may be found who owns an attractive home large enough to spare one room for a salesroom. The person who has charge of the room should be one who has been accustomed to meeting and dealing with all sorts of people—people from different localities and of different nationalities. She should also have a knowledge of sewing and fancywork and the crafts and of antiques if possible, and be used to club work.

Other women can help in the work and take turns as clerk. The person taking charge of the tearoom and of the bookkeeping should have some pay in the way of commission or some other arrangement can be made.

The things sold in the town where this scheme was carried out were what the women happened to make. I have not had an opportunity to inquire if there were demands for certain things more than was in stock, but that is something that would soon be found out in any salesroom and notes could be taken. I presume that the sales were made mostly in the summer time.

This is the list of the things sold and the returns realized:

27 hooked rugs	$405.50
9 braided rugs	145.00
10 woven rugs	43.00
5 quilts	65.00
5 fireplace iron forks	23.00
7 baskets	35.25
Fancy work	53.00
Aprons	10.15
Stockings	8.00
Hand woven table covers and towels	45.00
7 dresses	55.50
Home made candy	29.70
Food	105.00
Miscellaneous	40.34
Total	$1063.44

—Addie Folsom, N. H.

The Kitchen Cabinet

PINEAPPLE PIE

1 cupful grated pineapple, or if fresh, chopped
3 tablespoons flour
¾ cupful sugar
1 egg

Mix sugar and flour; add pineapple and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Beat the egg, add to the first mixture, and pour in a pastry-lined tin. Add meringue to the top or else bake between crusts.

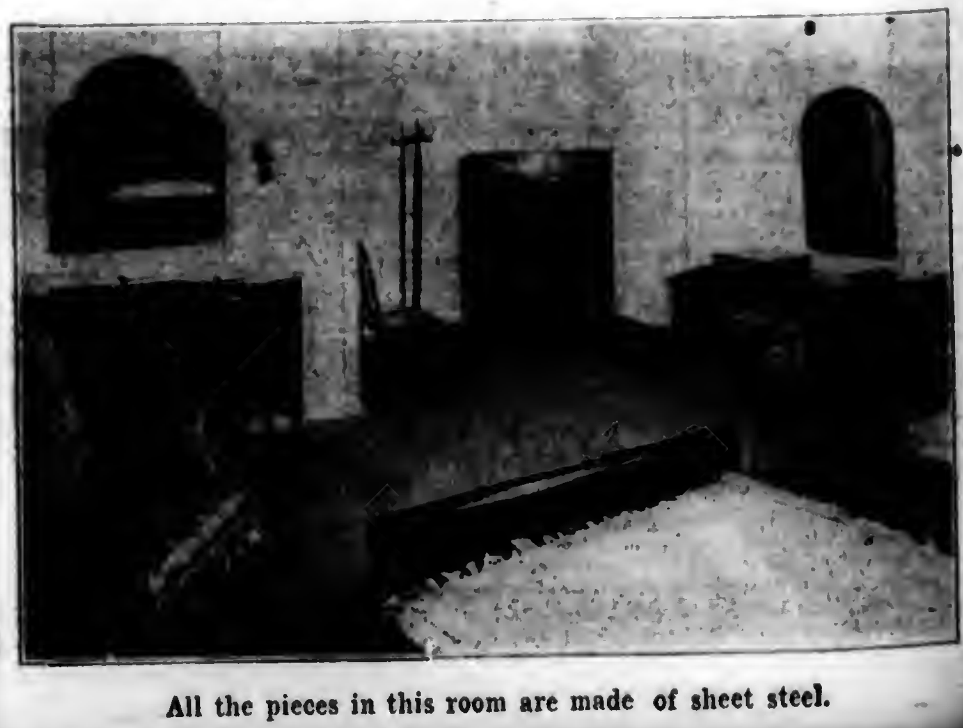
• • •

PEACH CREAM PIE

8 halves canned peaches
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon each of cloves, allspice
1 cup milk
1 cup peach juice
¾ cup sugar

This filling will make two pies. Fill pans with pastry, pour in mixture, and bake in a moderate oven.—Olga Clark.

Fire Won't Burn This Furniture



All the pieces in this room are made of sheet steel.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

THERE is something about making maple sugar that everybody likes, I think. For one thing, it is the first work we do in spring. The boys and all of us feel as if we had been let out of jail. The winter has been so long! And there is a feel in the air that puts new life into us. It is sloppy under foot, but what a bright blue there is in the sky! Frosty in the morning; that only makes us step a bit higher.

It is a lot of fun to scatter the buckets around in the woods. One at every tree, and two when the old maple is a big one. And the smoke that first curls up from the smokestack in the old sugar house looks and smells so good! There is something about the smell of the country in spring that is sweeter than any we can buy downtown in a bottle.

But when we come to tapping the trees we become a little bit glad and a little bit sorry. Looks fine to see the crystal-clear drops fall with a tinkle into the bucket. Makes us think of the syrup and the sugar that are on the way. Only a step more now from the good old maple tree to the cans of delicious syrup and the brown cakes of sugar. Even now when we taste the sap it has that fine flavor that belongs to no other liquid in the world.

It Shortens Its Life for Us

But have you never felt a bit of a tug at your heart, as you thought that these beautiful hard maple trees are giving up a little bit of their lives in the sap they let fall into our buckets! For the sap is the life of the tree. No sap, no leaves, no growth, only death. And year after year these trees we love so well put something of themselves into making you and me a little happier. We forget that sometimes. The sugar is so sweet! It gives us so much of joy! But our joy costs something right out of the heart of the tree.

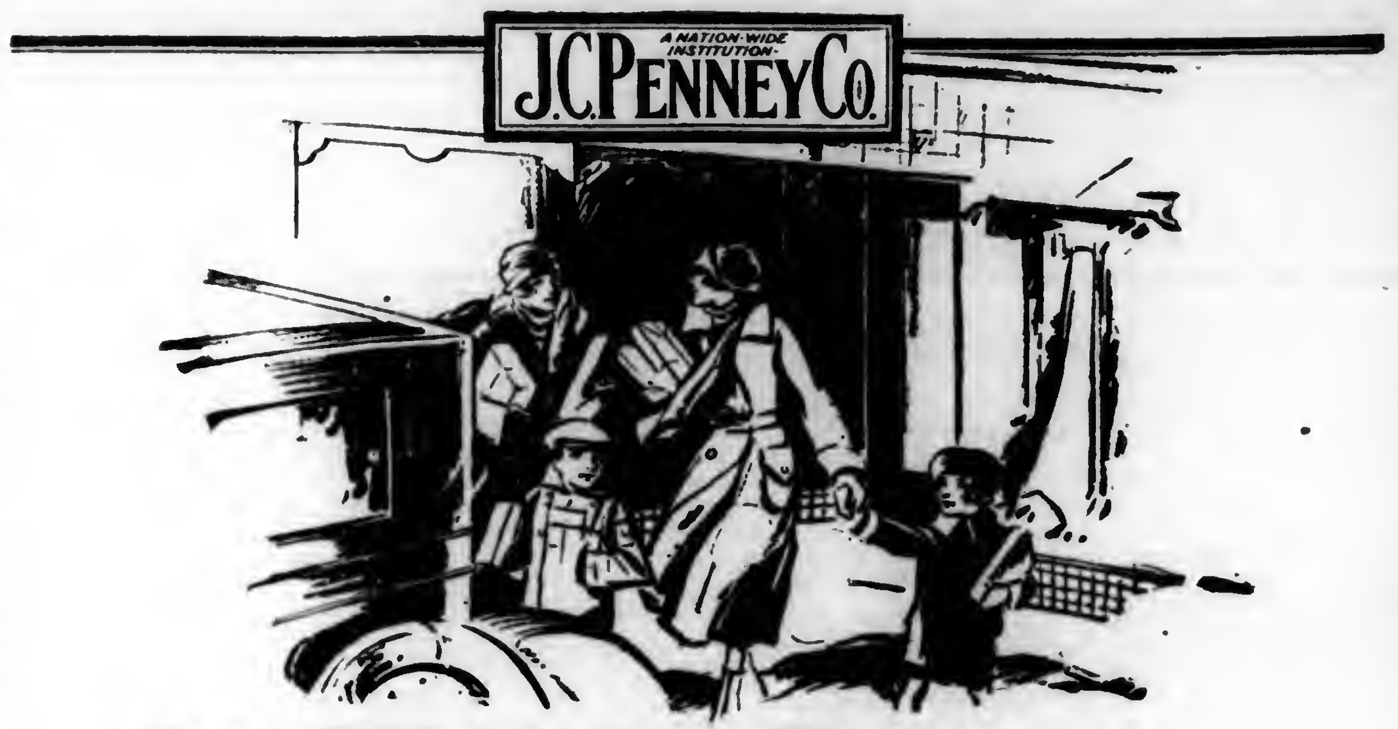
A little way from our home lived a woman who was not very strong but she poured out her very life on a boy who was a hopeless cripple. She never seemed to realize that her boy never could run and play like other boys. If she knew that his mind was even weaker than his body, she never showed it by word or look. To her he seemed the finest, handsomest boy in all the world; and when he went away to stay, her heart was well-nigh broken. Right out her heart she gave day after day the very best there was in her. It cost, but who shall say that it did not pay?

Yes, It Pays!

Pay? How could it pay? She lost her dear one. What was left for her after that? Well, as I look at it she had a sweeter, saintlier life because of her self sacrifice. The affection we bestow upon others only awakens a deeper capacity to love.

What do we do when we graft a tree? We cut away some of its branches. That is true; but we put back a finer sprout, a branch that will some day bear better fruit than the tree ever could have carried on its boughs had not the saw and the knife done their work. But tapping the sugar maple tree shortens its life, do you say? That may be so; a good many think it is true: and yet, there is no more delicious sweet in the world than that we get from the heart of the sugar maple.

It is just so with every kind thing we do. It is never lost. It blesses those upon whom we bestow it, and it strengthens and beautifies our own natures, and that helps to bring the Kingdom of God a little nearer!



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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

How Many Words Can You Find?

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—On my desk is a pile of Forum mail, questions to be answered, pins to mail and prizes to be sent—but the pile grows larger and days seem to grow shorter. There have been so many other things for me to do on Pennsylvania Farmer lately I've had to keep you waiting but I haven't forgotten you. I'm hoping to start those pins and contest prizes on their way before long, but in the meantime, just to keep your minds busy and so you won't bother the mail carrier every time he puts in his appearance, I'll start you going on another contest. If you're anything like my next door neighbor in the office (her desk is right next to mine and she knows some of you almost as well as I do) I'm sure you'll have a splendid time taking part in this contest.

Now the Fun Begins

You know that in a very long word there are so many letters that it is possible to make a great many shorter words using the same letters. Well instead of taking one long word, we'll take the two words, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, and see how many different and shorter words we can find. For example, there's "pen" and "pan" and "pay," and I haven't any idea how many more. That's what I want you to find out.

Remember:

First: The letters you use to make your words must appear in the two words, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. For instance, you mustn't list the word "barn" for there isn't any "b" in the two words given, or the word "pass" because there is only one "s."

Second: Proper names, abbreviations and words of two letters will not be counted.

Third: Write clearly so that the words can be read quickly.

Fourth: Words should be written on a paper by themselves and numbered—1, 2, 3, etc. If you wish to write a letter at the same time use another sheet of paper.

Fifth: Put the word "Contest" in the upper left hand corner of the contest paper and your name, age and full address (including county) in the upper right hand corner.

Sixth: To be counted in the contest all word lists must reach me on or before March 19th. Address all Forum mail to: Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

These may seem like a lot of rules but you see I'm counting upon a mighty avalanche of words and unless you all help make it easy for me to correct the papers I'll not be able to tell you who the winners are for weeks to come. Prizes will go to the three older boys and girls who send in the three longest lists of correct words and three to the younger members and friends.

That desk neighbor of mine is already working on her list and the next thing I know she'll be expecting a prize. You'll have to hustle along to beat her record!

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—When Pennsylvania Farmer comes I always look to see if any of my friends' letters are in. Last week my cousin's name was in the list in the corner. Across the road from where we live there is a large swamp. This winter it is like a great big pond frozen over. There are only two or three logs sticking up in the ice so it is very good skating.—Clarice Biesecker, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This picture was taken last year at the first snow on October 30th. The building is the shop and my brother is in the door. The vines and bushes are pretty.—Esther Landis, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Second Prize—Twelve and Under

THE FIRST SNOWFALL
Esther Landis, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet cat, its name is Tiger. When he sees me sitting on a chair he comes and jumps up on my lap. We also have two dogs, their names are Nellie and Dick. When we hold up a bone Nellie jumps up and gets it.

We have two mules and one horse. When we let them out for water they go down to the trough and drink and then they come back to the stable. But sometimes the mules run off and then we have great fun going after them.—Pauline Beck, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a pet dog, "Sport." He shakes hands with us, and sits on a chair like a person. When you throw a stick and tell him to bring it to you, he always puts it into your lap.—Helen Fott, twelve, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have tried some of the recipes that were on the Forum page and found them very good. I thought I would send one, too.

COCOANUT CAKE

2 cups sugar
½ cup butter
4 eggs
1 cup sweet milk
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup cocoanut

Take the whites of two eggs for filling.

FILLING

Boil together 1 cup of sugar and ½ cup water until they spin a thread. Pour while hot into the well-beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until cold and stiff. Then add one teaspoon vanilla and one cup of cocoanut, and ice.—Freda Gray, Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to milk. I could milk when I was four years old. Sometimes I milk all the cows for mother. I have two nice pet cats and a Collie dog. We have good sledding now and we have lots of fun.—Denver Jay Oester, nine (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I was born in Canada and when I was eight years old I came to the United States. When I came to this country I liked it very much.

We had a fine time Christmas night and New Year's day. Christmas night we had a show at our house. I have a moving picture machine. It was all about Colonial days with George Washington. I am a Boy Scout. I joined only last year. I have my Tenderfoot Badge and next month I get the Second Class Scout Badge.

We have good skating this year. Yesterday the ice cracked and I saved a boy from getting drowned. I pushed him to land and I fell in myself.—Ralph Robert Roe, thirteen (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Here is a picture which I hope you will like very much. My cousin was visiting me and we decided to take this picture for Pennsylvania Farmer. My cousin is a little bit older than I am, but when he comes out from town we always have a jolly good time. Everything is so different in the country.

Honorable Mention

READY FOR A GALLOP
D. Clyde England, (X), Bedford Co., Pa.

I live on a large farm and like my work very well. I milk from six to seven cows twice each day.—D. Clyde England, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Daddy gave me 200 Ancona chicks last spring. I am selling eggs at a good price. I have a good deal of money now.—Albert William Walton, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have lots of fun sliding down hill at our school. There are more boys than girls and the boys bring their sleds to school and each boy takes one girl. There are only five girls that go sledding. Sometimes when we go real fast down the hill the boys turn out of the track and tip us, then all the sleds that are following the first one tip, too, because he breaks the track.

I have a pet cat. She is white as snow. She will play with her mother and with a string when you pull it on the ground or floor.—Martha Sakach, (X), Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a society in our school every two weeks. I was on the debate: Resolved that Arithmetic is more useful to a school than a Reader. I was on the Arithmetic side.

I sometimes sing by myself. I like to sing and play the organ. I like to help in the fields in summer and skate in winter.—Nellie Kumer, twelve, Juniata County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I bring wood for mother and mind my sister while mother is doing dairy work. We have a little dog. Brother Paul and I have lots of fun with it. I must go and study my books now.—Ralph W. Morgan, Jr., Washington County, Md.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Francis Coulson. **Armstrong County**, Ruth Sheasley. **Bedford County**, Janet M. Ritchey (X), Mark Ritchey (X), Maude Ritchey. **Bucks County**, Florence Watson (X). **Centre County**, Elizabeth C. Hall (X). **Chester County**, Cornelia Brown (X). **Clearfield County**, Gladys M. Wilson. **Crawford County**, Katie Shelotz (X). **Cumberland County**, Ruth Wood. **Dauphin County**, Clarence B. Hollinger (X). **Delaware County**, Josephine A. Tartarolo. **Erie County**, William Benson. **Huntingdon County**, Paul L. Kinch (X). **Indiana County**, Marvel McCunn.

Juniata County, Alenna Mae Rhine (X). **Lackawanna County**, Clarice Biesecker. **Lancaster County**, Esther Moore (X), Charles Moore (X), Lida Moore (X), Clarence S. Bryan, Myrtle Steffy. **Lehigh County**, Irene H. Bittner. **Luzerne County**, Edward R. Williams (X). **Monroe County**, Audrey Martin. **Northampton County**, Ruth Sandt (X), Hester V. Hes (X), Kenneth Sandt, Louise Edwards. **Northumberland County**, Esther Wym (X). **Schuylkill County**, Aldona Bul (X). **Snyder County**, Ralph Bower (X). **Somerset County**, Dorothy Mowry (X). **Wayne County**, Bertha Thompson. **York County**, Anna L. Durham, Luther Edblute.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Sara Davis (X), Mamie Kolodchak (X). **Warren County**, Luella E. Hendershot.

NEW YORK

Delaware County, E. Webster Haight (X). **Tompkins County**, Carolyn Dates.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Emma Perry. **Carroll County**, Alice Duvall (X).

Mary E. Ressler (X). (No address given).

(X)—Forum Members.

All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

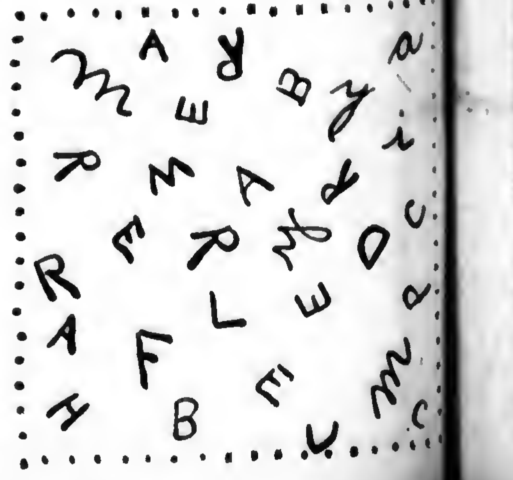
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS.—My grandmother used to say at this time of the year, "March—many weathers," and I suppose most of us have noticed how this month is likely to give us all sorts of days. But we can usually count on having some pretty stiff breezes in March, and it looks as if something had been blowing the letters in the puzzle all topsy-turvy. At any rate, by using the letters which are flying about in the little square, you can form the names of five months of the year—March and four other months—and perhaps we'll have a sample of the weather of all these. When you have straightened out these letters, send me a list of the five months the letters spell, letting me have your answer by March 12, on a postcard or in a letter. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. Also, please tell me the name of your county and when your birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

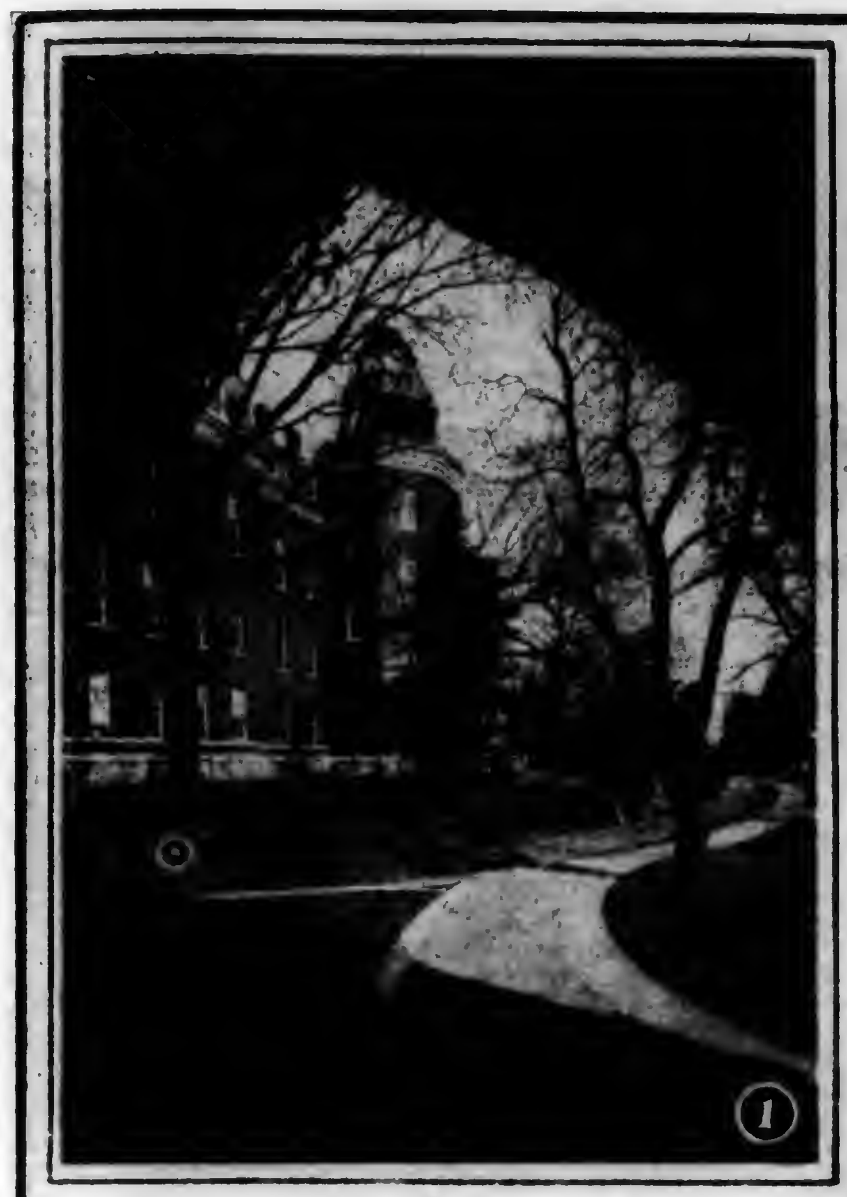
I am glad so many of you took part in the birthday party we had in the issue of February 12, when we had the row of candles. The answer to the puzzle that week is: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

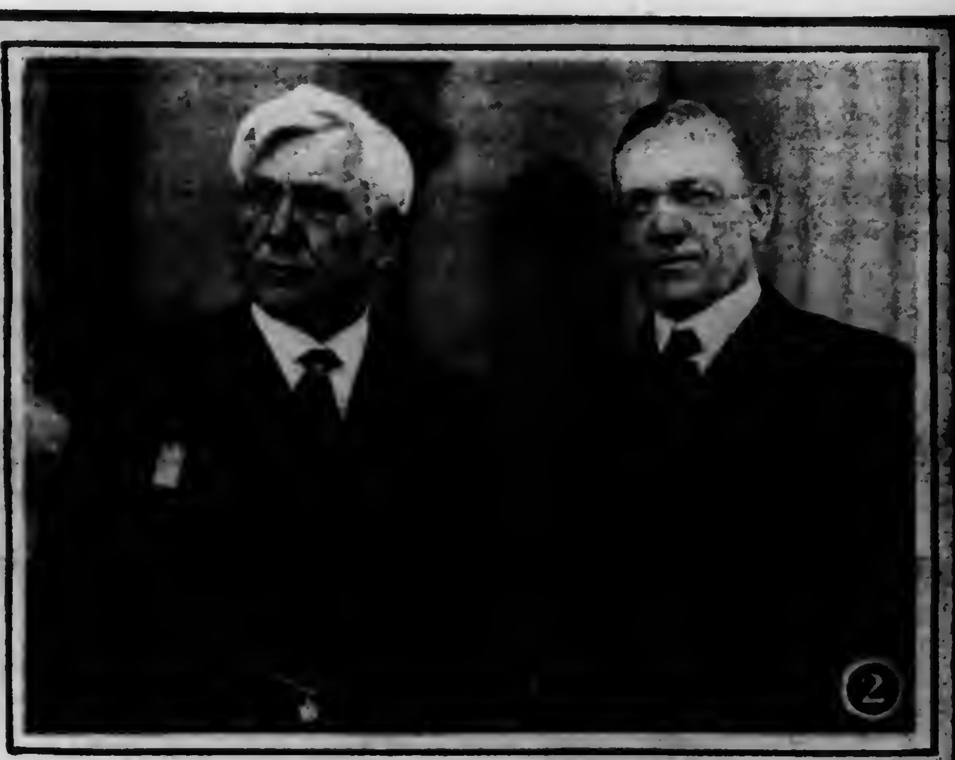
The ten prize winners are: Bernard Beech, age 10, McKeesport, Pa.; Glen Bowlby, age 8, Rockwood, Pa.; Alice Devine, age 12, Elkton, Md.; Margaret I. Greenawald, age 9, Lenhartsville, Pa.; Grant Hawkins, age 10, Kittanning, Pa.; Mamie Kolodchak, age 10, Millville, N. J.; Sarah Mabus, age 8, Millmont, Pa.; Co E. Orr, age 8, Bridgeton, N. J.; Joseph Warnes, age 12, Salem, N. J.

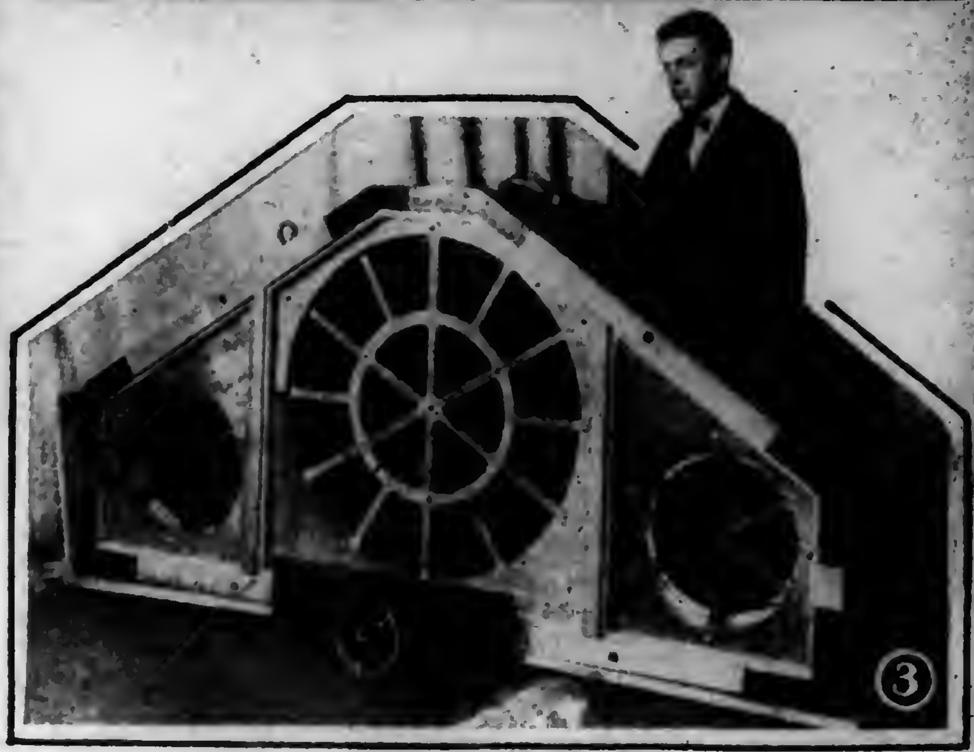
Sometimes Little Folks ask me how to join our Puzzle Corner. You don't have to join it at all. It's your own Corner where you can have a good time, but the only way I can get to know you is for you to send in puzzle answers.

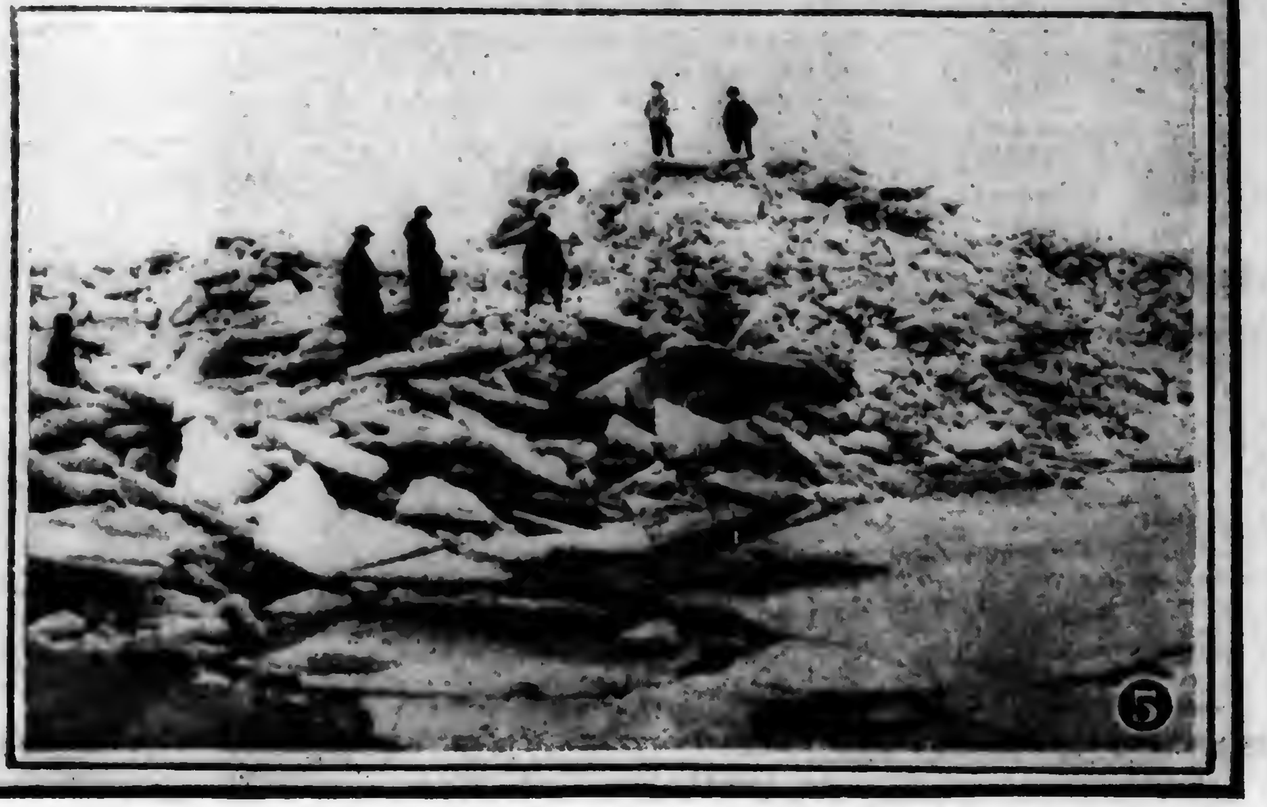


PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









1.—The Administration Building of Howard University, Washington, D. C., which is one of the largest and one of the best-known Negro educational institutions.

2.—Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, right, and Representative Gilbert N. Haugen, of Iowa, left, the authors and sponsors of the McNary-Haugen bill.

3.—The photophone, a device which records and reproduces sound, either voice or music, on moving picture films has been perfected recently. A standard moving picture camera, equipped with a synchronous motor, is operated in conjunction with a sound recorder, also equipped with a synchronous motor. This combination places the two records on one film and the result is the talking movie. The three-unit loud speaker shown is used to reproduce the film record of sound.

4.—This little Chinese boy probably is not worried about the outbreaks in China but he seems to have troubles of his own.

5.—Ice jams in the lower Delaware River along the Jersey coast are said to be the worst in fifteen years. In some places the piles of ice are thirty feet high.

(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business. Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured but Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, escaped. Pollock Hampton captured Shorty, who, tho locked in the grain house that night, also escaped. Someone on the ranch was double-crossing.

There was cholera among the hogs—there had been lung worm among the calves—Trevors had imported both, but how? When Tripp found cholera germs on the feet of some pigeons brought to the ranch by a stranger he had the answer. Poker Face, suspected as the man who had been double-crossing, and the stranger, Dick Donley, were put under guard.

Farris and Rogers expected to leave the ranch at the end of June; the Langworthys might stay, but in the probability of their going Judith planned a farewell party for Marcia,—a barbecue, games and a dance.

Continued from last week

AS BUD LEE came thru the lilacs into the courtyard, he heard the tinkle of a distant pianc and the tremolo of a violin, so faint as hardly to be distinguished above the splash and gurgle of the fountains. The court, bathed in soft light, seemed a corner of fairyland, the music vanishing elfin strains of some mischievous troop putting sighs and love dreams into a sleeping maid's breast. The night was rich with stars, warm with summer, serene with the peace of the mountains. He was late. They were already dancing within.

He stood a moment, looking in at the outer edge of the flood of light which gushed thru the wide doors. Behind him Japanese lanterns hanging from a vine-covered trellis; before him flowers, bright chandeliers, girls' dresses like fluttering, many-colored, diaphanous butterfly wings. He had been saying to himself: "I must hurry if I want to dance with Marcia." And something stirring restlessly within him shoved aside the thought of Marcia and put in its stead the old wonder: "What sort of a Judith would he see tonight?"

He found it difficult to form any picture of her here, among these gay, inconsequent merry-makers. Judith to him spelled a girl upon a horse, booted, spurred, with a scarf about her neck fluttering wildly behind her as she rode, the superb, splendid figure of a girl of the out-of-doors, alive with the hot pioneer blood which had been her rich inheritance, a sort of wonderful boy-girl. Remove her flapping hat, her boots and spurs and riding-suit, and what was left of Judith?

OUTSIDE were half a dozen of the boys who had not mustered courage to set foot on the polished floors, Carson and Tommy Burkitt among them. Tommy stared at Bud Lee and his jaw dropped in amazement. Carson took swift stock of such clothes as he had never suspected a good horse foreman owned, and gasped faintly:

"The darn . . . lady-killer!"

But Lee had neither eyes nor thoughts for them, nor remembrance of his own change from working garb to that of polite society. The dance came to a lingering end, the couples thruout the big rooms strolled up and down, clapping their hands softly or vehemently as their natures or degree of enthusiasm dictated, and Lee forgot Marcia and sought eagerly for a glimpse of Judith.

Refused a second encore, the couples stood about chatting, the hum of lively voices bespeaking eager enjoyment. There was no early chill upon the assembly, to be dissipated as the dance wore on; the day of festivity outdoors had thawed the thin crust of icy strangeness which is so natural a part of such a function as this. Already it seemed that everybody was on the most cheerful terms with everybody else.

Suddenly Lee's eyes, still seeking Judith, found Marcia. Surrounded by a little knot of men, each of them plainly seeking to become her happy partner for the next dance, adorably helpless as usual, Miss Langworthy was allowing the men to fight it out among themselves. Lee moved a little nearer to see her better. In a pale-blue gown, fluffy as a summer cloud, her cheeks delicately flushed, a white rose like a snowdrop in the gold of her hair, she was flutteringly happy, reminding him of those little meadow blues that had flown palpitatingly about him that day in the fields. And she was obviously as much at her ease here, in an atmosphere of music and flattery, as the tiny butterflies in their own meadows.

Bud Lee came in, his tall form conspicuous, and went straight to Marcia. She saw him immediately; forgot herself to stare almost as Carson had done; smiled at him brightly; waved her fan to him.

He took her hand and told her with his eyes how pretty she was. The delicate tint in Marcia's cheeks deepened and warmed, her eyes grew even brighter.

"Flatterer!" she chided him. "Are we to talk of the moth and the star again, Mr. Lee?"

The knot of men about her melted away. Lee stood looking down into her upturned eyes, measuring her gentle beauty. He had thought of her as a little blue butterfly—she was more like a wee white moth, fluttering, fluttering . . .

The music, again from a hidden distance, set feet to tapping. Marcia plainly hesitated, flashed a quick look from Lee to the others about them, then whispered hurriedly:

"It's terrible of me, but—"

And she slipped her hand into his arm, cast another searching glance over her shoulder for a partner who had been too tardy in finding her, and yielded to the temptation to have this first dance with "the most terribly fascinating man there"! Lee slipped his arm about her, felt her away with him, and lightly they caught the beat of the dance and lost themselves in it. And still, again and again turning away from Marcia, he sought Judith.

The dance over, their talk was interrupted by an excited and rather overdignified youth with a hurt look in his worshiping eyes, who stiffly reminded Miss Langworthy that she had cut his dance. She was so contrite and helpless about it that the youth's heart was touched; she blamed herself for her terribly stupid way of always getting things tangled up, gave him the promise of the next dance, which she had already given to some one else, disposed of him with charming skill, and sighed as she turned again to Lee.

"I haven't paid my respects to our hostess," he said quietly. "Where is Miss Sanford?"

"She sent her excuses," Marcia told him. "Aren't we in a draft, Mr. Lee?"

He moved with her away from the soft current of air, a distinct disappointment moving him to the verge of sudden anger. What business had Judith to stay away?

"You mean she isn't coming at all?" he asked quickly.

"Oh, no," she told him, busy with the rose in her hair, her eyes bright on his. "Just as the dance was beginning she had to go to the telephone. Some ranch business. I don't know what. But she sent word she would be here immediately—I believe," and Marcia made her remark teasingly, tho she did want to know, "that a certain mysterious gentleman who masquerades as a horse-breaker is very much interested in Judith."

"What makes you say a thing like that?" he asked, startled a little.

Marcia laughed.

"A woman's intuition, Sir Mystery!" she informed him gayly.

"WHAT does the woman's intuition find to be the mysterious gentleman's interest in a certain Miss Langworthy?" he asked lightly.

"It tells her that he likes her; that it would be fun for him to come and play with her; that he would be kind and courteous; but that he considers her very much as he would a foolish little butterfly!"

Again she startled him. He looked at her wonderingly. But before he could frame a bantering reply, Marcia had involuntarily gripped at his arm with a look upon her face that first was sheer bewildered astonishment, and was crying for him to look yonder.

Judith had come.

Across the floor, now nearly deserted, Bud Lee and Marcia stared at her. She was coming toward them, her dainty little slippers seeming to kiss their own reflections in the gleaming floor. It was Judith and not Judith. It was some strange, unknown Judith. A wonderfully gowned, transcendently lovely Judith. A Judith who had long hidden herself, masquerading, and who now stepped forth smiling and bright and vividly beautiful; a Judith of bare white arms, round and soft and rich in their tender curves; a Judith whose filmy gown floated about her like a sun-shot mist; a Judith whose skin above the low-cut corsage was like a baby's, whose tender mouth was a red flower, whose hair was a shimmering mass of bronze-brown, whose eyes were Aphrodite's own, glorious, dawn-gray; a Judith of rare maidenly charm; a glorious, palpitant, triumphant Judith.

IT MIGHT have been just because it was fitting that they should greet their hostess so; it might have been because the men and women who saw this new Judith were caught suddenly in a compelling current of admiration, that above the hum of voices rose from everywhere a quick clapping of hands as she came thru the room. The color of her cheeks deepened, her eyes flashed a joyous acknowledgment of the greeting, and bright and cool and self-possessed she came on to Marcia.

"Marcia, dear," she said, taking Marcia's two hands—and Bud Lee found that even Judith's voice had taken on a new note, deeper, richer, gladder, fraught with the quality of low music—"forgive me for being late. I wanted to be here every little second to see you enjoy yourself." She put her lips closer to Marcia's ear, whispering: "You are the prettiest thing tonight I ever saw!"

Marcia shook her head, her eyes filled with frank wonder.

"Don't fib, Judith, dear," she answered. And, for Marcia, she was very grave. "I know you have a glass in your room. You wonderful, wonderful Judith!"

Their voices were indistinct to Bud Lee. Now at the moment when she was so rich in the splendor of her own sweet femininity he filled his heart with her. Judith had come in the only way Judith could come, surrendering herself utterly to the hour.

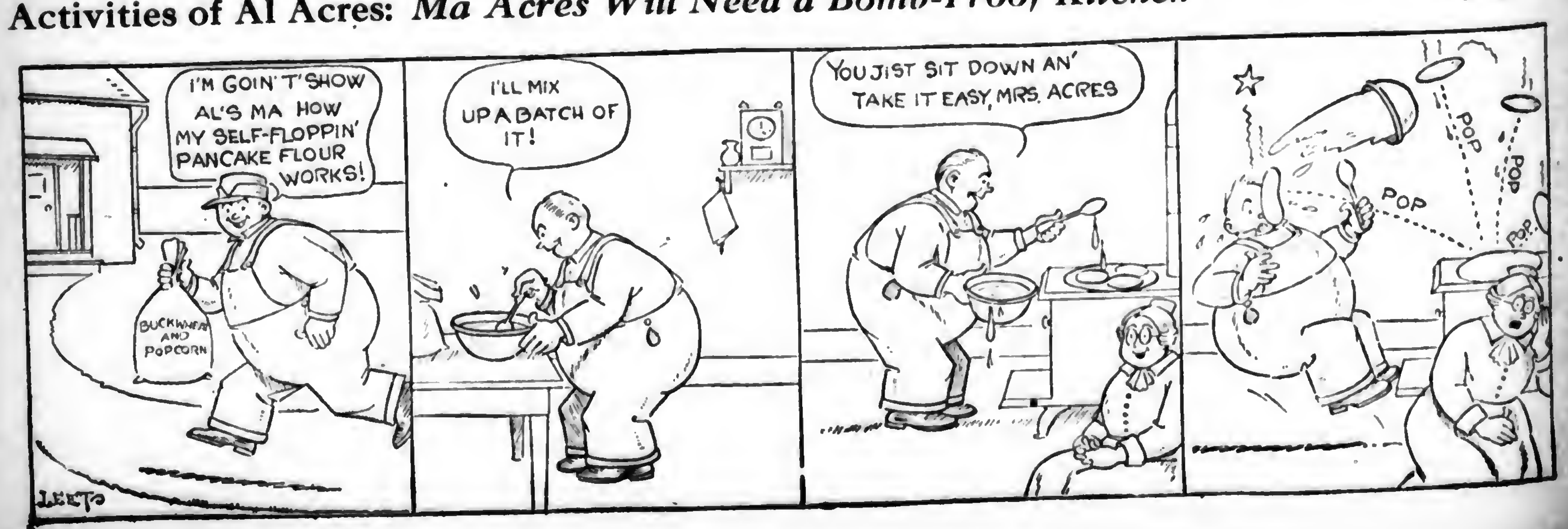
She turned to him, no surprise at his own costume in her happy eyes, and gave him her cool hand. A swift tremor ran thru him at the contact, a tremor which was like that of the night in the cabin, which he could not conceal, which Judith must notice. She said something, but he let the words go, holding only the vibrant music of the voice.

She had stirred him, and now he did not seek a theory for a buckler; the sight of her, the brushing of her fingers against his, made riotous tumult in his blood.

The first strains of a waltz joined the lure of Judith's warm loveliness whispering, counseling, commanding: "Take her." Marcia gasped and stepped back, startled by the look she saw in the eyes of this man who, having spoken no word since Judith came, put out his arms and took her into them. Judith flashed at him a look of quick wonder. His face was almost stern; no hint of a smile had

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *Ma Acres Will Need a Bomb-Proof Kitchen* : : By Leet


I'M GOIN' T' SHOW AL'S MA HOW MY SELF-FLOPPIN' PANCAKE FLOUR WORKS!
BUCKWHEAT AND POPCORN
I'LL MIX UP A BATCH OF IT!
YOU JIST SIT DOWN AN' TAKE IT EASY, MRS. ACRES
POP
POP
POP
POP
LEET

---

come into his eyes. He merely caught her to him as tho she were his, and swung her out into the whirl of dancers.

"You are rather—abrupt, aren't you?" said Judith coolly.

"Am I?" he asked gravely. "I don't know. It seems to me that I have been loitering, just loitering while—"

He didn't attempt to finish. He held Judith in his arms while for him the room was emptied of its gay throng, the music no longer pulsed; its beat was in the rhythm of their bodies, swaying as one.

The dance over, she was lost to him in the crowd of men who came eagerly to her. His eyes followed her wherever she went. A slow anger kindled in his heart that she should let other men talk with her, that she should suffer another man to take her in his arms.

A number of country dances followed. He stood by the door waiting a little before he went again to Judith. He saw Marcia across the room beckoning to him with her fan. There was nothing to do but go to her. He frowned but went, still watching for Judith. Marcia wanted him to meet some of her friends. He shook hands with Hampton, was introduced to Rogers. Marcia explained that Mr. Lee was the gentleman who achieved perfect wonders in the education of his horses. She turned to introduce Farris, the artist. But Farris broke into Marcia's words with a sudden exclamation.

"Dave Lee!" he cried, as if he could not believe his eyes. "You! Here!"

"Hello, Dick," Lee answered quietly. "Yes, I'm here. I didn't know that you were the artist fellow Hampton had brought up with him."

FARRIS' hand went out swiftly to be gripped in Lee's. Marcia, mystified, looked from one to the other.

"You two know each other? Why, isn't that—"

She didn't know just what it was, so stopped, looking frankly as tho she'd like to have one of them finish her sentence for her.

"But," muttered Farris, "I thought that you—"

"Never mind, Dick," said Lee quickly. And to Marcia's mystified expression: "You'll pardon us a moment, Miss Langworthy? I want to talk a little with Mr. Farris."

His hand on the artist's elbow, Bud Lee forced him gently away. The two disappeared into the little room off the library where Jose was placing a great bowl of punch on the table.

"Que hay, Bud," grinned Jose. "Your ol' nose smell the booze darn queek, no?"

He set down his bowl and went out. Farris stared wonderingly at Lee.

"Bud, is it?" he grunted. "Breaker of horses, hired man at a dollar a day—?"

"Ninety dollars a month, Dick," Lee corrected him, with a short laugh. "Give a fellow his true worth, old-timer."

Farris frowned.

"What devil's game is this?" he demanded sharply. "Isn't it enough that you should drop out of the world with never a word, but that you must show up now breaking horses and letting such chaps as Mrs. Simpson's Black Spanish chum with you? Not a cursed word in five years, and I've lain awake nights wondering. When you went to smash—"

"When a Lee goes to smash," said Bud briefly, "he goes to smash. That's all there is to it."

"But there was no sense, no use, in your dropping out of sight that way—"

"There was," said Lee curtly, "or I shouldn't have done it. It wasn't just that I went broke; that was a result of my own incompetence in a bit of speculation and didn't worry me a great deal. But other things did. There were a couple of the fellows that I thought were friends of mine. I found out that they had knifed me; had helped pluck me to feather their own nests. It hurt, Dick. Losing the big ranch in the South was a jolt, I'll admit; seeing those fellows take it over and split it two ways between them, sort of knocked the props out from under me. I believed in them, you see. After that I just wanted to get away and sort of think things over."

"You went to Europe?"

"I did not. I don't know how that report got out, but if people chose to think I had gone to take a hand in the fighting over there, I saw no need to contradict a harmless rumor. I took a horse and beat it up into the coast mountains. I tell you, Dick, I wanted to think! And I found out before I was thru thinking that I was sick of the old life, that I was sick of people, the sort of people you and I knew, that there was nothing in the world but horses that I cared the snap of my finger about, that the only life worth living—for me—was a life in the open. I drifted up this way. I've been living my own life in my own way for five years. I am happier at it than I used to be. That's all of the flat little story, Dick."

"You might have let me know, it seems to me," said Farris a bit stiffly.

"So I might," answered Lee thoughtfully. "I was going to in the first place. But you'll remember that you were off somewhere traveling when the bubble broke. When Dick Farris travels," and his grave smile came back to him, "let no mad letter t' ink it can track him down. Then I hit my stride in this sort of life; I grew away from the old news; the years passed as years do after a man is twenty-five; and I just didn't write. But I didn't forget, Dickie, old man," he said warmly, and his hand rested on Farris' shoulder. "You can put it in that old black pipe of yours and smoke it, that I didn't forget. Some day I planned to hit town again, heeled you know, and remind you of auld lang syne."

"You are a fool, David Burrill Lee," said Farris with conviction. "Look here: you can take a new start, pull yourself together, come back—where you belong."

But Lee shook his head.

"That's like the old Dick Farris I used to know," he said gently. "But this is where I belong, Dick. I don't want to start over, I don't want to come back to the sort of thing we knew. The only thing in the world I do want is right here. And I don't see that it would do any good for you to go stirring up any memories about the old Lee that was shot 'somewhere in France'."

WHEN Farris had to go and claim a dance, Lee watched him with eyes soft with affection. Then he too, left the room and went back to the outer door, to his old spot, looking for Judith.

"The only thing I want is right here," he repeated softly.

He watched Farris join Marcia and Judith. He noted the eager excitement in Marcia's eyes, saw her turn impulsively to Farris. The artist shook his head and left them, ostensibly going in search of his partner. Marcia was speaking excitedly to Judith. Lee frowned.

Once more that night he held Judith in his arms. He meant to make amends for his brusque way with her before. But again the magic of her presence was like a glorious mist, shutting them in together, shutting all of the world out. They spoke little and the music had its will with them. Judith did not know that she sighed as the dance ended. She seemed moving in a dream as Lee led her thru the door. They were out in the courtyard, the stars shining softly down on them. In the subdued light here he stood still, looking down into her pleasure-flushed face. Again the insistent tremor shot down his blood.

HERE in this tender light she looked to him the masterpiece of God striving for the perfect in a woman's form. Her gown, stirred by the warm breeze, seemed a part of her, elusive, alive, feminine. The milk-white of bare throat and shoulder and rounded arm, the rise and fall of her breast, the soft lure of her eyes, the tender smile upon her lips, drew him slowly closer, closer to her. She lifted her face a little, raising her eyes until they shone straight into his.

"Judith," he said very quietly, very gravely, making her wonder at the tone and the words to follow: "You have had your way with me tonight. Do you understand all that means? And now—I am going to have my way with you!"

He caught her in his arms, crushed her to him, kissed her. Then he let her go and stood, stern-faced, watching her.

For a moment he thought that the hand at her side was rising to strike him full in the face. But he did not move.

Had such been Judith's intention, suddenly it changed.

"So," she cried softly, "this is the sort of fine gentleman into which a dress-suit has made Bud Lee, horse foreman! For so great an honor surely any woman would thank him!"

She made him a slow, graceful courtesy, and laughed at him. And so she left him, her laughter floating back, taunting him.

Lee watched her until she had gone from his sight. Then he turned and went down the knoll, into the night.

(To be continued next week)

He Takes His Time

Some farmers like to have their threshing done in a hurry by a large custom thresher crew. Others prefer to do it themselves with a small machine that requires little extra help. This grower is in the latter class.

Enters Federal Service

MAJOR R. Y. STUART, until recently secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, has been appointed by Secretary Jardine to head the public relations branch of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Major Stuart is a graduate of Dickinson College, and of the Yale Forestry School. He spent several years in Federal service in the northern Rocky Mountain region and in Washington, D. C., before the war. He saw service with the 10th Engineers in France and in 1920 returned to Pennsylvania.—W.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Couldn't Shake Each Other

He was a stranger in the neighborhood, and had been brought to a dance at the local deaf-and-dumb hospital by an old friend, the doctor.

"How on earth can I ask a deaf-and-dumb girl to dance?" he asked, a trifle anxiously.

"Just smile and bow to her," replied the doctor.

So the young man picked out a pretty girl and bowed and smiled, and she bowed and smiled, and away they danced.

They danced not only one dance that evening, but three, and he was on the point of asking her for another when a strange man approached his partner and said soulfully:

"I say, darling, when are we going to have another dance? It's almost an hour since I had one with you."

"I know, dear," answered the girl, "but I don't know how to get away from this deaf-and-dumb fellow!"—Tid-Bits.

Tit for Tat

A woman in the suburbs was chatting over the back fence with her next-door neighbor: "We're going to be living in a better neighborhood soon," she said. "So are we," volunteered Mrs. Nextdoor confidently. "What? Are you moving, too?" "No, we're staying here."—Christian Register.

The wealthy old lady was very ill and sent for her lawyer to make her will. "I wish to explain to you," she said weakly, "about disposing of my property."

The lawer was sympathetic. "There, there, don't worry about it," he said soothingly, "just leave it to me."

"Oh, well," said the old lady, resignedly, "I suppose I might as well. You'll get it anyway."—Exchange.

Advertising Gets Results

Rufe Johnson's pet hound disappeared. Rufe put the following ad in the paper:

"Lost or Run Away—One liver-colored bird dog called Jim. Will show signs of hydrofobby in about three days."

The dog came home the following day.—DeLaval Monthly.

Sorry She Spoke

"I'm sorry I couldn't come to your party."

Mrs. Cutting—"Oh, weren't you there?"—Allston Recorder.

The man who says, "I run things at my home," usually refers to the lawn mower, washing machine, vacuum sweeper and the errands.—De Laval Monthly.

Dollars or Amps?

Radio Fan—What is the charge for this battery?

Battery Expert—One and a half volts.

Radio Fan—How much is that in American money?

Teacher—Who can give me a sentence using the word "Avaunt?"

Little Abie—Avaunt what avaunt when avaunt it.

A scientist has invented a process for restoring old mackintoshes. We wish someone would devise a means of restoring new umbrellas.—London Opinon.

Remember
TRIANGLE BRAND
COPPER SULPHATE
(Bluestone)
not only protects your crops from blight and other fungous diseases
but
it stimulates them to greater yields
because of the tonic effect of the copper. This is the universal experience of all users.

NICHOLS COPPER CO.
25 Broad St. TRIANGLE BRAND New York

New 1927 **SHAW GARDEN TRACTOR**
Pays for Itself
—in one short season in money, time and labor saved. Low Introductory Price makes it easy to own this better power garden tractor. Just the machine for small farms, truck gardens, estates, suburban places, etc. Takes the "Back-break" out of farm tasks. Easy and cheap to operate. Sturdily built. Made with single or twin engine in both riding and walking types. Two speed gear. Mower attachment has 3½ ft. Cutter Bar and Knife that uses standard 3-inch sections.
Does Any Farm Job! Plows, plants, cultivates, (gauge wheel regulates the depth of cultivating) mows, runs feed mills and other belt machinery. Use it all year. Write Today!
Free Book—32 page illustrated SHAW Tractor Catalog. Tells how power farming saves you money. Ask for NEW LOW PRICES and full information. Write today.
Shaw Mfg. Co. Dept. PF-6 Galesburg, Kansas
Patent Tool Control
Send for FREE Catalog

Pure Bred Heifers and Heifer Calves from an Accredited Herd. All are good producing dams and most of them from my 30-lb. bull King Mahwin Johanna Rue, a son of The King of The Johanna Lads from a 30-lb. dam.
Also offer for sale a pure bred bull mostly white and of good individuality. Will offer for sale a few good grade cows.
Pure bred heifers and heifer calves are all good Holstein individuals and only offered for sale because I am overstocked and about to dissolve a partnership. Will sell at very moderate prices if I can sell before April 1st.
Eugene S. Bennett The Drew Brothers
The Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, N. J.

COMPLETE **POWER MILKER** $35 PUTS IT TO WORK FOR YOU
Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! Milk 12 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. "Like the human way"—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.
Free Book—"How to Judge Milkers." Write today.
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DISPERSAL SALE GUERNSEYS
Public Dispersal Sale March 23rd, 1927. 30 Reg. Guernseys, T. B. Tested. 24 are direct offspring of two foundation cows of the Mixter herd. One foundation cow, a daughter of Langwater Demonstrator, the other by a son of Yeoman's King of the May. Catalogue.
J. J. COONS, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa.

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Early southern potatoes being barrelled for northern markets.

Trucking in Potatoes Makes Inroads on Carlot Markets

SECTIONS of Pennsylvania that formerly shipped potatoes to Philadelphia by rail are now using the motor truck more extensively. Whether it is a wise thing to do depends largely upon the point of view.

This season most of these potatoes are being handled on a commission basis by stores on Dock Street and Callowhill Street. In some cases dealers in the producing area buy potatoes and haul them to Philadelphia to be handled by the commission merchants. The men handling these potatoes in Philadelphia are jobbers selling in relatively small lots to hucksters, independent retail stores and small restaurants. They formerly bought their potatoes at the carlot market, and since they can now supply their customers with this hauled-in stock they do not buy as much on the carlot market.

Loses and Gains in Change

This means that one profitable outlet for shipped potatoes has been restricted. On the other hand the grower who is hauling potatoes to the jobbing market is probably receiving more than if they were handled at the carlot market.

The farmer who ships his potatoes to the jobbing market may profit, but in the long run there are numerous conditions which may arise to make this practice appear less favorable. There are some who believe that when potatoes are handled on the carlot market the price is easier to maintain for they are in the hands of comparatively few dealers and because these men generally have a financial interest in the potatoes they are selling.

If the practice of hauling the Pennsylvania crop to market by motor truck continues, it is most probable that there will be a larger number of dealers handling them and that the majority of the business will be done on a commission basis. This means that the dealers will have no actual cash tied up in the potatoes and that competition will be greater and more scattered. Instead of the business being confined to one market shed it will be spread over several jobbing markets in different sections of the city. With this condition prices would likely be more erratic and price cutting more general.

On the other hand there are some who see in this additional competition a chance for greater returns to the farmer. In any case it will take a number of years before this condition can become established and there are a number of things which might happen in that time to change the situation.—W. R. W.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Bacterial Action and Soil Nitrification

At the suggestion of Mr. Edmund Burke, chemist, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, I am writing you for information on bacterial action and resulting nitrification of cultivated soil.

I am a one-crop farmer of wheat. We have about 1000 acres in wheat each year and summer fallow 1000 acres each year. We plow some six inches deep. Our soil is clay loam of alluvial deposit from glaciation of the Keewatin Ice Sheet, a portion of the terminal moraine being on our place. We are in a semi-arid region. Wheat yields an average of 35 bushels per acre.

I want to know all I can about bacterial action; as for instance, what effect has turning plowed ground up to the sun and surface atmosphere on bacteria whose natural habitat is some three inches below the surface and protected from these two elements. I believe this subject enters into good farming and I want to be a good farmer. Any bulletins or any information will be much appreciated.

I might mention that we harvest entirely with combine harvesters which return all the straw and chaff to the ground to be plowed under. Our rainfall averages 15 to 17 inches, largely as a rule in May and June.

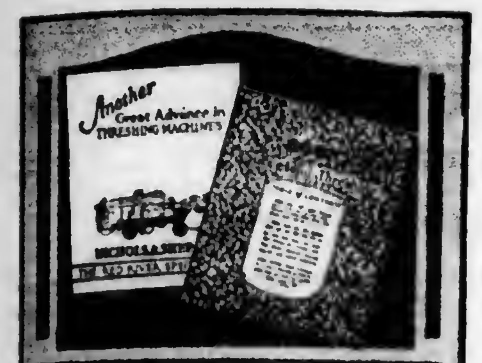
We try to seed our land commencing August 15th. The ground usually freezes up about November 1st.—R. P. R., Fife, Montana.

It is true that by exposing bacteria to the action of direct sunlight many of the bacterial cells may be destroyed. However, the destruction of bacteria by direct sunlight is relatively unimportant in so far as the soil is concerned. Experiments in which soil from an old alfalfa field was broadcasted over a piece of land on which alfalfa was to be established showed that the effectiveness of the soil-inoculating material is not seriously diminished even tho the inoculating soil is allowed to remain on the surface for several days before it is harrowed in.

Other experiments have likewise shown that the mere turning up of soil and exposing it to direct sunshine does not involve a diminution in the activities of bacteria and of other microorganisms in the surface soil.

What is more serious, however, is the drying out of the soil. When moist soil is allowed to dry out, the number of bacteria in it is rapidly decreased. When soil has been dried out, kept in a dry condition for some time and then moistened, there is a very marked increase in the number

(Continued on next page)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What Other FARMERS DO
The Book of Successful Threshing!
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Every farmer wants to cut down operating expenses and improve crops. The Farquhar Combined Harrow-Roller consists of a strong Spring Tooth Harrow to which is attached a steel roller. The Harrow levels the ground and brings the clods to the surface—the roller crushes the clods while moist and packs the furrow slice to the subsoil, thus re-establishing the capillary attraction. This is the best possible seed bed in which to plant the seed. Built in sections for horses or tractor. Write for complete description and rock bottom price for March delivery—Catalog 825.
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of bacteria in it. In fact, it has been shown by investigations in Russia that in dry farming sections the more or less thoro drying out of the soil is equivalent to the effect of partial sterilization. The number of bacteria is decreased and then when moisture again becomes available it is increased beyond the normal and plant food becomes available in large amounts.

From the practical point of view, dry farming methods should provide for the conservation of moisture for the sake of the bacteria as well as for the sake of the crop. There is a more or less direct relation between the quantity of nitrates formed in the soil and the proportion of moisture. By increasing the amount of moisture in the soil up to a certain point we also increase the production and accumulation of nitrates.

Straw Has Its Limitations

As to the use of straw as you describe it in your letter, there are limits beyond which it would not be safe to add straw to the soil. It has been definitely established that when excessive quantities of straw are mixed with the soil the cellulose or certain other ingredients of the straw are used as food for bacteria which eat up the nitrates formed by the nitrifying bacteria.

For instance, in a very simple experiment in which nitrate of soda is added to the soil together with straw at the rate of two or three tons per acre, it is easy to show that the nitrates disappear altho the total quantity of nitrogen in the soil is not diminished. This means that, thanks to the food furnished by the straw, certain soil bacteria can multiply very fast and use up the nitrate just as crops use it up for cell growth. This explains why wheat or other cereals sown on land that has received applications of straw show every indication of lack of nitrogen.—J. G. Lipman.

Pine Needles as Fertilizer

What is the fertilizer value of well-decayed pine needles? Are they in any way injurious if used for growing flowers in frames or field culture?—R. M. L., Cumberland County, N. J.

The plant food content of pine needles is relatively low. It would not be safe to figure on more than about .50 per cent of nitrogen, .05 to .10 per cent of phosphoric acid and .10 to .25 per cent of potash. This would make a total of the three ingredients of 10 pounds of nitrogen, 1 to 2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 2 to 5 pounds of potash, respectively.

If the pine needles are well decayed, they could be used with considerable safety even on light soils. However, they could be used to best advantage if they were mixed with fresh or rotted manure and a small quantity of lime. A ton of decayed pine needles to two tons of well-rotted manure should be found satisfactory.

The lime might best be applied separately on the plowed land and harrowed into the surface soil. For each ton of pine needles an equivalent of about 50 pounds of hydrated lime or 70 pounds of ground limestone should be helpful.—J. G. Lipman.

TURKEYS ARE raised the same way as cattle in the Big Horn Basin, high in the Rocky Mountains of northern Wyoming. The birds range half-wild in the foothills during the summer. At harvest time they pick up grain left in the fields and are fattened at the ranches. Then the turkey drives begin. The birds from the various ranches are assembled and driven to the market towns in great flocks. Sometimes 5000 of the strutting bronze birds march together to their doom.

Greater Faith in
SEMESAN BEL
The Recognized Disinfectant for Diseases of Potatoes
would have earned this grower $2000

IGNORANCE is not always bliss, according to Mr. Joseph Brinkman, potato grower of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

"After I had treated seed with Semesan Bel for twelve acres," he says, "someone started the rumor that the treatment rotted the seed. I immediately stopped treating.

"After my crop came up, I found a perfect stand on the Semesan Bel treated field, while my untreated field had only about 60% stand. Mr. C. H. Linsenmann of Victor, Idaho, a certified seed grower, inspected my field and said I had a 99% stand. My treated field had darker green plants with much healthier color and were more vigorous.

"When I harvested my potatoes, I found the Semesan Bel treated seed yielded twenty-five sacks (or fifty bushels) more to the acre than the untreated ones. There was no disease on my treated field. I just as well could have had a thousand sacks more if I had not stopped the treatment.

"At the present market price I lose about $2000 by not treating all my crop with Semesan Bel."

What are Doubts and Failure to Investigate Costing YOU?

39% improvement in yield is a lot of difference. Wouldn't you like to have the money in your jeans right now that a 39% increase in your last crop would have brought? What about this year? Doubting and neglecting not only get you nowhere; they actually cost you money. Get this coupon off on the earliest possible mail. It means money!

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1925 CROP SEED CORN
WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT, LARGE YELLOW DENT, LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP.
Germination nearly perfect. Supply limited. Order early.
Pedigreed—MANGEL BEET SEED for poultrymen and dairymen. Double your yields with this Beet Seed.
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Our specialty—Wholesale Prices direct to growers.
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Nitrate of Soda for the Orchard
"The use of Nitrate of Soda or other quickly available forms of Nitrogen, in even rather liberal quantities, has given more widespread and more general beneficial results than any other one fertilizer treatment in the growing of deciduous fruits."

This statement is quoted from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Year Book.

Tests by State Experiment Stations in all the apple growing districts have proven that it is useless to expect profitable production from the sod orchard without liberal use of quick acting nitrogen. They all recommend Nitrate of Soda.

Peaches, Pears and other deciduous fruits respond to the use of Nitrate of Soda as readily as apples.

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Our new pamphlets telling how to fertilize apples and other crops, as well as timely suggestions from our State Manager who is in touch with your local fertilizer conditions will be sent you without cost. *Cut out this advertisement*, write your address in the margin, naming your principal crops and mail it to our nearest office. 2308

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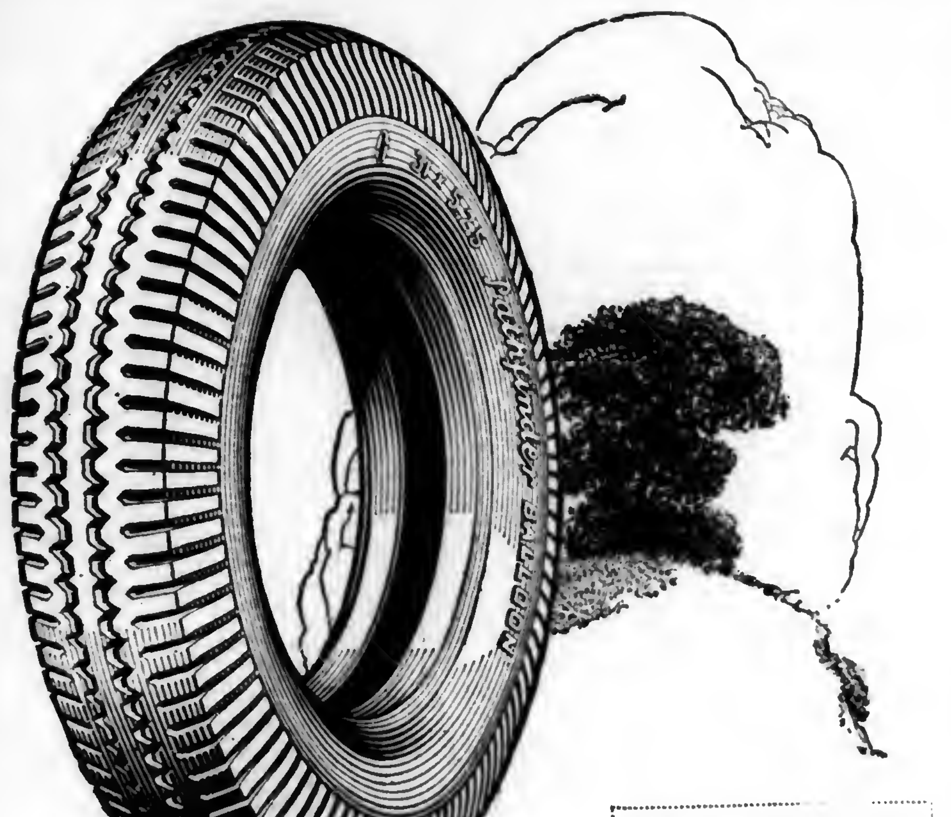

The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears.

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One of the biggest benefits to you of the Goodyear policy can not be sent through the mail.

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He recommends to you the right size and type of tire for your car. He puts it on the rim for you. He fills it with air.

After the tire is in use he helps you give it the care it should have to deliver the maximum results.

This service means money in your pocket. It cuts down your tire bills. It is something you ought to have.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that the user can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

TO THOSE who are familiar to the introduction and announcements of "The Man in the Silver Mask," the Silvertown Cord Orchestra, or the Happiness Candy Boys, (the "candy tenor and the bon-bon baritone" which he nicknamed Billy Jones and Ernest Hare) the voice of Phillips Carlin is a source of real enjoyment. Among many of his friends he is known as the "Orator of WEAF."

Carlin showed his gift for oratory early in life by carrying off the stellar honors in elocution at Public School 65 and later in the debating contests at DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.

At New York University, he continued oratory, winning high honors in that subject and also specializing in languages. He was graduated with a degree of A. B. and decided to try the silk business. This career was terminated when he joined the Navy at the outbreak of the World War. During the war he held the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

After the war he tried salesmanship for a time, but when an opportunity presented itself to joining WEAF, he accepted, for he knew it would give him an opportunity to use his training in oratory. With his many qualifications Carlin has become an announcer whose neat introductory speeches are eagerly listened for by his audience.

When he was assigned the announcing of the popular Silvertown Cord Orchestra, which is heard thru WEAF and a chain of stations every Thursday evening from 10:00 to 11:00 P. M., he conceived the idea of putting an added touch to their program by playing a set of castanets during the rendition of a tango number by the orchestra. It proved so popular with his audience that they expressed their delight by letters to the genial announcer and in many cases he has struck up a correspondence acquaintance.

With always a smile, Phillips Carlin has become one of the most popular radio announcers in the United States.

Phillips Carlin, popular announcer of WEAF.

Famous Potato Farms Are Sold and Growers Form Kandle Club

THE potato farms of the late J. Harry Kandle, Elmer, N. J., have been sold to Edward B. Prince, a prominent Long Island potato grower for a sum said to be close to $30,000.

These farms are the original farms owned by Mr. Kandle, where he has grown all the potatoes that he has marketed in recent years. This sale is quite remarkable in view of the fact that when offered at public sale the farms were not bid above $13,000.

It is understood that the new owner is planning to grow seed potatoes and the present tenants have been asked to remain and operate the farms this coming season. Mr. Prince has two grown sons and it is reported that they are coming down to Elmer in another year to operate the farms.

Last year Mr. Kandle sold about $40,000 worth of seed potatoes from these two farms, besides retaining close to $5000 worth for planting this coming season.

On February 12 the Kandle Seed Potato Club was formed in Salem, N. J., to carry on the work of J. Harry Kandle in the development and growing of high class seed potatoes. About 400 acres are represented in the membership who will grow seed of the Kandle strain that has made such a remarkable reputation in the central New Jersey, Long Island and southern markets.

The president of the new potato club is J. C. Crissey, Salem, former county agent of Salem County and now one of the heaviest potato growers in this part of New Jersey. Other officers of the seed club are: H. Norman Fogg, vice president, Hancocks Bridge; Alfred Sloan, secretary and treasurer, Shirley; executive committee; Edmund Shimp, Hancocks Bridge, and Leon Robbins, Yorktown.—A. K.

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Universal Batteries

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We'll take your old batteries in trade on a set of Universal Nu-Seals—the *original* sealed-glass cell now recognized as the standard replacement for any make of plant.

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Universals need fewer fillings, require less attention, are built to give an abundance of pure, steady power and light current.

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Universal Batteries are suited to *all* makes of plants—now factory equipment on many.

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Big free book that tells you how to care for all batteries. We make farm light, radio and auto batteries for every purpose—this book gives you our expert advice. Send for it. And remember there's a good trade-in-allowance on your worn-out batteries. Ask for it—today!

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We own our own sheet mills and manufacture the finished product. Not a dollar to divide with anybody. Edwards Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof, fire-proof. Outlast three ordinary roofs, bringing big saving in cost.

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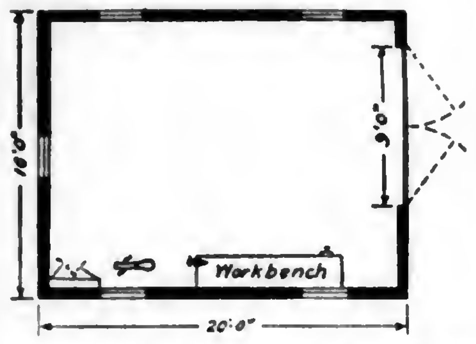
The Farm Workshop

(Continued from page 3)

Wood Working Tools

Ripsaw.
Crosscut handsaw.
Compass saw.
Ratchet brace and set of auger bits.
Expansive, countersink and screw-driver bits.
Jackplane.
Block-plane.
Claw hammer.
Hatchet.
Nail set.
Wooden mallet.
24-inch steel square.
Combination mitre and try square.
Bevel square.
Marking gauge.
Several sizes of screwdrivers.
Drawshave.
Three or more chisels.
Triangular saw files.



Floor plan of the combination farm shop and garage suggested by Mr. Haswell.

Rat-tail, flat mill, half-round bastard files.
Iron file handle, interchangeable.
Half-round wood rasp.
Auger-bit file.
Spirit level.
Wing dividers.
Wrecking bar.
Combination oil stone.
Saw sets and swedges.

Metal Working Tools

Hacksaw frame and blades.
Blacksmith's hand hammer.
Ball pein machinist's hammer.
Riveting hammer.
Large and small monkey wrenches.
Pair Stillson wrenches.
Adjustable "S" wrench.
Drill press or chain drill.
Set of bit-stock drills, ¼-inch to ⅝-inch.
Hand drill with twist drills, 1-16 to 3-16-inch.
⅝-inch bit-stock drill.
Hand drill, with twist drills ¼-inch to 3-16-inch.
Carpenter's pinchers.
Slip-joint pliers.
Cold chisels.
Hand punches.
Rivet set.
Whetstone.
Taper-point soldering iron.
Wire solder.
Box soldering paste.
Tinner's snips.
Center punch.
Screw plate (stocks and dies).
Quart blow torch.
Footpower emery grinder.

Box Replaces Barrel

THE standard farm-produce box has recently replaced the barrel as an apple-shipping container in New England. This box is slightly larger than the western box and is about equivalent to one-third of a barrel, and holds about forty pounds of fruit.

This box has the advantage of being distinctive of New England. It displays a large surface of fruit attractively with the cheek up. The box itself is salable at second-hand to vegetable growers for ten cents, or it is serviceable as a lug-box in the orchard.

Ton Litters of Pigs

A NEW era in pork production is at hand. Ton weights attained in 180 days show the great importance of keeping hogs free from worms and parasites that retard growth and wipe out profits.

A pig that has his intestines full of parasites cannot make profitable gains in weight. The Ton Litter Clubs find it a case of

Hogs free from parasites with rapid development versus hogs with parasites and retarded growth

Get rid of the worms first of all and your hog is ready to do his best for you. Then feed him well and you will be astonished how fast and how cheaply he will make weight.

Areca Nut and Santonin given in capsules will destroy intestinal worms, but they are expensive medicines, difficult to administer and so strong that they temporarily check growth and development. Not only so, but reinfestation makes repetition of the drastic treatment necessary at short intervals.

The cheaper, better and easier way is to use Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to drive out and keep out the worms. In its improved form it gives hogs a correctly balanced supply of minerals and tonics that make for perfect assimilation and elimination.

Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Mondovi, Buffalo County, Wisconsin, owned a litter of ten pigs. He began to develop them while they were nursing the mother. To the mother's ration was added a handful of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic daily. At weaning time he added to the pigs' ration of skimmed milk and ground oats a handful of the Dr. Hess Stock Tonic three times a day.

When the pigs were six months and twelve days old, they weighed 2968 pounds. If they averaged 2½ pounds in weight when littered, they had gained over 100 times their original weight. They were the First Prize Ton Litter at the Buffalo County (Wisconsin) Fair.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic expels worms without injury or checking growth of hogs. The mineral content—calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, potassium iodide—is essential to the development of bone and tissue. No partially paralyzed hind quarters when Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed regularly. The iodine content will also absolutely prevent hairless pigs.

An offer to all hog owners

Go to the dealer and get enough of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your hogs 30 days. Get 25 pounds of Tonic for every 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If it does not drive out the worms and prevent reinfestation—and if it does not put and keep your hogs in a healthy, thriving condition, return the empty container to your dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Prices: 25 lbs., $3.00. 100 lbs., $10.00. 500 lbs., at 9½c. 1000 lbs., at 9c. Ton lots, at 8½c a pound.
Except in the Far West and Canada

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Put it up—forget about it!

CAMBRIA FENCE

Standard Hinge Joint Field Fence

HINGE JOINT

Put up Cambria Fence, then forget about it! Its strength, its flexibility, and its resistance to weather make it preferable on the farm for permanent protection and neat appearance.

Cambria Fence is made of selected steel wire, heavily coated with zinc. A permanent bond between the steel and zinc is secured by passing the wires through especially long zinc baths, thereby keeping them in the zinc a longer time than in ordinary practice.

Hinge joints assure uniformity in Cambria Fence whether installed on hill, ravine or level ground. Objectionable long wires are unknown in this design of fence.

Cambria Fence retains its newness over many years and helps to keep your farm in good order.

Order Cambria Fence from your Dealer, *put it up, then forget about it!*

Bethlehem Wire Products:

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Your Chance to have a Craine Silo

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That tilting, weakened, dilapidated silo of yours—

Have it rebuilt the Craine Way and turn loss into profit!

Every year, more dairy owners order us to rebuild for them. They see an opportunity—just like yours. They get a real Craine—the silo that laughs at smashing storms—resists frost—keeps silage better—stands firm and straight—needs no tinkering—earns profits for years.

You know what a good silo means to you. Now's your chance to have it—and save hundreds of dollars at the same time!

Write to us. Tell us about your present silo. Ask for information about Craine rebuilts—how they stand up and serve others—how we rebuild—what you get.

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Absolutely Clean MILK

Gets ALL the Dirt, Dust and Sediment

Dr. Clark's PURITY Strainer, with its sterilized cotton disc clamped to the bottom, is GUARANTEED to strain your milk 100 per cent clean—or your MONEY BACK.

Clean milk gets better grading, brings higher prices. That's why the U.S. Gov't and world's best creameries and condensaries endorse and recommend Purity Strainers. Over 50,000 dairymen and farmers use Purity Strainers daily, because no other strains so easy—so quick—so clean. Also best for straining maple syrup, vinegar, cider and home beverages.

Made in two sizes — 10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by good dealers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you — write us for descriptive folder, prices and our "10 Day Trial Test Offer."

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Write at once for our 10 Day Trial Test Offer. Find out how you can test the PURITY Strainer and get your money back if it doesn't remove every particle of dirt from your milk. Get all the facts. A postal or letter brings you complete information "10 Day Trial Test Offer" by return mail.

PURITY STAMPING CO.
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DR. CLARK'S Purity MILK STRAINER

Del-Mar-Va Takes Inventory

Farmers, Business and Professional Men Study Mutual Problems and Lay Future Plans

THE Del-Mar-Va Takes Inventory Congress, held February 16 and 17 in Salisbury, Maryland, was a remarkable demonstration of the community spirit and vision of the people of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula. The meeting was a fact-finding, policy-making conference, where several hundred of the leading farmers, business and professional men of the Peninsula studied their mutual problems, reviewed present economic conditions and laid plans for the future development of the famed Eastern Shore region. The two-day session was the culmination of many months of painstaking research and study on the part of committees made up of the territory's leading citizens.

From the viewpoint of the outsider, the noteworthy feature of the Inventory Congress was the interest of the town business men in the welfare of agriculture. It augurs well for the farmers of the Eastern Shore that the business and professional men understand so well the close relationship between agriculture and general business prosperity.

Committees Report Surveys

The first half day session of the congress was given over to reports from committees which had been detailed to make careful surveys of agricultural and business conditions in every part of the Peninsula. Then the discussion turned to the commercial interests closely allied with agriculture,—canning, fertilizer manufacturing, the stores that sell to farmers and the resorts that buy from them.

Governor Robinson, of Delaware, addressed the Congress on Wednesday evening, paying high tribute to the vision of the men responsible for the Congress. A. E. Fitkin, public utility magnate, told how his company is backing its belief in the Eastern Shore with hard cash. Millions of dollars have been spent in building electric power stations, transmission lines and gas plants. Millions more are to be spent in the near future on extensions and improvements.

Suppose Factories Followed Suit

W. S. Gordy, Jr., State Comptroller of Maryland, talked on "Banking and the Farmer." According to Mr. Gordy, bankers on the Eastern Shore, as in so many other sections, are appalled by the tremendous waste suffered by farmers because they do not take care of their machinery. Referring to haying tools and other expensive machinery left in the field or barnyard the year around, he said: "Suppose the factory owner took the roof off his factory and left his machinery exposed to the weather the year around!"

"If your customers don't want what you grow, then GROW WHAT THEY WANT." That was the message of J. J. Alexander, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, who told how he had profited by following his own advice on his two farms,—one in the cattle country of the Northwest and the other in the thickly populated section near Cleveland, Ohio.

The price of beef dropped so low Mr. Alexander couldn't make money on his northwestern farm so he started raising hogs and turning them

(Continued on next page)

Markets and Selling Methods

(Continued from page 3)

good which are struggling to establish one. An illustration of this is the Long Island potato which has regularly brought a substantial premium over all other stock. Pennsylvania potatoes just as good in every way have sold at 10c to 50c below them. The same is true with Maine's. They not only have sold for higher prices but they have sold more readily at times when the movement was slow, entirely on their reputation.

There is one brand of Pennsylvania potatoes that has brought as much as $1.00 per 150-pound sack above the average run straight thru the season. They have not brought as much as Long Island's, for they still have their reputation to build, but they are making a fine start. The dealer who sells these potatoes will book orders days in advance of the arrival of a car. Not all growers can put out a pack like this because they do not have a high quality stock to start with, but it is the grading that helps the sale.

Can Build Reputation Quickly

The Pennsylvania grower is in a position to build a reputation rapidly because of his local markets. In many cases he supplies his own trade; the buyers know who grew the stock. In other states most of the potatoes move to outside markets and are known as Maine potatoes, or York State's, and their reputation rises or falls with the average of all shipments.

Lowering costs of marketing is a subject which has brought forth a great assortment of ideas but only a few of them appear to be practical in application. Cutting out the middleman is a popular thought, but no one has been able to devise a better marketing method than we now possess. Cooperative marketing is one method by which marketing costs may be reduced, but in some cases it has proven more expensive than the old method.

In Pennsylvania cooperative organizations have grown rapidly and many have prospered but, in general, growers will not cooperate unless they have to. In the far West, where cooperatives have been most successful, the growers were forced into them because of their distance from the markets.

Cooperation May Be Solution

The cooperative marketing of Pennsylvania potatoes is a possible solution of the problem, providing that the organization has a large output and is managed properly. Any program for lowering marketing costs must start with a movement for standardization of the product. The western grower shipping potatoes to eastern markets has found that only the best can be shipped profitably, for freight on low priced poor stock costs as much as for No. 1's.

The Pennsylvania grower with his lower transportation costs is slow to see this important point. Dumping poor potatoes on a glutted market is poor business, for it lowers the price of all stock on that market. In the long run it would pay to dispose of them in other ways.

Building up a local trade is one of the best ways Pennsylvania farmers can cut their marketing costs. There is ample opportunity for them to do this, for in fifteen cities in the state where records have been kept 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes have been received in a year from competitive sections.

Six Reasons for Unadilla Leadership

It doesn't *just happen* that more Unadilla silos are sold each year than any others. Here are six of the reasons:

A Unadilla cures and *keeps* silage better.

The air-tight *fitted* staves defy frost and save all the valuable silage juices.

It is strong, durable, well-built of *selected* lumber.

The famous Unadilla ladder makes for the greatest silo *safety* and *easy* use.

Every hoop can be taken up 12 inches *at the door front.*

Continuous opening at feed level. You just *push* out the silage.

Order early while the factory is not rushed and effect a real saving of money. Liberal discount for cash.

Write for our silo catalog, containing information on our strongly built storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

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New Chick Mash contains all necessary minerals and cod liver oil meal

ALL IN ONE!

Dead chicks are dead loss. Any chicks, if not fed correct food will eat up profits and give nothing in return. Minerals, Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil Meal are absolutely necessary to the proper growth and development of strong, sturdy chicks. No better feed can be had for baby chicks than one composed of pure grains—selected animal proteins—and the vital and necessary mineral elements. Now—these are combined in QUISENBERRY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD. No mixing and fussing by adding minerals. This food is properly prepared—correctly proportioned and very easy for the tender baby chick to digest and assimilate.

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FREE Radio courses will be given to every person using Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food. Illustrated printed lectures will be sent Free to all those who request them.

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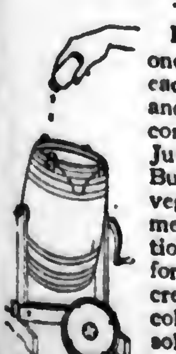

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"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Wells & Richardson Co. Inc. Burlington, Vermont.

into high quality sausage, which brings a good price in nearby towns.

There was little profit in wholesale fruit and vegetable growing on the Ohio farm so he went into Cleveland and found city people who would like to receive baskets of fresh farm-products at frequent intervals. Now he sends thousands of baskets of fruits and vegetables direct to the consumer, besides selling hundreds of dollars worth of field-grown flowers in season.

Mr. Alexander touched upon the intensive methods of the California cooperatives. He said that they have solicitors in Philadelphia and other large cities who are busy all the time calling on hotels, restaurants and clubs, introducing their particular brand of fruit and keeping the buyers interested in it.

The Public Ate More Iron

He told how the raisin growers, threatened with ruin thru over-production, solved their problem by inducing the public to buy the surplus. Intensive advertising and selling raised the sales of raisins in four years from 140,000,000 pounds annually to 500,000,000 pounds.

At Thursday's session a survey of the present status of agriculture on the Peninsula by Dr. F. B. Bomberger, of the University of Maryland, emphasized the farmers' opportunity to extend and improve the fruit and vegetable growing industries of the Eastern Shore. This can be done by the selection of the right varieties and the improvement of production and marketing methods.

Due to the many natural advantages enjoyed by the Peninsula, and its nearness to the country's great markets, the dairy, poultry and livestock industries of the territory seem destined to expand rapidly. Half of New York state is farther from New York City than the heart of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula.

E. Dale Adkins presented a comprehensive review of transportation facilities on the Eastern Shore. No other similar region has such a network of hard surfaced roads, and additions to the system are constantly being made. Railroad and boat facilities can and will be improved thru the promised cooperation of the railroads with the farmers and business men.

More Size—More Strength

Chris L. Christensen, Director of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Cooperation, delivered the final address of the Inventory Congress. His theme was cooperative marketing,—the need for cooperatives large enough and strong enough to put out a uniform product graded to a certain standard, held to that standard by strict supervision, and then properly advertised and sold.

The Del-Mar-Va Takes Inventory Congress took inventory of the Peninsula, decided what could be done further to improve the welfare of its citizens, and laid out definite plans for action leading to such improvement. These plans were embodied in resolutions adopted by the Congress. Among those of particular interest to farmers were resolutions: to endorse and encourage the testing of cattle for tuberculosis; favoring a profit-sharing lease for tenant farmers, so drawn as to encourage the keeping of livestock; favoring the reduction or removal of license fees for milk trucks; endorsing a shortened or closed season on game birds which prey upon the Japanese beetle.
—C. L. W.

Infant Lord Chesterfield

Little Mary had been taught politeness. One day the minister called, and Mary, awaiting a pause in the conversation, remarked:

"I hear we soon are to have the pleasure of losing you."—Urban Democrat

You'll find Kelly quality in both these tires

THE regular Kelly-Springfield tire is built now, as it always has been, for the man who is satisfied with nothing short of the best the market affords.

For those who do not need the extra durability of the regular Kelly product, but who do want to get real value in a lower priced tire, Kelly builds the Buckeye, a sturdy, full-ply, full-size tire that compares favorably with many other tires offered at higher prices.

Whether you want the very best, or whether you simply want good honest tires at a modest price, you can purchase any tire marked "Made by Kelly-Springfield" with the fullest confidence that your money can't buy anything better.

The regular Kelly tire costs no more than any of the well-known makes. The Buckeye costs less. You can't go wrong on either.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town."

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New Coulters for Old "Acmes"

Thousands of old ACMES are being renovated this year at small cost with new Coulters. They are then as good as the day they were bought. We are prepared to furnish Coulters for any Acme Harrow sold since the No. 15 which was manufactured about 1890. Acme Coulters are made of very tough, high-carbon steel. Every one is backed by an unqualified guarantee—almost never exercised because they give such long and successful service.

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The ACME line is built for use with large Tractors and for small Tractors of the garden type. Also combination harrows for use with either horses or tractor. You can buy a horsedrawn ACME this year and add to it later the equipment for use with your tractor. You need no other tool to make a perfect seed bed quickly and economically.

Your dealer can furnish you with any size ACME Harrow or Coulters. Ask him. If he is unable to supply you send your order direct to us.

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30 YEARS' OLD AND AS GOOD AS EVER

"I have a 'Cutaway' Harrow that I have had 30 years and there is a lot of good service in it yet if I can get the little cup that screws on the axle. I will appreciate very much if you will send it by insured parcel post."—J. C. Wakefield, Glencoe, Ala.

25 Years—Still in Service

"My father bought one of your 7-ft. disks 25 years ago and it is still in use; it was a little wooden frame disk and always did good work with light draft."—Ed. Frey, Remington, Ind.

18 Years of Service

"Please send me your complete catalog on harrows and book, 'The Soil and Its Tillage.' I have been using one of your Single Action Harrows for 18 years."—F. G. Greenleaf, R. F. D. 1, Auburn, Maine.

Clark CUTAWAY Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel, heat treated and forged sharp for better work and longer wear. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine. Made with extension heads for orchard work. Mail coupon for free catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Thermostatic Carburetor Control big success. Ford goes 68 miles on 1 gal. gas. Starts coldest motor instantly. ONE FREE TO INTRODUCE. Sales guaranteed. $15.00 a day guaranteed to distributors. Write BLANCKE AUTO DEVICES CO., 157 E. Erie St., Dept. 314-C, Chicago, Ill.

Markets

February 28, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.75@2.25; Texas, crate, $2.75@3; La, bu, $1@1.25; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 30@50c; bbl, $1.25@1.75. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, $18@23; few, $25; N Y, 100-lb sack, mostly $1.15, some $1.25; Fla, hmpr, $1.40@1.75; La, crate, $2.25@2.50. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.75@2; La, bu, 75c@$1.15; Texas, crate, $2.75@3; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1; bbl, $3.25@4.50. CELERY, Fla, crate, 3s, $2.50; No 4s, $2.50@2.75; 6s, $2.50@2.75; 8s, $2.50@2.75; 10s, $2@2.25, few $2.75; nearby, bch, 15@20c; No 2s, 7@10c. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, 85c@$1. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1.25. ONIONS, N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2@2.75; Ohio, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2@2.75; Indiana, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.65; Spanish, crate, 50s, $1.65@1.75; half case, $2.25. ONION SETS, yellow, bu, $2.15. PARSNIPS, ⅝ bskt, 50@90c; bbl, $3.50@4.25. POTATOES, Maine, Green Mountains, 150-lb sack, $2.50@3.75; do, 120-lb sack, $2.75@2.90, few $3; Maine, Spaulding Rose, 150-lb sack, mostly $3.75; Maine, Cobblers, 120-lb sack, $2.60; Penna, 120-lb sack, $2.50@2.75; Penna, bu, $1.25@1.35; fancy Bucks County, $1.40@1.50; Md, Hoosiers, 150-lb sack, $3; Md-Del, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $2.25@2.50; N J, various 3-bskt sacks, $2.40@2.50; fancy, $2.60@2.75. RHUBARB, Mich, 5-lb box, 75c@$1; fancy, $1.10; choice, 50@65c; N J, bch, 5@6c. SCALLIONS, 100 bchs, $1@2. SWEET POTATOES, Md-Del, hmpr, 65c@$1.50; N J, yellow, hmpr, 90c@$1.60; N J, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 40@90c; N J, red, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 2s, 25@40c. TURNIP GREENS, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; poor, 25@75c. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, 100-lb sack, $1.50; white, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 25@75c; yellow, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2@2.50; Md-Del, hmpr, 70c@$1.10. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $4@6.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $4.50; Penna, Baldwins, $2.50@3; Winter Banana, $3.50; Delicious, $3@4; No 1 Staymans, $2@2.50; few fancy high as $3; Virginia, No 1 Staymans, $2@2.50; scalded, $1.25@1.50; Black Twigs, $2; ordinary run of Spys, $1.25; bushel, N Y, Greenings, $1.50; Penna, Delicious, $2@2.25; Yorks, oil paper pack, 80c; Staymans, 85c@$1; nearby local lots, Delicious $1.40@1.75; Staymans, 75c@$1.25; Romes, 65c@$1.15; Neros, 85@90c; ⅝ bskt, Romes 35@85c; Staymans, 50@90c; Yorks, 40@60c; Ben Davis, 30@40c; Starks, 40@60c. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, open crate, qt, 25@33c; refrigerators, qt, mostly 30@35c.

Live Poultry—Fancy, medium and small, 31@33c; heavy, 30@31c; Leghorns, 28@31c; chickens, broilers, 1½ lbs and under, Plymouth Rocks, 46@48c; mixed colors, 45c; chickens, soft meated, young, 2½@3 lbs, 38@40c; roasters, fancy soft meated, 31@32c. Capons, 7@8 lbs, 35@37c; smaller, 30@33c; slips, 30c; roosters, old, 21@22c; staggy young, 26@28c. Ducks, 34@36c; Muscovys, 26@28c; turkeys, fancy, hens, 45@48c; gobblers, 28@32c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 27c; firsts, new cases, 24½c; second-hand cases, 23½c; seconds, 21½@22½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $9.50@10.65; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $8.50@9.50; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $12@14; Tenn, choice, $14.50@15; fair to good, $11@13; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $8.50@9; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@7.50; spring lambs, extra, $14.50@14.75; medium, $13@14; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24@24.50; No 2, $22@23; No 2, $20@21; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.44½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.39½; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 56¾@57¾c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 53½@56½c; extras, 92 score, 52½c; 91 score, 51c; 90 score, 50c; 89 score, 49½c; 88 score, 49c; 87 score, 48½c; 86 score, 48c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28½c; fresh, 26c; single daisies, held, 25½@26; longhorns, round lots, 25½@26c; small jobbing lots, 27@27½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Market weak; 25c lower. Bulk of sales, $12.75@13; top, $13.25. Medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13.25; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 650. Calves, 150. Beef steers fully steady. Active demand for first grades; others slow. Top, $10.75; average weight, 1270 lbs; bulk, $8.75@9.50. Bulls, sho stock and all cutters holding steady. Stockers and feeders firm; top, $9; 10 head 720-lb averages here. Calves firm; top vealers, $16.50.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 22@28c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@25c lb; dressed, 85c@$2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes 15@35c ½ pk, $1@2 bu; cabbage, 5@22c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horse-radish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 10c bch.

Fruit—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 80c; rye, 90c; oats, 48c; bran, $37 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 54@55c; choice, 52@53c; do, good, 50@51c; do, prints, 55@57c; do, blocks, 54@56c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market about steady. Closing offerings, nearby fresh gathered firsts, 23¾c; bid, 23½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 32c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 32c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@28c; old roosters, 20@21c; young chickens, large size, 34@36c; medium size, 34@36c; small size, 38@42c; White Leghorns, as to size, 26@30c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 32@36c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 42@45c; old, 35@37c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@22c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 40@45c; old, 35@38c. Chickens, young, 32@35c; old and young, mixed, 30@32c. Ducks, 30@35c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 35@38c; smaller and slips, 32@34c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75; poor, $1. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1.50@1.75; new, Texas, bbl, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1.75. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75; poor, $1. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30c; 10-lb bskt, 75@85c; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2@2.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $3.50@4; Mich, Rurals, $3@3.25; N Y, whites, $3@3.40. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellows, Del, $1.25@1.50; Tenn, $1@1.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Kings, $3.50@3.75; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, best, $3.50@3.75, inferior stock low as $2. Bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.25, Kings, $1.15@1.25; Hubbardstons, 85c@$1; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, $1@1.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50@20; standard timothy, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@18; No 3, $15.50@16.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $20@21; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $25@26; No 1 clover mixed, $24@25; No 2, $21@22; No 1 clover, $25@26; No 2, $20@22.

Oats—No 2 white, 53@53½c; No 3, 49@51c; No 4, 43@47c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 83@83½c; No 3, 79@81c; No 4, 74@76c; No 5, 71@73c; mixed corn value 2@5c under value of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher than extras, 51½@52c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 51c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 49@50½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 25½@26½c; firsts, 23¾@24½c; seconds and poorer, 22½@23½c; storage, prime, 21@22c; fair to good, 18@20c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@34c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28½@32c; nearby pullets, 26c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 29@31c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 33@34½c; firsts to extra firsts, 28@32½c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy specials, 24c; do, average run, 22@23c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@2 average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Irregular; chickens, by freight, 22@32c; broilers, by express, 45@52c; fowls, by freight, 31c; by express, 30@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, frozen, 26@44c; fowls, fresh, 21@33c; frozen, 20@32c; old roosters, 18@25c; turkeys, fresh, 41@48c; frozen, 42@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Irregular; steers, $7@10.5 state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.25@5.5

Calves—Firm; veals, common to prime, $5@17.75; culls and little calves, $7.25@9; grassers and buttermilks, $4.50@5.5 fed calves, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2 @6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, medium to prime, $10@14; fair to prime western, $11@14; prime southerns, $11@12.50; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.50@13; heavy hogs, $12.25@12.50; roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $37; middlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog $45.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $3 in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $3 flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, $44.50, all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail shipments; white hominy feed, $36, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25; No 2 $23@24; No 3 and poorer, $20@22. Straw, large bales, rye, $25@26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic $1.49⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.66⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.53⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond f o b, export, $1.66½; No 2 mixed durum f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 88⅝c; No 3 yellow, 81⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 53c; No 3 white, 51@51½c; No 4 white, 50@50½c; ordinary white, clipped, 55½@57c; fancy white, clipped, 6 @68½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.1 BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 8 @88¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $11.85; best desirable 1 200-lb averages, $11.75@11.85; most 2 250-lb butchers, $11.45@11.65; heavy butchers largely $11.35@11.40; few loads $11.45; kinds around 300 lbs downward $11.30; most packing sows, $10.25@10. pigs upward to $11.85; heavy weights $11.20@11.50; medium, $11.35@11. lights, $11.45@11.85; light lights, $11.2 11.85; packing sows, $10.10@10.60; slaughter pigs, $11@11.55.

Cattle—Week's bulk prices: Light to medium weight steers, $8.75@11; stockers and feeders, $7.50@8.50; fat cows, $5.7 7; fat heifers, $7@8.75; cutters, $4.0 4.90; light vealers, $10@12.

Sheep—Week's tops: Fed western lambs $14.75; natives, $14.25; clipped lambs $12.50; yearling wethers, $12.35; fat ewes $9; feeding and shearing lambs, $13 Week's bulk prices follow: Fed western lambs, $13.50@14.50; natives, $12@13. clipped lambs, $11@12.35; wooled culls $10@11; yearling wethers, $11@12.35; fat ewes, $7.75@9; feeding and shearing lambs, $12.50@13.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 26, 192

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46½c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45½c; ¼-blood combing, 44@44½c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 40@ ⅜-blood, 42@43c; ¼-blood, 41@43c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 26, 192

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $22.75; domestic, $24.75 bid; February, $16.90 asked; March, $16.75 asked. Alsike, cash $22.70; March, $22.75. Timothyseed, old $2.55; new, $2.75 asked; February, $2 asked; March, $2.85 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, February 28, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00
Spring bran	35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50
Sandard middlings	36.75
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.50
Flour middlings	38.00
Red dog flour	43.00
White hominy	34.20
Yellow hominy	34.70
Gluten feed	36.10
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.75
34 per cent linseed meal	50.20

Millfeed in continued light supply with quiet demand.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 30c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton points, add $1.00 per ton; for Toms River, Cape May rate points, $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .51	$ .53	$ .49½	$ .46
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.26	.29½	.38½	.30
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)......	2.62½	2.87½	3.12½	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.25	10.00	9.87½	9.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	22.50	22.50	23.00	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.44½	1.46½	1.49	1.75½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.56¾	.58	.58½	.51

Irregularity Features Trading

Review of the Week Ending February 26

POTATOES—The markets were generally weaker and prices dropped from 10c to 25c per sack. Supplies were moderate to heavy but trading was slow at most markets. In Philadelphia prices declined gradually thruout the week but on Saturday the market closed steady. In the jobbing market truck receipts of fancy Bucks County potatoes sold mostly at $1.50 per bushel, or a drop of 10c to 20c from last week. Most other stock sold around $2.50 per 120-pound sack and was hard to move at that figure.

EGGS—The New York market was irregular during the latter part of the week due chiefly to the heavy receipts. The best grades of eggs sold readily but supplies of medium grades were more than ample for the demand. The nearby eggs held fairly steady in price but some dealers sold at lower figures to clean up supplies on hand. Some of the relatively cheaper grades of fresh nearby eggs met a better demand.

POULTRY—There was a fair demand for live fowl in New York at the close of the week and a few sales were made at higher prices. The trade was chiefly for lighter stocks. Express receipts of broilers were light and the market firm. The supplies of fresh killed stock were light and trading was especially active on the light stock. In general the market was quiet. Nearby hothouse broilers sold at top figures while fowl were fairly active.

BUTTER—Prices of butter fluctuated during the week and the market was rather unsettled. At Philadelphia and Chicago the market was weak at the close but most other markets were steady. Buyers and sellers appeared to lack confidence and the demand was slow and draggy.

FEEDS—The market was irregular on practically all lines except cottonseed meal. This feed was sharply higher altho the demand fell off at the higher levels. Wheat prices held steady under light offerings. Gluten feed was practically steady while hominy was dull.

GRAIN—The market was weak and prices averaged lower. Liberal receipts caused corn prices to drop. Future prices were lower than at any time this season and discounts on low grades were greater. Oats was also lower. Wheat prices were lower than last week largely on account of heavy shipments from the southern countries to Europe.

HAY—The market was dull and prices were slightly lower. Receipts were liberal and the demand light. Timothy was lower in New York and supplies were more than ample for the demand at most other points. Alfalfa hay was in fair demand with lower grades hard to move.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was irregular during the week and was lower at the close. Beef steers were stronger, while heifers and cows held steady. Stockers and feeders were higher while vealers and heavy calves were generally steady. Fat lambs closed 50c to 75c higher and feeding lambs advanced. Fat ewes were irregular.

County News and Comment

Blair County, Pa.—Blair County is just emerging from 20 inches of snow. On Saturday and Sunday the wind was so strong that roads were completely blocked. Nearly all are open again, now. Rough feed is very scarce. Still some corn and fodder in the fields. Public sales starting now. Eggs getting plentiful; wheat nearly all sold at the present price of $1.30 per bu.; potatoes, $2; apples, 95c; eggs, 35c; butter, 65c; live chickens, 35c.—H. E. H., February 23.

Bradford County, Pa.—The recent thaws and freezes have been very hard on winter grains. Baled hay is moving slowly at $17 for grade A timothy. Poultry in general is not doing as well this year as last. Many poultrymen feeding cod liver oil to their breeders. P. T. Kistler had the honor of winning the Pennsylvania Farmer Cup (pictured in January 22 issue) for the best display of five dozen white eggs at the Harrisburg show. He also won sweepstakes on the single dozen exhibits. Winter dairies doing nicely now with butter selling locally at 55c.—S. E. E., February 19.

Broome County, N. Y.—We have had old fashioned winter. Sleighing continually but few times has temperature been to zero and for short periods only. There are many farm sales and quite a few farmers are quitting for other work. Prices are good at sales. Dairy cows bring especially good prices and more cash seems to be paid than usual. Eggs are 30c; butter, 52c; potatoes, $1.50.—E. M. C., February 21.

Clarion County, Pa.—Wheat fields very brown. Farmers butchering hogs for market as price is falling and hard to sell. Hogs, live weight, 10@10½c lb. Beef better than a month ago, dairy cows not doing so well as weather is too changeable. Corn in fields moldy and fodder rotten, some say corn rotting in crib. Some hauling manure and fertilizer. Chickens doing well but eggs going down in price. Creamery butter, 60c; eggs, 30c; beef, dressed, 12c; chickens, live, 22c; potatoes, $1.75.—C. R., February 21.

Clinton County, Pa.—Some corn to be husked yet. Wheat sown early looks favorable. On the 19th snow began falling accompanied by a high east wind. Continued until the 21st, blocking highways. Farmers institutes and Pomona Grange meetings scheduled for this week thruout the county. A large bulk of wheat was sold to the mills and on cars during the latter part of January at $1.30. Disease-free seed potatoes scarce. Not enough to supply the demand. Shoats and fat hogs about all cleaned up. Corn in cribs has molded. Live poultry advancing in price. Eggs plentiful and dropping in price. Butter prices also declining. Very few grains selling, prices too low for the farmer.—W. C. W., February 22.

Gloucester County, N. J.—The proposed embargo against the tomato on account of the Japanese beetle in shipments to Baltimore canneries has caused a flurry among growers. The loss of this important market has caused some to consider reducing acreage. Sweet potatoes are moving slowly with fully one-half of the crop still in the farmers' or dealers' hands. Prices: $1.25@1.50 per hamper for repacked stock. The holdings never were heavier at this time of year than they are now. Apples causing considerable concern. The presence of common storage stock on the market is holding the demand for fancy stock to low levels and with immense holdings in storage it now looks like a long drawn out season. Hot beds are started.—A. K., Feb. 15.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Farm meetings scheduled for the month (1) Potato grading demonstration in North Jackson Grange Hall showing how to grade potatoes for U. S. No. 1's. P. R. Taylor, from the Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, was in charge. (2) Orchard pruning demonstration by Agricultural Extension Association in P. R. Boltz's orchards. R. S. Snyder, fruit specialist of State College, showed how apple and peach trees and grape vines ought to be pruned. Broken trees also were studied. (3) Conewago Valley Grange held open meeting in Lawn schoolhouse. Seed corn is full of moisture and immature. County Agent Berger pointed out these facts in his address by aid of samples of corn. Prof. H. B. Musser gave a highly appreciated speech on foreign and domestic clover seed. Snow, snow, everywhere but not a place to put it. Baby chick season is here once more. Many farmers are holding off for higher price of wheat. Eggs, 28c; hay, $22; oats, 50c; butter, 55c; fat bulls, 8c, live weight; shoats, $6@18; best sale dairy cow with calf, $150; best pair sale mules, $500; common sale horses, $100 and up.—R. I. W., February 22.

McKean County, Pa.—We have had the heaviest fall of snow the past week. At the annual meeting of the McKean County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association the county was praised for production of wool by the sheep extension specialist of State College; they received the highest prices for its fleeces of wool. Twenty-eight members were in attendance. Thieves have been so bold as to kill livestock and haul it away in trucks. From 1800 to 2000 dog owners in the McKean County area are subject to fines for failure to pay the dog tax. Invitations to a farewell banquet to be tended County Agent P. S. Crossman, March 1, have been issued. Having served the county for several years, he has made hosts of friends, not only by his personality, but also by his work in bettering farm conditions. The new county agent will be Mr. Ross. Prices: apples, $2; potatoes, $2; eggs, 45c; hogs, dressed, 20c; beef, 12@14c.—F. J. H., February 22.

Mercer County, Pa.—Winter again, after two weeks of spring-like weather which caused the buds to start. Wheat fields thin, some almost bare. Very little will be worth saving to harvest. Certified seed potatoes being brought in by the Farm Bureau. Good seed corn hard to find. No demand for potatoes. Dealers offer $1 per bushel for them. Not much demand for hay, selling at $20 loose, delivered. Wheat, $1.40; corn, dealers charge farmers 95c bushel; prime hogs down to 15c dressed; veals, 12c, live weight; country butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; milk for January, $2.89 for 3.5 delivered at plant.—J. W. B., February 20.

Salem County, N. J.—The mild weather has been favorable to early plowing in many parts of Salem County. It is understood that there will be but little change in the prices paid by canners this year from the 1926 level. With this in mind it is understood the acreage will be normal. There will be an increase in white potato acreage and the wheat acreage is somewhat larger than usual. There is a normal labor supply at this time of the year.—E. M. B., February 14.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—February, so far, has been ideal winter weather. Many farmers idle and owners just try to cut the hay and rent the pastures. Cattle looking well. Many will need to buy hay as it is feeding fast and very scarce. Nearly all ice houses filled. Eggs plentiful and getting cheap. Horses are picked up rapidly and bring good prices according to quality. Hogs scarce and selling for 20c dressed; eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; apples, $1@1.25.—J. A. G., February 18.

Warren County, Pa.—February warm, balmy month, scarcely any snow. Chickens laying fine, consequently price is dropping, selling now for 39c per dozen. Prices: apples selling slowly at $1 bu.; potatoes, $1.50; butter, 45c; chickens, 28c.—H. C. J., February 22.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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Launch Big Campaign

A NATION-wide campaign to raise $5,000,000 in three years to enable the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., to complete its improvement and expansion projects was recently launched at a meeting held in New York City. A booklet of 150 pages and many half-tones tells the story of the meeting, and gives a clear idea of the present status of the school and the proposed extension. The extension project is in the hands of a Business Men's Council composed of Adam L. Gimbel, Abraham Erlanger, Ex-Governor Sproul, Manny Strauss, Samuel Vauclain, Ben Grey, D. E. Weshner, and George J. Hexter.

Farm School Thirty Years Old

The Farm School was established thirty years ago by Rabbi Krauskopf, who, after a visit to Tolstoi in Russia, was converted to the idea of providing a place where the boys of the overcrowded sections of the cities could receive training in agriculture. A farm of 160 acres near Doylestown, Pennsylvania, was purchased and the school started. In the thirty years the school has grown in size and efficiency so that the farm now contains 1095 acres, and 173 boys are receiving scientific training in horticulture, poultry raising, gardening, dairying, etc.

At the meeting referred to addresses were made by Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine, Senator Capper, Ex-Governor Lowden, Stephen S. Wise, and a hundred other well-known men. The organization effected to push the expansion project is composed of men who are able and experienced in big business and success is practically assured.—K.

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SILAGE is the best possible feed for cattle. If the corn crop disappoints you, fill your silo with ANY crop you have—clover, alfalfa, etc. And let your Silo be a Harder—
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EGGS

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But—we failed to apply this same truth to the field which your Poultry Prescription so thoroughly covers.

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Our analysis of your Prescription, the increased egg production, the more rapid and even development of the young stock plus the maintenance of the general health of the fowls, have made of us most enthusiastic "boosters" for your Prescription, and we want you to realize that we shall never neglect an opportunity to recommend your valuable product to our "Kerlin-Quality" customers. Wishing you an abundance of deserved success, we are,

Very truly yours, W. W. Kerlin,
KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Mineralized—*contains essential minerals for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry.*

Get a pail or package from your dealer. Mix with mash feed. If not thoroughly satisfied with results, return empty package to your dealer and he will refund your money. Convince yourself by trial and test that it is all—does all—that thousands of successful poultrymen claim for it.

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White Diarrhoea causes more baby chick losses than all other diseases combined. Highly contagious. If not checked whole flocks are often wiped out. No chick from three days to two weeks old is immune. Keep Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in all drinking water until third or fourth week. Thousands of poultrymen have used and praised it for years. Any dealer can supply you. All Dr. LeGear's products sold on money-back guarantee. Use full package. If not satisfied, return empty package and dealer will refund purchase price.

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It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

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David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

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for HORSES MULES and DOGS

Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large $1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Dept. 5 GOSHEN, IND.

200,000—CHICKS—1927

One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

HARVEY L. MILLER'S FARM SALE

Monday, March 14th, 1927, one mile southwest of Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa. Farm stock, Implements, Poland China Hogs. 20 Head of High Grade Guernsey Cows and Heifers bred to Registered Guernsey Bulls of No Plus Ultra, Golden Secret and May Rose King Breeding. Herd T. B. Tested under Federal Supervision. Sale of Household goods announced later.

Resume of Bills Before Pennsylvania Legislature

WITH approximately 1500 bills introduced and the session half over, the Pennsylvania Legislature is now getting down to full time work. In order to make it possible to adjourn on the date set, April 15, it is reported that a final date for the presentation of measures will be set soon. So far only a very few bills have passed finally.

ARMORY FOR STATE SHOW.—Among the bills up for consideration in the House last week was the Earley Bill which provides for an appropriation of $350,000 for an armory in Harrisburg. The bill carries a provision that the building shall be available in January each year for the State Farm Products Show. It was reported from the House Committee on Appropriations after a hearing on February 15 but final action by the House has been postponed at this writing.

WOULD UNIFY BUG CONTROL.—A bill has been introduced in the House which consolidates all the state laws relating to the control of plant pests including the Japanese beetle, European corn borer, potato wart, nursery inspection, etc. This bill makes adequate provisions for cooperation between the state and federal departments of agriculture in corn borer control. Congress will appropriate $10,000,000 to be used in Pennsylvania and other states in which the corn borer is now present.

INDEMNITY BILL IN COMMITTEE.—The bill of Representative Haines providing for an appropriation of $2,000,000 for paying indemnities during the coming two fiscal years for cattle afflicted with tuberculosis or other dangerous diseases, has not been reported from the Committee on Appropriations. A bill asking for a deficiency appropriation of $355,000 for the Bureau of Animal Industry for the present fiscal year is also in committee.

PROPOSE TAX COMMISSION.—The creation of a permanent State Tax Commission is provided for in the Hess Bill introduced last week. The commission would consist of three members to be named by the Governor for terms of two, four and six years, each at a salary of $10,000 a year. The commission would enforce all state tax laws and would make studies of tax laws in other states and foreign countries.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.—Among the bills introduced which have not been reported from committee are the following: A bill placing a one-cent-per-bushel state tax on sand and gravel dredged from rivers and streams; a bill to permit fishing on Sundays; a bill requiring people walking on roads at night to carry a light visible for 200 feet both front and rear; a bill providing a fine of $200 to $5000 and imprisonment of six months to five years for selling or giving intoxicants to minors; a bill removing the license fee of $100 from retailers who sell oleomargarine; a bill authorizing agricultural fair associations to acquire land and property by purchase or gift or the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

OPPOSE AUTO LIABILITY.—Two bills have been introduced which would require all owners of motor vehicles to submit proof of financial ability to pay damages in case of accident to person or property, the amount of damage ranging from $1000 for property to $5000 for the injury or death of one person and $10,000 for the injury or death of more than one person. A hearing has been held on these bills at which vigorous protests were made by the automobile associations.

INTEREST IN ELECTION LAWS.—Prospects for more drastic election laws to prevent fraud at the polls and to curb primary expenditures are good, if the interest taken in the subject is any indication. Numerous bills have been introduced, the latest being a group of four which are reported as having been prepared and introduced at the request of Governor Fisher. They provide for the mandatory opening of ballot boxes, limiting assistance to voters except for physical disability or inability to read, fixing $10 as the maximum pay for watchers in cities and $5 for outside, and placing a limit of ten cents per voter on primary expenditures by candidates for state or federal office.

COUNTY MAY SHARE GAS TAX.—It is reported that the State Administration will support a gasoline tax which is to be a permanent rather than an emergency tax as has been the case in the past. The present tax is two cents. It is understood that a bill is being prepared which will not only provide for a permanent gasoline tax but will make it more difficult for retailers to evade the tax. One-half cent of this tax would be returned to the county of origin for local road building and maintenance, it is said.—J.

Map Out Plans for 1927

THE New Jersey Extension Department recently held a week's conference with the county agents, club leaders and home demonstration agents and mapped out an extensive program for 1927. Every major branch of farming will receive special attention during the year, according to Dr. H. J. Baker, director.

A new development in the dairy field will be the establishment of an honor roll of cow testing associations to include all cows producing 45 pounds of fat or 1200 pounds of milk. The calf club work is to be extended, and there will be a campaign for more purebred sires. This plan has been so successful in Sussex and Warren Counties that it will be extended to other leading dairy counties of the state.

In the poultry division, two major problems will be tackled: the more economical production of eggs and the production of better and more vigorous stock.

Alfalfa and cover crops for every farm in New Jersey is being pushed as one of the big items in the reduction of production costs. The vegetable industry is to be helped by developing close cooperation between shipping organizations and markets, with the aid of standardization of varieties. It is expected that the number of varieties of vegetables grown for market will be greatly restricted before another season comes around.

A special study of the over production of fruit is being made and records on production costs will be kept. The reforestation of New Jersey's waste land will receive special attention. Ocean County has already started some interesting work on this line.

The home economics department is planning for extensive campaigns in girls' club work.

The conference was addressed by H. W. Hochbaum, Washington, D. C., field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Rutgers University, New Brunswick.—A. K.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Asst'd.	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
H. & L. Asst'd.	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Light Asst'd.	2.50	4.75	[illegible]	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 744 LINCOLN, ILL. Members I. B. C. A.

QUALITY CHIX

For Immediate Delivery

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Mixed

Prices Reasonable Upon Application

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock, bred and free from disease. Leghorns of the [illegible] Barron English and Beall Tancred breed. [illegible] breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy [illegible] of highest production quality that grow quick [illegible] big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 111-R, Berlin, Md.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff and Black Leghorns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anconas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. C. and R. C. Reds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barred Rocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. C. Black Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff and White Rocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White and S. L. Wyandottes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff Orpingtons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All absolutely first class purebred stock from [illegible] flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. [illegible], 3507 Mecca Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible]'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

[illegible]'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Choice Breeder's Chicks

S.C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain AT HATCHERY PRICES

Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton. Free circular. Charges prepaid.

	per 100	per 1,000
March	$16.00	$150.00
April	15.00	140.00
May	14.00	130.00
June	12.00	110.00

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM, R. R. Chandler, Prop. Monmouth Junction, N. J. Phone Plainsboro 128

Look! Baby Chicks

Special Offer for March Only.

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, per 100, $10; 500, $48. Light mixed, 100, $9. POSTPAID. Bank Reference. Live delivery guaranteed. Hatching and breeding for 20 years.

FRED A. STUDER POULTRY FARM, Box F-2, New Washington, Ohio.

STURDY CHICKS

Leading Breeds Best Blood

9 1-2c up.

Quality Chicks Heavy Layers

Culled Flocks

Special inducements for Early Orders

Write Today. Catalog Free.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

Thousands of Chicks Weekly Best By Test

For delivery after March 1st—book your order.

S. C. White or Brown Leghorns.......$13.00 per 100
[illegible] Rocks .... 15.00 per 100
[illegible] Broilers .... 10.00 per 100
[illegible] Broilers .... 12.00 per 100

[illegible] 100% live delivery guaranteed. Can also [illegible] Anconas, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, [illegible] Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write [illegible] Poultry Farm and Hatchery Port Trevorton, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Put the same time and money in Hillpot Quality Chicks that you would on ordinary strains and just see how much greater your profits will be. MY FREE BOOK GIVES THE PROOFS from actual experience of the extra money made from Hillpot Quality Chicks. Send Today for This Big, New Book.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

AMERICAN CERT O CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, [illegible], Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $13.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY. NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks

Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	110.00
[illegible] Rocks, R. I. Reds, White [illegible]	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
[illegible] Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
[illegible] Columbian Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	103.00	209.00

[illegible] Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. [illegible] arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
White and Barred Rocks; S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds; Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Lights and Heavies)	3.25	6.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

THE GLASER POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERIES

FULL OF VIM AND VIGOR — GLASER VITALITY CHICKS

GLASER VITALITY CHICKS Bred from healthy, pure bred, heavy laying parent stock of the blood of the best strains in the country, such as: Tancred, Wyckoff, Owens, Sheppard, Pape, Holterman, Thompson, etc. All Flocks carefully inspected and culled by men of many years experience. GLASER VITALITY CHICKS WILL SUIT YOU. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid.

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorn, Ancona	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.50	$120
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.50	140
White & S. L. Wyandot, Buff Orpington	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.50	150
Partridge Plymouth Rock	8.50	16.00	47.00	78.50	150

Assorted heavy breeds, 50, $7; 100, $13; 300, $38; 500, $62.50. Assorted light, 100, $10 straight. Order direct from this advertisement NOW. Get them when you want them. Ref., Peoples Banking Company or Postmaster. You take no chance.

THE GLASER HATCHERIES Box 155-M McCOMB, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, POSTPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref. [illegible] State Bank, Dun & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box F. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Imp. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$73.00	$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75.00	125.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends All Breeds	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57 BUCYRUS OHIO

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM

from high producing

WHITE LEGHORNS

Vigorous! Healthy! Prolific! Low Priced!

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226 N. Main St., Toms River, N. J.

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BEDROCK PRICES—

Our huge output—35,000 Chicks a week—enables us to make quick deliveries. All Chicks from flocks of our own mating and selection. Seven leading breeds.

Write for Price List and FREE Chick Book which tells the story of the baby chick industry from its earliest beginnings, 35 years ago.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder & Owner
Since 1892
Box F Stockton, New Jersey
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

BABY CHICKS

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door.	50	100	500
Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred and White Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. and R. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Silver and White Wyandottes	8.25	16.00	77.50
Wh. & Buff Orpington & Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.50

Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders. SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2758, Findlay, Ohio

Jones Barred Rock and S. C. White Leghorn CHICKS

We hold the World's Official Record on Barred Rocks—313 Eggs in 365 Days

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good quality guaranteed. Send for Price List.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, — — Delaware

BABY CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS

Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right

Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHICKS Big Discount Offer

Eight Good Varieties

Separate strains of Hollywood, Tancred, and Barron Leghorns. Lusty chicks hatched from pure white eggs laid by two and three year old hens. Full information; premium offer free.

FARM SERVICE, Route P 10, Tyrone, Pa.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Mules

Hopewell Stock Farm, March 15, 1927

30 Mules from 4 to 8 years old, all well broken and good workers, among them being some spans weighing from 27 to 30 cwt. and many single line leaders.

Anyone looking for quality and high class can find it in this offering of Top Notchers. The above mules were sired by a 1100 pound Jack and raised by the owner.

One exceptionally good Mammoth Jack rising two years old

Sale begins at 12:30 P. M.—This advertisement will appear but once.

D. Z. ROYER, KEARNEYSVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

Kearneysville is 10 miles west of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; may be reached by B. & O. Railroad or by State Highway from Hagerstown, Md. Phone 138-32, Shepherdstown.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS $9.00 per 100 and up. Hogan tested for heavy egg production. Our 16th year hatching. White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas and Broilers. 100% delivery to your door. 24 page illustrated catalogue and price list free. JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, Ickesburg, Pa.

ALLEN S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS Bred from heavy laying hens and pedigreed males with records from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds from officially culled and White Diarrhea tested breeders. Write for free booklet and price list. ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Drawer D, Seaford, Del. Member I. B. C. A.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

Big Fluffy Chicks FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS All leading varieties. Buy strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Prompt attention—quick delivery—100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for folder. HEWITT HATCHERIES, 2104 Green St., Dept. O, Harrisburg, Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free. L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

CHIX

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Sheller's Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Hasom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Odds and Ends	10	47.50	90

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D. J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 21, Ottawa, O.

BABY CHICKS Rocks Reds Leghorns $15 per hundred or write for folder. SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

LEGHORN CHICKS FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information. McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns.....12c each; S. C. Bar. P. Rocks..14c each; S. C. R. I. Reds......14c each; Mixed L. 9c; Heavy... 12c each. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks and Mixed Chicks, 10c and up. Write for circular. Address THE MONROE HATCHERY, Richfield, Penna.

MITCHELL'S FREE RANGE BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds, $14; S. C. White Leghorns, $12; Mixed, $10. Prepaid live arrival guaranteed. MITCHELL'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, R. No. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns $12, Barred Rocks $14, Mixed $10. Postpaid. From heavy laying free range stock. Special price on large orders. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns, 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. H. S. Hart, McAlisterville, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

HA! LOOK $150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens. 15 Purebred Varieties, Few 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won 1st prize blue ribbon in large poultry show. Have large flock Morgan Tancred Blood Tested White Leghorns with 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid $150 for 6 eggs to improve his pens. Every breeder culled and selected. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Big discount on chicks and brooders. BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live "World's Best Blood Lines" Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns. MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS 19th Year Producing Chicks That Live. Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone. COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

PEERLESS CHICKS MAKE FRIENDS One writes, "Pullets from your White Leghorn Chicks are again highest record laying flock in county." Another writes, "Lost only 28 out of 1000 chicks." And another, "Raised 152 pullets from 300 chicks." Price per 100, S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $12; Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds, $14; White Wyandottes, $15. All flocks are healthy and closely culled. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. THE SMITH HATCHERY, BRYAN, OHIO

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS, with trapnested egg-bred ancestry at 15c up. English-American S. C. White Leghorns headed with males from Contest Winners official records 200-300 eggs. Sunnyfields Pedigreed Exhibition Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Superior layers. Rich dark color. Parks Barred Rocks, direct blood from Pen Pedigreed Matings. Free cat. WILSON'S POULTRY FARM, R. No. 3, Nottingham, Pa.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES Mean PROFITS. RUPP'S "INVINCIBLE" CHICKS, CERT-O-CULD, insures such FLOCKS. 12 leading Pure Bred Breeds. POSTPAID. Full Live Delivery. Write today for FREE LITERATURE before ordering CHICKS. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., Box 61, ARCHBOLD, OHIO. S. E. RUPP, Mgr.

Day-Old Chicks from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season. ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $14.00; W. & B. Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $16. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

LONGS—Better Quality—CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00; Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds, $14.00; Asst. $10 and $12, per 100. Prepaid live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. 3, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leg. 12c, Brd. Rocks 14c, Mixed 9c, Heavy Mixed 11c. Reduced on 500 and 1000 lots. Also "Special Matings", postage paid. Free range. 100% guar. New Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas 14c. Mixed broilers 10c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks, best for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS The Kind that Lay. Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box N, Pittstown, N. J.

SWINE

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS—Either sex, 150 to 200 lbs. at $35 to $45. Bred Sow $75. ARTHUR BROWN, NOTTINGHAM, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

Big Type Poland Chinas Either sex at farmers' prices. OAK SPRING FARM, CRYSTAL SPRING, PA.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY Sept. pigs. Either sex, also a few bred gilts. Immune. J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro, Pa.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. Conrad's, 848 California Bldg., Denver, Colo.

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Grain Rations Ewes and Lambs Need

I have 30 head of sheep that will lamb soon. I am feeding corn silage and alfalfa hay. Would like to have a good ration for them.—I. S. T., Franklin County, Pa.

The roughage combination which you have been feeding up to the present time should keep the breeding ewes in good thrifty condition. It is desirable to add some grain to the ration a few weeks before lambing and while the lambs are suckling. The following grain combination should give satisfactory results: 5 parts corn, 3 parts oats, 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part linseed oil meal.

Each ewe should receive about one-half pound of grain daily. This same grain combination can be continued after lambing.

When the lambs are from ten days to two weeks old they will begin to eat some grain. It will pay to provide a "lamb creep" and feed some grain. A very satisfactory grain mixture for the lambs consists of 2 parts crushed corn, 2 parts crushed oats, 1 part oil meal and 1 part wheat bran. Feed this in such amounts as the lambs will clean up daily. The lambs will also eat some alfalfa or clover hay.—W. H. Tomhave.

Purebred Beef Bulls Meet Better Demand

BREEDERS from every section of the country are reporting more inquiries and a better demand for purebred beef bulls at satisfactory prices than has been the case for a number of years. At the recent national and western show at Denver, Colorado, the carloads of purebred bulls on exhibition were in strong demand and many carloads were purchased for range purposes at prices ranging from $200 to $300 per head. The auction sales of single purebred bulls were very satisfactory to those who had consigned cattle to these sales.

One of the outstanding features of all the bull sales has been the demand for bulls of quality. The men who use these bulls on grade or purebred beef herds to produce feeders for the feed lot in the Corn Belt, state that feed buyers are becoming more particular each year about the quality and breeding of the cattle that are selected for the feed lot. Calves or yearlings of the right type, quality and breeding, readily sell at from five to ten dollars per head more than cattle lacking these characteristics.

Feeders have found that it is more economical to purchase the better bred cattle at a higher figure than to buy the inferior cattle at a lower price per pound or per head. These cattle make more rapid gains in the feed lot, require less feed to produce one hundred pounds of gain and command a higher price when put on the market.—W. H. Tomhave.

Feed for Horses

COB corn and alfalfa hay is what Marshall Jones, Chester County, Pennsylvania, finds to be the cheapest and best home grown feed for his horses whether they are working hard or taking things easy during the winter. Of course he uses judgment in feeding the horses according to the work they are doing and the shape they are in.

He gives them about one-half as much alfalfa as he would if it were timothy hay and never allows them to eat all they want. Five to six ears of corn, three times a day, with the alfalfa, he finds, will keep them in good condition for hard work, and his horses have plenty to do on his 500 acres.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Taken from the Week's News

SALEM COUNTY, New Jersey, had 262 acres of white potatoes certified this year by the State Department of Agriculture out of a total of 325 acres entered for certification at the beginning of the season. The Salem certified seed growers produce Cobblers almost entirely.

§ § §

POULTRY DISEASE SPECIALISTS of the U. S. D. A. have been very successful in the treatment of roup by vaccination. Ordinary medicines and antiseptics failed to give satisfaction. The Department men have found that birds one year old are more susceptible to roup than those two years old and over.

§ § §

THE TOWNS of Bayonne and Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, are to be included in the extended European corn borer quarantine area according to revised regulations in effect March 1st. These towns are across the river from New York City. The same restrictions on produce shipments will apply as in the quarantined areas of other states.

§ § §

THE MEN who build dams and develop waterpower and irrigation projects have their troubles. One large dam in Texas lost half its capacity in ten years. It filled up rapidly with silt, otherwise mud, brought in by the river. That is one reason why power companies spend money setting out forest trees. The trees keep the soil where it belongs.

§ § §

THERE ARE squashes and squashes, pumpkins and pumpkins. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva aimed last summer to grow every named variety of these two vegetables. The grand total was 158 varieties,—38 of summer squash, 70 of winter squash, 30 of vegetable marrows, and 30 of pie pumpkins. The squashes ranged from 1½ to 60 pounds in weight.

§ § §

IN 1926 FOR the first time in many years the amount of pork used in the United States fell below the amount of beef and veal. The country's meat production in 1926 was 240 million pounds more than in 1925, but that wasn't quite enough to keep up with the 2,000,000 increase in population during the year.

§ § §

THREE MILLION CASES of eggs, worth more than $30,000,000, were marketed thru cooperative selling organizations in the United States in 1925, according to figures just released by the U. S. D. A. The largest association was a California cooperative which handled 782,070 cases, an average of more than 2100 cases for every day in the year.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM FOR 48 YEARS

It Pays to Keep A Bottle Handy

A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist, $2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

DAIRY

6 Guernsey Heifers age 10 to 15 mo., 3 Bulls, 12 mo. Gerar Foxl and May Rose breeding. A. R. and cow testing association records. BARRY B. SHENK, ELVERSON, PA.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Parkesville, Penna.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old, sire's dam A. R. record 729 lbs. fat. May Rose. Reg. free. LOCUST LAWN FARM, ELVERSON, PA.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, ULSTER, PA.

Guernseys Registered Heifers. Accredited and negative to blood test. PHILBROOK FARMS, R. D. No. 1, Kutztown, Pa.

T. B. Reg. Jersey Cattle and large English Berkshire pigs, all ages. VALLEY STOCK FARM, R. No. 5, Muncy, Pa.

CATTLE STOCKERS & FEEDERS 500 to 900 lbs. Also calves. ISAAC SHANSTROM, FAIRFIELD, IA.

A SOLID COLORED, well bred, T. B. tested, registered Jersey bull, 11 months old. S. F. McPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS and heifers for sale. Home-raised. Accredited, reasonable. BAYES C. TAYLOR, EMBREEVILLE, PA.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 4 lbs. $1, ten $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for ten names tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOME SPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds $1; 10—$1.75. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

FARM LANDS

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 300 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

DELIGHTFUL HOME—Southern Delaware; poultry, fruit; forest, if desired. Franklin Smith, South Glastonbury, Conn.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable?—"The Washington", 100 roots $1.25; 1000—$8.00. Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. Ida E. Konnel, Gap, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary, Martha Washington, $1.50 hundred; $7.50 thousand prepaid. Pleasantview, Salisburyville, Pa.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—March 1, delivery, black, also tan with white markings from natural heel drivers. Price Male, $10; Female, $6. CHAS. E. SECHLER, MARKLETON, PA.

ENGLISH BEAGLES all ages. Pedigreed puppies. Some also ones without papers. Wilson Coffell, Upperco, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN WANTS JOB on farm. Inexperienced except poultry. Furnish best references. Good home, Pennsylvania preferred. Box 100, Pennsylvania Farmer, Phila., Pa.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Nubians. Soon fresh. Registered Purebreds, $60. Grades $45. Toggenburg, Saanan, $40. Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Hoboken, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COWS HAVE LICE.—Every fall, usually beginning about November, my dairy cows and young stock become infected with what seems to be a parasite at root of tail. It causes an accumulation of a sticky nature to form which, when dug off, takes the hair with it. The trouble apparently disappears or lies dormant during summer months to become active again in the fall. Can you tell me what this is?—F. L. P., Laceyville, Pa. This is probably a condition of lousiness and may be corrected either by the use of a louse powder or by using a solution of one of the coal tar dips. If you choose a warm day and use a warm, two per cent solution of dip, applying it to all animals in the herd, the results will be quite satisfactory. This should be repeated in seven days to kill the nits. The barn should be treated with a hot lye solution, and also with a solution of dip. These lice will remain in the building year after year, infesting the stock during the fall and winter months.

MARE HAS COLIC.—Please tell me what to do for mare 13 years old. She eats all right but takes spells like colic. I feed her bran, oats and hay. She is not doing any work now.—W. J. S., Gibsonia, Pa. It would be well to give this mare regular exercise. In addition to the bran try a handful of oil meal in the daily grain ration. If this is a grey mare the attacks of colic may be due to some other factor. However, regular exercise will help in this case if it is simple colic.

MAMMITIS.—Four of my cows have a disease that affects the mammary glands. Have had a veterinarian and they are practically recovered but do not come back to their milk. At first part of their bags are very hard but soften up after awhile with treatment.—D. U. A., Granville Summit, Pa. In cases such as you describe, a decrease in milk secretion is the common result. Sometimes this can be overcome by massaging the udder, bathing in warm water and frequent milking. Better results can be expected from causes other than infections. It would be well for you to refer to the article on mammitis, page 19, December 25 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer.

Bankers to Give Cash

CAMBRIA COUNTY bankers are doing their share to promote more profitable farming conditions in their section. As an example of their interest, County Agent McWilliams reports the following prizes being offered in 1927 thru the agricultural committee of the County Bankers' Association:

To the farmer who grows the highest producing acre of potatoes	$25.00
To the dairy farmer whose herd of five or more cows stands highest in butterfat production	$25.00
To the farmer producing the heaviest litter of pigs in 180 days	$25.00
To the Grange whose members win the most premium money in the general display of farm products and livestock at the Ebensburg Fair	$25.00

Silver loving cups will be given to the boy or girl showing the champion baby beef; to the club member exhibiting the best pig; to the boy or girl showing the best pen of three fat lambs.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $14 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16, Jersey Black Giants $23. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $38 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS from money making flocks, best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits. Will make good layers or early broilers. Leghorns, $12; reds, $13; White and Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $14 per 100. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BIG, strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

SUPER QUALITY Baby Chicks. Winter laying, barred to the skin, Ringlett Rocks. Pure Tancred White Leghorns from three generations, 250-330 egg stock. Reds, Wyandottes. Free catalogue. Members International Baby Chick Association. Breeders since 1896. Kahler & Son, Hughesville, Penna.

QUISENBERRY Quality Poultry Mashes are "All Food—No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. Barred Rocks, $14; White Rocks, $15; White Leghorns, $12; Black Giants, $25; Mixed, $11; lots of 50, 1c more, 25—2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. Order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS shipped anywhere C. O. D. Extra large English White Leghorns. Superb Barred Rocks. Rhode Island Reds. Prices right. Stock guaranteed. Direct from Brookside Poultry Farm, Rt. No. 1, Chambersburg, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

HATCHING EGGS at farmer's prices. Partridge Rocks, Columbian Rocks, Reds, Hamburgs, Orpingtons, Sebright Bantams, Buff Ducks. Write. Springwater Farm, Kunkletown, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

LARGE stock fine poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, Bantams, Collies, pigeons, chicks, stock, eggs, low, catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Penna.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

GRAY CALL DUCKS, $5 per pair. Genuine, none better. Milton S. Hoke, Spring Grove, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHICKS—Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

BARRON'S White Wyandottes, Males, hatching eggs from stock I imported direct. Records 282 to 313 eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

FIFTY WHITE LEGHORN two year laying hens for sale—fine breeding stock, $1.75 each. N. S. Passmore, Concordville, Pa.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 290-309 egg stock. 100 eggs $8.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD Single Comb White Leghorns. Finest breeding cockerels. Hatching eggs. Baby chicks. White Wings Farm, R. No. 2, Mooresville, Ind.

FAMOUS Eggbasket Strains large Barron and Tancred White Leghorns, Eggs $7.50, Chicks $15 per hundred. Davis Bros., Reynoldsville, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD Leghorn eggs, 270-307 egg strain sires. $7.00 per 100. Ray S. Baer, Lewistown, Md.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Order now. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TURKEY Toms $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy, free range stock. None better. Milton S. Hoke, Spring Grove, Pa.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey toms, $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy stock. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

NARRAGANSETT turkey toms $15 each. Eggs $10 per 12. Large, healthy free range stock. None better. Orchard Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chambley, Draper, Va.

ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large free range stock, cockerels and pullets, $3 and $5 each. Eggs $2.50 per 15. $10 per 100. Clover Lane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

CHICKS—Barred Rocks, $12 per hundred. Wingate Neal, Denton, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

BOILERS FOR SALE—2 150 H. P. Coatesville High Pressure Boilers 72 inches diameter by 18 ft. long. Complete with front and grates. H. S. Newcomer & Son, Mount Joy, Pa.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pounds slate surface, $1.75. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON SOY BEANS, $2.50 bushel. Virginia Soy Beans, $2.50 bushel. Bags 12c each. Cash with order. Recleaned. New crop. Joseph E. Holland, Milford, Del.

WILSON SOY BEANS—$2.25 per bu. Missionary and Gandy Strawberry Plants, $4.00 per 1,000. Aaron Mast, Westover, Md.

BIG BARGAINS in used incubators. All sizes. L. F. Jones, Danbury, Conn.

FISTULA HORSES CURED $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

PLANTS

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best and Livingston Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over, $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Open field grown, will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express collect: 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Bermuda onions same prices. Large plants, prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The House of Grimm Alfalfa.

STRAWBERRIES—Mastodon Everbearers 1½ cents each wholesale. Pamphlet on all varieties, free. E. M. Kime & Sons, Twelve Mile, Ind.

APPLE TREES 25c, peach 15c, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and apricot 40c, prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

CATALOG-64. New fruit varieties. Excellent, hardy, productive. Send farmers' addresses. Get presents. Vikla Nurseries, Lonsdale, Minnesota.

MILLIONS, cabbage, onion and tomato plants, $1—1,000. Descriptive circular free. Clark Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga.

60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

PLANTS—Strawberry $3.00, 1,000; Raspberry, Blackberry, Grapevines. Wholesale prices. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer. Sam. Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

WANTED—Horseradish roots for setting, 2000 to 5000. C. W. Gardner, So. Vineland, N. J.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Married man to do general farm and dairy work. Must have had experience with dairy cattle and operation of farm machinery. I will furnish comfortable house with all modern improvements, convenient to small town and graded school. Give full particulars with your first letter. Gordon Danks, Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, N. J.

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 798 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FREE OFFER—Fifty Bermuda onion plants or frostproof cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses to sell our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Powders. Bigler Company, X-345, Springfield, Ills.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

POTATOES

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobbler, Carman No. 3, vigorous, high yielding stock. Inspected and passed three times last season by experts from State College. Write today for prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Michigan seed potatoes grown in Penna. for one year with a yield of 585 bushels per acre. Excellent stock at a low price. J. Donald Pharo, Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural Russets, Early Irish Cobblers. Extra nice stock. Bushel, $2.50. Ten or more bu. $2.30, freight prepaid. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

POTATOES—Early Irish Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. Wm. Jones, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth Rural type, heavyweight strain, 365 bu. per acre. H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Burbanks, Hebrons, others. Ray C. Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

GOVERNMENT Forest Rangers needed frequently. $125-$200 month. Home furnished. Enjoy the outdoors. Particulars about home instruction. Free. Write, Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

GLASS CLOTH

Brings Amazing Success with Baby Chicks

Prevents Rickets, Leg Weakness and Death Loss—Speeds Growth

FRED TURNER
Discoverer of GlassCloth

For success with chicks, NEVER keep them behind window glass. Glass stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing chicks to become sick and weakly, to contract rickets and leg weakness and often to die by the score. Scientists have proved this fact.

For ideal conditions put GLASS CLOTH in the windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed. The results will amaze you. GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's ultra-violet energy rays freely. Under it chicks thrive and grow at a remarkable rate. Rickets and leg weakness are unknown. Users have gone season after season without losing hardly a chick. Rapid growth makes early layers and early market fowls. It pays.

Accurate Test Made at Ames Proves Benefits

As proof of the great advantages of GLASS CLOTH over glass, note the results of this experiment made at Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames. 25% of the chicks kept under glass died within four weeks and the remainder were a sickly, slow growing lot. A similar death loss prevailed where a competitive glass substitute was used. But under GLASS CLOTH not a chick died. On the contrary they grew at amazing speed, making a much larger gain in weight.

Test Shows Big Difference in Growth

Wherever tests have been made GLASS CLOTH has shown such superiority over glass that today it is recommended by agricultural stations, experts scientists and practical poultry raisers in all parts of the United States.

Just look at the two chickens shown here, (taken from actual photographs) illustrating the ill effects of a lack of ultra-violet rays. The big hen had plenty of sunlight from which none of the ultra-violet rays had been taken. The runt had the same care, but no ultra-violet rays The picture tells its own story—a story vital to every poultry raiser in the land.

With Ultra-Violet Rays

Without Ultra-Violet Rays

Effect on Profits

Dead chicks are money lost. Sickly chicks are money lost. If you want early broilers, if you want early layers, if you want to raise practically every chick and keep them in prime good health —just give them abundant ultra-violet energy rays by using GLASS CLOTH all through the cold months of the spring. GLASS CLOTH costs but a small fraction as much as glass and gives you nature's greatest health treatment for your poultry. It removes many of the greatest troubles and worries of raising poultry. IT PAYS

Baby Chicks Thrive in This Scratch Shed

The ideal way to give your chicks plenty of ultra-violet light is to put large GLASS CLOTH windows clear across the sunny side of your brooder house. Another way is to build them a scratch shed such as shown above. Even on very cold days this shed is cozy and warm inside. The chicks scratch and exercise while they store up ultra-violet energy. It doubles the floor space. It is cheap and easy to build. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Full directions are sent with each order. Take advantage of our Special Trial Offer today.

There Is Only One Glass Cloth--Avoid Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Brothers., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Quality and results are of first consideration in buying GLASS CLOTH. Therefore, beware of imitations.

Real GLASS CLOTH is a very strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years' success. So much cheaper and better than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

GLASS CLOTH comes in rolls 36 inches wide and any length you order. It is easy to put up. Simply build a framework from any lumber you may have on hand and tack the GLASS CLOTH down with moulding or lath to prevent its tearing loose. It is absolutely wind-proof and water-proof. It sheds a soft, diffused light which it scatters to all parts of the enclosure. We guarantee you will like it better than any other. We recommend that you take advantage of the Special Trial Offer made in this ad. Mail the coupon today.

Brings Eggs All Winter

Big winter egg yields are easy to get. Simply put up a good area of GLASS CLOTH on the sunny side of your hen house to let in the ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Science has discovered it is the absence of these rays that makes hens quit laying in winter. But under GLASS CLOTH the egg glands are given new activity and produce two and three times the usual number of eggs. They lay like it was June. All you need to put up GLASS CLOTH windows or scratch shed is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. High winter egg prices repay its cost quickly. It is not too late to make a good profit yet this winter. Try it. It is a money maker.

Glass Cloth Pays

There are two great reasons for buying GLASS CLOTH, first, the big increase it makes in poultry profits and, second, the fact that it is so much cheaper than glass. Profit is the big reason. If GLASS CLOTH cost ten times as much as it does it would still be well worth its price. In a single season it pays for itself many times over. If you have never used GLASS CLOTH you should try it at once. Take advantage of the special price in the trial offer below. It costs you only three and a third cents a square foot. That is cheap.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
BIG ROLL $5.00!

Learn by actual use the bigger profits GLASS CLOTH can bring you. Send $5.00 for a big roll 45 ft. long and 36 ins. wide, postpaid. (135 sq. ft.—enough to cover a scratch shed 9x15 ft.) You may buy as many rolls as you need at this special price. If, at the end of ten days' use, you do not find it more satisfactory than glass or any glass substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Success With Baby Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating all the many uses of GLASS CLOTH free on request. Mail the coupon with remittance at once. (GLASS CLOTH is also sold by many dealers.)

GLASS CLOTH
Better and More Economical for HOTBEDS

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs but a small fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers started under GLASS CLOTH mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life-giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Under glass, plants grow tall and spindly reaching for the rays glass robs them of. Under GLASS CLOTH they get an abundance of these rays. The plants grow stronger and hardier. When transplanted they do not wilt under direct sun rays the way they would if grown under glass. This prevents setbacks. Market growers and florists all over the United States now use GLASS CLOTH instead of glass. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Try it on your hot beds this year. Order now. Take advantage of the Special Trial Offer. Mail the coupon for a big roll today.

Dealers Order Now

If you have delayed putting in a stock of GLASS CLOTH wire your order to your jobber or wire us, giving your jobber's name. GLASS CLOTH is selling as never before.

Two Factories Give Quick Service

The tremendous demand for GLASS CLOTH has made it necessary to add another factory. For quick service address orders to nearest office.

Mail This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 6317
WELLINGTON, OHIO.

I enclose $ ...... for which send me .... rolls of GLASS CLOTH, prepaid, parcel post. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name..

Address ....

Town.............................. State........

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TURNER BROS. Dept. 6317, Wellington, Ohio

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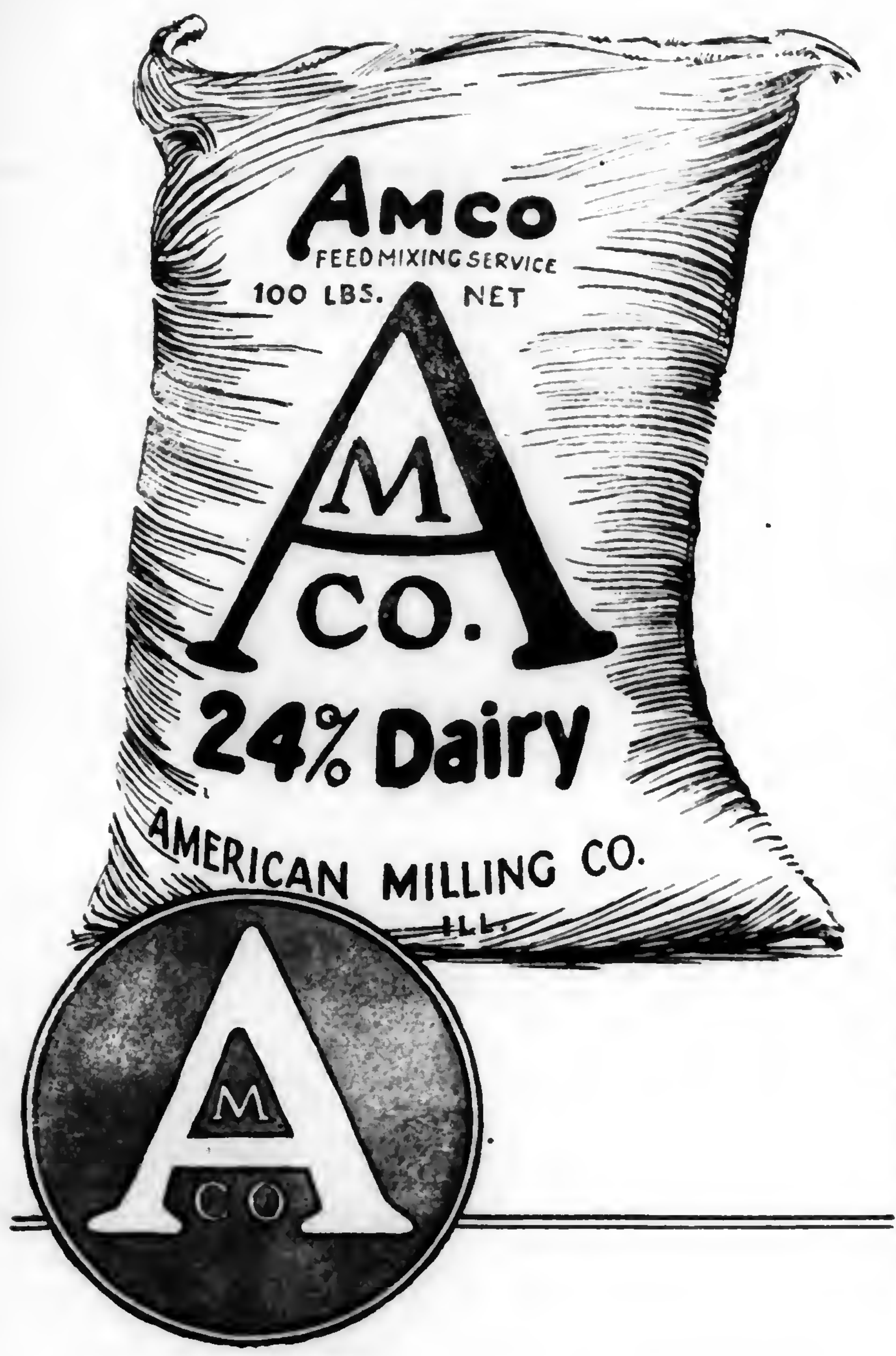
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1927 No. 11

Part of the 1926 apple crop leaving cold storage.

The man who buys good seeds is the man who sells good crops.
What have fertilizers done for you? Page 3.



Amco Dairy Feeds
are built from these ingredients

CORN DISTILLERS GRAINS
SOYBEAN OIL MEAL
LINSEED OIL MEAL
COTTONSEED OIL MEAL
GLUTEN MEAL
GLUTEN FEED
PEANUT OIL MEAL
WHEAT BRAN
WHEAT MIDDLINGS
HOMINY
CORN MEAL
GROUND OATS
MOLASSES
STEAM BONE MEAL
GROUND LIMESTONE
SALT

AMCO Feed Mixing Service buys these ingredients on the world's markets for thousands of users. Independent of any particular ingredient, its selection is based on quality and economy. Expert buyers and expert chemists are constantly choosing the best and with such volume only the best need be taken. *This means quality.*

These ingredients are blended into Amco Dairy Feeds in formulas which are the result of the creative thought of the feeding authorities of the colleges of agriculture, supported by the practical experience of the feeders whom they serve. *And these formulas are public.* Every feeder can see just how much of each ingredient is in each ton of feed that he buys.

Amco Feed Mixing Service distribution is based on principles worked out as carefully as the principles on which Amco feeds are mixed. The one basic policy is to get the ingredients available for feeding to the cows in a perfect *open formula* feed at the least possible cost for mixing and distributing. The volume of Amco Feeds is now such that these handling costs are low. They will be lower as volume goes up. Add your order to the orders of 10,000 and more other satisfied users.

Honest values in the bag and on the tag

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
PEORIA, ILL.; OWENSBORO, KY.; OMAHA, NEB.

Pennsylvania feeding authorities advise a feed mixture containing 24% protein as the most economical with average Pennsylvania roughage. Results on farms prove the advice sound.

Amco 24% Dairy, mixed always from standard ingredients, is a *market feed*, that is, the formula changes whenever the feed market shows that a shifting of the quantities of ingredients will make a more favorable price. No change is ever made without careful study of feeding principles and market tendencies. All changes are approved by the Pennsylvania representatives of the College Feed Conference Board. Every change is shown on the tag as soon as it is made. The dairyman who uses Amco 24% Dairy produces milk at the lowest possible feed cost.

See your Amco Agent or, if you haven't one in your community, write the address below.

DIVISION OFFICE: MUNCY, PA.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Vol. 95—No. 11 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MARCH 12, 1927 Whole No. 1556

It Isn't Fair to Cheat Yourself

The Man Who Buys the Best Seeds Is the Man Who Sells the Best Crops

By Dr. C. E. MYERS
Professor of Plant Breeding, Pennsylvania State College

IF YOUR CROPS DON'T STARVE—

Prize Contest Announcement

IN RECENT issues we have talked about INCREASING PROFITS BY REDUCING PRODUCTION COSTS. Readers have told how they cut costs by the use of MODERN EQUIPMENT and GOOD SEED.

But there is no profit in going thru the motions of farming if the soil doesn't have enough fertility to produce a crop. So now let us hear about the third great factor in lower costs, FERTILIZER.

Readers are invited to write us a letter on this subject:

HOW I HAVE PROFITED BY THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

For the best letters the following prizes will be awarded:

First prize	**$15.00**
Second prize	**10.00**
Third prize	**5.00**

Other contest contributions published will be paid for at space rates. All letters should be in our hands by Tuesday, March 22. Address them to the CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

TOO frequently the matter of obtaining seed is considered an incidental affair. This is especially true of the home gardener. As a matter of fact he is the one who should give the greatest attention to this important matter. Usually, however, when the season for gardening arrives he gets busy with his tools and prepares the land and when ready to seed too frequently depends on the local ten-cent or corner grocery store for his seeds.

Recently the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva made a study of the viability of six hundred representative packets of vegetable seeds purchased under these conditions. The product of thirty different concerns was represented. Of the lots tested 8.8 per cent were absolutely worthless for planting purposes. In addition to these 9.3 per cent of the total numbers of lots molded so badly that they were considered unfit for planting. The test indicated that the product of a few concerns was quite satisfactory, and that the standard is maintained from year to year. But this is not true with the large majority of the samples tested.

This result is in accord with an experience I had a few years ago. I needed some turnip seed for sowing in my home garden. I purchased an ounce of seed from the grocery store, sowed it and as a reward for my labor harvested four turnips.

A study of the bulletin published by the Geneva Station giving the results of its tests will be well worth while as an introduction to the gardening program of 1927.

With the splendid work on the part of seedsmen in general there is little excuse for failure of crops because of poor seed if reasonable precautions are taken. Never before have the reputable seedsmen of the country put forth such earnest efforts to meet the legitimate needs of their customers.

The Silent Salesman

Perhaps the great majority of the sales of garden seeds is made by means of catalogs. Recently marked progress has been made in the appearance of these silent salesmen. The exaggerated illustrations and descriptions composed of numerous superlatives are rapidly being replaced by splendid photographs of type specimens. In many instances some of the leading sorts are shown in the natural colors. The descriptions are definite, conservative and usually carry a message which is worth while.

The wide-awake seedsman realizes more than ever before that his business is one of confidence. The seeds he sells must produce satisfactory results for the person who plants them. He realizes that it is better to understate than to exaggerate the merits of his product, knowing that the best advertisement and the surest means of success are pleased customers who give him their business year after year.

There is also a tendency on the part of some seedsmen to reduce the number of varieties offered of a particular sort, and include only those which are distinct and which are of proved worth. This is a move in the right direction. It reduces the number of stocks the seedsman must carry, many of which are of very restricted demand, and permits him to use his energy in securing or developing superior strains of those which are really important.

Early Order Gets the Best

Practically all seed catalogs may be had for the asking. It is well to secure several and thus learn of the relative merits of each. Some seedsmen specialize in certain crops while others pay particular attention to different ones. Usually each has its introductions or leaders in which it takes particular pride. The catalogs should be secured early in the season so that they may be carefully studied and the contended merits of the various offerings considered.

It is always advisable to place your seed order early. This will insure it being filled promptly and before a stock may become depleted so that substitutions have to be made or else the order refused.

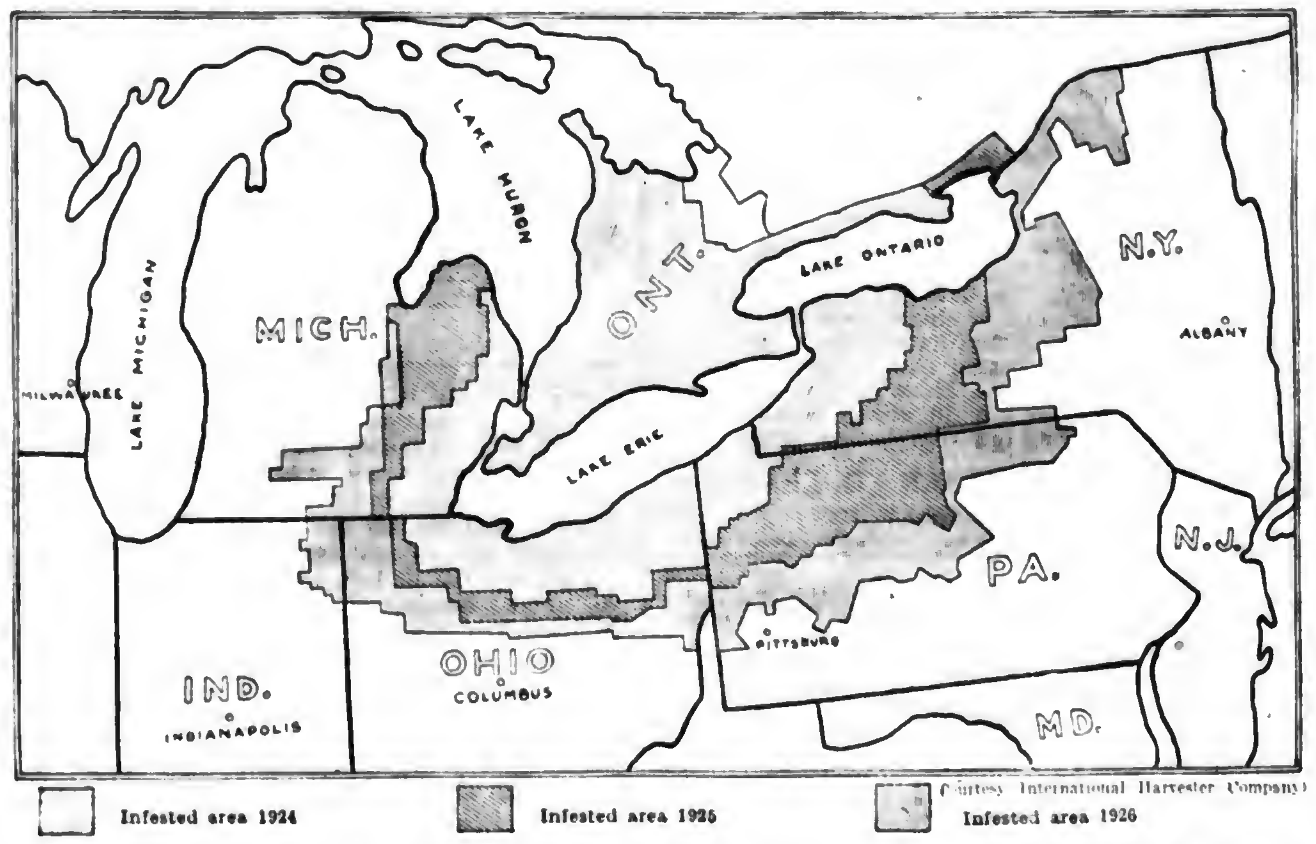
It is usually desirable, also, in case of the more important crops which are planted in considerable amounts, to purchase from more than one seedsman. A comparison of strains may then be made. First, a test should be made to determine the vitality. This is preferably made in soil, but if this is not possible a definite number of seeds placed on blotters on damp sand between saucers will be a good guide, and may give some information which is very much worth while.

Sometimes the sample may be so low in vitality that it may be necessary to get a new lot, or it may show the need of making a heavier sowing. If the strains are kept separate, the season will usually show that some are better than others. If a considerable supply of seed has been purchased, the next planting may be from that which proved best, and the others may be discarded. There are few investments the gardener can make which will give greater returns for the money and time invested than that of knowing the probable performance of his seeds before he plants them. This can be done in subsequent years if he will make the preliminary test.

It's Worth the Cost

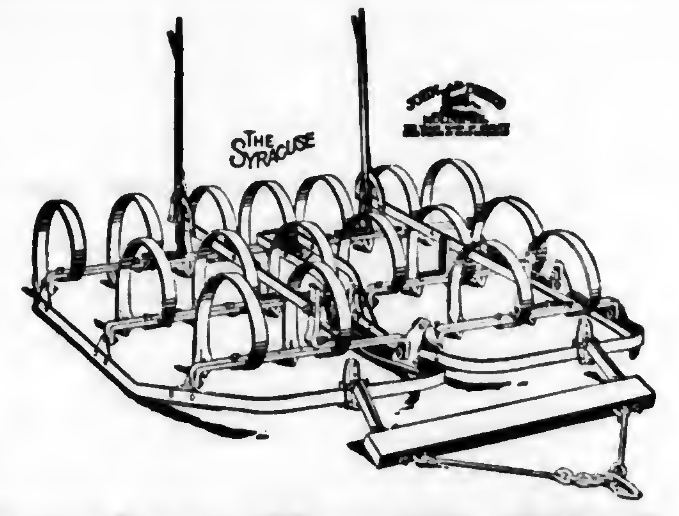
Finally, show a willingness to pay what good seed is worth. At best the cost of the seed represents a very small part of the ultimate value of the crop. Seed of an improved strain may give enough additional profit at the first harvesting to more than pay the entire cost.

The Borer Spreads to East, South and West



(Courtesy International Harvester Company)

The European corn borer has been found in all the shaded territory, but has done most damage in counties bordering Lake Erie. Many farmers on the north shore of the lake, where the borer first was found, have given up growing corn. A small quarantined area in New Jersey, close to New York City, is not shown on the map.



Spring Teeth Make Better Seed Beds

Deep, clean seed beds with the soil well pulverized and all weeds destroyed are made with the

John Deere-Syracuse Spring-Tooth Harrow

The high-carbon steel teeth dig in and clean out the root stems of weeds and bring them to the surface. Effective in hard, gravelly ground. Does not clog. An opening between sections allows the weeds and trash to pass through, so they can be readily hauled away.

Ground is worked from bottom to top and thoroughly mixed.

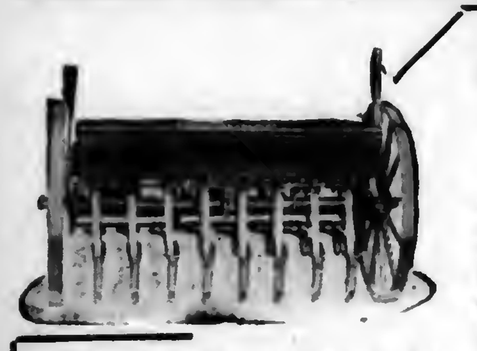
Teeth are clipped to the bars—no bolt holes to weaken them. Teeth points set at any angle are in correct position for penetrating and getting all of the weeds.

Use this harrow to stimulate production. Write for literature describing it. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder ST-736

JOHN DEERE

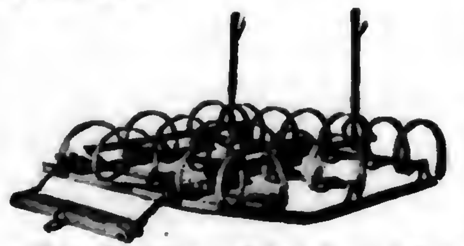
JOHN DEERE MOLINE ILL

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

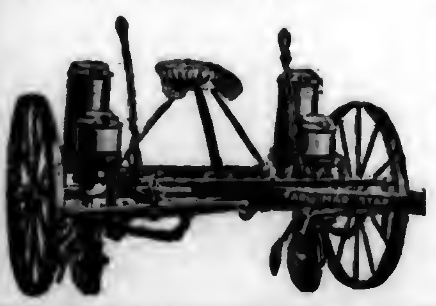


FARQUHAR
Farm Implements

The Farquhar is the original low-down Grain Drill. Its forced feed sows all kinds of grain. Pin or Spring Hoe or Disc openers. Makes the wide bottom furrow with complete coverage; Sows grass seed and fertilizer. Built in seven sizes. Ask for catalog No. 325.



The Farquhar All-Steel Sled Runner Harrow does a remarkably good job in preparing the seed bed. Teeth adjustable as to depth and cannot trail. Steel runners receive the wear and are easily replaced. Built in sections for horses or light tractor. Ask for complete description. Also Wood Frame Harrows and Roller-Harrows. Catalog 825.



The Farquhar STAR CORN PLANTER is simple, sure and dependable. Each row independent as to depth. The ideal hillside planter. Disc, runner or shovel opener; with and without fertilizer sower. Special plates for beans, etc. Consult your nearest dealer. If he does not have the implements in stock, write for catalog and our rock-bottom price.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO. Limited
Box 846 YORK, PA.

Finest Grinding—Biggest Capacity
Lowest Operating Cost—Longest Life

The "Jay Bee" Humdinger Will Outlast Any Feed Mill Made

Easy Payment Plan

See the Humdinger at work on your farm without cost to you. Prove to your own satisfaction it's the best, fastest, most economical mill made. 4 sizes—7 H. P. to 30 H. P. *Ask about our easy payment plan.*

Heavy steel construction. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. No burrs, knives, gears nor rolls to dull or break. No heat, no friction. Does not heat grain. Grinds any hay, roughage, or grain—fine as wanted. No breakdowns. Always dependable. Lowest grinding cost. Unequalled as grinder—feed saver—money maker. Feeding booklet—literature—FREE. Stock in principal cities. Infringements prosecuted.

J. B. SEDBERRY Inc., 238 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

MARCH again has the boards. Because of the usual freakish and disagreeable weather most people dread March more than any other month in the year. Yet, for farmers, and especially fruit growers and market gardeners, it is absolutely necessary to do much important work. In spite of soft ground and muddy dirt roads, storms and cold spells, the farmer must get out and hustle if he is to have a successful year. March is not an attractive month in the country, but it is an important one for certain work.

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SEED must be sown, hotbeds and cold frames put in order, grapevines and fruit trees should be pruned in March. If the weather is sufficiently mild to start buds early, certain spray work must be done. None of this work is enticing in bad weather, but the progressive farmer looks beyond the momentary discomfort to the harvest which he hopes to see. He remembers the Bible statement that, "He who will not plow by reason of the cold, shall beg in the harvest and have nothing."

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SO FAR as I have been able to discover, the cold snaps of last winter have not injured the peach buds. The mass of weeds which grew after cultivation was stopped helped to check growth and give the wood time to ripen, even tho the wet fall weather tended in the opposite direction. We are hoping that the Oriental moth will not be more of a nuisance than it was last year, when it did but little damage.

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CONCERNING the Jap beetle, we have no reason to feel so hopeful. We found several last year and the reputation of this persistent little cuss is that when it gets a foothold it stays right on the job multiplying and replenishing its species most industriously. All that we found were feeding on smartweed. Hence, we learn that smartweed is good for something. If we can only learn as much concerning the Jap beetle maybe we can view his approach more philosophically.

IT MAY be remembered that I referred two weeks ago to a letter received from a young man who would like to start a poultry farm, and who criticised rich men for being so free with advice and so stingy with their cash. A man with whom I was talking the other day had read the article and was inclined to side with the young man of the letter. He believes that the greatest good rich men could do would be in the direction of starting young men with farms, instead of endowing colleges and libraries. I shall not argue the question here, but will leave it by asking two questions: Would it be a good thing for agriculture? Is there need for more liberal credit?

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I ALWAYS get a thrill out of visiting the new house being built at Neshaminy Gardens. I went over the other day and found twelve men working,—carpenters, plumbers, painters, heater men and masons,—the latter finishing the fireplace. A fireplace always appealed to me and I have always hoped to have one sometime in my own home, and will if—. I do not know of any other experience that gives one so much of a "kick" as building a house and planning the grounds and equipment. That is one experience which nearly all our forefathers had, but is something which most people in modern times miss because they start in houses already built.

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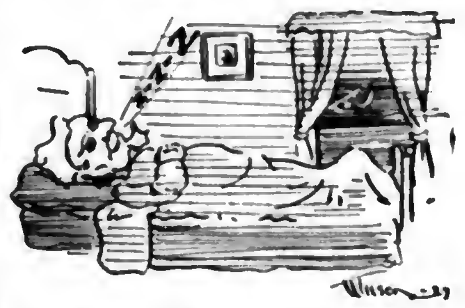
IT has been something of a mystery in the neighborhood as to who is going to live in the new house, especially after it was learned that we were not. Well, it may as well be told now, since there is no longer any reason for keeping it secret. The two little boys,—the grandsons,—Lewis and Walter, will make it their home. They are to have the influence of the fine view, the growing trees, the healthful fruit and vegetables, and the budding flowers. Here, they will have all the opportunity there is to grow into strong, sane men. Of course, their parents will probably follow them to the new home, and their grandparents may drop in at times.



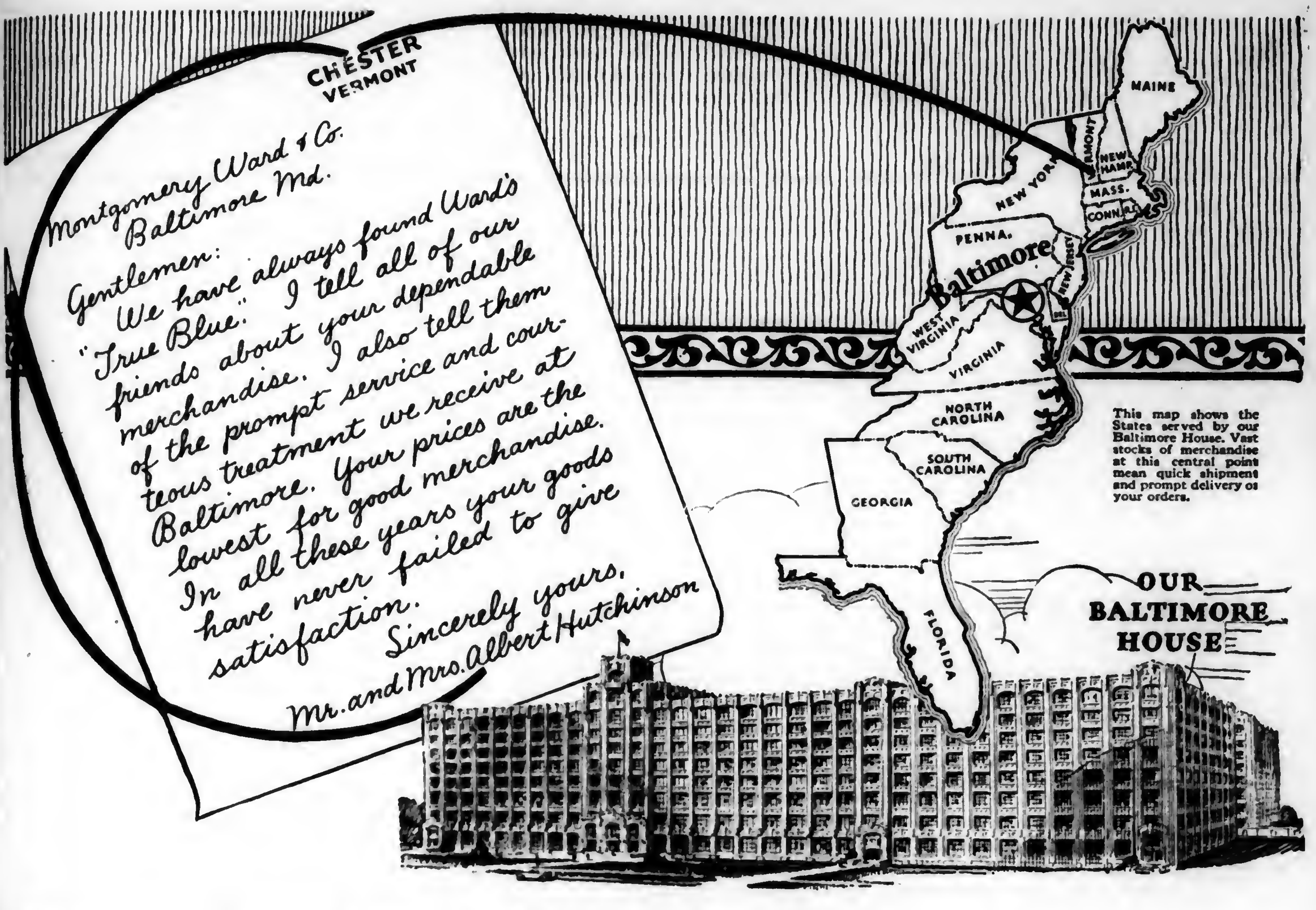
The Cheerful Plowman

Sound Sleep

SOUND sleep is the greatest of blessings on earth; I've slept every night since the day of my birth! The moment I land with my back on the hay,—ker-zipp, off to Dreamland I'm wafted away! You see, in the course of my everyday life, I've never robbed neighbor, or stranger, or wife, and I am not bragging nor puffing myself, nor hiding old secrets away on the shelf, when I say with unction each dollar I own was won by real effort, with honor alone! No hungry eyes haunt me when I am in bed, no eyes that are swollen, and weary, and red; my dreams are not filled with the wailing of those who thru my tight dealings are wanting for clothes!

I've paid for each shoe and each garment I wear, in helping the weary I'm doing my share; I've paid for each shingle and window, and board that went in my house,—that is known to the Lord! I've done by my family the best that I could, they've never lacked shelter, nor clothing, nor wood! In charities, boosting, in public bequest I've shouldered my share with wise and the best!

Yes, sleep is a blessing, without it, I fear, the world would be weary, and chilly, and drear! The comfort I get when I land on the hay each night of my life at the close of the day is the comfort that's sweetest and best, if you please; I always sleep soundly,—My mind is at ease!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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Buying for You—*our eight million customers*—we buy in the largest quantities, and we buy for cash. No merchandising power can buy at lower prices than Montgomery Ward & Co., or sell at lower prices, without sacrificing quality to make a lower price.

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At Ward's satisfactory quality, the serviceability of an article, is considered first. We do not deal in merchandise that is skimped in quality to make a seemingly low price.

At Ward's, Quality is always maintained. We do not adulterate, or substitute inferior materials. We do not put "price" ahead of your satisfaction.

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There is for you in this Catalogue a genuine service of Saving and Satisfaction. There is for you at Ward's big Baltimore House a convenience, a time-saving that will be a delight to you.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1850 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vo. 95, No. 11 Phila., Pa., March 12, 1927 Whole No.1556

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Learn to hide your aches and pains under pleasant smiles; no one cares to hear whether you have headaches, earaches or rheumatism."

To Investigate "Prosperity"

SENATOR WALSH, of Massachusetts, has asked for a commission of fifteen senators to "investigate the economic state of the nation." The declared intention is to lay the groundwork for the making of a national program of constructive action for the prevention of sectional and national depressions. The agricultural situation in the West, the depression of the textile industry of New England, and the cotton price slump in the South are real and serious situations which no amount of private or official prosperity-boosting can cure or dissipate. What is needed is a full understanding of needs and conditions before it is possible to unite the intelligence and efforts of all the people in the making of a program which will bring universal and lasting prosperity. Let us hope that, should the committee be appointed, the information gained will result in just that.

The United States and Canada

THE relationship and international goodwill which exists between this country and Canada, and which has existed unbrokenly for over a century, might well be taken as an example by the rest of the world. Of course, there are certain elements in this situation which are not found in other places, for example, there is a similarity of interests and resources, both are strong and rich, the same language predominates, and each has its racial roots in the same Old World soil.

But above all this is a sane spirit of honor and independence. The Canadian people are frugal and not afraid to work. The population of the entire Dominion is only that of Pennsylvania, yet during the past year they have paid $95,000,000 on their national debt, and reduced their taxes ten per cent, or $27,000,000 a year. The people of the United States rejoice in the financial success of Canada, partly because of the mutually satisfactory trade relations between the two countries. This nation sells across the border about $750,000,000 worth per year, and buys from Canada about $500,000,000 worth. With no other country in the world, except the United Kingdom, do we have a larger trade.

European papers please copy.

Let Us Vote on It

A BILL has been introduced into the legislature which would appropriate $30,000 for erecting a memorial statue to the late Senator Boies Penrose. All the citizens of the state who favor the bill please say, Aye.

Those opposed, say No.

The "No's" have it.

Will the World Disarm?

THE invitation which President Coolidge sent out in February, asking the five big powers of the world, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to sit down with us and talk over ways of further reducing the armaments of the nations met with almost unanimous approval in this country. The British government accepted the invitation, as also did Japan. But France and Italy definitely refused. Just what will be the result because of this cannot be said definitely at this time. Italy is under a unique form of government now, having a king who does not function and a dictator by sufferance who is the most effective dictator in the world. So far, Mussolini has not shaken the big stick outside of his own domain, but since his authority is based upon force and the influence of his own unique character, surrounding nations, of which France is one, no doubt feel some apprehension. It is difficult to explain France's refusal to embrace an opportunity to lessen her killing load of taxes except upon the grounds of fear. The refusal of this country to become a member of the World Court is made the basis of some charges of inconsistency.

Strengthen the Election Laws

THE past year's experience with the election laws of Pennsylvania should be sufficient to put every honest, loyal citizen squarely behind the move to make a repetition of the scandals impossible. The legislature which met in extra session in 1926 for this purpose refused to pass the bills recommended by Governor Pinchot. Now, Governor Fisher has recommended the passage of bills for this purpose which are known as administration measures. Surely, the odious notoriety which the late elections have brought upon the name of Pennsylvania should be enough to make even hardened politicians unwilling to turn these measures down this time. Governor Fisher in his inaugural address declared himself in favor of strengthening the election laws and all the truly American citizens of the state are behind him in this.

A Few of the New Bills

GRIST continues to pour into the hoppers of the legislative mill at Harrisburg. In the last few days many new bills have been introduced, among which are the following:

Making appropriation of money to duplicate federal funds to fight the corn borer.

Appropriating $250,000 from the motor license fund for the abolition of grade crossings.

Providing a three-cent tax on gasoline.

Changing requirements for search warrants by making it necessary to have purchased liquor at a place before warrant is issued.

Basing taxable assessments on actual property and providing for annual instead of triennial assessments.

Appropriating $30,000 for a statue in memory of Boies Penrose.

Appropriating $500,000 for site and new executive mansion at Harrisburg.

Making it a felony to hold membership in any oath-bound corporation whose chief executive officer is a resident or citizen of a foreign country.

Repealing all laws which provide for the "binding out" of minors.

Increasing the license of motor trucks to be imposed according to weight; fees vary from $1 to $250.

Permitting the use of $500,000 of motor license funds for maintaining Philadelphia highways.

Making an appropriation of $4,234,500 to Pennsylvania State College for the following purposes: maintenance, $2,181,000; $1,000,000 for new buildings; $403,500 for research work, and $650,000 for extension service.

If you have convictions on any of these subjects, write your senator and representative. It is a good citizen's duty.

The Sixty-Ninth Congress Ends

AS THIS is written only sixty minutes of the life of the sixty-ninth Congress remains. The time of the last few days has been wasted largely by the Senate in filibustering. Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, has been using this questionable privilege in his attempt to prevent further action in relation to the Vare election investigation carried on by a committee headed by Senator Reed, of Missouri. Many important measures remain to be acted upon, but the indications are that some of them will fail because of lack of time. The only way Congress can prolong its life at its closing session is to turn the hand of the clock back, since the Constitution provides that its lifetime ends at twelve o'clock on the fourth of March. The voters of Pennsylvania may remember several things said and done by Senator Reed when he comes up for re-election next year.

Editorial Sidelights

IT WOULD be difficult to find anyone better qualified to write about seeds (Page 3) than Dr. C. E. Myers, professor of plant breeding at the Pennsylvania State College. Doctor Myers is more than a professor, as that word is usually understood. He practices what he teaches, to the benefit of Pennsylvania farmers.

The Penn State Ball Head variety of cabbage (see box on Page 8) is the result of plant breeding experiments conducted by Doctor Myers. The Penn State Earliana tomato was also developed by him.

THERE IS SOMETHING awe-inspiring about a large baby chick hatchery. We cannot overcome a feeling of wonderment at the thought that in those great incubator machines hundreds of thousands of living beings are being brought into existence.

It is all more wonderful because every one of those little individuals has a personality of its own. That is something people forget, unless they have lived close enough to a small flock of chickens to observe the traits and peculiarities of the different birds. They are almost "human."

It was Mr. Scharring-Hausen's article on Page 12 that called forth the above thoughts about chickens. Ever since our first visit to a large hatchery we have been "sold" on hatchery chicks. The competition between baby chick producers is so keen that the object of each hatcheryman is to produce the kind of chicks that will bring his customers back for more year after year. With each man striving to do a better job than his competitor it is not strange that the industry has grown so rapidly.

VETO WAS EXPECTED

President Can't Be Swayed by Political Expediency—Banking Bill Opposed by Grangers Passed.

Washington, D. C.

THE veto of the McNary-Haugen bill by President Coolidge was a foregone conclusion. Promoters of the bill had no cause to think he would do otherwise. Undoubtedly a considerable number of votes in Congress were cast for the bill with the expectation that he would veto it. That he believed certain features of the bill were inimical to the country's best interests and that it would not help the farmers, has long been known.

Whether the President took the wrong or right view of the matter is a question upon which honest men differ widely, but he cannot be accused of inconsistency. He has let it be emphatically known that he cannot be swayed by political expediency.

Other Plans Will Appear

Farm organization representatives in Washington, who favored the bill and regret its failure, are evincing a desire to confer with the proponents of other farm relief measures, and in conference develop a new farm relief plan embodying the workable features of the old bill, and which will meet the approval of both the Congress and the President.

While President Coolidge might have more clearly set forth the plans for farm relief that in his opinion would most effectively help the farming business, it is frankly admitted by his severest critics that he has left no cause for misunderstanding as to the proposals that do not meet his approval.

Appointments Confirmed

The appointments of Edward J. Brossard, of Utah; Sherman J. Lowell, of New York, and Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana, to be members of the United States Tariff Commission have been confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of Abram F. Myers, of Iowa, as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, has also been confirmed.

Mr. Lowell is a past master of the National Grange and an extensive farmer and fruit grower of western New York.

Doesn't Meet with Approval

The McFadden branch banking bill has become a law. It was opposed by representatives of the National Grange and other farm organizations, who regard it as a move to centralize control of finances and credit in a few large financial organizations. It also perpetuates the Federal Reserve System, and contains provisions which, it is believed, will compel all banks to operate under the system, or go out of business. At the beginning of the depression in agriculture, the belief was generally held by farm organization spokesmen that the Federal Reserve System was responsible for the deflation in farm prices, and this new move to enlarge the power and extend the life of the Federal Reserve Board is far from meeting their approval.

Complaints Not Justified

The Hare anti-dumping bill, designed to prevent destruction of perishable products by commission dealers, has passed Congress. Those who have investigated the matter say there is little need for such a law. A. M. Loomis, of the American Dairy Federation, who was assistant secretary of the New York State Food Commission, back in the World War period, says he investigated every case of alleged food dumping that came to the attention of the commission. Not a single case investigated justified a complaint against the commission merchants.

States Hold Up Action

The federal appropriation of $10,000,000 for corn borer eradication is now available, but the campaign against the spread of the European corn borer will be delayed until the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana have appropriated funds to supplement the federal appropriation. This delay will reduce the effectiveness of the campaign, according to Dr. A. F. Woods, of the Department of Agriculture, who says it may make it necessary for the department to postpone the corn borer eradication work until next season.—E. E. R.

ON THE HOME STRETCH

Legislature Mill Won't Turn Out Much Grist This Year—Higher Gas Tax Wanted to Pay for Roads.

Harrisburg, Pa.

PLANS for the legislation to be enacted at this sitting of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania have been about worked out. This week the lawmakers start on the home stretch as the close of the sitting is scheduled for April 14 and it is the idea to adhere to that date. If the acts of Governor Fisher thus far are to be taken as any indication, the grist of laws this year will not be large. Less than half a dozen bills have received his approval. There is no lack of raw material, but the leaders in the legislature are not willing to do much in the passing line. The Governor has shown a disposition to be economical and they are rather apprehensive as to his use of the veto.

About all the budget matter is now in hand and the appropriation work is to be pushed; hearings held and the administration bills given good tracks. Compensation and other biennial problems are in course of being worked out.

Higher Gasoline Tax Likely

It seems pretty certain now that the proposition of raising the tax on gasoline if additional good roads are to be constructed will be up to the legislature. There is much opposition to it, but the demands for improved roads are growing constantly and the city members are showing a disposition to go along on many of the schemes to add roads to the state system in the vicinities of their communities. There have been rumors that if the "gas" tax advance is not approved there may be a move for higher motor vehicle licenses. Hence, the legislators are giving serious thought to the gasoline tax. Changes in truck fees are also under discussion.

Starting All Over Again

Electric companies failing to get charters from the last state administration have been starting all over again. They are presenting their papers, altho in some instances there are changes from what met opposition from the people in power last year. The Public Service Commission is not showing much disposition to rush thru incorporations, most of the charters granted having been for rural districts.

Want Marketing Bulletins

One of the interesting facts in connection with the letters coming to the State Department of Agriculture for printed matter is that there are many people asking for publications dealing with marketing, especially wheat and potatoes. The subject is one to which much time has been devoted and the requests will be followed up for ideas or for opportunities to be of assistance.

Big Fight on Borer Planned

State authorities are giving much care to the planning of the campaign against the corn borer now prevalent in the western half of the state and it is probable some additional legislation will be asked for closer linking of the federal and state activities. The inspection work will be much closer than last year and will be as vigorously conducted as in the case of the Japanese beetle which is just at present also engaging thought at the State Capitol. Emergency funds will be made available for use a year hence if required.—R. T.

COVERS WIDE SCOPE

Bill Before Legislature to Provide Complete Eradication of T. B.—Seed Corn Tests Arranged Free.

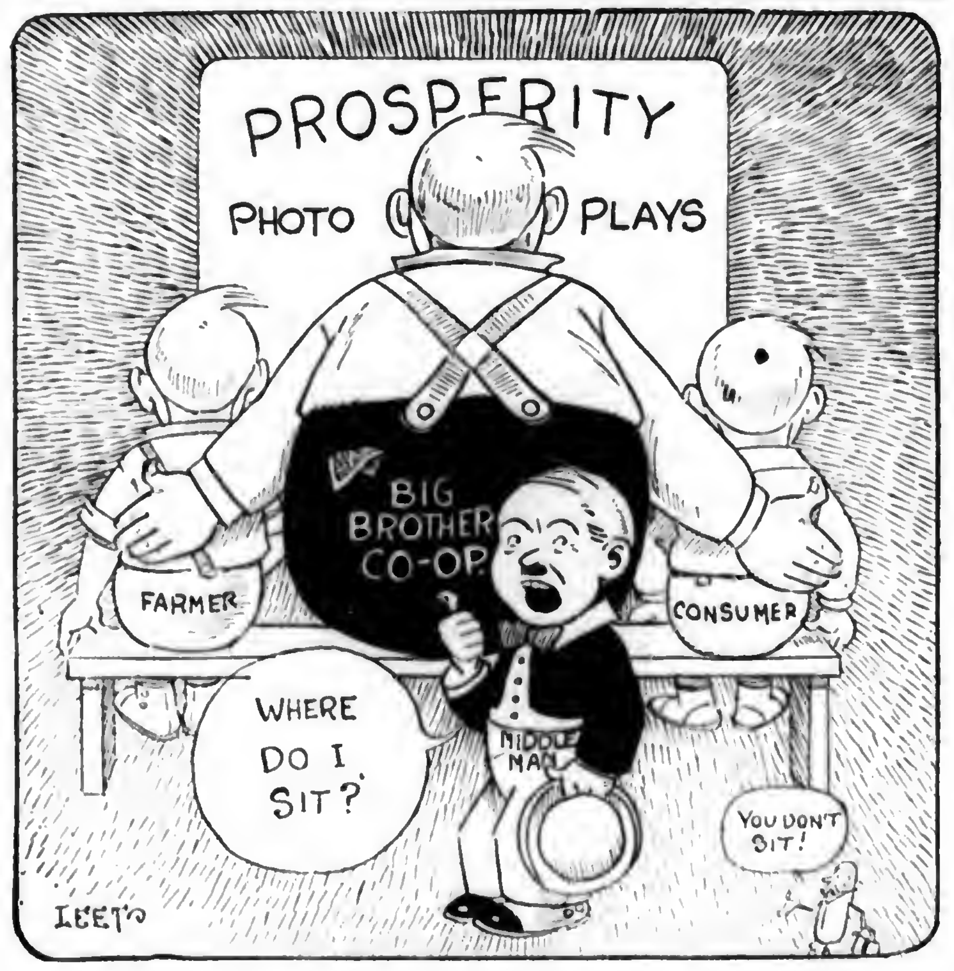
Trenton, N. J.

THE intention of the bill before the New Jersey Legislature relating to the area test plan is to provide a method by which townships and counties may completely eradicate tubercular cows. Representatives of the breed associations at the call of the Animal Industry Committee of the State Board of Agriculture have backed the measure and Morris County is greatly interested in the plan. The committee which prepared the measure consists of H. W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, chairman; C. E. Snyder, Pittstown, and C. Fred Day, Paterson. In addition to these men, Fred Lippincott, of Moorestown, and J. W. Miller, of Princeton, have conferred at the committee meetings.

Seed Corn Testing Widespread

Reports of farmers and county agents on home-grown seed corn held on the farms indicate the general condition of such seed to be unsatisfactory thruout the state. Hunterdon County has taken an aggressive position in arranging for systematic testing of samples from farmers of the county. The county Superintendent of Schools, his teachers as assistants, will correlate samples of seed corn at the local schools and forward them as a unit for scientific germination tests at the state college. The tests are run free of charge to the farmers. The same service is open to the farmers of other counties and with the general run of farm corn apparently so poor, the testing this year promises to assume some proportion.

STANDING ROOM ONLY



Live Topics Interest Fruit Growers

Apple and peach growers in Burlington County have secured the Moorestown community house for a series of fruit meetings to be held weekly on Friday during the spring months. In this intensive fruit growing section the growers are jointly preparing to meet orchard problems in an aggressive way.

Another Dairy Meeting Planned

C. V. N. Davis, of Somerville, was recently elected president of the Somerset County Cow Testing Association at its meeting in Harlingen. J. V. D. Bergen, of Belle Mead, was elected vice president and George C. Van Nuys, of Neshanic, was elected secretary-treasurer. The benefits of the association to its membership were discussed at length by I. D. Phillips, who has been in charge of the testing work. The association decided to hold a similar meeting in May to which all dairymen and interested farmers of the county will be invited. The meeting will probably be held in Somerville.—B.

EXPRESS APPRECIATION

Farm Public Says It with More Money—Law to Keep Criminals Imprisoned Meets Strong Support.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE farm public is expressing its appreciation of the work of farm and home bureaus, thru generally increased county appropriations. So far as reported for 1927 the average appropriation for farm bureaus is $4062 a year, the minimum being $2000 and the maximum $10,000. With all but three of the county home bureaus reporting, eleven show increases in county support, and twenty-three show the same as last year. Both Erie and Monroe Counties give $8000 a year for work along home and community lines. The average county home bureau appropriation for last year was $3315. The city of Syracuse gave its home bureau the largest appropriation, $12,500. The average city home bureau last year received $11,123.

A Poultry Exchange

A bill has been introduced to incorporate a poultry exchange for New York City. Attorney General Albert Ottinger has completed plans for such a marketing service. He aims to make it impossible for dealers to parade a fictitious market in eggs as actual sales will determine prices. Both the state and federal governments have promised cooperation by furnishing information as to supply and demand and prices in other cities.

Baumes Law Supported by Farmers

One of the measures nationally supported by farm organizations and endorsed by farmers of this state is the Baumes law. An attempt will be made by the present legislature to modify the law here, but it will be staunchly opposed. Results are already seen. The law was in response to a demand that crooks be put in prison and kept there. A considerable number of criminals have been sent away for life, rather than given short sentences, permitting them to get loose and commit a fifth offense.—M. G. F.

Above: Arsenate of lead *without* Kayso: note uneven coating.—**At Left:** Arsenate of lead *with* Kayso.

Scientific tests and actual field use in all parts of the country have proved that Kayso is the ideal spreader and adhesive. Many authorities specify Kayso by name, and we have letters that indicate the successful use of Kayso on thousands of acres of fruit, vegetables, and shade trees.

For every spraying—in any season—or with any kind of material—Kayso *spreads the spray and makes it stay.* It is equally effective with Lime-Sulfur, Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead, Nicotine, Whitewash, and as an emulsifier in the home-making of oil sprays.

Kayso costs so little and prolongs the life of the spray to such an extent, that it is poor economy *not* to put Kayso into every mixture.

So when you buy your spray materials always protect your investment by buying enough Kayso for all your spraying and dusting. Ask your dealer or write us direct for full particulars.

GOLDEN STATE SALES CORPORATION
175 Franklin Street, New York

When the Experts recommend
A CASEIN SPREADER
do you know how to buy the right kind?

Every grower who has been following government bulletins and farm journals for the past few years has learned the value of adding a Casein Spreader to the spray. Without a spreader, the ordinary spray mixture is deposited *in drops,* and leaves much of the surface exposed to insect pests and fungus diseases. And a spotty spray often causes blotches that lower the grading of the fruit.

To overcome this difficulty, the experts recommend the addition of a Casein Spreader, sometimes referred to as "calcium caseinate."

The Right Kind is Important

What is the best way—the sure way—to buy it?

KAYSO
SPRAY SPREADER & ADHESIVE

SPREADS THE SPRAY AND MAKES IT STAY

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00
Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
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Free: **New Garden Book**
Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—the best of everything from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. 73 years of square dealings. 1200 acres. Send for free new catalog.
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BOX No. 216 PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Catalog FREE

Takes the "Guess" Out of Your Fruit Growing

This big, handsome book tells how, in 1926, 85,000 of the million Kelly Trees were certified to be "True-to-Name" by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, whose Lead Seal stays on the tree until it bears. Contains much valuable, helpful fruit-growing information.

You take no chances with Kellys' Trees. All are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not piece roots—which means better and larger crops.

Write now for your copy of the big Kelly Catalog. Then order soon to insure getting your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
601 Cherry St. Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Black Beetles, Men and Conventions

THE next annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., August 22-27, 1927. Everyone who has been accustomed to attend these meetings agrees that the fellow who specializes in vegetable crops cannot afford to miss them. Surely that is a busy time of year but after all it is not always how hard we work but how straight we think that determines our success. And intimate contact with other folks in our own line is a great help to straight thinking.

27 Tons per Acre

ERNEST E. BAKER, manager of Arch Spring Farm, near Tyrone, Blair County, Pa., planted a half pound of seed last spring. In the fall he harvested from that seed 22½ tons of cabbage. The yield from his cabbage patch was at the rate of 27 tons per acre.

The variety was Penn State Ball Head, originated by the "Burbank" of the Pennsylvania State College, Dr. C. E. Myers, plant breeding specialist.

Last Sunday afternoon the spring-like earthy smell and balmy air of my little greenhouse tempted me to sit down on a box and "luxuriate." I chanced to locate myself where the process of spading a bed of soil had been interrupted leaving a sort of trench, one side nearly vertical, pressed smooth by the spade and perhaps seven inches high. A slight movement caught my eye as a tiny black beetle fell from the face of this cliff and landed on his back in the trench below. Instantly he was on his feet and reattempting the climb. Four inches up his weight dislodged a tiny grain of soil and again he fell to the bottom of the abyss. Without a moment's hesitation he was at it again.

Just by Accident He Succeeds

Eight times this was repeated in exactly the same manner, at the same point of attack and with the same result. However, the eighth time the beetle had gained a greater height and in his fall he rolled several inches to his left. Here he found himself at the base of a miniature landslide. In a moment the easy gradient enabled him to reach the summit without further loss of energy and he hastened away to what I hope was the successful conclusion of the business in mind for he certainly displayed perseverance and pluck.

After he had gone I began to wonder in how many ways I am trying to do things in an impossible or most difficult manner all because I lack the perspective to see the easier and simpler ways. I often feel I am so close to my job I cannot see things in their true proportions. Time and again I have debated the cost in time and money of a trip to a grower's convention or some producing district. Usually I have weakened and gone and each time I have come back to the job seeing it more as a stranger would see it, as a whole and in truer perspective. And always I have seen here on my own farm certain things which surprised me and in the change of which I have found profit

Liming Now Saves April Days

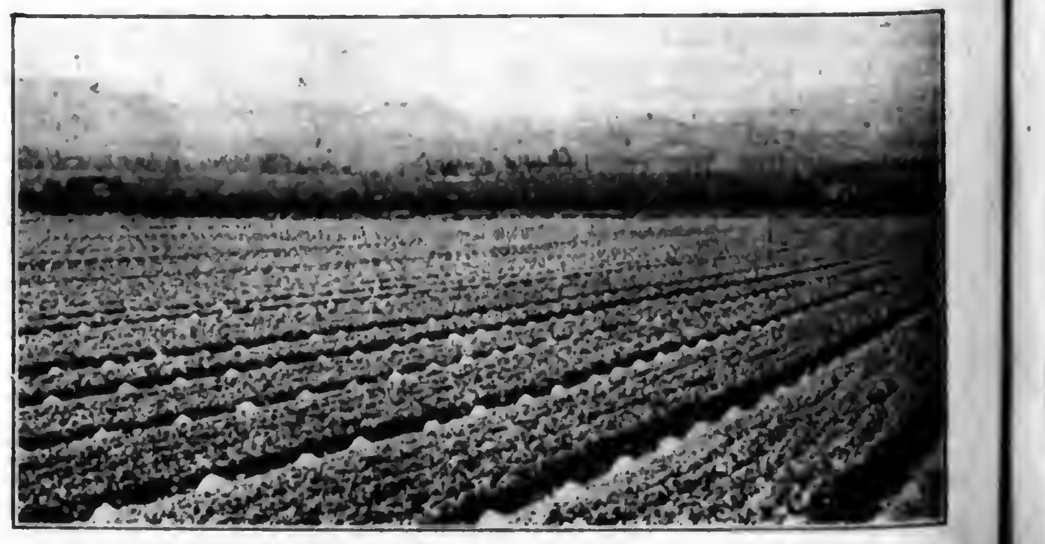
From the time this reaches our readers it may be but a few weeks until outdoor plantings can be begun. We have been enjoying unusually mild winter weather here in Blair County and the opportunity has been taken to rush things for a flying start when planting time actually does arrive. A level fall plowed field has been limed. On a short drive the other day I saw several others at the same job. Just so many days saved from the April rush.

It is well to keep in mind that few of our major vegetables can be expected to produce good crops in sour soil. Watermelons, carrots, beans, peas, radishes, and tomatoes are among those more tolerant to acidity. Celery, spinach, beets, lettuce, onions and asparagus are especially sensitive to acidity. There is no economy in trying to do without lime when it is needed.

A reader has asked about the relative value of the different forms of lime for vegetables. Where several forms are available the relative cost at the farm figured on the basis of neutralizing value (ability to correct soil acidity), will answer the question. Taking the averages for the State of Pennsylvania as given by the latest Lime Report Bulletin it will require in even numbers 2500 pounds of hydrated lime or 3200

(Continued on next page)

A California Truck Patch



Acres of garden crops in California and other truck-growing states are protected from late frost, wind, insects and scorching sun by little reinforced wax paper cones like these shown in the picture.

Field Peas
Seed Oats
Seed Corn
Potatoes
Timothy
Alsike
Alfalfa
Clover
Garden
SEEDS

Only the highest grades are sold by us as **ROHRER'S Sure-Pay SEEDS**

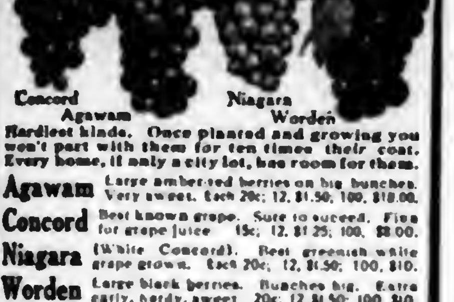
Strictly tested for purity, high germination and vigor. Sure-Pay Seeds have our unqualified guarantee to be as represented or your money refunded.

Our new 1927 catalog will show you how to secure highest quality seeds at lowest possible prices.

Catalog and Free Samples on request

P.L. ROHRER & BRO.
Box 4,
Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

4 Grape Vines Only 50¢



Hardiest kinds. Once planted and growing you won't part with them for ten times their cost. Every home, if only a city lot, has room for them.

Agawam Large ambered berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.00.
Concord Best known grape. Sure to succeed. Fine for grape juice 15c; 12, $1.25; 100, $8.00.
Niagara (White Concord). Best greenish white grape grown. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.
Worden Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.

Strong, well-rooted vines Set of four best varieties **ONLY 50c**

Postpaid and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Three Sets for $1 Three sets (12 vines) sent to one address for $1. Save 50c. Get two neighbors to take one set each, from you.
Free With Every Order
Illustrated Seed and Nursery Catalog and illustrated instructions for making a beautiful GRAPE ARBOR.

The Templin-Bradley Co.
5723 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

REIST
"Sure Crop"
Farm Seed

For a bumper crop, plant our
LANCASTER COUNTY GROWN
"SURE CROP" SEED CORN
A complete line of quality farm seeds.
Send for free samples and folder.
REIST SEED COMPANY
Box 501-C Lancaster, Pa.

LIME-MARL
HIGH ANALYSIS
FINE CONDITION
100% AVAILABLE
NON-CAUSTIC

One-half ton of LIME-MARL is worth more than one ton of ground limestone. A better value than burned or hydrated lime. Results prove it.

Write at once for present prices and full information.

G. C. KIBBLER
872 W. Market St., YORK, PA.

SEND FOR **HOOD'S NURSERY CATALOG**
Reduced prices. We have a splendid assortment of Evergreens, Shrubs, Shade trees, Roses, Azaleas, Pink Dogwood, Boxwood, Magnolia, Hedge, Fruit trees and small fruits. We have a reputation for satisfactory dealing. W. T. HOOD & CO., Chamberlayne & Rennie Aves., Richmond, Va. Est. 1866.

pounds of pulverized limestone to do the work done by a ton of burned lime. Burned lime at $9 per ton, hydrated lime at $7.20 per ton and pulverized limestone at $5.63 per ton will cost about the same for the neutralizing value received.

On Logan Spring Farm we are very partial to pulverized limestone. It does not burn one in handling, can be applied thru any kind of grain drill, fertilizer drill or lime spreader and can be spread when too windy to get the lighter forms onto the ground.

Soon the Rush Will Come

We have been fixing up the driveway and parking space about the roadside market. Cinders, limestone screenings or gravel put on in liberal amounts will save mud and dust next summer. A smooth firm surface on which to stop will look much more attractive to drivers in crowded, swiftly-moving traffic.

From experience I believe it pays well to have, not only ample parking space off the highway, but in addition to provide an approach at least 100 feet long, smooth enough and hard enough so that your prospective customer can edge out of traffic at 35 miles per hour when necessary, slowing down off the highway as he comes to the stand. Equally important, cars moving some little distance parallel to the highway before turning out onto the pavement are seen by approaching motorists to be in motion several seconds before they actually break into the traffic stream, minimizing, thereby, danger of collision.

If water under pressure is available and the distance is not too great a pipe line laid to the roadside stand and ended with a frostproof hydrant will attract folks with radiators to fill and will make it possible to keep vegetables crisp and fresh. Wet beets and carrots show twice the color of even slightly dry ones and sell ten times as fast. There will be no time to lay pipe lines next summer.—Gilbert S. Watts.

March Plays Tricks on Gardeners

MARCH is here and gardeners everywhere are in the midst of plant growing operations. It is a month of sudden changes.

A few years ago, on St. Patrick's Day "in the mornin'," at 1 A. M. to be exact, the sky being cloudy and the outside temperature 30 degrees F. our greenhouse fire was banked. At 6.30 A. M. the mercury had fallen to 17 below zero and the greenhouse thermometer stood at 33, one degree above freezing. That was a close call and the same principle applies to the temptation to leave the mats off plant beds when nights promise to be warm early in the season.

The amount of faithful attention and skill which we put into growing our plants now will determine the quality of plants we may expect to set out in April and May.

At night and on cloudy days lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower may be carried at 40 to 50 degrees F. while tomato, pepper and eggplant may be run at 60 to 70. When it becomes advisable to advance or retard growth higher or lower temperatures may be used.

Some fresh air on all but the most severe days will help control disease. Damping off, the rotting off or drying up of the stem at the surface of the ground, is seldom troublesome where new or sterilized soil is used and where watering and ventilation are carefully managed. In order that the foliage may dry off before night water in the mornings of clear days as soon as the bed has begun to warm up.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Clover Seed

Catalog FREE

Here's a Seed Catalog That's Different

DEALS entirely with important Farm Crops that mean profit or loss on the season's work. Offers kinds adapted to your soil and your climate. Gives ten pointers to success with Alfalfa, and ten more for Soy Beans—also practical ideas on other crops. Write for your copy today.

Clover Seed: Extra-quality Red Clover Seed,—safe to sow—hardy and suited to Eastern farms. Also Mammoth and Alsike. Finest White Blossom Sweet Clover, scarified. Free from foul weeds. Tested . . . . high germination.

Alfalfa: Genuine "Grimm", State-Certified and sealed . . . splendid quality. Also our famous "Northwest" Brand. Free from weeds, bright and plump. High in germination. Let us quote prices.

Seed Oats: Seven kinds, including both "horse mane" and "tree" types. "Shadeland Climax", our leader for 11 years; "White Russian", "Swedish Select", etc. Heavy plump oats from the North—extra vigor—will increase your oat yield.

Potatoes: Choice Maine-grown and Michigan-grown stock. The Standard commercial varieties—early and late kinds—Selected and Certified Seed. These Northern grown Seed Potatoes will outyield and outpay home-grown stock.

Seed Corn: Lancaster County-grown, well cured, dry, hard, sound Seed. Tested—90 to 95% germination and better. "Lancaster County Sure Crop"—an extra value, all-around corn—fine for the silo and a good husking corn, too. A dozen other good varieties—white and yellow dents and quick-maturing flints.

Soy Beans: We have a good supply of "Wilson Black"—the Variety most popular with Eastern farmers. The quality is splendid and the prices reasonable. Also other standard varieties.

Grains—Grasses: Barley, Spring Wheat and Rye. Fine clean Timothy Seed. Hay and Pasture Mixtures. Millet, Sudan Grass, etc.

Other Seeds: Canada Peas, fine for early green feed . . . . Vetches, Rape, Cowpeas (several varieties)—also Seeds for other forage crops and cover crops . . . . Write today.

Tell us the Crops that interest you.
We'll send Samples and Catalog Free.

A.H.Hoffman, Inc., Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa.

Improve Your Crops for *BIGGER PROFIT!*

Why not have the big, rich crops that thousands of other shrewd farmers are getting each year by planting SIMPSON'S Seeds. They find that Simpson's Seeds yield bigger and better crops because they are *better* seeds. Tested in Washington for purity, strength and vigor.

Make sure of a successful and profitable crop by ordering SIMPSON'S Seeds NOW! You can't fail! Used by successful farmers for over 50 years. We pay the freight. Act at once!

Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, Alsyke, Sweet Clover, Crimson Clover, Kansas Alfalfa, Hardy Northwestern Alfalfa, Grimm Alfalfa, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top (Herd's Grass), Hairy Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, Pasture Mixtures, all varieties Seed Wheats, Maryland Grown Seed Rye, Rosen Rye, Abruzzi Rye, Winter Seed Barley, and other field seeds. Inoculation for Legumes. Also Garden Peas, Beans, etc.

Write TODAY for price-list and valuable information about all types of field seeds.

SIMPSON'S "Purity Brand" SEEDS

BUY DIRECT—SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT!

Established 1870
THE W. A. SIMPSON CO.
226 Balderston Street, Baltimore, Md.
Over 50 years in the Seed Business

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $3.00 per 100.
Box 4, Bridgman, Mich. J. N. ROKELY & SON.

HOLCO ENSILAGE CORN Grows tall, leafy makes large ears. A big money maker for the Dairy farmer. Write for prices. Holmes Letherman Seed Co., Box X, Canton, Ohio

GRAPE PLANTS at reduced prices, $18 per 1000. Fruit trees, small fruit plants, shrubbery, roses and evergreen. CATALOGUE FREE.
W. A. FEATHER & SONS, BARODA, MICHIGAN.

Compare Crop Yield, Quality and Profit

Mapes Manures are first made to grow good crops—then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned to you many times over in increased crops of better quality. Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop yield; compare the crop quality; compare the crop profits with the result from any other fertilizer you can buy. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Write for list of brands and prices. Mail coupon today.

Just Mail This Coupon Today

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. 12
270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use..........tons of fertilizer on the following crops: ....

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MAPES
Manures
cost little more ~ worth much more

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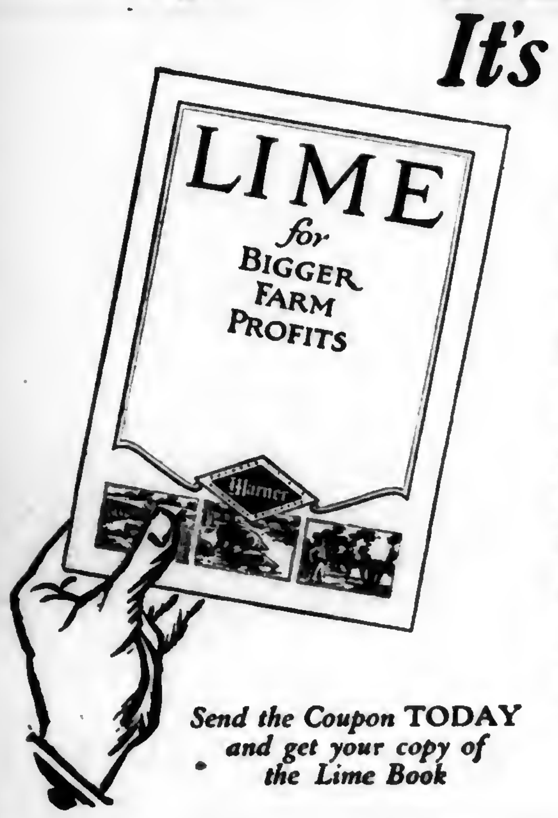
FOUNDED 1794
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

Send for this BOOK It's FREE!


LIME for BIGGER FARM PROFITS
Warner

CRAM-FULL of practical information on the Use of Lime on the Farm—authoritative—based on actual experience where liming the soil has increased crops to put big profits in farming. Also information on the use of lime for feed, for spraying, building and whitewash.

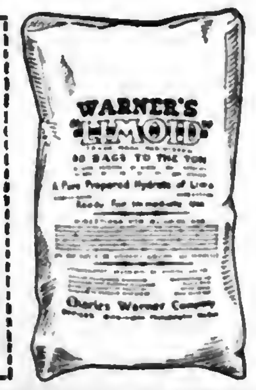
Warner's "Limoid" is pure hydrated lime. For 26 years it has been used to correct soil acidity and for all other farm uses. "Limoid" is economical; because of its extreme fineness, it more thoroughly impregnates the soil and goes further than other forms of lime. Easy to apply; no danger of burning grass, roots or soil humus. Every dollar invested in "Limoid" will turn a profit for you.

"Limoid" comes in the handy 50-lb. strong paper bags—easy to handle—safe to store.

Send the Coupon TODAY *and get your copy of the Lime Book*

Charles Warner Company
Wilmington, Del.
Philadelphia New York

Charles Warner Company
Wilmington, Delaware
Please send me the book: *"Lime for Bigger Farm Profits."*
Name__________
Address__________



New Way Ends Frost Damage

Insure Against this Hazard — "Hotkaps" Stimulate Growth, too, so You Can Be Earlier to Market for Better Prices.

USE "Hotkaps", individual hothouses that completely cover each plant, *protecting them from frost,* and stimulating a rapid, healthy growth. "Hotkaps" also shield plants from practically every danger, stimulating their growth to earlier maturity. Yet they get ample moisture and can be easily ventilated.

The most economical, and the most certain insurance for plants known against frost, rain, excessive heat, and wind. The cost is small—in quantities less than a penny each. Now widely in use in 38 of the states of the Union.

Your dealer probably has them in stock. Go see. *If* not, send the coupon now for additional information.

Germãco
Hotkaps

Germain Seed & Plant Co.,
Dept. F-603, 6th and Main Streets,
Los Angeles, California.
Please send me additional information about "Hotkaps."
Name.........
Street or R.F.D. No.........
City.........State.........
My dealer's name is.........
City.........

ENGINES
BOILERS
SAWMILLS

Ask for Big Catalog
We Will Make Special Price Box 446
FARQUHAR—YORK, PA.

GLADIOLI BULBS 30 large bulbs assorted colors for $1 postpaid, to introduce our list of fifty best florists' varieties.
E. M. GUSTIN. Box F-55. IVYLAND, PA.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you, giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple. Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES.
Princess Anne, Md.

Hardy Northern Grown Trees and Plants

Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Climbing Vines.

Send for Catalog.

T. B. WEST & SONS. Lock Box 143, Perry, O.

FRUIT TREES
Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreen, Shade Trees, etc. In fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.
ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE.
BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO
FREE CATALOG

FRUIT TREES
Sold direct from Nursery to planter at lowest prices for good trees. Grown on Adams County, Pa., best fruit soil. Write for Catalogue. Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, Grape, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Gooseberries, Asparagus, Thunberg's Barberry, California Privet, Catalpa Bungei, English Walnut, Butternut, American Elm, Norway Maple.
Adams County Nursery & Fruit Farms,
H. G. Baugher, Prop. Aspers, Pa.

PLANTS TREES SHRUBS
For Spring Planting
We make a specialty of everything needed for planting the Home Grounds, the Fruit Garden and Orchard. 44 years in business. Get our free Catalog and low prices.
I. J. Farmer, Box 244, Pulaski, N.Y

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Delicious—Healthful—Profitable. It pays to grow them.
THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
113 E. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Cooperative Marketing Can't Succeed with Mediocre Fruit Poorly Packed

FOR the benefit of those attending the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania held in Harrisburg in January, Mr. M. C. Burrett, of Hilton, N. Y., who is prominently identified with the cooperative movement in western New York fruit growing, summed up his experience with this movement in the remark, "Cooperative marketing of fruit must follow, rather than precede, the general improvement of the quality of the pack and standardization of grades."

In his judgment it is futile to attempt cooperative marketing until the members of the association have reached the point where they are willing to rigidly eliminate all mediocre varieties from their orchards, and to follow such cultural practices as may be necessary to produce a high grade of fruit. "We need in the East," he said, "not so much more cooperative packing houses, or better advertising, as the more general production of a higher grade of fruit, which will largely advertise itself."

Only One in Ten As Marked

In support of his statement that the poor average pack of eastern apples is still the heaviest millstone about the neck of the industry, he told of a recent meeting of western New York growers in which fifty sample barrels of apples were opened. These barrels were taken at random from storages by federal inspectors, one barrel from the stock of each grower. All were marked "No. 1." The inspectors graded these apples at the meeting before their owners, but the fruit was known only by number, not by name of grower. Forty-five of the fifty barrels were below grade. This demonstration carried conviction to many who had thought that they were putting up a good pack.

A good pack depends, first of all, on growing good fruit. In western New York, Mr. Burrett reports, there is a tendency for growers to neglect their orchards, particularly pruning and spraying, during these low-price years. Some are even pulling out their trees.

No Reason to Uproot All Trees

He sees nothing in the present situation to warrant the wholesale uprooting of apple orchards, but does see the urgent necessity of culling out varieties that are unprofitable over a term of years, and also individual trees of profitable varieties that have passed their usefulness. The members of his cooperative association have 105 varieties in their orchards; only 15 of these have been approved by the association.

The state apple grading law of New York has been a disappointment, largely because growers can pack tree run if they wish, and most of them do so. Mr. Burrett believes that it is impracticable to compel good grading by law, whether state or federal; that improvement must be sought thru voluntary action, not compulsion. This was the recommendation of the recent conference of New York apple men. They favored an organization of growers to establish a high grade brand of farm packed fruit, all individual packs subject to federal inspection, but the

(Continued on next page)

It Paid to Advertise

THE extent to which the citrus industry is willing to spend money to push the sales of its products is shown in the following extract from the report of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange for the year ending October 31, 1926. The report is of particular interest at this time to the apple growers of the country, who are now considering how to raise funds to advertise the apple, which is a competitor of citrus fruits.

"The expense of marketing the fruit shipped was 1.96 per cent of the f. o. b. value. The deduction to cover the expenses of the central exchange was 5.48c a box, and the average deduction for the district exchanges' service was 1.38c, making a total average deduction for marketing, exclusive of advertising, of 6.86c. This was 1.60c less than for the preceding year. The deduction for advertising was 4½c a box for oranges and grapefruit and 7c a box for lemons. This was the same as for the two preceding years.

Widespread Campaign Gave Results

The 1925-26 advertising program included 99,000,000 individual advertisements in national magazines; 486,000,000 advertisements, featuring hot lemonade, in 275 newspapers; a special newspaper campaign on Sunkist oranges for the holidays in newspapers in 73 cities; an orange campaign in 220 daily newspapers reaching 16,125,296 people; and 150,600,000 advertisements featuring lemons for all-the-year use.

Bulletins, wall charts and colored posters were distributed to persons engaged in educational work as follows: Bulletins to the number of 2,604,780 to domestic science teachers and extension workers; 144,735 dietetic bulletins to nurses, 6,029 wall charts were hung in class rooms, 11,155 colored posters were mailed out, and 1250 commercial tea rooms were supplied with a series of educational bulletins.

Equipment Supplied at Cost

About 25 per cent of the advertising appropriation was used for dealer service work in the United States and Canada. Personal calls were made on 48,682 fresh fruit dealers, 28,796 window displays were installed, 272,918 pieces of display material were distributed, 4108 fountain displays were arranged, and 218,592 letters were mailed to the trade.

During the year, 6600 Sunkist electric fruit-juice extractors were sold at cost to fountains, hotels, restaurants, clubs and individuals. The number of extractors now in use is more than 33,600. It is estimated that these extractors increased the demand for oranges and lemons by about 4000 carloads in the year."—S. W. Fletcher.

growers to determine how the fruit is to be sold, whether cooperatively or not. These growers feel that there is greater need right now for cooperation in production, to secure better fruit, than for cooperation in marketing.

The local central packing house is gaining in favor in New York but the central sales agency is still on trial. The chief problem is to keep down the cost of packing. This is uniformly higher than in well organized private packing houses. It runs from 35 to 48 cents a barrel, as compared with 20 to 28 cents in private houses. It is imperative to keep the overhead at the lowest possible point; therefore, use the cheapest building that will answer the purpose.

Cost Varies with Volume Packed

Rarely does it pay to put over $5000 into a central packing house and usually it should cost much less. On a 10,000 barrel output even this is a charge of five cents a barrel. The greater the volume of fruit packed, the lower the cost. Charge for packing by the bushel, tree run, as delivered at the house, not by the bushel of packed fruit.

It is Mr. Burrett's experience that the longer the grower keeps control of his fruit on its journey from the orchard to the consumer the better price he usually gets. In western New York the apple grower gets 22.8 per cent of the consumer's dollar, and the shipper 13.5 per cent. In the western box apple district the grower gets 24 per cent and the shipper 5 per cent.

He called attention to the rapidly expanding business of chain grocery stores, which now buy very large quantities of fruit direct from growers. This is one means of increasing the grower's margin.

According to this well posted fruit man, the apple business of western New York is in a rather bad way "not only because we are losing our markets to other fruits, but also because we are growing a lot of stuff that the market does not want. No advertising campaign can sell this junk at a profit to the grower. We must raise better fruit, of the best varieties, and pack it better. When we have done this, and can stand back of our product, advertising will increase sales."

Tree Run Preferred by Peddlers

H. B. Tukey, of Hudson, N. Y., reported a marked increase in the sale of tree run apples in New York City, the fruit being sold just as it comes from the trees. The peddler trade prefers these mixed sizes.

The basket manufacturers in New York State sold 50 per cent more bushel baskets in 1926 than in any previous year. About half of them were straight side bushels. This is evidence of the decided drift toward the bushel package for fruit that formerly went into barrels.

The New England states have given a good demonstration of the capacity of the eastern fruit grower, when fully aroused, to fight for possession of his home markets. Ten years ago Washington and Oregon apples dominated New England markets. Now 70 per cent of the apples sold in New England are home grown.

Mr. Tukey reported an increase in the number of small cold storages on Hudson Valley fruit farms. These hold 3000 to 5000 barrels and cost from $2.00 to $6.00 per barrel capacity. They are used for general purposes, such as for storing eggs, butter and poultry, as well as for fruit.—S. W. Fletcher.

Less than 12 per cent of the fruits and vegetables grown in Pennsylvania are shipped to market. Practically all of the remainder, except those used for seed, are sold in the state's unexcelled local markets.

Get these facts firmly in mind

THIS IS WHAT ENGINEERING LEADERSHIP MEANS TO THE LIGHT CAR BUYER

The *Whippet* is the only light car nationally equipped with 4-wheel brakes.
The *Whippet* is the most economical car on the market.
The *Whippet* has all the speed you will ever want.
The *Whippet* has more leg-room than any other light car.
The *Whippet* is the smartest appearing light car.
The *Whippet* has established a new National Economy Record, averaging 43.28 miles per gallon in a 3,559 mile coast-to-coast trip.
The *Whippet* has standard tread with ample road clearance.

Now at these remarkable reduced prices, the Whippet is more than ever the leader in light car value.

WHIPPET COACH $625 Touring $625; Roadster $695; Coupe $625; Sedan $725; Landau $755, f. o. b. factory. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

OVERLAND
Whippet

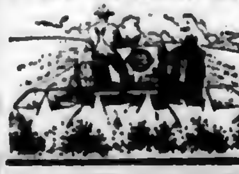
A Rose Garden!
The finest hybrid June and Monthly roses, hardy climbers, moss roses, etc. Dependable stock, from our 75-acre rosery, acclimated to northern winters. Many wonderful new varieties, at exceptionally low prices. America's oldest and largest nursery. Established 73 years.
FREE Complete garden and orchard book, shows what, when and how to plant for best results. Send for it today.
Storrs & Harrison Co.
BOX No. 217 PAINESVILLE, OHIO

1925 CROP
SEED CORN
WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT, LARGE YELLOW DENT, LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP.
Germination nearly perfect. Supply limited Order early.
Pedigreed—MANGEL BEET SEED for poultrymen and dairymen. Double your yields with this Beet Seed.
Free circular and prices
G. M. Habecker, *Seedsman,*
729 W. KING ST., YORK, PA.

ALBA MARL
Natural Soil Sweetener
Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.
100 per cent Available
Easy and pleasant to handle.
LOW IN COST
Write for guaranteed delivery prices to
ALBA MARL LIME CO.
Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W.Va.

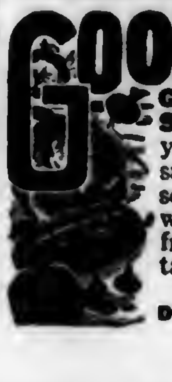
Oats
SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.
Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 80, Melrose, O.

SPRAY For Big Crops of POTATOES
For blight, destroying bugs, fleas and beetles
USE THE OSPRAYMO
The wheels do the pumping and the air chamber holds a strong, constant pressure which drives fine spray mixture home to every part of foliage—above and below. Sprays potatoes, beans, vegetables—4 or 6 rows at once. No cost for power. Don't buy any sprayer until you know the OSPRAYMO line. Includes power orchard rigs, barrel, bucket, knapsack and hand sprayers. Write direct to-day for catalog to



Field Force Pump Co.
Dept. M.
Elmira, N. Y.

GOOD SEEDS



Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it
R. H. SHUMWAY
Dept. 70 Rockford, Ill.

when March ~~winds BLOW~~ feed FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

Protect your baby chicks from this month's uncertain weather—insure the life of every fluffy little bird—enjoy the profit and satisfaction of saving your hatches

You can't control the weather, but when you feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter in March the little chicks respond to it as they do to sunshine and June weather. For Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the feed that "works like sunshine." It contains Cod Liver Oil, so that bone-weakness is eliminated.

And it also contains Cod Liver *Meal*—that marvelous substance that helps the nourishing oatmeal and other ingredients put their goodness right into the blood, flesh, and frame of the baby chick.

Cod Liver Oil gives the chicks a plentiful supply of the vitamins that prevent rickets, soft bones, toe-picking and other destructive troubles.

And oatmeal, the base of this "sunshine ration," is especially good for chicks. It is soft, and easily digested by the chick's tender digestive organs. To the oatmeal are added minerals, proteins, and other ingredients to form a *complete*, balanced feed. Chicks started on Ful-O-Pep can be raised into profit-making poultry—heavy layers, vigorous cockerels, or prime early market fowl.

It's easy to feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter; buy it from the dealer near you who handles Quaker Feeds. He has Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed, too.

Send for your FREE copy of the 1927 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. The 10th annual edition is ready, and it's just full of valuable information. Fill out the coupon, mail it today.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds
Quaker Dairy Rations 16% 20% 24%
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THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
1600 Railway Exchange Building, Dept. 37, Chicago, Ill.
Send me, without charge, postpaid, a copy of your Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

The Poultry Editor welcomes inquiries concerning poultry problems and will reply promptly by personal letter to all questions sent in to him. Correspondents should give as much information as possible stating age and breed of birds and method of feeding, in order that the most help can be given. Address, R. L. Scharring-Hausen, Care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Artificial Methods Replace Whims of Setting Hen

TWO things have made the business of poultry keeping possible on a commercial scale: the use of artificial methods for hatching and brooding chicks. The whims and vagaries of the time-honored setting hen could never have been depended upon to produce the millions of chicks that are turned out by the hatcheries annually, nor to brood them after they were hatched.

Awhile back, farmers attempted to do their own incubating with oil lamp incubators. While these generally gave good results if managed right, the present tendency seems to be to let the commercial hatcheries take over that branch of the business. Men who keep good-sized flocks either send their eggs away to be hatched or buy baby chicks outright.

Recruits to Fill the Ranks

In the one case it is necessary to maintain a breeding flock of old hens, but if all the chicks are bought, only pullets need be kept, arranging matters so that early hatched pullets are ready to take the place of the older birds as they stop laying.

There are three outstanding advantages in buying chicks. The first is that they can be had all at once. This enables a person to raise a nice uniform flock all of an age and coming into lay at the same season. Such a flock is much easier to handle and care for. The chicks also do better than when chicks of different ages run together as all have an equal chance.

Or, it is possible to buy the chicks in two or more lots, say an early bunch to provide fall eggs, and the bulk of them somewhat later, to divide up the danger of an early molt from the early hatched chicks. It is sometimes a problem to know whether high priced fall eggs will offset the profits lost from an early molt, so while taking a chance on some early birds, most poultrymen put their main reliance on pullets to start laying in October.

This question of earliness is very important, especially with the heavier breeds. Old farmers often did not expect eggs during the winter, as the hens were recovering from the molt and the pullets were not yet mature. The late hatched pullet is seldom very profitable, and by purchasing chicks at the right time and rearing them in colony brooders, the pullets should certainly all be laying by Thanksgiving at the latest.

Still another point in favor of buying is the chance to get better stock. Good hatcheries use only mature hens of good type as a source of eggs, and these hens are mated to superior cockerels bred from high-producing stock. Chicks from such matings are far superior to the common run.

Different Types of Hatcheries

Hatcheries are of several kinds. First, there is the chick jobber, whose office is the station platform. He gets orders for chicks and has them filled at hatcheries which quote the lowest prices, re-shipping the chicks to the customer when they arrive and, of course, making a profit on the deal. Such a gyp is a man to avoid, for obvious reasons.

Then there is the hatchery that makes a specialty of cheap chicks. The eggs are bought wherever they can be had without paying much attention to the flocks whence they come, and the chicks are a pretty common lot.

The better hatcheries have their eggs produced by flocks that are under expert supervision: the hens are carefully selected and mated to good cockerels. Chicks from these hatcheries cost a little more, but are worth a great deal more than "cheap" chicks.

Investment Won't Be Regretted

There is still another type of hatchery, or breeding farm. These are run by men who have built up special strains by years of trapnesting and contest work. The eggs come from carefully selected hens of the best blood lines, mated to highly bred pedigreed cockerels. Such farms produce all the eggs they hatch. The chicks are comparatively high priced, ranging from $20 to $30 per hundred, but for a poultryman who understands his business they make the very best investment.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Planned to Face the South

This colony brooder, recommended by the New Jersey Experiment Station, was described in last week's issue.

GOOSE OR GANDER?

How to Determine Sex of Geese—Gander Helps Raise the Goslings

Will you please tell me how to tell a goose from a gander? After a goose starts to lay shall I take the eggs out or leave them in the nest? After the goslings hatch shall I let them run with their mother or put them in a pen? Will they eat young potato vines? What shall I feed goslings?—Mrs. W. A. S., Mercer County, N. J.

The following paragraph on determining the sex in geese is copied from a government bulletin:

"The gander is usually somewhat larger and coarser than the goose and has a shrill cry, while the female has a coarse cry. The male has a heavier, longer neck and a larger head. The sex may be determined by inspecting the sexual organs or by the actions of the geese at mating time. The sphincter muscle which closes the anus of the female is folded and winding or sinuous if stretched, while a light pressure on the corresponding section in the male will make the sexual organ protrude."

Ungathered Eggs May Freeze

I always take the eggs out of the nest as they are very liable to freeze or become broken if not gathered. The eggs can be set under fowls, and the goose broken up when she gets broody. Treated so, she will lay a second and sometimes a third clutch of eggs. The goose can be allowed to set on the later eggs.

The goslings should be removed from the nest as soon as hatched and put in a box lined with cloth and set near the stove to dry off. When the hatch is over and the goslings are strong, they can go back to the nest. Old geese make very good parents, and the gander helps to raise the goslings. It is advisable to keep them in a small yard at first, unless the weather is nice and warm, otherwise the geese may take the goslings too far.

Bread and Milk Fed Often

Bread and milk makes a good first feed, and should be given when the goslings are 36 hours old. This should be fed five times a day for the first week. They should have plenty of water to drink, and get some green feed such as lettuce or tender grass. The second week they can have dry cornmeal in place of two feedings of bread and milk and by the third week you can cut this out and keep the cornmeal before them all the time.

By the fifth week you can work the meal over to a chick growing mash. Be sure that the goslings get lots of green feed, which is their natural food, also plenty of drinking water and some fine grit or sand. Many people let the young goslings run with the geese after they are a few weeks old, and let them make their growth on good pasture.

I don't think that you need worry about the young potato vines if they have good grass pasture. But keep them out of the young corn.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

To Get Rid of Lice

Please let me know what I can do to destroy chicken lice.—A. S., Dauphin County, Pa.

Sodium fluoride is the best thing to destroy body lice in fowls. It is a white powder that you can get at the drug store. Rub a pinch of this in the feathers around the vent, under the wings, on the back, and on the neck. We always use this on the pullets when they are shut up in the fall, and they have no lice all winter.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

"Compare it with the finest cars of Europe and America—and you will discover that the only difference is one of wheel-base and price" . . .

$1095

Of all the changes which have occurred in the automotive industry during recent years, none is of greater significance than the trend of public opinion toward the Oakland Six. *Each year more buyers have seen that no other car of comparable price provided such masterly engineering, such scrupulously fine construction and such superlative performance results!*

That the Greater Oakland Six is the Oakland triumph of all, is clearly revealed by the spectacular popularity it has enjoyed from the day of its introduction. It offered such valued features as commandingly beautiful bodies by Fisher, the widely imitated Harmonic Balancer, four-wheel brakes, air cleaner, oil filter. It introduced the now famous Rubber-Silenced Chassis and foot controlled tilting beam head-lights. *And it took all America by storm!*

If you know the many benefits and advantages attached to the ownership of a truly fine car—come in and see the Greater Oakland Six. Compare it with the finest cars of Europe and America—and you will discover that the only difference is one of wheel-base *—and price!*

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PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Oakland Six, $1025 to $1295. Bodies by Fisher. All prices at factory. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS ~ WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses this year. Raise 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding. "Ray-Glass" Windows let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. [illegible] chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a lifetime. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 220 Mansfield, O.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Dead or Alive?
It's up to you, Mr. Poultryman

Chick losses are due to wrong feeding and lack of proper care at the start. Stop the losses—save the baby chicks by feeding Blatchford's Chick Mash. Contains exactly the ingredients chicks need to keep them healthy and make them grow big quicker. Easy to feed and most economical.

125 years experience in preparing feeds and the Blatchford reputation is your guarantee of highest quality and maximum efficiency. Recommended and used by leading poultrymen everywhere. Means better results and more profit to you. Try a bag and see the chicks and money you save.

Blatchford's Chick Mash

Send for FREE Sample
Just a bit but enough to show quality. Send coupon. Also if interested in MORE EGGS AT LOWEST COST PER EGG send for FREE SAMPLE and complete information about the old reliable

Blatchford's "FILL THE BASKET" Egg Mash
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Send me free sample of:
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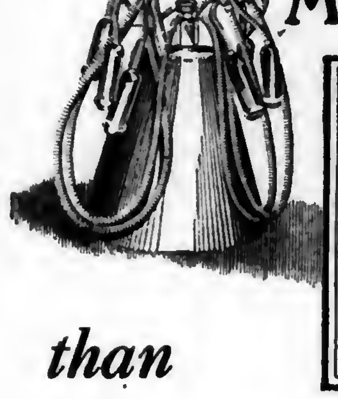


more EMPIRE Milking Machines than any other make—why?

WHEN a national farm paper recently asked its readers whether they owned milking machines and what they thought of machine milking, *more reported owning and preferring Empire Milking Machines than any make listed.*

Why? In letters to us, farmers have said:

"Cows are less nervous and give more milk per day, for more days, when they are Empire-milked."

"One person can milk more cows in less time with an Empire than two or three expert hand milkers."

"Cows keep healthier and milk is cleaner."

"The wages and keep of a hired man are saved by the work an Empire Milking Machine does."

"It makes dairying a pleasanter, more profitable, better business."

Sold on easy payment plan. Send for booklet—mail the coupon today.

New B B Marvel Cream Separators—More Cream without More Cows

The improved, permanently balanced bowl of the new B B Marvel gets extra cream from every can of milk—more cream without more cows It gets all the cream all the time. The bowl does not vibrate nor tilt because it is mounted on an automatically oiled ball-bearing spindle, supported by a stationary shaft. It has no neck springs nor bushings to wear out and cause trouble. It skims cleaner and lasts longer.

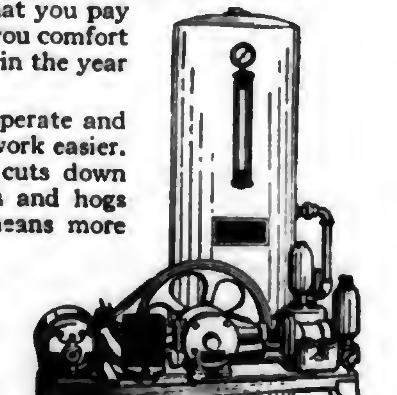
When you run the skim milk from any other separator through a B B Marvel you too will want the extra cream. See a B B Marvel in action. Sold on easy payment plan—a size for every herd. Mail the coupon today.

You can afford the Empire Water System

Complete motor, pump and tank equipment of the Empire Water System costs only about what you pay for a first-class radio set. It gives you comfort and saves time and work 365 days in the year—lasts a lifetime.

Costs about a nickel a day to operate and makes kitchen, laundry and dairy work easier. Provides bathroom conveniences, cuts down fire insurance costs, supplies cows and hogs with all the water they want—means more milk and heavier hogs.

The Empire Water System is easy to install, silent and automatic in operation, capacity 300 gallons per hour. Sold on the easy payment plan. Mail the coupon today.



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Please send, without obligation, the booklets checked and your easy payment plan.

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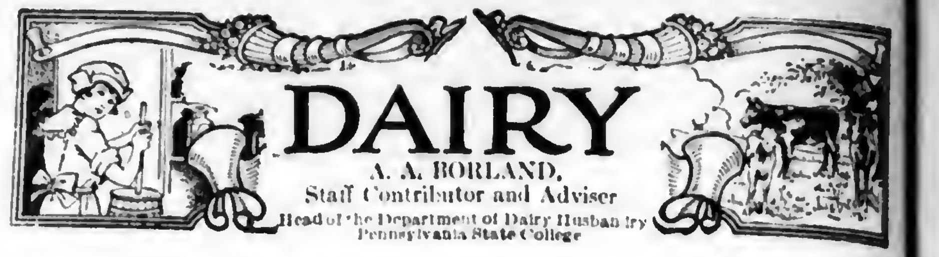

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Dairy Cows Pay the Freight on Fruit

MR. H. A. FREED, proprietor of Rockland Fruit Farm, Lawrence County, Pa., has the happy faculty of being able to do two things at the same time and doing them both well. A substantial fruit farm is his main enterprise, while dairy cows "pay the freight."

Mr. Freed formerly got manure from Pittsburgh to maintain the fertility of his fruit farm, but prices on freight and loading became prohibitive, so he decided to get some cows. Opposed to scrubs, he bought two purebred registered heifers about to freshen. These two animals did so well that Mr. Freed attended a dispersal sale and purchased five granddaughters of the noted bull, Pontiac Korndyke.

Mr. Freed's next step was to apply the tuberculin test to his herd. This resulted in the loss of the first two animals purchased. He then joined a cow testing association in order to find out the actual production of each cow and afford a basis for herd improvement. After getting the yearly record of production of each cow he sold the two poorer cows and has built up his present herd largely from the three remaining cows mated with purebred bulls.

Doesn't Like to Work for Boarders

A few grades are kept, but only such as have three or four registered bulls back of them. Mr. Freed thinks it does not pay to raise the grade heifers as he can get $75 to $100 more for registered heifers when due to freshen the first time.

Regarding the value of the cow testing association, Mr. Freed says: "The cow we thought was the lowest in butterfat proved to be our highest average tester. The association enables me to keep the heifers from our best cows. I can get more for bull calves that have good cow testing association records and know I am not working to entertain a bunch of boarders. I like to get paid for working."

The cows are pastured in summer and also receive one pound of grain for every four to five pounds of milk produced. When pasture gets short Canadian field peas and oats are fed, followed later in the season with sweet corn.

The winter ration includes home-grown alfalfa hay, cow beets, grain and an abundance of fresh water from individual water cups. Mr. Freed mixes his own dairy ration, using the following grain mixture:

400 lbs. winter wheat bran from local mill
800 lbs. corn and oats chop from local mill
400 lbs. 34 per cent linseed oil meal
600 lbs. 23 per cent corn gluten feed
200 lbs. dried brewers' grains

Mr. Freed gets results. His herd led the Westfield, Lawrence County, Cow Testing Association in production for the year ending September 1, 1926. The association includes twenty-five members. His herd average for the year was 11,406 lbs. of milk and 392.2 lbs. of butterfat. His purebred Holstein cow, Korndyke Jewel Ormsby DeKol 312081, was the highest producer among the 300 cows in the association with a year's record of 14,630 lbs. milk and 526 lbs. of butterfat.—A. A. Borland.

Inter-State Milk Prices

THE Philadelphia price for milk in effect March 1, as announced by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is as follows: For the basic quantity, $3.29 per 100 pounds, 7.1 cents per quart. The February surplus prices are: Class 1 surplus, $2.61 per 100 pounds, 5.6 cents per quart; Class 2 surplus, $2.20 per 100 lbs., 4.75 cents per quart.

These quotations are for 3 per cent milk. The differential is 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down in butterfat test.

Taber Visits Students

LOUIS J. TABER, Master of the National Grange, will be guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Penn State Grange, March 19th. This subordinate Grange is made up largely of students in agricultural courses at the Pennsylvania State College. P. H. Dewey, who recently resigned his position as Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange to become manager of the Workmen's Compensation Fund, will also be present as the guest of the student-Grangers.

Korndyke Jewel Ormsby De Kol, Mr. Freed's Holstein which produced more milk than any other cow in the Lawrence County Cow Testing Association last year.

Inter-State Holds Series of Meetings in Peninsula

LARGE numbers of dairymen on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula attended community dairy meetings held the last week in February in the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and northern Delaware by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Meetings were held at Cambridge, Hurlock, Princess Anne, Easton, Centerville, Middletown and Chestertown.

Practically the same program was given before each group of dairymen. The features were a talk on "Who Is Making Money in Dairying and Why," by Mr. Cohee, head of the Quality Control Department, Inter-State Dairy Council; a discussion of "New Problems of the Dairy Industry," by H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, and a talk on the problem of contaminated milk by Mr. Davis, production manager of one of the large Philadelphia milk distributors. Robert W. Balderston, secretary of the Council and of the Association took part in some of the meetings.

William Shiftless Convicted

The less serious part of the program included a "lecture" by "Professor Happy" Goldsmith, of the National Dairy Council, and a mock trial. The trial, conducted by the Court of Common Sense, resulted in the conviction, amid much merriment, of one William Shiftless, accused of selling contaminated milk.

In his address Mr. Cohee reminded the Eastern Shore dairymen of their natural advantages,—nearby markets, low land values, a mild climate and a long pasture season. He suggested the use of silos and more leguminous crops as important aids to economical milk production and urged higher production per cow as the important factor in greater profits for dairymen. Farmers in some parts of the Inter-State Association's territory are shipping three times as much milk per cow as those in some other sections. Owners of poor cows may make money when milk prices are high, but they cannot possibly operate with a profit when prices are low.

Mr. Cohee showed some charts which made very plain the hardship unnecessarily borne by the dairyman with low producing cows. These charts showed that:

In one section in the Philadelphia milk shed TWO COWS GIVE ONE PAIL OF MILK.

In average Inter-State territory ONE COW GIVES ONE PAIL OF MILK.

But in the good cow-testing associations of Pennsylvania ONE COW GIVES TWO PAILS OF MILK.

Exerts Lots of Waste Labor

In other words, the owner of poor cows,—as well as the owner of good cows poorly fed,—is milking four animals to get as much milk as his neighbor gets from one.

Mr. Allebach stressed the importance of making the milk supply fit the market demand. The Philadelphia housewife doesn't want two quarts of milk a day in the fall and six quarts in the spring. She isn't interested if cows produce too much on fresh pasture and not enough when feed is short. She wants an even supply the year around. The Philadelphia price plan is designed to encourage the production of a uniform milk supply without disastrous price fluctuations.

The status of tuberculosis eradication in Maryland was explained by Mr. Allebach. The state legislature should appropriate funds to carry on this work if dairymen are to be protected against the possible closing of their markets, in the not distant future, to milk from untested herds.—C. L. W.

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TELLS WHY Jamesway COSTS LESS and Saves Costly Mistakes

If you are thinking of building, remodeling or ventilating a cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house, or if you are considering the purchase of labor and time-saving equipment for such buildings, by all means, fill out coupon in this advertisement and let us send you free our valuable Jamesway book.

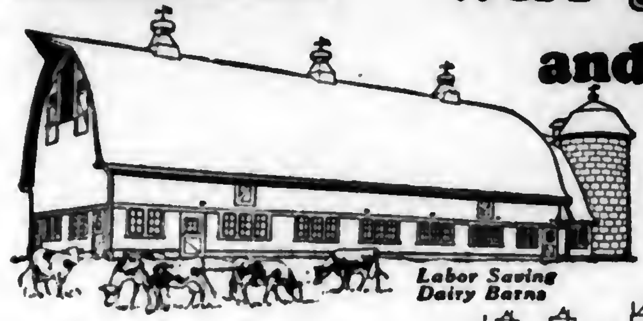
This book will show you how you can save money and have your buildings planned and equipped so that they are most convenient and practical. If you will avail yourself of Jamesway service, you'll have the same gratifying experience as H. L. Hartly, Manager of Island Farms, Duluth, Minn. Here's what he writes:

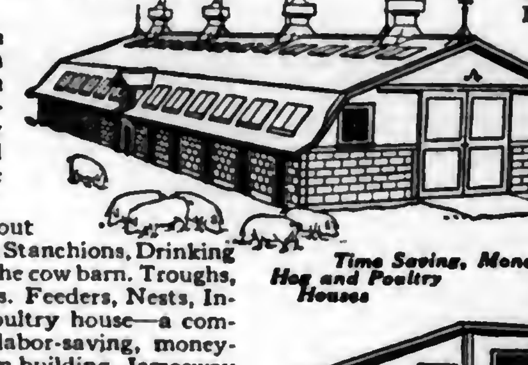
"We very much appreciate the splendid architectural service you have rendered us. The ability you showed to adapt plans to meet results desired were a revelation to me. Your suggestions saved me considerable in material and time."

Our many years' experience in planning and designing farm buildings enables us to save you money on materials and construction—show you how every door, window and general arrangement should be to make buildings convenient.

This book also tells you all about Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn. Troughs, Waterers, etc., for hog houses. Feeders, Nests, Incubators, Brooders for the poultry house—a complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building. Jamesway Equipment is better and costs less in the long run.

Mail coupon today. Tell us just what you are interested in—whether building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping cow barn, horse barn, hog or poultry house, and we will send you the book that tells you just what you want to know.

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J. P. Johansen of Iowa, one of the hundreds of happy users says, "I am milking 20 cows and have 3 single units and cannot praise your machine too much."

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showing models for every purpose; single, double, double single, double double, etc. Agents: Still some open territory. Write for attractive proposition.

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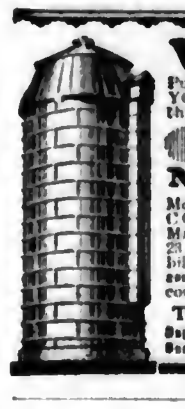
New Improved Fords Milker $90 *Single Unit* Complete *Electric or Gas Engine*



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Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.

The Thomas & Armstrong Co.
Dept H London, Ohio Est. 1904
Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Cribs, Grain Bins

Notice—Public Sale

I have sold the Tile Company Stock Farm located one mile west of New Bethlehem, Clarion Co., Pa., and will have a public sale on March 24. Fifteen registered Belgian horses and colts—all sorrels and all farm machinery, etc., will be offered for sale. Sale will begin at 9 A. M. C. M. LOWER.

GLOBE SILOS

Perfect silage with a Globe Silo

ONLY the Globe has the *extension roof, an exclusive feature, which reduces the cost per ton capacity to its lowest terms.* No waste unfilled space after silage settles. It offers the cheapest way to handle your corn crop. Made of selected Canadian spruce and Douglas fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it is absolutely air-tight and lasts a lifetime. A Globe Silo increases the value of your farm, the milk yield of your cows and farm profits.

Write today for the name of our representative in your community and catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO.
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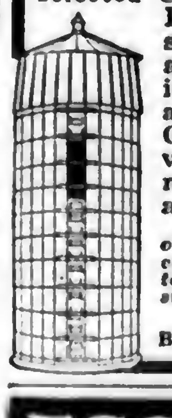

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Dept. 607-E Frederick, Md.

"If—for *any* reason, the valve chamber on this Milker should be damaged, or get out of order, we will repair or replace it free of charge, during the life of the machine."

What THIS Guarantee Means

19 years ago, the first Hinman Milker carried the above guarantee.

From that day to this, *no Hinman owner has ever had to buy a new valve to replace the original one.*

THIS GUARANTEE MEANS

1. That from the start, the Hinman idea has been to sell *dependable, day-after-day machine milking*—not just a machine.
2. That the Hinman Valve, so simple it hasn't even a spring, *has* to be reliable or we couldn't afford to make that guarantee.
3. That of the two moving parts on the Hinman (aside from power) the only one that needs factory attention to adjust it, is protected by free service *as long as you operate a Hinman Milker.*

Think what that guarantee means! And then get *all* the facts. Find the other reasons why the Hinman is today "the milker most dairymen use."

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Ryde's
CREAM CALF MEAL

is an economical milk substitute on which your calves will thrive and grow. Calves like it, and eat it in preference to any other food you may place before them. Prepared from choicest materials (not a "by-product") especially milled and steam-cooked for easy digestion. Has proteins, fats and minerals in abundance for rapid, normal growth.

Think of the saving, 100 pounds makes 100 gallons of rich, nutritious milk substitute! We guarantee complete satisfaction.

For sale at your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, with full feeding directions enclosed.

RYDE "AGGRESSIVE POLICY" POULTRY FEEDS. Push your poultry along, from newly hatched chick to laying hen. Give these well known feeds which contain elements adapted to every stage of growth—choicest granular grains, whole seeds with natural oil retained, fresh meat scraps and dried buttermilk. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, or write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. RYDE & CO., Mfrs., 5434 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.

Ryde's Cream
Calf Meal
TAKES THE PLACE OF MILK AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST
MANUFACTURED BY RYDE & CO. CHICAGO, ILL
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CROWN OVERALLS

Ask Your Dealer For
SUPER
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SHRUNK

The Million Dollar Overall

GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK AND NOT TO FADE

The most durable, comfortable, economical and best appearing Overall ever produced. Big, strong pockets and numerous special features. Made of extra heavy, super strength, deep dyed, highest quality, 8 ounce indigo denim; shrunk and prepared by a secret process in the Crown Denim Mills.

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From the cotton fields to your dealer every step in the manufacture of the denim and garments is owned and controlled by the Crown Organization. This eliminates all extra profits, therefore: Super Crown Shrunk Costs No More Than Ordinary Overalls.

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SEND FOR THIS VALUABLE BOOK. "Crown Ready Reference for Farm and Home". A gold mine of valuable and interesting information. Nothing like it ever published. MAILED FREE. Address Department

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NATCO
HOLLOW TILE SILOS
ROT-PROOF, WINDPROOF, PRACTICALLY SAME PRICE AS WOOD—LASTS AS LONG AS THE FARM
Send for Free Booklet
NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
General Offices: Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

This picture shows the crawler mechanism adapted to use on farms where there is soft ground that would swamp an ordinary wagon.

Leaves from a Cow Tester's Diary

By B. E. WHITNEY

A YEAR at cow testing association work is usually regarded by agricultural school students as a stepping stone to a higher education. We have no quarrel with this viewpoint. But, after seven years' experience in this line, we feel that this vocation is worthy, on its own account, of a deeper appreciation than it is commonly accorded.

The association tester has opportunities for personal contacts which are denied to the other members of the agricultural extension staff. If he is a success at his work he can offer at critical times the advice of not only an expert but of what is often worth far more—that of a friend. At the same time, for his own benefit he has the chance to consult with a score or more of experienced farmers; to obtain a working knowledge of human nature and, if he is intellectually inclined, to add to his mental equipment a cross-section of life which is almost invaluable.

A woman, it is said, first suggested cooperative cow testing. Originating in Denmark in 1895, the idea of the cow testing association was imported to this country in 1905 when the first association was organized by Mr. Helmer Rabild. This form of cooperation has become so popular that, by the latest advices, there are 732 associations in the United States.

The equipment of the association tester is usually something like this—an ancient horse drawing an equally antique wagon, the animal, in spite of his hoary head, bearing unmistakable signs of good living; at the driver's feet, a suspicious looking gallon jug; strapped to the rear of the vehicle, a tall can, a wooden box and a suitcase or two.

The Modern "Circuit Rider"

All these are queer symbols of progress but with this primitive outfit this modern representative of the "circuit rider" has carried the gospel of better dairy cows to uttermost parts of the country.

The Canton Association, with which the writer was connected from 1918 to 1925, was one of the first in Pennsylvania and, at the present time, is one of the oldest in the United States. During the seven-year period mentioned above the organization served 120 farmers. A number of these were in what is known as double tests where the test-

(Continued on next page)

Getting Facts and Figures Before Making the Venture

We are contemplating the opening of a dairy farm and intend purchasing 40 of the best grade Holsteins.

Before getting started we want to be reasonably assured that there is money in the business.

(1) What should be the average daily yield of milk from 40 purebred (fresh) heavy milking Holsteins?

(2) Average selling price?

(3) What should the daily feed bill be at first, assuming that all would be purchased in the beginning?

(4) What should the daily labor cost amount to?

(5) Any other costs per day?
—G. F., Northampton Co., Pa.

I will answer your questions in order:

(1) Purebred heavy milking Holsteins that are fresh would probably average five or six gallons per cow daily. However, this is not a good basis for a year's work. You will have to feed these cows thruout the year, and therefore, you should take a figure for production which will be approximately the average yield of your cows for a year rather than simply their production when fresh. I think it is more likely that your good Holstein cows will not average over four gallons of milk per day thruout the year.

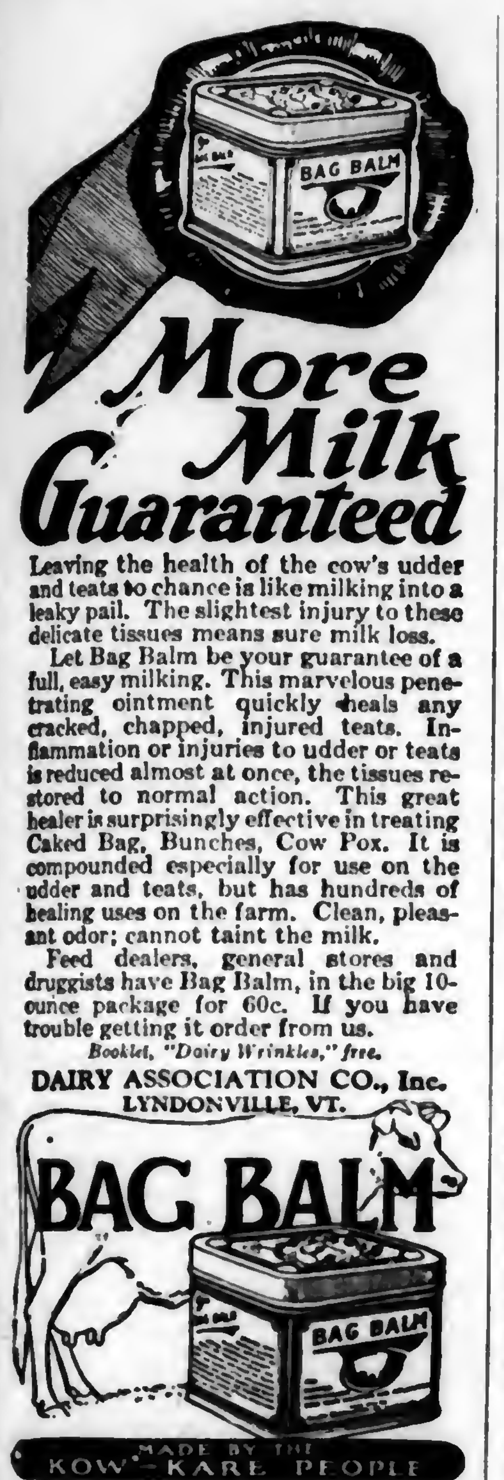
(2) The selling price of milk depends on your local market. I am, therefore, not in a position to answer this question. It is probable, however, that an average price of $2.50 to $3.00 per 100 pounds, according to the test, will not be far wrong, if you are wholesaling the milk.

(3) The feed bill for your herd daily would probably run about $16. This would allow ten pounds of grain at 2c per pound and twenty pounds of hay or other dry roughage at an average price of 1c per pound. As a matter of fact the average cost of feed per cow daily for herds averaging about 4½ gallons of milk in cow testing associations averaged about 41c per cow daily. This computation included data from thirty-five cow testing associations, most of which completed their work in 1921 and 1922.

(4) The daily labor cost for taking care of your herd would probably run from $6 to $8. In the study referred to above the average cost per cow for labor for the year for high producing herds was $56.32. For 40 cows this would be $2252.80 or approximately $6.26 daily.

(5) Referring again to the study just mentioned, I find that the current expenses per cow yearly for herds averaging 14,939 pounds of milk and 429 pounds of butterfat is $42.94. The charge for hauling milk amounted to $12. This makes a total cost per cow per year of $54.94 for current expenses and hauling the milk. For a herd of 40 cows this would make a cost daily of $6. This does not include interest on investment and depreciation on the herd.

I trust this will be of assistance to you.—A. A. Horland.



More Milk Guaranteed

Leaving the health of the cow's udder and teats to chance is like milking into a leaky pail. The slightest injury to these delicate tissues means sure milk loss.

Let Bag Balm be your guarantee of a full, easy milking. This marvelous penetrating ointment quickly heals any cracked, chapped, injured teats. Inflammation or injuries to udder or teats is reduced almost at once, the tissues restored to normal action. This great healer is surprisingly effective in treating Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox. It is compounded especially for use on the udder and teats, but has hundreds of healing uses on the farm. Clean, pleasant odor; cannot taint the milk.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have Bag Balm, in the big 10-ounce package for 60c. If you have trouble getting it order from us.

Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," free.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.

BAG BALM
MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

There's just One STAR

There is just ONE genuine STAR WINDMILL. And just one STAR is all YOU will ever need. For a dependable STAR will last a lifetime.

The new STAR with Timken Tapered roller or No-Oil-Em bearings, running in oil, has unusual efficiency in 8 to 10 mile winds. The STAR provides water in the lighter breezes.

Scientific wheel design, running in oil lubrication, superior construction throughout. The STAR owner is assured of uninterrupted service over a maximum span of years.

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HOOSIER CYLINDERS
NO-OIL-Em Bearings
★ STAR ★
WINDMILLS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—US PAT OFFICE

HARVEY L. MILLER'S FARM SALE
Monday, March 14th, 1927, one mile southwest of Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa. Farm stock, Implements, Poland China Hogs. 20 Head of High Grade Guernsey Cows and Heifers bred to Registered Guernsey Bulls of No Plus Ultra, Golden Secret and May Rose King Breeding. Herd T. B. Tested under Federal Supervision. Sale of Household goods announced later.

er takes care of two members in one day. Of the 120 tested, three have since died and fourteen have retired from farming. In support of the beneficial results claimed for association work, we might say that two of the retiring members have entered the ministerial profession.

The prosperity of the association was unchecked until 1922 when the slump in milk prices and general deflation of farm products caused a slackening of interest and a serious defection of membership. The association weathered the storm, however, and from 1923 on has improved steadily. I understand the present year has been very successful.

To cover the operations of this organization with any degree of fulness would require a volume but space forbids any more than a few general details. The territory covered by the association—the hills surrounding Canton and the valley of the Towanda—has been a prosperous dairy district for nearly a half a century. Prior to 1913 there was no general attempt at herd improvement. The average farmer cashed his butter check each month with a slight regret that it was not larger but thinking little of the matter the rest of the time.

The County Agent Started It

In 1913, however, a new era commenced. The Farm Bureau was organized and D. K. Sloan came to Canton as farm agent. One of the first problems tackled by Mr. Sloan was herd improvement and the result of his labors was the commencement of work by the Canton Cow Testing Association on July 24, 1913. W. L. Kellogg was the first tester. During his year Mr. Kellogg covered the western half of Bradford County but in 1914 the work in the northern half was taken over by the Troy Association.

The five years following 1913 marked a great expansion in the dairying industry around Canton. Almost simultaneously with the organization of the first cow testing association, the market underwent a great change. The Sheffield Farms Company invaded the locality in search of fluid milk for New York City. Later, with soaring of prices for canned milk, a condensery company erected a plant at Troy. With these newcomers the local creameries could not compete. Their patrons fell away and most of them were forced to close their doors.

Milk Supply Brought in the League

Another newcomer was the Dairymen's League. Numerous branches of this organization were formed in Bradford County after the milk strike of 1916. Such was the general situation when the writer came to the region in the fall of 1918.

The winter of 1918-1919 was one of the best seasons which dairymen have encountered. This fact, however, was not generally recognized until later times. In January, 1919, the maximum price of $3.87 for 3 per cent milk was paid at Canton. Prices of feeds already had begun to soar but did not reach their full height until twelve months later. Grade cows were bringing good prices. One of the members of the association in the spring of 1919 sold ten grade cows for $2000, another farmer disposed of nine head for $1500. Purebred stock was also high, practically any registered cow would fetch $300.

January, 1919, it is true, saw the great milk strike but this event, altho marked by considerable bitterness, was brief and bore little resemblance to the protracted struggle following April, 1922. A season of dairy prosperity always means an increase of interest in herd improvement and the Canton Association while organized before the end of the World War had a full membership.

(To be continued)

A DECIDED PREFERENCE
For De Laval Separators and Milkers by Members of
Cow Testing Associations

IN the United States there are approximately 22,000 members of cow testing associations—the most progressive group of dairymen in the country.

Each cow testing association is in charge of a competent tester who weighs, tests and records the milk from each cow, and frequently tests the skim-milk from the cream separators of the members. The testers know exactly what each separator does and are in an ideal position to observe the work of milking machines.

Reports recently received from approximately 29% of all the cow testers in the United States show that of all the members using cream separators and milkers

60.2% use De Laval Separators
29.5% use De Laval Milkers

A remarkable showing, not only on separators but on milkers as well, in view of the fact that most of these De Laval Milkers have been put in use within the past six years.

The reasons for the greater use and popularity of De Laval Separators and Milkers are simple. The Babcock Test proves the De Laval Separator skims cleaner. Years of use prove it gives longer and better service. The milk scale and production records prove the De Laval Milker milks better. The watch proves it milks in less time.

In the long run De Laval Separators and Milkers are by far the most economical. They pay for themselves. See your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK 165 Broadway
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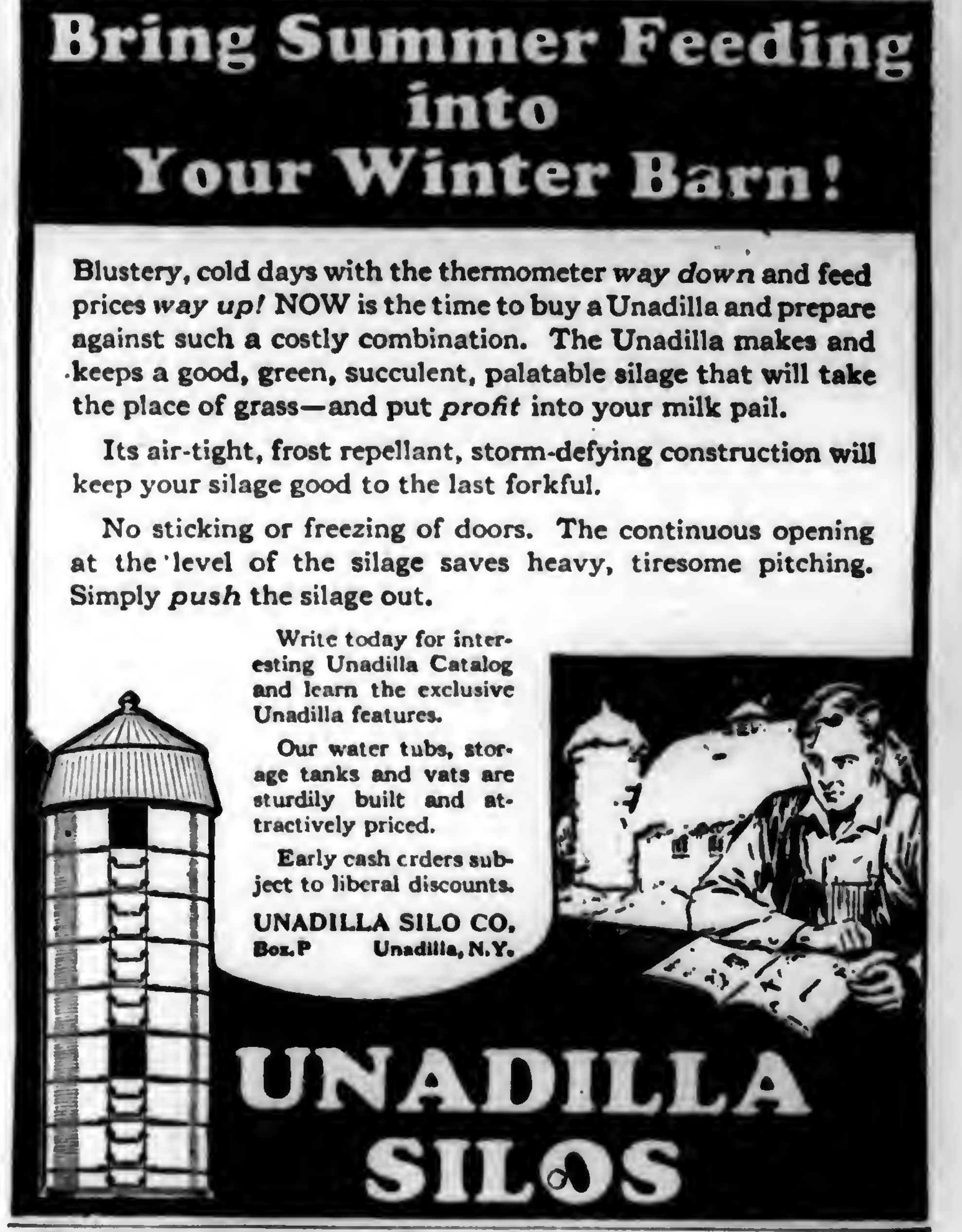

Bring Summer Feeding into Your Winter Barn!

Blustery, cold days with the thermometer *way down* and feed prices *way up!* NOW is the time to buy a Unadilla and prepare against such a costly combination. The Unadilla makes and keeps a good, green, succulent, palatable silage that will take the place of grass—and put *profit* into your milk pail.

Its air-tight, frost repellant, storm-defying construction will keep your silage good to the last forkful.

No sticking or freezing of doors. The continuous opening at the level of the silage saves heavy, tiresome pitching. Simply *push* the silage out.

Write today for interesting Unadilla Catalog and learn the exclusive Unadilla features.

Our water tubs, storage tanks and vats are sturdily built and attractively priced.

Early cash orders subject to liberal discounts.

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SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

more distance on your old set

If you have a 201-A in the detector socket, just change that one tube to an RCA super-detector, Radiotron UX-200-A. Instantly—you have bigger distance reach. And if you are sure to get a genuine RCA Radiotron, that special detector will have a good long life.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
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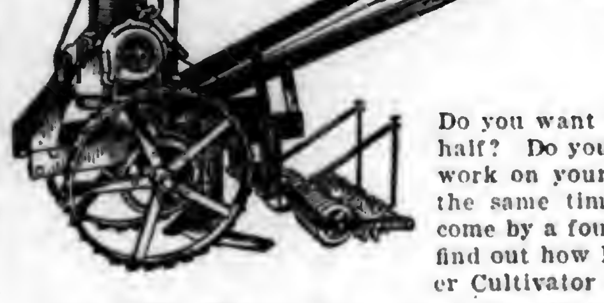
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA



Lighten Work and Increase Production and Profits

Do you want to cut labor costs in half? Do you want to lighten the work on your truck farm and, at the same time, increase your income by a fourth to a third? Then find out how Held's Gro-Mor Power Cultivator and Spra-Mor Traction Power Sprayer help you do these very things.

Held's Gro-Mor Cultivator shown above is widely known as the most practical, efficient cultivator on the market. Perfectly balanced and measuring only 13" from wheel to wheel, the Gro-Mor cultivates rows 10" apart with ease. Its 15" clearance permits cultivation until plants are completely matured. Breaks up hard soil without effort—eliminates weeds and clods—and takes the push out of the push plow.

For complete information and illustrations of the Gro-Mor Cultivator and the Spra-Mor Power Traction Sprayer, write direct to

THE HELD TRACTOR COMPANY
609 North Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio

SPRA-MOR Power Sprayer shown here handles all insecticides for controlling insects and all chemical solutions for destroying fungus diseases. A versatile, easily operated machine that coats every plant with a dense, fine-sprayed mist that affords 100% protection.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

"THIS is Wentworth announcing" has already become a familiar slogan to many listeners-in. Ralph Wentworth, one of the more recent additions to the announcing personnel at WEAF, New York, like the majority of WEAF's announcers, has a wealth of musical education. Mr. Wentworth's musical abilities were recognized by his parents when he was eleven years old. He was placed in the choir in an Episcopal Cathedral and shortly became soloist.

Ralph C. Wentworth, one of the announcers of WEAF.

To further his education along musical lines he was given piano instruction and later studied the pipe organ.

There comes a time when all boy sopranos hit high C and "crack." Mr. Wentworth foresaw this and stopped singing altogether before his voice began to change. When it did change he "found himself a bass," as he expresses it. A native of the state of Washington, he attended the University of Washington. While there he joined a male quartet which was giving engagements from time to time in the local vaudeville theater when previously scheduled acts failed to put in an appearance and was later rewarded when the quartet was given a steady booking.

After a bit of the theatrical world, Mr. Wentworth tried teaching school for a semester and also tried a very brief excursion into business, in neither of which, he says, "did I make any marked success."

The war came along and as he lived near the Canadian border, he tried in 1916 to enlist in the Canadian Army, but being some fifteen pounds underweight was told by the recruiting officer to "wait awhile until he grew up." When the United States entered the "big fuss" he made up his mind that he wouldn't be fooled a second time, and in his own words, "with the aid of several dozen bananas and lots of water applied where they would do the most good," finally made the grade and was considered good enough for a second-class private. But this rank was not for long, for when he reached the point of embarkation he was raised to the awe-inspiring rank of corporal from which, he tells us, "I was very successfully removed after a brief excursion into the great metropolis of New York with some of my theatrical friends."

Studied in Paris

Mr. Wentworth was shipped overseas during the month of October, 1917, and saw just enough action to be able to say with certainty that there was a war. After the Armistice he went to Paris and had the opportunity to study at Sorbonne as well as the Conservatory of Music in Paris.

Coming back to the United States, Mr. Wentworth decided to stay in New York to continue his musical education. He soon found himself in demand for concert work and later traveled with a well-known musical comedy. When radio broadcasting was fairly established, he applied to WEAF for booking on their programs and later, upon learning that there was a vacancy on the announcerial staff, filed his application and was picked from hundreds of others.

Mad Dogs Kill Five—The Law Must Be Enforced

THERE is at present in the State of Pennsylvania an epidemic of rabies. Mad dogs are running at large. Luzerne County, parts of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties are under quarantine. During the past year in the state two hundred and fifty-two persons have been bitten by mad dogs and five have died from hydrophobia. These facts should convince every one that the Dog Laws of the state must be enforced.

In brief the Dog Laws are: Every dog over six months of age must be licensed, must wear a collar and tag, must be chained or securely housed after sundown unless accompanied by owner. Licenses and tags can be procured direct from your County Treasurer or thru a Justice of the Peace, Alderman, Magistrate or Notary Public.

May Be Fined or Jailed or Both

The license fee is $1.00 for male dog, $2.00 for female dog. Any person violating the Dog Law is liable to a fine of from $5.00 to $100.00, or thirty days in jail, or both.

The money derived from the licensing of dogs is used to pay all damages done by dogs to domestic animals and poultry; in addition it also at present finances the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in its work for the prevention, control and eradication of tuberculosis, hog cholera, abortion, rabies and other transmissable diseases, as well as poultry diseases.

Dog Tax Insures Clean Milk

Bear in mind that when you pay your dog tax you are paying for the eradication of tubercular cows that your children may drink milk free from the germs of tuberculosis. If you are not obeying the law, get busy as once. Get your dog licensed and keep him chained. Our Dog Law Enforcer may visit your home any day. We do not wish to prosecute any one but will prosecute every violator of the law without fear or favor.

With this kind, earnest warning you will have no reason for complaint if thru neglect of yours, proceedings for prosecution are entered against you.

If you know of any violators of the Dog Laws please send their names to Dr. T. E. Munce, Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sincerely yours for Law Enforcement
C. G. JORDAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Compare a Radiola 20 with any competitor—at any price

COMPARE it in quality of musical reproduction! Tune in, yourself, and listen! Test it as the experts do . . . listen at least ten minutes to the Radiola 20, with an RCA Loudspeaker 100. Then switch to another set, and your ear—trained to the clearer music—shows up the difference in an instant! Radiola 20 has challenged any competitor, regardless of price, to this comparison of tone. And thousands of tests have proved it finer.

Compare it for performance, too! It is twenty times as selective as the ordinary radio set—and has the distance reach of larger sets that have more tubes. A special form of "amplification" makes this possible. On near stations, it is single controlled. And on far stations, two verniers add sharp accuracy to distance tuning.

And look into its reputation for dependability! If there's one thing about radio that is most important for the farmer, it is that. Will his set work every time he tunes in?

Radiola 20, with Radiotrons, . . . $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, ... $35

Will it stand up under daily use without servicing and tinkering? The Radiola 20—with all the skill of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse behind it, has *proved* its sturdy quality. It is no experiment—but thoroughly tried, tested and perfected.

What a big place in the farmer's day this Radiola fills! It brings in the weather and market reports so clearly—and the helpful lectures from the agricultural colleges. There are talks, lectures, news and stories for Mother and the children. Fun and entertainment every evening. The best dance music. And the world's finest singers and musicians. And with broadcasting getting better and better, the Radiola 20 is replacing thousands of other sets—to match the finer programs with finer reception!

RCA Radiola
MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

At peace with the world

PEACE and contentment, I say, are not a matter of how much money you have accumulated. They come with a clear conscience, good health, and the right companionship. No comrades mean more to me today than my trusty pipe and good old Prince Albert.

I start the day with a pipe in my mouth and a song in my heart. It has been like that for a good many years now. Before I settled upon Prince Albert as the one and only tobacco for me, I had "played around," as you young fellows say, with many brands.

I think it was the rich, rare fragrance of P. A. in the tidy red tin that spurred me to try a load of it in my pipe. I found the taste more than matched that wonderful aroma. It was cool. It was sweet. It was mild . . . mild, yet completely and delightfully satisfying.

Perhaps a leaf from my book of experience will set you on the road to peace and contentment. I tell you, in all seriousness, that you don't know . . . you simply can't know, how much your pipe can mean to you until you have filled it with Prince Albert!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

In the dairy barn—and everywhere the farm job takes you—these "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots will keep you dry-shod and comfortable. And they are as husky as they look!

Farm tested . .

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots *come in red or black—sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths*

This "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot *stands the hardest wear . .*

Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

75 YEARS of experience in boot-making by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that goes into every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot. This boot is *built* to stand every farm test.

It's just as husky as it looks—extra strong, every inch of it. You can't kick through that thick, oversize sole—it's as tough as the tread of a tire.

And the uppers—they are made of the finest rubber—rubber so elastic that you can stretch a strip of it more than five times its own length! No wonder, where inferior rubber splits and cracks, "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots stand up!

And at every vital point where wear is hardest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in behind that strong surface—to give *extra* strength. Only "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

* * *

We know you will like the plus farm value in "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus *slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles*

"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*

BOOTS · WALRUS · ARCTICS · RUBBERS

Trade Mark

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW–DIFFERENT–PRETTIER Patterns

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, brand-new ideas of coloring and pattern—the new Armstrong Rugs instantly appeal to your love of the beautiful when you see them in home or store! Picture a daringly colorful border enclosing a two-toned field of small-figured carpet pattern—a rug that will "fit in" with the furnishings of 'most any room.

Picture, too, a rug of Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum in rippling soft-toned gray, green, blue, or brown, with a decorative border of unit design . . . nothing prettier has ever been created in a smooth-surface rug. These fascinating rugs you will find in the stores if you make sure to ask for the new *Armstrong's* Linoleum Rugs.

You can hardly believe that rugs so unusually handsome can be so inexpensive. They are genuine Armstrong's Cork Linoleum with the burlap back . . . no other smooth-surface rugs offer so much in texture, beauty, wearing quality.

These lovely new patterns come only in the New Armstrong Rugs!

Soft and flexible, an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug can be rolled and moved from place to place. Its sturdy burlap back keeps it whole and gives it longer life. When you buy a smooth-surface rug, see that it is real linoleum—resilient, quiet, springy to the tread, and long-lasting. A rug of Armstrong's Cork Linoleum will wear and wear and wear!

You will know the genuine Armstrong's Linoleum Rug by the Circle A trade-mark on the burlap back. These Armstrong Rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. by 15 ft. and 12 ft. by 12 ft., as well as in the usual smaller room sizes

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This booklet, printed in full colors, showing a fascinating array of these new rugs, will help you select the new pattern that will just fit your room. It is free. Send for it. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1013 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In the large illustration: *Pattern No. 859.*
Above: *Jaspé Pattern No. 715.*
Right: *Pattern No. 931.*

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and Ⓐ wear and wear

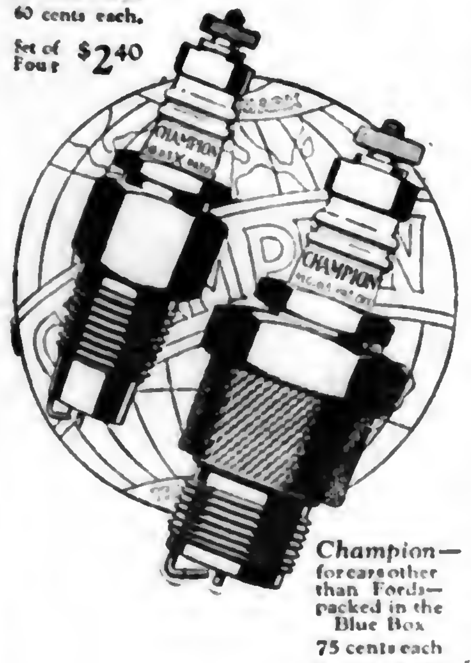
Look for the CIRCLE A trade mark on the burlap back

For Farm Use

You will find Champions used regularly in tractors, trucks and stationary engines on two out of three farms just as two out of three motorists look to Champions to give them the utmost in car performance.

Champion is known the world over as the *better* spark plug—insuring dependable spark plug performance wherever it is used.

A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.



Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box 60 cents each.
Set of Four $2.40

Champion—for cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box
75 cents each
Set of Four $3.00
Set of Six $4.50

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

BEFORE now when going down thru the field have you not all at once caught a breath of the most fragrant perfume, coming up from the grass under your feet? How good it smelled! "Penny royal somewhere," you thought, and, if you are like me, you stopped right where you were and hunted around until you found the homely little plant and picked a few sprigs to chew or to carry home with you.

Probably you would not have enjoyed that rich perfume, or have known of the flower's presence, if you had not all unwittingly stepped on one of the penny royal plants. It was the pressure of your foot that brought the fragrance from the heart of the leaf. There are other plants like that. Never until they are brought into the closest possible contact with you do they shed their fragrance. They look beautiful; some faint traces of the perfume stored up in them drift up to you as you pass, but it takes the close touch, perhaps even the strong pressure of the fingers, to bring out the fragrance nature has given them.

We Spoke but Didn't Know Them

For a good many years we lived near a man and his wife and never really knew them. We always smiled when we met them and they smiled back, and we said, "What good folks they are!" But only when we were in trouble and needed a helping hand did we find out what good hearts they had! The man did my chores and other work while I was sick, and the wife sent flowers and did all she could to make life easier for the mistress of our home. It seemed as tho there was nothing they could do that they did not do. This was our first real acquaintance with those who had so long lived near us.

I wonder why we let so many years go to waste in this way sometimes? Is it because we are so busy about our own work and (shall I use that harsh word) so selfish, that we pass our neighbors by with a nod and a "How do you do?" and let it go at that? Or is it that we do not feel the need of an intimate, heart-to-heart relationship with others? Sometimes it seems as tho we do feel our importance and our independence so deeply that we hold aloof from our fellows, caring not that we do not know them or regretting that they are comparative strangers to us. But when the pinch comes we see more clearly what we have missed by our neglect or indifference.

The Penny Royal's Story Is True

But it ought not to be so. We can make no greater mistake than to think we can live to ourselves and be really happy. The lowliest creature on earth, cast up on an island, will hunt the place over from end to end in search of one of its kind, and it is not at peace until it has accomplished this purpose.

It is just so with you and me. We may think we can get along without friends, but all the time there is a great vacancy in our hearts. It is filled only when we live for and love others. And the more closely we live to everybody, and the more of love we give out, the more of peace and joy there is in our hearts.

Is there a man down the road that needs your touch to bring out the fragrance of his life? Hunt him up today. Take him by the hand and say, "I need you, my friend, and I want to feel the touch of your life on mine. It will make us both better men!" For always and everywhere the story of the humble penny royal plant is true.

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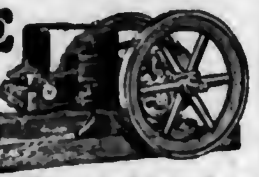

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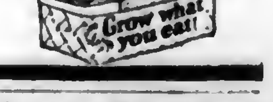

Grow what you eat!

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By *JACKSON GREGORY*

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business. Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured but Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, escaped. Pollock Hampton captured Shorty, who, tho locked in the grain house that night, also escaped. Someone on the ranch was double-crossing.

Farris and Rogers expected to leave the ranch at the end of June; the Langworthys might stay, but in the probability of their going Judith planned a farewell party for Marcia. As Bud Lee joined the dancers he kept wondering what Judith would be like without flopping hat, boots and spurs. What he saw was a lovely Judith, vividly beautiful. Without a word he caught her and swung her into the dance. When introduced to Lee, the artist, Farris, recognized him. Several years before Lee had lost property, two friends failed him and he'd dropped out of his old useless life in society. Farris tried to persuade him to return but he wouldn't go back. At the end of his second dance with Judith he caught her in his arms, crushed her to him and kissed her. "So," she cried softly, "this is the sort of gentleman into which a dress-suit has made Bud Lee, horse foreman!" Laughing she left him. Lee watched her go, turned and went down the knoll.

Continued from last week

GOING down the knoll to the bunk-house, Bud Lee cursed himself at every stride. He cursed Carson when the cattle foreman, turned to follow him, addressed a merry remark to him concerning his "lady-killing clothes." The words reminded him of Judith's and he didn't cherish the remembrance. In the bunk-house Carson watched him curiously over his old pipe as Lee began ripping off his dress-suit.

"A feller called you up a while ago," said Carson, still bright-eyed with interest but pretending that that interest had to do with the new wall telephone recently installed. "Sandy Weaver, it was. Said—"

"What did he want?" demanded Lee, swinging suddenly on Carson, his coat balled up in his hand and hurled viciously under a bunk.

"Wasn't I telling you?" Carson grunted. "What's eating you, Bud? You ac' mighty suspicious, like a man that had swallered poison or else was coming down with the yeller jaundice or else was took sudden an' powerful bad with love. They all treats a man similar—"

"Darn it," growled Lee irritably, "can't you tell me what Weaver said?"

"Said, call him up, real pronto," replied Carson cheerfully. "Say, Bud, where in heck did you get that outfit? By cripes, if I had a regalia like that I'd be riding herd in 'em ev'ry Sunday! On the square now—"

But Lee wasn't listening to him and Carson knew it. He had gone quickly to the telephone, had rung the one bell for "Central," and a moment later was speaking with Sandy Weaver of the Golden Spur saloon. Carson sucked at his pipe and kept his eyes on Lee's face.

The ensuing conversation, only one side of which came to Carson, was brief. Most of the talking was done by Sandy Weaver. Lee asked three questions; the third a simple, "Sure of it, Sandy?"

Then he jammed the receiver back upon its hook, and with no remark continued his hurried dressing. When he had come in, his face had been flushed; now it was suddenly red, the hot red of rage. His eyes, when they met Carson's once, were stern, bright with the same quick anger. When he had drawn on his working garb and stuffed his trousers into his boots, he went to his bunk and tossed back the blanket. From the straw mattress he took a heavy, old style revolver. Carson, still watching him, saw him spin the cylinder, slip a box of fresh cartridges into his pocket and turn to the door.

"Riding, Bud?" He got to his feet, stuffed his pipe into his pocket and reached for his hat. "Care if I mosey along?"

"What for?" asked Lee curtly.

"Oh, heck, what's the use being a hawg," Carson grumbled deep down in his brown throat. "If you're on your way to little ol' Rocky hunting trouble, if they's going to be shooting-fun, why can't you let me in on it?"

Lee stood a moment framed in the doorway, frowning down at Carson. Then he turned on his heel and went out, saying coolly over his shoulder: "Come on if you want to. Quinnion's in town."

AS THEIR horses' hoofs hammered the road for the forty miles into Rocky Bend the two riders were for the most part silent. All of the explanation which Lee had to give, or cared to give, was summed up in the brief words: "Quinnion's in town."

To Judith, Lee had said that night they fought together at the Upper End that he had recognized Quinnion's voice; "I played poker with that voice not four months ago." That he had had ample reason to remember the man as well, he had not gone on to mention. But Carson knew.

Carson had sat at Lee's left hand that night, across the table from Chris Quinnion, and had seen the look of naked hatred in two pairs of eyes when Lee had risen to his feet and coolly branded Quinnion as a crook and a card sharp. For a little the two men had glared at each other, their muscles corded and ready, their eyes alert and suspicious, their hands close to their pockets. Then Quinnion had sneered in that evil voice of his: "You got the drop on me this time. Look out for the next." He too had risen and with Lee's eyes upon him had gone out of the room. And Carson had been disappointed in a fight. But now—now that Bud Lee in this mood was going straight to Rocky Bend and Quinnion, Carson filled his deep lungs with a sigh of satisfaction. Life had grown dull here of late; there wasn't a fresh scar on his battered body.

THO the railroad had at last slipped thru it, Rocky Bend was still a bad town and proud of its badness. To the northeast lay the timber tracts thru which the Western Lumber Company was tearing its destructive way; only nine miles due west were the Rock Creek mines, running full blast; on the other sides it was surrounded by cattle ranges where a lusty brood of young untamed devils were constrained to give themselves soberly to their work during the long, dusty days. But at night, always on a Saturday evening, there came into Rocky Bend from lumber camps, mines and cow outfits a crowd of men whose blood ran red and turbulent, seeking a game of cards, a "whirl at the wheel," a night of drinking or any other amusement which fate might vouchsafe them. Good men and bad, they were all hard men and quick. Otherwise they would not have come into Rocky Bend at all.

Lee and Carson riding out of the darkness into the dim light of the first of the straggling street lamps, passed swiftly between the rows of weather-boarded shacks and headed toward the Golden Spur saloon.

Tho the hour was late there were many saddle ponies standing with drooping heads here and there along the board sidewalks; from more than one barroom came the gay ragtime of an automatic piano or the scrape and scream of a fiddle. Men lounged up and down the street, smoking, calling to one another, turning in here or there to have a drink or watch a game.

The two newcomers, watching each man or group of men, rode on slowly until they came to the building on whose false front was a gigantic spur in yellow paint. Here they dismounted, tied their horses, and went in. Carson, with a quick eye toward preparedness for what might lie on the cards, looked for Lee's gun. It wasn't in his pocket; it wasn't in his waistband, ready to hand. It wasn't anywhere that Carson could see. At the door he whispered warningly:

"Better be ready, Bud. Ain't lost your gun, have you?"

Lee shook his head and stepped into the room. At the long bar were three or four men, drinking. Quinnion was not among them. There were other men at the round tables, playing draw, solo, stud horse. One glance showed that Quinnion was not in the room. But there were other rooms at the rear for those desiring privacy. Lee, nodding this way and that to friends who accosted him, made his way straight to the bar.

"Hello, Sandy," he said quietly.

Sandy Weaver, the bartender, looked at him curiously. A short, heavy, blond man was Sandy Weaver, who ran a fair house and gave his attention strictly to his own business. Save when asked by a friend to do him a favor, such a favor as to keep an eye on another man.

"Hello, Bud," returned Sandy, putting out a red hand. All expression of interest had fled from his placid face. "Come in right away, eh? Hello, Carson. Have somethin'; on me, you know."

Lee shook his head.

"Not tonight, Sandy," he said. "Thanks just the same."

"Me," grinned Carson. "I'll go you, Sandy. Same thing—you know."

Sandy shoved out whiskey bottle and glass. Then he turned grave eyes to Lee.

"One of these fellers can tend bar while we talk if you want, Bud," he offered.

"You say Quinnion has been talking?" asked Lee.

"Yes. Considerable. All afternoon an' evening, I guess. I didn't hear him until I called you up."

"Then," continued the man from Blue Lake ranch, "I don't see any call for you and me to whisper, Sandy. What did he say?"

"Said you was a liar, Bud. An' a skeerd-of-your-life darn bluff."

A faint, shadowy smile touched Lee's eyes.

"Just joshing, Sandy. But that wasn't all, was it?"

"No," said Sandy, wiping his bar carefully. "There was the other word, Bud. An'—say, Billy, tell him what Quinnion had to say down to the Jailbird.

LEE turned his eyes to Billy Young. Young, a cattleman from the Up and Down range, shifted his belt and looked uncomfortable.

"Darn if I do!" he blurted out. "It ain't none of my funeral. An' if you ask me, I don't like the sound of that kind of talk in my mouth. Maybe I can't find my way to church of a Sunday for staggerin' with red-eye, but I ain't ever drug a nice girl's name into a barroom."

"So," said Lee very quietly, "that's it, is it?"

"Yes," said Sandy Weaver slowly, "that's it, Bud. Us boys knowed ol' Luke Sanford an' liked him. Some of us even knowed his girl. All of us know the sort she is. When Quinnion started his talk—oh, it's a song an' dance about you an' her all alone in some darn cabin, trying to crawl out'n the looks of things by accusin' Quinnion of tryin' to shoot you up! —well, folks jus' laughed at him. More recent, somebody must have took him serious an' smashed him in the mouth. He looks like it. But," and Sandy shrugged his thick shoulders elaborately, "if it's up to anybody it's up to you."

For a moment Bud Lee, standing very straight, his hat far back, his eyes hard and cold, looked from one to another of the men about him. In every face he saw the same thing: their contempt for a man like Quinnion, their wordless agreement with Sandy that it "was up to Bud Lee." Lee's face told them nothing.

"Where is he?" he asked presently.

"Mos' likely down to the Jailbird," said Billy Young. "That's where he hangs out lately."

Lee turned and went out, Carson at his heels, all eyes following him. In his heart was a blazing, searing rage. And that rage was not for Quinnion alone. He thought of Judith as he had seen her that very night, a graceful, gray-eyed slip of a girl, the sweetest little maid in all of the world known to him—and of how he, brutal in the surge of love for her, had swept her into his arms, crushed her to him, forced upon her laughing lips the kiss of his own.

"I was mad," he said within himself, "I was mad. It would be a good thing if I got Quinnion tonight—and he got me. Two of a kind," he told himself sneeringly.

AS HE made his way down the ill-lighted street, his hat over his eyes now, Bud Lee for a moment lost sight of the rows of rude shanties, the drowsing saddle-ponies, the street lamps, and saw only the vision of a girl. A girl clean and pure, a girl for a man to kneel down to in worship, a girl who, as he had seen her last, was a fairylike creature born of music and soft laughter and starlight, a maid indescribably sweet. In the harshness of the mood which gripped him she seemed to him superlatively adorable; the softness of her eyes at the moment before he had kissed her haunted him. As he strode on seeking Quinnion, who had spoken evil of her, he carried her with him in his heart.

The horrible thing was that her name had already been bandied about from a ruffian's lips. Lee winced at that even as he had winced at the remembrance of having been brutally rough with her himself. But what was past was past; Quinnion had talked and must talk no more.

"He'll start something the minute he sees you," cautioned Carson, his own revolver loose in the belt under his coat, his hard fingers like talons gripped about the butt. "Keep your eye peeled, Bud. Better cool off a speck before you tie into him. You're too mad, I tell, you, for straight, quick shooting."

Lee made no answer. Side by side the two men went on. They had left the sidewalk and walked down the middle of the rusty, rut-gouged street. Every man they met, every figure standing in the shadows, received their quick, measuring looks.

"Most likely," suggested the cattle foreman, "by now he's got drunk an' gone to sleep it off."

But Lee knew better than that. Quinnion wasn't the sort that got drunk. He'd drink until the alcohol stirred up all of the evil in his ugly heart; then he'd stop, always sure of his eye and his hand. It was far more likely that with a crowd of his own sort he was gambling in the card room of the Last Chance saloon, the Jailbird saloon as "white" men called it. For there was an ill-famed hang-out at the far end of the straggling town, just at the edge of the Italian settlement, that of late had come to be frequented by such as Quinnion; men who were none too well loved by the greater part of the community, men who, like Quinnion, had served time in jail or penitentiary. Black Steve, who was both proprietor and bartender, and who looked like a low-class Italian, tho he spoke the vernacular of the country, was the god of the "dago" quarter, the friend of those who had gotten entangled with the law. Only last year he had killed his man in his own saloon, then gone clear, thru the combined perjury of his crowd.

The street grew steadily gloomier, filled with shadows. In front of the Jailbird the only light came from within and made scant war on the lurking darkness without. Lee's ears were greeted with the crazy whine of an old accordion, and with men's voices lifted in laughter. He shoved the swing door open with his shoulder, Carson pushed the other half back, and the two stood on the threshold, their eyes swiftly seeking Quinnion.

As tho their presence had been a command for silence, a sudden hush fell over the Jailbird. The accordion man drew out a last gasping note and turned black round eyes upon them. Black Steve, oily and perspiring behind his bar, caressed a heavy black mustache and looked at them out of cold, expressionless eyes.

The first glance had shown Lee that Quinnion was not there. At least not in the main room. But there were the card-rooms at the rear. He gave no sign of having felt the hostility of the many eyes turned upon him, but went quickly down thru the room, turning neither to right nor left.

"Hol' on there," came the big booming voice of Steve. "What you fellers want, huh?"

Lee gave him no answer but strode on. Carson, at Lee's heels like a grim old dog, showed his teeth a little. Steve, striking the bar with a heavy hand, shouted in menacing tones:

"Hol' on, I say! Nobody goin' to break in on a play that's running in my card rooms. If you fellers want anything, you ask me."

"Go ahead, Bud," said Carson jocosely. "It's only the ol' black calf bawling same as usual."

But Lee needed no urging. He had heard voices beyond the closed door in front of him, among them a certain high-pitched, snarling, indescribably evil voice which he knew. He put his hand on the knob and found that the door was locked. With no waste of time, he drew back a step, lifted his foot and drove his heel smashing into the lock. Then, throwing himself forward, driving his shoulder into the door, he burst it off its hinges.

At last he had found Quinnion.

Here were half a dozen men, not playing cards, but interrupted in a quiet talk. Standing on the far side of the table was a man who was as evil a thing to see as was his voice to hear, his face twisted, drawn to the left side, the left eye a mere slit of malevolence, the uneven teeth showing in an eternal, mirthless grin, a man whose hands, when his arms were lax as now, hung almost to his knees, a man twisted morally, mentally, and physically.

BUD LEE had eyes only for this man. But suddenly Carson had seen another man, seeking to screen himself behind the great, misshapen bulk of Quinnion, and with new eagerness was crying:

"It's Shorty, Bud! He's mine!"

But Shorty was no man's yet. At his back was a window; it was closed and the shade was drawn, but to Shorty it spelled safety. Head first he went thru it, tearing the green shade down, crashing thru the glass, leaving discussion behind him. With a bellow of rage Carson went after him, forgetful in the instant that there was another matter on hand tonight. Shorty, consigned to Carson's care and the grain-house, had slipped away and had laughed at him. Ever since, Carson had been yearning for the chance to get his hands on Shorty's fat throat. Before the smash and tinkle of falling glass had died away Carson, plunging as Shorty had plunged, was lost to the bulging eyes which sought to follow him, gone head first into the darkness without.

Lee kept his eyes hard on Quinnion's. He moved a little, so that the wall was at his back. His coat was unbuttoned; his left hand was in his pocket, his arm holding back his coat a little on that side. The right hand was lax at his side like Quinnion's.

He had seen the other men, tho his eyes had seemed to see only one man. One of them he knew; the others he had seen. They were the sort to be found in Quinnion's company. They were the nucleus of was was spoken of as Quinnion's crowd.

"QUINNION," said Lee quietly, "you are a dirty-mouthed liar."

The words came like little slaps in the face. Of the four men still in the room with Quinnion three of them moved swiftly to one side, their eyes on their leader's face, which showed nothing of what might lie in his mind.

"I have taken the trouble," went on Lee coolly, when Quinnion, leering back at him, made no reply, "to ride forty miles tonight for a little talk with you. You are a crook and a card cheat. I told you that once before. You have been telling men that I am a coward and a four-flusher. For that I am going to run you out of town tonight. Or kill you."

Then Quinnion laughed at him.

"Just for that?" he jeered. "Or because I've been tellin' a true story about you an'—"

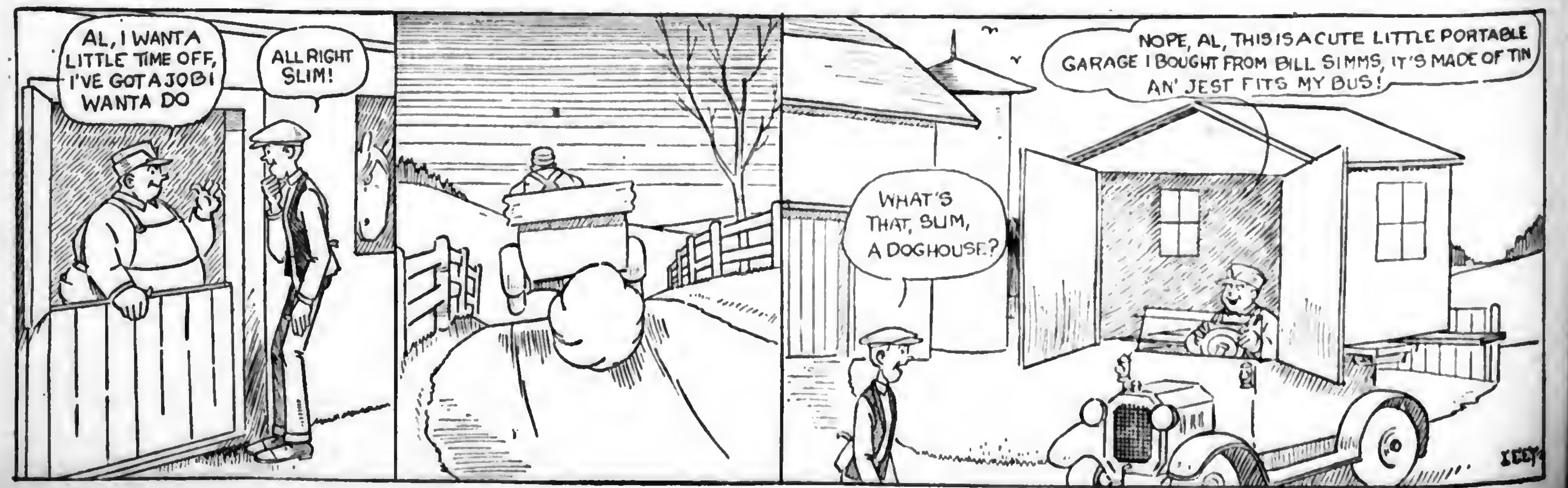
He didn't get her name out. Perhaps he hadn't expected to. His eyes had been watchful. Now, as he threw himself to one side, he whipped out his gun, dropping to one knee, his body partly concealed by the table. At the same second Bud Lee's right hand, no longer lax, sped to the revolver gripped under the coat at his left armpit.

It was a situation by no means new to the four walls of the Jailbird nor to the men concerned. It was a two-man fight, with as yet no call for the four friends of Quinnion to interfere. It would take the spit and snarl of a revolver, the flash of flame, the acrid smell of burning-powder to switch their sympathetic watching into actual participation. No new situation certainly for Chris Quinnion who took quick stock of the table with its heavy top and screened his body with it; no new situation for Steve, the big bartender who was at the shattered door almost as Bud Lee sent it rocking drunkenly.

Quinnion was down and shooting, with but ten steps or less between him and the man whom he sought to kill; Bud Lee was standing, tall and straight, back to wall, his first bullet ripping into the boards of the table, sending a flying splinter to stick in Quinnion's face, close to a squinting, slitted eye; and as the two guns spoke like one, a third from the open barroom shattered the lamp swinging from the ceiling between Lee and Quinnion. Steve, the bartender had taken a hand.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim's Flivver Is Like the Snail* : : ; : : : : By Lee


AL, I WANTA LITTLE TIME OFF, I'VE GOT A JOB I WANTA DO
ALL RIGHT SLIM!
NOPE, AL, THIS IS A CUTE LITTLE PORTABLE GARAGE I BOUGHT FROM BILL SIMMS, IT'S MADE OF TIN AN' JEST FITS MY BUS!
WHAT'S THAT, SLIM, A DOGHOUSE?
LEE

Saves Hours of Hard Work

The low, easy-running manure spreader is considered indispensable on the modern farm. It's one way of cutting production costs.

Did you ever hear this one?—

He Had the Right of Way

McGuinness nad been posted to keep guard over the entrance to a road which led to an old and unsafe bridge. Presently a car came along and he held up his hand.

"What's the matter?" growled the driver.

At that moment McGuinness recognized him as the county magistrate.

"Oh, it's yerself, Yer Honor," he said genially.

"Yes, it is!" was the snappy answer.

"'Tis all right, tnen," said Mac, as he stepped politely out of the way. "I got orders to let no traffic thru because of the rotten bridge, but seein' it's you, Yer Honor, 'tis a pleasure—go right ahead, sir!"—American Legion Weekly.

Those Healthy Nonagenerians!

Old Uncle Eben Jones went into a life insurance office and requested a policy.

"Why, Uncle," said the president, "you are too old for us to take the risk. How old are you?"

"Ninety-seven come next August," said the old man, and added testily: "If you folks will take the trouble to look up your statistics, you'll find that mighty few men die after they're ninety-seven.—Earth Mover.

Spur to Heroism

Because he had crawled out on thin ice and rescued a playmate who had broken thru, little Willie was the center of a group of admiring men and women.

"Tell us, my boy, how you were brave enough to risk your life to save your friend," said one of the ladies.

"I had to," was the breathless answer. "He had my skates on."—Life.

What the Tutor Taught Her

Here is a contributed tongue-twister:

If a Hottentot tot taught a Hottentot tot to talk e'er the tot could totter, ought the Hottentot tot be taught to say aught, or naught, or what ought to be taught her?

If to hoot and to toot a Hottentot tot be taught by a Hottentot tutor, should the tutor get hot if the Hottentot tot hoot and toot at the Hottentot tutor?—The Outlook.

It's the Truth

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" said the customer to the waiter who had brought his order.

"Yes," replied the waiter. "If you order a fresh egg here, you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a good cup of coffee, you get the best cup of coffee in the world, and—"

"Yes, I believe you. I ordered a small steak."

Nothing but the View

First Passenger—Isn't the ocean grand and majestic?

Second Ditto—Yes; and there's an indefinable something about it that impresses me strangely.

First—I feel that way, too. I guess it's the utter absence of billboards.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Bridey (at 1:00 A. M.)—Oh, Jack, wake up! I can just feel there's a mouse in the room.

Husband (drowsily)—Well, just feel there's a cat, too, and go to sleep.—Boston Transcript.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

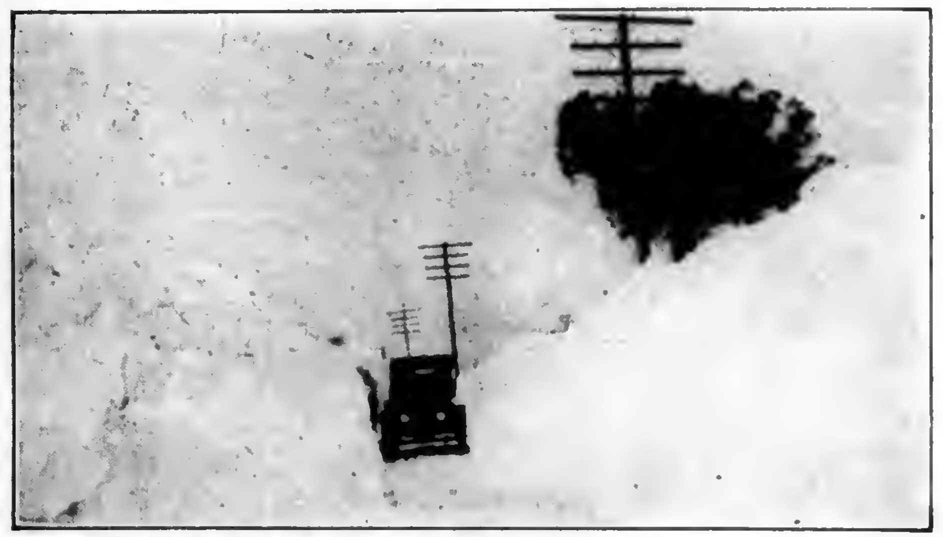
From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For pets we have a dog, three cats and a pony. My pony's name is Betty. She is a Shetland pony.

Last summer we took a trip to Gettysburg. I saw many cannons and other things. I saw the house where Jenny Wade was shot and the place where the bullet went thru the door. I also saw the old fashioned bread tray in which she was making bread when she was shot.—Violet Hoffman, (X), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Sometimes our teacher comes and sled rides with us. For a pet I have a pony, which is all white. Her name is Topsy. I sure do like to ride horseback.

"Winter Days" Contest—Second Prize—Over Twelve



COMING HOME FROM DOWNINGTOWN A YEAR AGO
Olive Nichols, (X), Chester County, Pa.

About Thanksgiving time we had a big program. The schoolroom was filled with people. After the program we had a social.—Helen Daniels, twelve (X), Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We are going to have an entertainment in school in March. I like school very much. I am sending some riddles.

1. When is a plant like a pig?
2. When are potatoes like gate posts?
3. What has eighty-eight keys and still can't unlock a door.

We have much fun skating and sleighing. We have a radio.—Anna A. Smith, Berks County, Pa.

MY SISTER
Anna A. Smith,
Berks County, Pa.

SCHOOL DAYS
Anna L. Durham
York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a nice home near Forest Hill, Md., but we are now farming for my aunt near Woodbine, Pa. We all like Pennsylvania Farmer. Here is my picture taken in school.—Anna L. Durham, nine, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have very much fun coasting. We had an entertainment at our school February 22 which consisted of dialogues, plays, music and recitations.

When I was four years old my father died, then mother put me in an orphanage. Mr. and Mrs. Ness then adopted me. I have a good home.—Grace E. Smith, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will tell you about my trip this summer to Yellowstone National Park. We left here about 1:00 o'clock, got to Pittsburgh at 6:30. We had from 6:30 till 12:00 in Pittsburgh. The next morning we were in Chicago. At Madrid, Iowa, we went to see some relatives. We went to the hotel for that night. The next day we had callers at the hotel. Some people from Boone, Iowa, called and told us to come up there. They came down after us and we went up there and stayed one week. While we were there they had a Throckmorton reunion. There were fifty-some first cousins.

On Tuesday we left to go to see my aunt in Belvidere, Nebraska. We reached there that night. A bus took us from the depot to their house. The next day Helen Spragg, my cousin, and I took a horseback ride and took pictures. We stayed a week. On Tuesday we started from Belvidere to Yellowstone National Park. We traveled all next day but did not stop. We saw Indians on our way.

After stopping in Cody we started into the park. We saw a large bear, large and small buffaloes (took pictures of them), and petrified trees. We went to Old Faithful. It is a beautiful sight with the searchlight thrown on it. It threw steam up 150 feet every 63 minutes. We went on a hike that afternoon and went swimming.

When we left the park we went to the Great Salt Lake. We swam in it. We went thru the Capitol at Salt Lake City. We then went to Colorado Springs and then back to Belvidere to my aunt. On the way home we went to St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Cincinnati, Ohio.—Ruth E. Throckmorton, (X), Greene County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Last summer we went on a fishi , trip. We went to the Conewago Creek near Falmouth. We started around 10 o'clock in the morning. It was Ascension Day. My brother and I had just gotten our new steel fishing rod and brass fishing reel. We did not have any luck at all. We didn't catch anything. We then took our outfit and went to the Susquehanna River. The water was very low and I had bad luck. My line got tangled in the axle of my fishing reel. We didn't get anything there, either. We came home without anything, but happy.

I am sending you a poem I made up in our health class.

THE MOSQUITO

The mosquito is a filthy thing,
And what do you think! He was once king.
Down in the Panama Canal Zone
His way was his very own.

The mosquito is a murderer in first degree,
He was king and had men under his knee.
The mosquito causes yellow fever
Of which the female is the only giver.

One of the heroes was Walter Reed.
He was a man of American breed.
He's done much for the people of the U. S. A.,
By inventing a way, the mosquito to slay.

We should spray the swamps with larvicides,
To kill the mosquitoes in their abides.

—Allen Hollinger, twelve (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I built a house and it has four rooms in it. I got a tool set for Christmas and a building block set that I can build houses with. My brothers, Raymond and Allen, each got a train and a track. I like winter but think summer is best.

We took a trip to the Seven Mountains and another to Gettysburg. I was thru Jenny Wade's house and saw a lot of old guns and other relics.—Harold Shirk, eight (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

BOATING WITH FANNY
Edward R. Williams, (X),
Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My father and brothers farm three farms, our own and two neighboring farms. My brother and his family live on the one farm. I went out coasting this morning as soon as I had my breakfast, it was fine.

I live close to Menges Mill, the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the York and Hanover trolley passes right at our door.

We get our evening paper, The York Dispatch, thrown off the trolley every day.—Sarah E. Spreakle, York County, Pa.

How Long Is Your List?

HOW are you coming along with the contest? Have you found heaps and heaps of words in the two words PENNSYLVANIA FARMER? I thought perhaps I would find time to hunt some myself but I haven't yet so I guess I'll have to depend upon you to let me know how many words are hidden away in the name of our paper. If some of you who read this wonder what on earth I am talking about just scurry around and hunt up last week's Pennsylvania Farmer and on page 24 you'll find your wonderings answered. The contest closes March 19th. Jot down words as you think of them and before that date you'll find you have a list worth sending in.

COUSIN RUTH.
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Mary E. Wagner, Catherine Hostetter (X), Evelyn C. Breighner, Sarah Breighner. **Blair County**, Ruth Cunningham, Clara Hammond. **Bradford County**, Dorothy McGraw (X), Eloise Case (X), Virginia Bailey. **Cambria County**, Anna Smithbower. **Centre County**, Irene G. Beck (X), Thelma Beck (X), Helen M. Beck (X), Irene Limbert, Blanche McCloskey. **Chester County**, Betty Sheeler (X). **Clinton County**, Bertha Rupert (X). **Crawford County**, D. W. Bement. **Cumberland County**, Margaret Alice Ritter (X). **Fulton County**, Violet J. Ott. **Indiana County**, Mary Lukeik (X). **Lancaster County**, Mary Elizabeth Oester, Ethel Reckner. **Luzerne County**, Florence Deiwell. **Lycoming County**, Mary Emma Kurtz. **Mifflin County**, L. Sunderland. **Northampton County**, Evelyn Picht. **Northumberland County**, Beatrice Rarig (X). **Potter County**, Clara Wynick (X). **Somerset County**, Alvin Ott (X). **Susquehanna County**, Marion Bunnell. **Union County**, Isabel Pontius, Anna Pontius. **Washington County**, Pauline Hurtkal (X), Myrtle Taylor. **Wayne County**, Richard Wyka (X). **Westmoreland County**, Ralph Roe (X). **York County**, Sarah E. Sprenkle, Grace E. Smith.

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County, Kathryn Hill, Blanche Eastman.

MARYLAND

Cecil County, Anna Louise Pearce. **Frederick County**, Lilian I. Weddle. **Washington County**, Florence Charlton.

(X)—Forum Member.

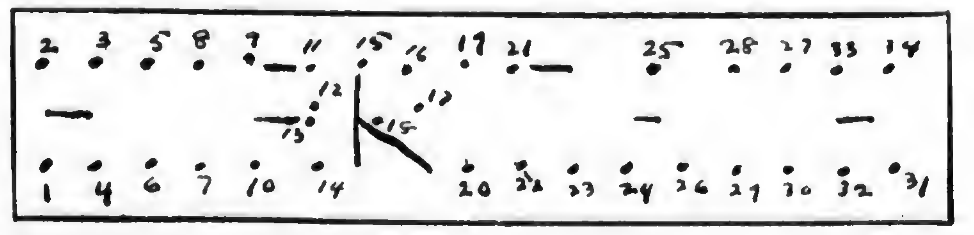
All FORUM MAIL should be addressed: Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

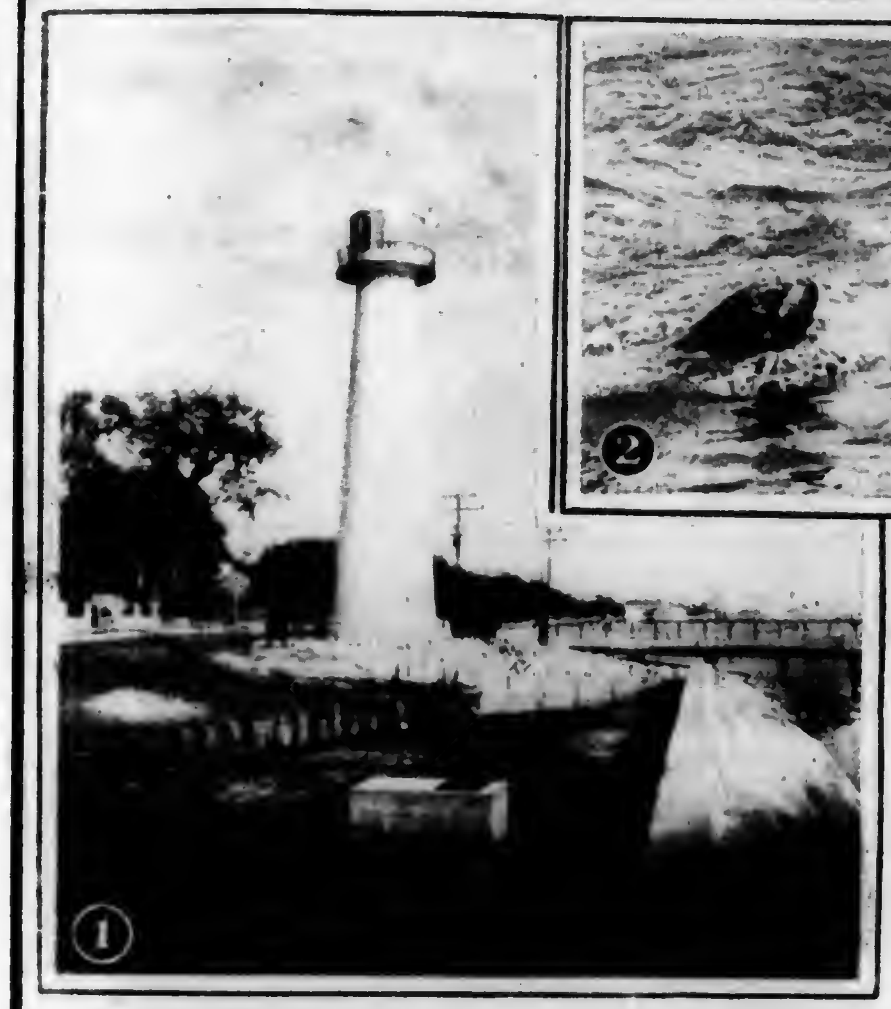
OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

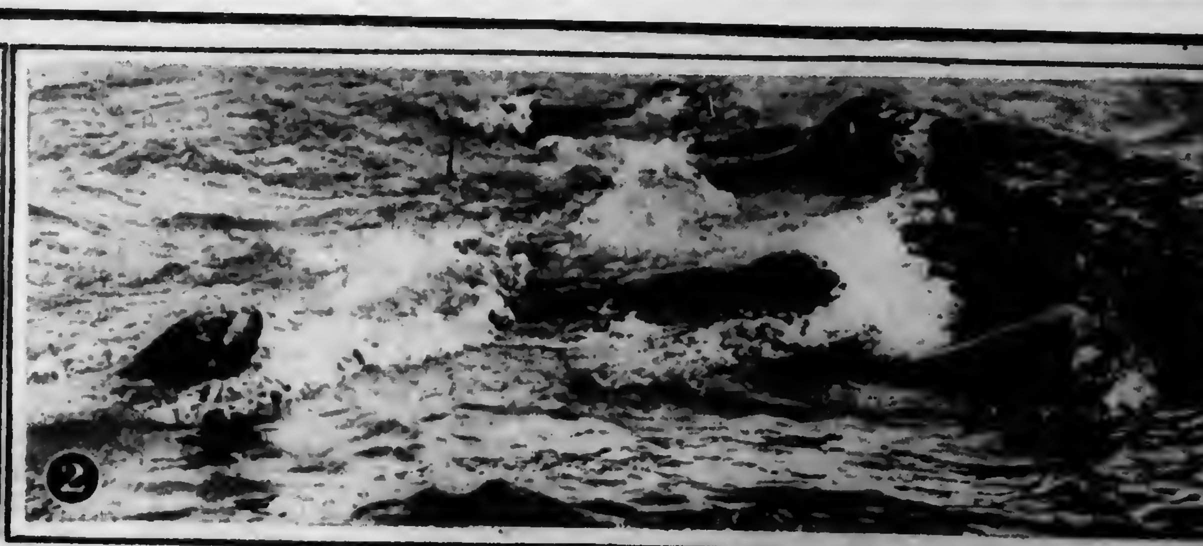
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—There's something about striding along an open road on a bright brisk day that makes people like to twirl a stick or cane. I'm not sure that they help you to get along faster, but I know the kind of walking-stick you will find in the puzzle is just about the fastest kind there is—in fact, I don't think I'd like to have this particular kind when out for a walk. All you have to do to find out about this swift stick is to draw lines from the dots beside the figures. Start with the dot beside the figure 1 and draw to the dot beside the figure 2. Draw from the dot beside 3 to the dot beside 4; then from 5 to 6, to 7 and, to 8; from 9 to 10; from 11 to 12, to 13, to 14; from 15 to 16, to 17, to 18; from 19 to 20; from 21 to 22, to 23; from 24 to 25, to 26; from 27 to 28, to 29, to 30; from 31 to 32, to 33, to 34. Let me have the name of this very fast walking-stick on a postcard, or in a letter, by March 19th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please tell me the name of your county and when your birthday comes. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will be awarded prizes. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

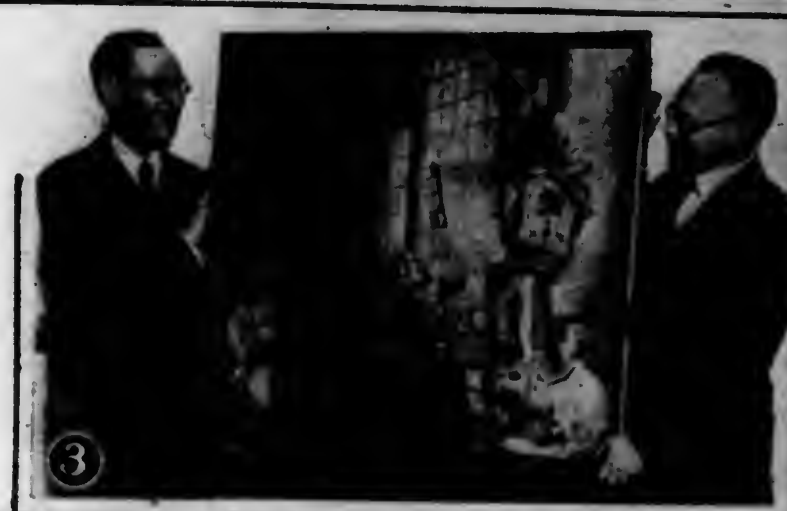
The answer to the missing letter puzzle we had in the issue of February 19 is: A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS. The ten Little Folks who received prizes because their answers were the best in every way are: Mildred Brubaker, age 13, Port Trevorton, Pa.; Anna Marie Greenawalt, age 8, Steinersville, Pa.; John L. Hunter, Jr., age 9, Smithfield, Pa.; Robert Jones, age 9, Harbor Creek, Pa.; Elizabeth Matthews, age 10, Freehold, N. J.; Caroline Ranck, age 11, Refton, Pa.; Harry Smith, age 7, Sicklerville, N. J.; Delia May Strike, age 8, Chambersburg, Pa.; Donald S. Weida, age 8, Allentown, Pa.; James Claire Wood, age 10, Girty, Pa.

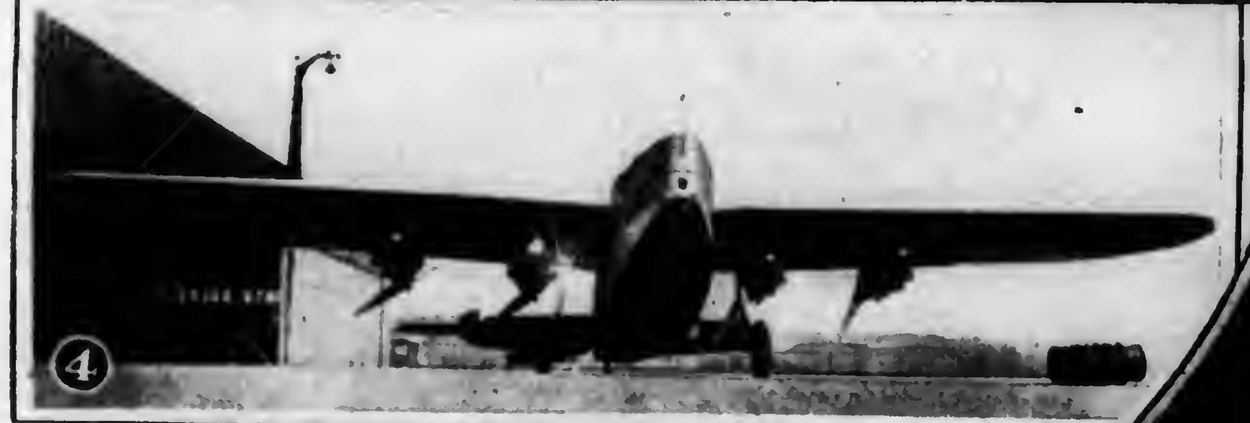


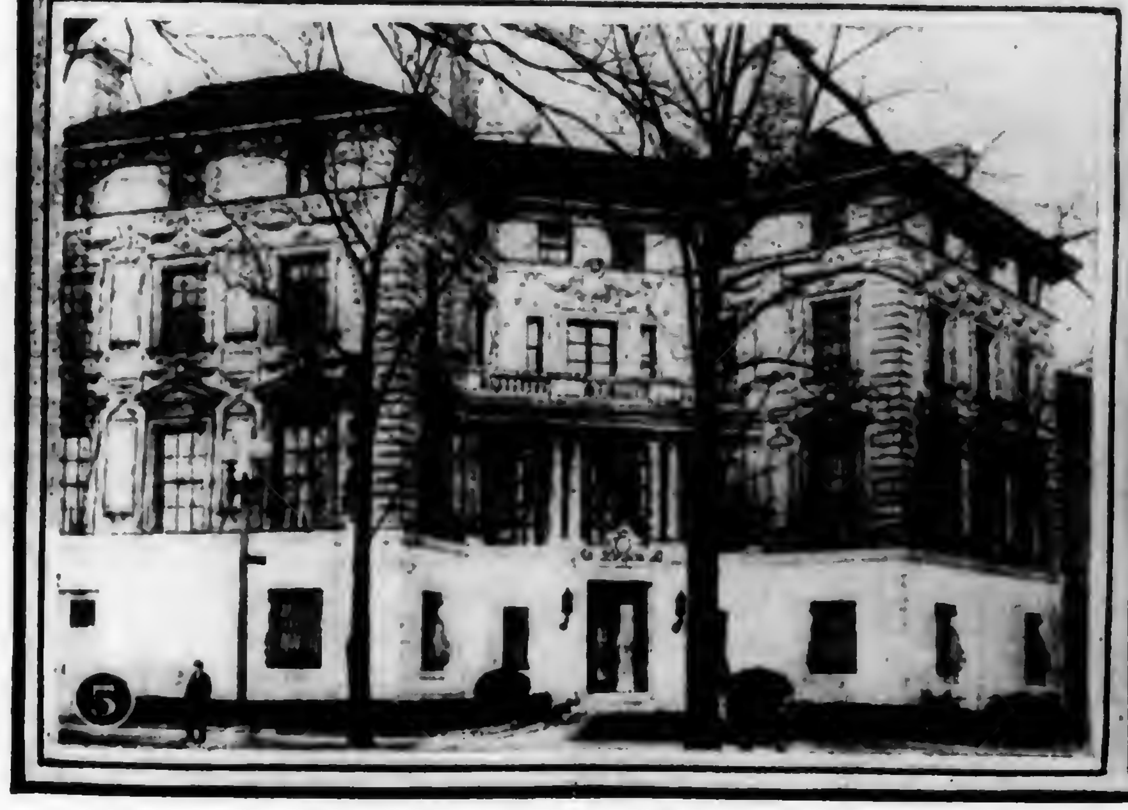
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

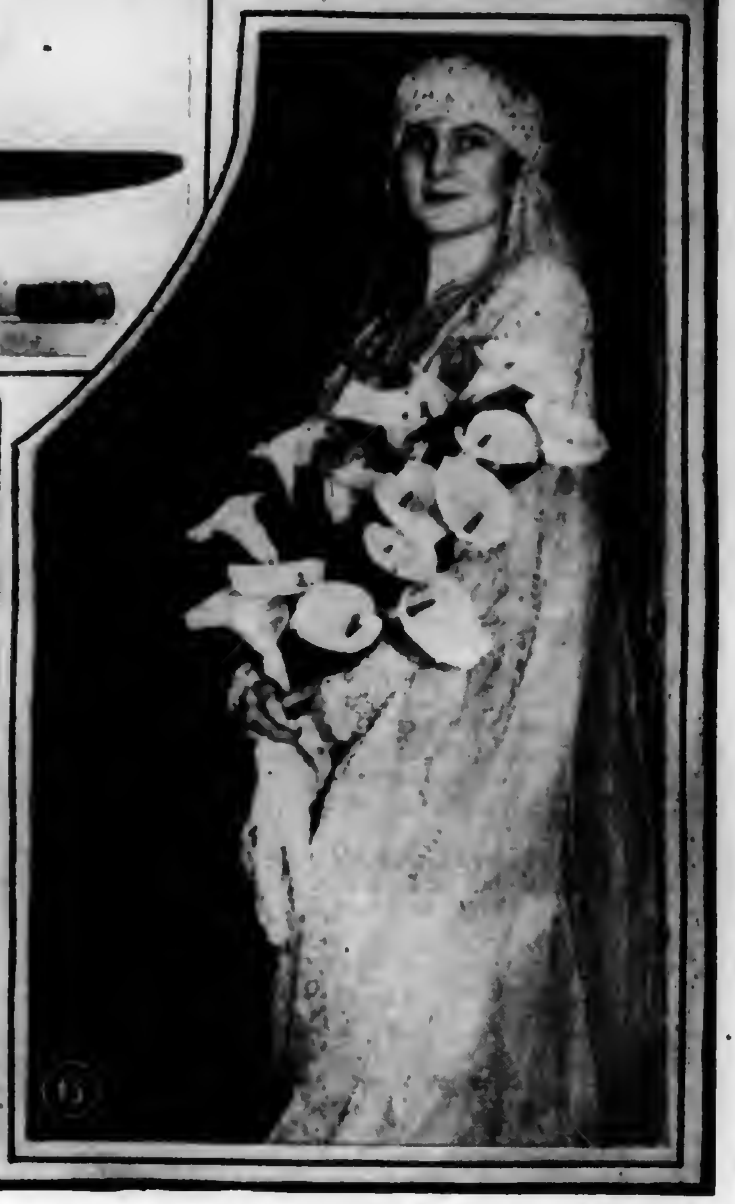












1.—Two women, the widow and the daughter of the former keeper, are taking care of the lighthouse at Biloxi, overlooking the Mississippi Sound, which is said to be the oldest lighthouse in America.

2.—Seals have swimming races, too.

3.—At the International Convention of Decorators, held recently in Milwaukee, a historical painting was shown. In it Washington and Lafayette are pictured hanging wallpaper at Mount Vernon during a strike of decorators.

4.—A new-type airplane, developed in Germany, has four motors on the wings.

5.—While repairs are being made to the White House, President and Mrs. Coolidge are using the home of Mrs. Elmer Schlesinger as a temporary residence.

6.—On February 19, Miss Allison Roebling, the granddaughter of the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, became the bride of Baron van der Elst, a member of the Belgian Embassy in Washington. As the groom's parents were unable to come over from Belgium to attend the ceremony, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier took their places.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

One Today—Thousands in August

Round Up the Fly Fighting Apparatus Early or Mr. and Mrs. Fly Will Be Victorious

FRIEND husband will have a few more days before the pressing farm tasks begin, so why not have him help you repair or paint the screens for windows and doors? Or perhaps you need to have a few new ones made, especially for the kitchen and bedrooms. Put it off no longer. House flies start buzzing with warm April days. In fact, I have found a few on the sunny attic windows already, and with a handy swatter, I pride myself on killing every one that appears these first mild days.

They start to breed in June, and did you know that one female is responsible for more than 100 eggs at a time and that those eggs hatch in twenty-four hours and in hot, moist weather in less time? In about 10 days a full grown fly flits about. A female will lay from 5 to 10 of these 100 egg clusters so it is no wonder that flies are often thick. Let's adopt a few measures to get rid of this dangerous and very wasteful pest.

Just how are they dangerous? They carry germs—thereby spreading disease. You may not have known that house flies are largely responsible for spreading tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diarrhea, cholera and carbuncles. Those are dread diseases—yet what are we doing to get rid of flies?

Several Methods Advised

All of us who wish to promote health and happiness fight the fly by several methods. 1. We keep yards and surroundings clean—free from any garbage or old cans. Scald or burn out all food cans before putting them in places of disposal. 2. Have outdoor toilets built with concrete vaults and keep them well closed at all times. 3. Insist that the manure heap be as far from the house as practical. 4. Protect our family and the home with well built close fitting screens. 5. Get a dozen swatters now and keep one in each room. Kill every fly we see these early spring days. 6. Use commercial sprays, powders and baits.

After we have removed and cleaned up all decaying matter—all refuse in which flies may breed—we will still have the pests about the kitchen doors, and will need every known method of eradication if we are to conquer them. We have already told you in these columns of the good home made traps described and pictured for building in our library book, "Home Handicraft for Boys." We shall be glad to lend the book to anyone sending in 15c to cover postage. These traps are invaluable about the stables and other breeding places.

Flies Become Intoxicated

On the market today are many good baits and poisons, all of which serve a place in fly warfare. I hang long-necked bottles, filled half full of diluted honey in the trees near the house. The flies become intoxicated and cannot escape. During June, July and August those bottles need emptying every five days.

Another bait I find helpful is made with a teaspoonful of formaldehyde to a glass of sweet milk. I pour the solution into low bowls and place a small piece of bread in the center to serve as a good lighting place. If there is no water about this is a sure kill and can be used anywhere that flies congregate and babies cannot reach.

These are but a few of the many useful schemes to keep flies downed. No one can afford to let them reign. Their dirty work is a thousand times more costly than the most expensive spray or powder, either of which will go far in thinning them out. Let's read and study what has been done and what remains undone. Farewell to the flies!—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Patrick Was a Jolly Old Saint

LET us make the most of St. Patrick's Day. It is foolish to buy a new green outfit for the occasion, or even a new article if a package of dye is at hand. It's the easiest thing in the world to mix up a little green dye bath and tuck in a few odd pieces, and presto! they come out a St. Patrick's costume that will delight the kiddies. Even grown-ups won't despise a few perfectly matched accessories to wear to the St. Patrick dinner.

Every child enjoys a jolly little party in honor of the old saint and nothing is more easily planned. Just put on your thinking cap and assemble a few good old Irish songs and melodies—you'll find them in any school song book or other collection of popular music—and some evening make a paper pattern and cut "half a bushel or so" of paper shamrocks from rather heavy construction paper. Any other bright green paper that may be at hand will do if it won't tear too easily.

Decorate your rooms with green crepe paper streamers interspersed with plenty of shamrocks. Invite the guests with little green shamrock invitation notes, ask each to come prepared to tell an Irish joke. Serve an Irish luncheon.

Color Scheme Carried Out in Menu

Of course, the refreshments must include Irish potatoes and since March is so cold they should be creamed or scalloped so they will be hot. Serve any pretty salad with a green (lettuce) garnish, cucumber pickles, green gelatine with light colored fruits, lettuce sandwiches, frosted cookies in shamrock shape, a layer cake decorated with green shamrocks on the icing, and coffee or cocoa.

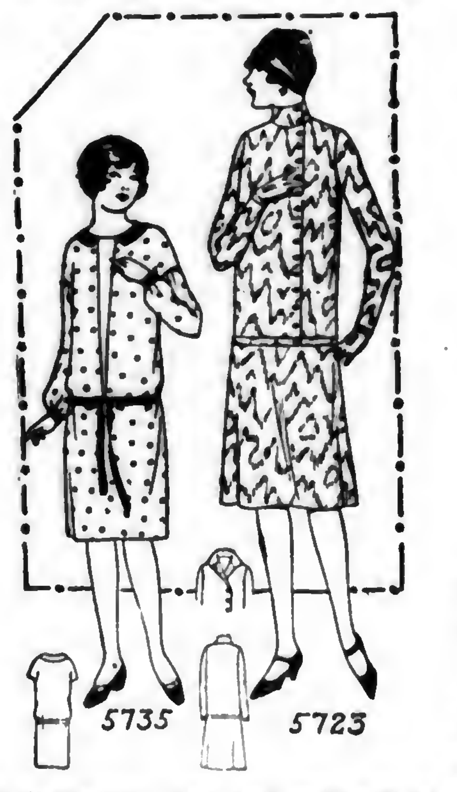
Have some pianist play while the guests join in singing Irish songs for a farewell 'round the piano. Any good old fashioned Irish game, like "My Father and Mother Were Irish," will be hailed with delight, and the jokes may be reserved for the supper hour.

I've noticed that older people, too, enjoy a holiday touch in their entertaining—try a St. Patrick Dinner on the Ladies' Aid and see if some of the gray hairs don't grow less conspicuous and if some of the outsiders don't begin to say "There's something doing at that Aid and it's always a jolly good time."—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

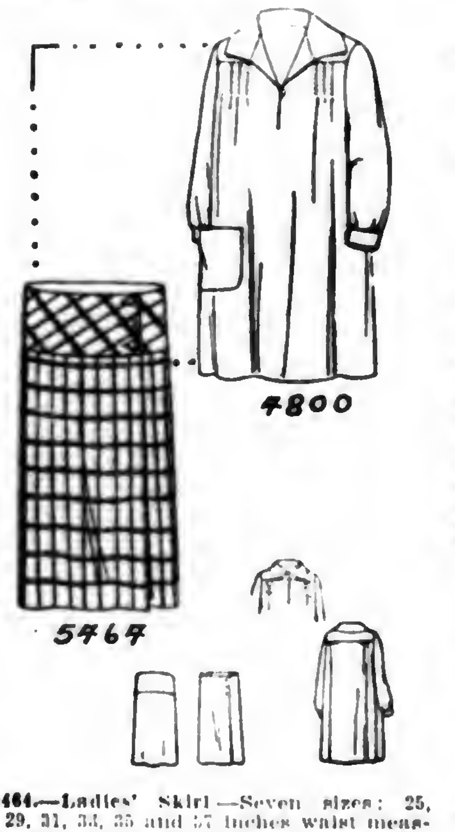
It Won't Take Long to Make Them

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5735.—For Any Occasion.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size if made as illustrated will require 2⅝ yards of 32-inch material together with three-eighths yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, band cuffs and the string girdle, also one-half yard of material 6 inches wide for facing on the vestee. Pattern, 10 cents.


5735 5723

5723.—A Stylish Design.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 2¾ yards of 54-inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.


4800 5464

5464.—Ladies' Skirt.—Seven sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make the skirt with the yoke for a 29-inch size requires 2 yards of 54-inch material. If made without the yoke 1¾ yard is required. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

4800.—Smocks Are the Thing.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

The Kitchen Cabinet

FOR a cold winter day, a dish of oysters is always appreciated and any of the following is easily prepared.

OYSTERS WITH ONIONS

Peel eight small onions and dice them. Fry until a golden brown in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add 60 oysters and the liquor in which they came, 1 teaspoonful finely chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and a seasoning of salt, pepper and red pepper. As soon as the edges of the oysters begin to curl pour into a hot tureen and serve.

• • •

OYSTER POTATO PIE

Boil one dozen medium sized potatoes. Add butter and the liquor from the oysters and mash. In the bottom of a baking dish put a layer of the potato, dust with salt and pepper and a little chopped parsley. Cover with a layer of oysters and repeat until dish is filled, having potato on top. Cook ten minutes, in medium oven, increase the heat and brown over top.

• • •

OYSTERS WITH TOMATOES

Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, add 1 tablespoon chopped onion and fry until brown. Pour in one cup stewed tomato, and 1 pint of drained oysters. When the edges of the oysters begin to curl add ¼ teaspoon of salt, a few drops of tobasco sauce and a tablespoon of chopped parsley. Serve on slices of buttered toast.

• • •

JUGGED BEEF

Cut two pounds of round steak in slices, roll each slice and tie. Put in a jar, add one good sized onion stuck with cloves, salt, pepper and a little poultry flavoring. Pour in a coffee cupful of tart fruit juice and cook until the meat is tender. This dish may be cooked in the oven, on the back of the kitchen range or with the jar set in a pan of boiling water.—L. M. Thornton, N. Y.

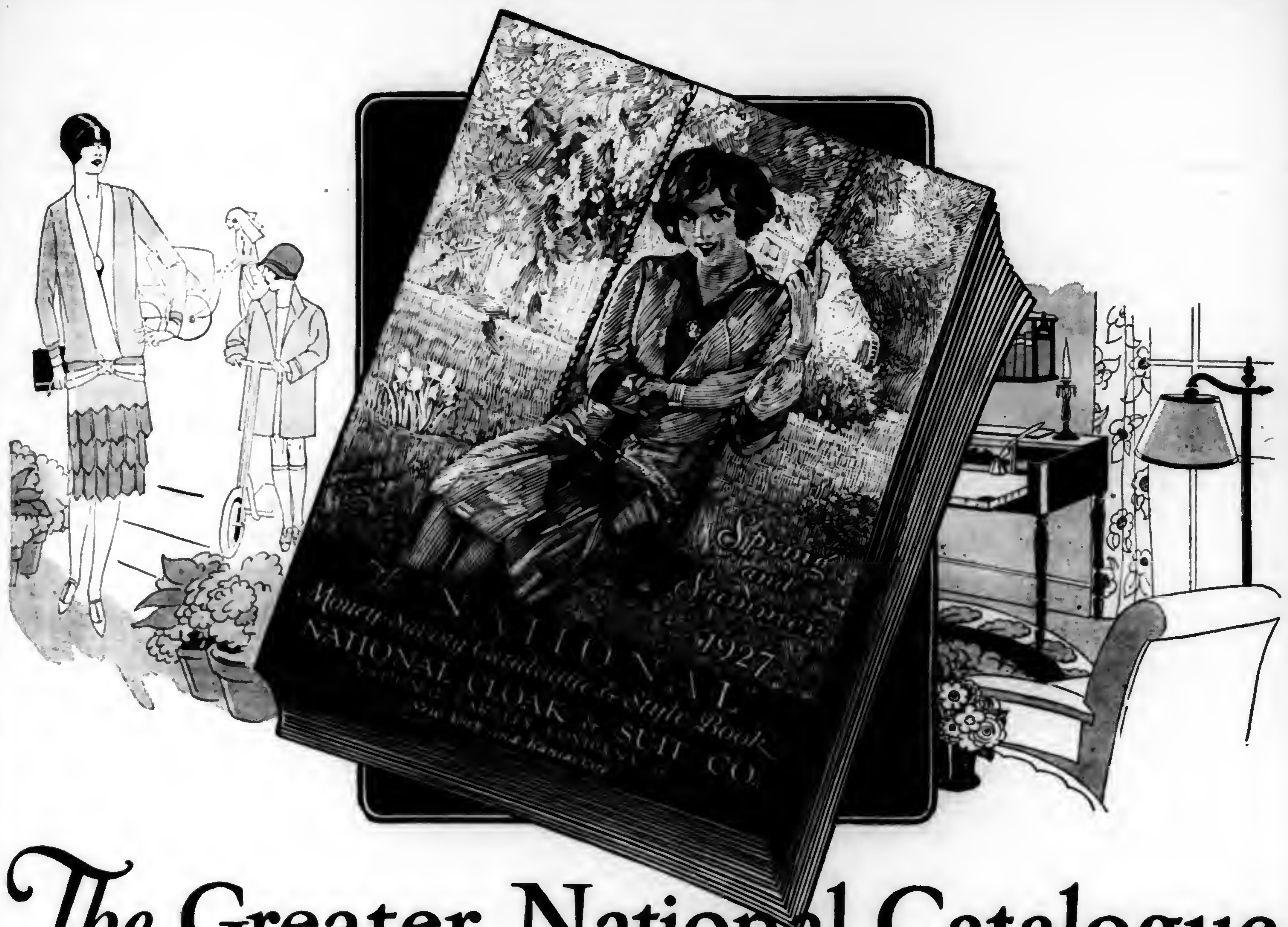
External and Internal Doses

I AM sending you an extra good hand lotion recipe. The farm woman will find it very good for herself and the children. When going out to hang up the clothes, dry the hands well and apply a few drops of this lotion. Put some on at night before retiring and your hands will look so well you will be surprised. My hands are as soft as anyone's can be and I do all kinds of tasks.

1 ounce glycerine
½ ounce tincture benzoin
10 drops carbolic acid
Add distilled water to make 8 ounces
Shake well.

Grandmother's Cough Syrup

Here is a good cough medicine which has nothing in it to make it keep. I have the ingredients on hand and make it up whenever I need it. Put 2 tablespoons of flaxseed in 1 quart of water, boil down to 1 pint, then dissolve ¼ pound of rock candy and 1 cup of brown sugar or honey in it. Next add the juice of 1 lemon and strain. Take a half-teaspoon when the throat is irritated. It doesn't cost much, and is a whole lot cheaper than losing a night's sleep.—Mrs. Geo. Gardner, Pa.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SANTA'S GIFT

Many, Many Times Have I Thanked Him for My Dutch Oven

SANTA CLAUS left the nicest and most useful gift under my branch of the Christmas Tree and I am anxious to tell you about it. It lifted heavy and I knew it was my long-wished-for dutch oven. My mother had several and I am sure that is why her pot roasts were the best ever.

My dutch oven has several splendid new features to enable us to cook cheaper cuts of meat in royal flavor. Yesterday we had a very cheap roll of beef and it was as delicious as any prime ribs roll I have ever cooked or tasted. No tiresome basting is needed as the drip rings on the under surface of the tight fitting cover distribute the juices over the fowl or meat.

I loaned my oven to a neighbor to roast a tough old gander for a hog killing party. The guests could not distinguish it from slices of yearlings roasted by old utensils in the oven. This oven can be used on top of the stove or in the oven with equal satisfaction.

My dutch oven is a great time saver, too, for it needs little or no watching during the cooking process and is easily cleaned after dinner. Roasts never burn or stick.

Save your time, your fuel and even your money by buying a dutch oven. They never break nor wear out. Generation after generation will enjoy one you buy today. Mine pleases me so well that I wish every country mother could have one like it. Send me a self-addressed stamped envelope and I'll tell you the make and where you can get one.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Please Tell Me Why

WHY do not more farm women attend Home Economics meetings? Do they think they "know it all" or are they just indifferent? When we have a Farmer's Institute practically all the farmers for miles around fill the community hall to its capacity, coming to learn the best methods of growing corn, potatoes, etc., and the best rations for the growing pigs and for "Old Bossy" that she may produce the most milk; but when the wife has a chance to learn what "rations" are best for the growing boys and girls, she is quite often conspicuous by her absence.

Only Two Instead of Twenty

We have had Home Economics meetings in our community for almost a year and they have been very interesting and of much help to us, but there are so many young mothers who do not attend.

We have but two Home Economics clubs in our county when we should have fifteen or twenty. I wish I knew just how to get more farm women interested in these meetings. Some seem to think it a confession of ignorance to attend them.—Mrs. A. Ward, Pa.

Editor's Note:—You readers who are learning so much that is helpful in better homemaking may arouse interest by the quiet power of your own example. You may also sound the praises of the good influence of your study thru the spoken word among your friends and neighbors. Your pen too may awaken the slumbering multitude. Write us from time to time of your accomplishments due to study in classes of Home Economics. We are always glad to print all that applies to better living.

Desserts to Make on Top of the Stove

VARIETY is the spice of life, and it is also one of the secrets of good cooking. A change of dessert is usually welcome in any family, and here are two you can try out when the cupboard is bare of pie and cake, and you don't feel like heating up the oven for baking. They can be made on top of the range, the oil stove, or on the carbide gas hot plate if you have this modern convenience in your home.

COFFEE GELATIN

Soak two tablespoons of granulated gelatin in a half cup of cold water, to get the best results: then add one cup of boiling water and stir until thoroly dissolved. Next add one-third cup of sugar and stir until dissolved. Add two cups of strong coffee, mix thoroly and allow to cool and solidify. Serve with cream or milk. (For adults only.)

CARAMEL PUDDING

Mix one cup of brown sugar and one and a half cup of milk. Scald in double boiler until sugar is dissolved. Mix one-quarter cup of flour with two beaten egg yolks and another half cup of milk; add this to the hot milk, stirring constantly until it boils. Fold in stiffly beaten egg-whites and allow to cool. It should be served cold with whipped cream, or just plain cream or milk.

The Crusader

By Anna Snow Fitts

If you are right and ninety-nine are wrong,
Stand up against that number and be strong.
They cannot hurt you, whom the gods defend,
You will protected be unto the end.

For courage is the harvest of that soul
Who dares to venture all to reach his goal.
To him, the vision of reward in sight
Is not so much desired, as to be right.

'Tis sure he will meet hatred in the crowd,
Yet hate but spurs to victory the proud,
If so it be that pride is based on theme
Transcending selfish aim and worldly scheme.

So as a true crusader in the land
Follow your captain's well-thought-out command.
The craven spurn (whose children's children reap)
And stalwart be, your sacred compact keep.
Then down the ages there shall walk—
Your children, who with saint and God shall talk
Because you, brave crusader, true and strong
Dared face the crowd, and calmly fight the wrong.

One of our readers is anxious to learn what others do to make rubber boots and overshoes last longer. He asks for a recipe to make a waterproof flexible cement to apply to the soles to prolong their usefulness. What are your experiences? Address all letters to Gertrude S. Stewart, Home Page Editor.

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That One Thing Needful

We Pass This Way But Once and There Are Finer Things Than Cleanliness

I SAW an intriguing title in a recent magazine, "The Gift of Leisure." I have been wanting to write a farm play—rather a vaulting ambition—and I thought maybe this article would give me the recipe for the needed time.

It was a well-written article, based on carefully collected data, showing that electricity if made the servant of the farm home would give farm women leisure. That should give me a thrill of hope for very recently the representative of a great electric company sat in our living room and unrolled a beautiful blueprint. There was the hillfield with Mr. Gumble's name on it, the orchard field, three white rectangles exactly placed for the house, the barn, the shed. We are to have the modern servant.

But that will not help all of you that read. I am not sure it will help me far toward this precious thing called leisure—time to express something beautiful within us, whether it is a patchwork quilt, a poem, a story, a braided rug, or a bit of exquisite beadwork on buckskin.

Leisure Is Deliberate Choice

I am forced to believe that leisure is not so much a gift as a deliberate choice. Farm women are good housekeepers, good cooks. We do the family sewing, mending, laundry work, canning. We have a pretty full program. Some philosopher has told us that the measure of a man is his way of employing the odd moments. But there are days when a farm mother needs a high-power microscope to locate any odd moments.

So because I can have electricity I am not deluded into thinking that I'll have to ask Dad as official executioner to use the ax on any of my spare time. I am going to keep on eliminating non-essentials. I have put the old cross-stitch motto: "Cleanliness is next to godliness" in the spring bonfire. I can think of a lot of things in human life finer than cleanliness. I might mention charity, which is love; patience, which suffers long and does not lose the Way. I have seen women so "clean" that they conducted a private inferno of such excellence that Mephisto could get some dazzling ideas. Just to convince myself that the saw wasn't divine I looked it up in the "Word Book." I did not find it.

You Know the Story, Too

But I did find a picture that I deeply understand. Jesus was visiting at a home in Bethany. Martha, the elder sister, knew all the good things men like to eat and was making herself nervous getting them all for one meal. Mary stayed outside in the shade of the vines and "heard His word." Things went badly for Martha. The cake fell, the meat scorched, the fire had a tantrum.

It was beyond endurance. What matter if "His word" was to echo thru two thousand years? Martha came to Him: "Lord, does Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me."

"Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: But one thing is needful: and Mary has chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

What shall we choose? I long ago gave up thinking Santa Claus will put leisure on my Christmas tree. I face the hard fact that I must plan for it, sacrifice for it, deliberately take it. I do not know why I pass this way, but I pass this way but once. I am afraid to spend my days sweeping harmless cobwebs from the attic.—Nora Del Smith Gumble.

"The more thoroly you do nothing when there is nothing to do, the better you can do something when there is something to do."

The Garden Closed the Deal

A MAN wishing a loan on a farm that he contemplated buying asked the agent to go out and look at the prospective purchase. He was enthusiastic about the soil, the buildings, the drains and all that pertained to the place which he considered a bargain. The agent went with him and was interested in all he saw, but when the inspection was finished he said quietly to the man that he wanted to see the place on which he was at present living as a renter. The man gladly complied, but said the place was run down as the landlord would not repair anything that could possibly be put off until later.

The agent made no comment, but went directly to the barn which, tho old, was in fine condition as to cleanliness. Some of the window panes were missing and the spaces boarded over, but it was free from dusty cobweb festoons and piles of rotting fertilizer. The sheds showed similar conditions while the premises were free from disorder, tho shabby in the extreme. All the machinery was housed and showed that the owner had been repairing it at odd moments.

Getting at the Root of the Matter

The tenant could see why the man was interested in all this, but when he inspected the garden lying bleak and bare under the wintry sky he was amazed. If he had but known it the garden figured largely in the man's idea of letting out money.

"I can't show you much here, but I'll take you into the cellar and show you what we raised," said the tenant. "We just about live out of the garden summer and winter." And that was what the agent had been waiting to hear.

Loan Granted on the Spot

When he saw the rows and rows of canned fruit and vegetables in the cellar that was carefully banked to keep out frost, he granted the loan on the spot. "I never saw a man stay in debt long who knew the value of a good garden," said the agent. "As a mortgage lifter the garden has no equal." And when the tenant said in astonishment that he rarely had much surplus to sell and that the family ate what they raised, the agent was not shaken in his conclusions.

"Vegetables and fruit make for health and energy," he said positively. "I never like to place a mortgage for a man who is sickly, or has a sickly family. The pile of tin cans at the back door and the condition of the garden summer or winter often decide the granting or rejecting of a loan. I once refused a farmer a loan because he said he had no time to bother with a garden. And my judgment proved correct. Two years later the man who did lend him the money had to buy the farm to save the amount of the mortgage. A good garden and a mortgage seldom continue long together.—Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

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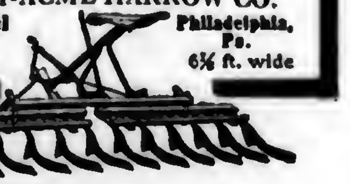

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Combinations That Will Supply Succession of Green Feeds for Cows

This year I want to keep 12 cows on 35 acres of land in four fields. At present one field is in wheat and vetch, another in rye and one in blue grass pasture. I want to sow one field in sweet clover for pasture next year. I am thinking of planting lots of soy beans and fodder corn. Which will come the earliest, Black Wilson soy beans or oats and peas? I want to have a lot of green feed for the cows as the field I have in blue grass pasture is not very good. Will sweet clover pasture cause cows to bloat if fed fodder corn with it?—L. W. A., Salem County, N. J.

The question of furnishing livestock with a succession of green feeds is an interesting one. A great deal of work was done on the subject at the New Jersey Station between the years 1897 and 1905-1906. The results of these investigations were published in the annual reports of the New Jersey Station, and have been widely quoted in this country and abroad.

A very large number of possible combinations may be adopted. By way of illustration, the following succession of crops reported for the College Farm, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1902-1903, may be given. They were fed green: Rye, May 1-12; wheat, May 12-June 1; crimson clover, June 1-10; first cutting alfalfa, June 10-14; oats and peas, June 14-July 7; mixed grasses, July 7-11; second cutting alfalfa, July 11-18; barnyard millet, July 18-25; vetch and oats, July 25-August 1; mixed grasses, August 1-5; cow peas and Kafir corn, August 5-9; cow peas and millet, August 9-19th.

Length of Feeding Varies

In the case of rye there were two or three seedings in the fall, and likewise there were two or three seedings of oats and peas in the spring. The length of time during which each particular crop is fed will depend on the areas sown as well as on the palatability of the particular crop. For instance, rye when tender makes a good soiling crop, but it matures quickly after the middle of May, and is no longer suitable for the purpose.

As you note in your letter, soy beans might be a very good crop for soiling purposes. They have been grown at the College Farm, New Brunswick, for many years and have given satisfactory results. Should you plant Black Wilson or any other variety of soy beans, the planting could not be done much before early May. The soy beans would not be ready to cut as green feed until August. On the other hand, oats and peas should be ready to cut toward the end of June.

Sweet clover pasture need not cause bloating provided the pasturing is regulated carefully.—J. G. Lipman.

Angleworms Flooded Out

Last fall I raised a fine crop of yellow turnips but before the time came to harvest them I found the common angleworm working at the bottom of the roots. Later I found the entire crop ruined and unfit to sell. My own opinion is that the wet weather caused the worms to work up near the surface of the soil and work on the turnips. Please let me know if I am right.—W. K., Bucks County, Pa.

Serious injury to turnips by angleworms as you describe is uncommon. The explanation which you offer seems to be as reasonable a one as any that can be suggested. It is well known that when the ground is saturated with water, or nearly saturated, angleworms come to the surface. Their principal food is decaying vegetable matter in the soil and when this is not available they may be driven to attack the roots of plants.

It is not at all unlikely that the rise of water toward the surface caused some decay of the roots of the turnips and made the decaying vegetable matter thus resulting in a source of food for the angleworms. —J. G. Lipman.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Thinks It Poor Logic

I WOULD like to make a few statements regarding an article entitled, "He Made a Profit and Did Not Know It," which appeared in a recent number of your paper.

In the first place, the farmers that make what would pass for a labor income of three thousand dollars per year are extremely hard to find.

Secondly, the farmer having the mental and physical ability to actually command such an income but still so lacking in knowledge that he thinks he is losing money until a smooth-tongued income e x p e r t "kids" him into thinking otherwise, is certainly a freak. I have never seen such a person and never expect to see one.

Gives a False Impression

The details in this article are somewhat meager, but one is led to infer that the automobile used by this farmer is purely a pleasure car, even tho 99 per cent of its trips are business and not pleasure. That because he has fresh milk, butter and eggs for himself and family he should charge himself with board equal to that at a high-priced city restaurant.

That because he has a reasonably comfortable and roomy house to live in he should charge himself rent equal to that in the heart of the large city, even tho he has no water system, bathroom or electric lights, his heat is none too good and he lives on a dirt road where it is mud and drifts many months of the year.

I am writing this article for the reason that many farmers are very conscientious and might be persuaded into paying an income tax even tho their standard of living and their financial status are a long way short of warranting it.—A Doubter.

Old Lawyer (to new one)—Well, my boy, how's your practice?

New One—In the mornings practically no one comes and in the afternoons the rush falls off a bit.—Buffalo Bison.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510, Waterloo, Iowa**, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

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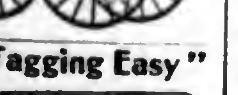

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Status of Bills in Legislature That Affect Farmers

ELECTION, gasoline tax and appropriation bills have been the center of interest in the Legislature during the past week. More than thirty bills to revise the present election laws have been up for consideration. It is anticipated that some of them will be enacted into law.

• • •

THRET CENTS OR TWO?—While a three-cent gasoline tax bill was introduced last week, it is not the Administration bill, according to reports. Governor Fisher has a bill in course of preparation but it is not known at the time of this writing whether the tax will be set at two or three cents.

• • •

TO AID COUNTY FAIRS.—The appropriation bills are beginning to move. The Stark bill, appropriating $125,000 to county fair associations to cover the past two years, has been reported from committee. This bill is intended to make up the deficiency resulting from a veto of a similar bill two years ago by Former Governor Pinchot. The veto power was exercised because a provision was not incorporated in the bill which would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to withdraw state aid from fairs which had undesirable amusements. Another bill has been introduced which appropriates $100,000 for local fairs for next two years.

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FUNDS FOR BEETLE AND T. B. FIGHT.—The general state appropriations bill is now in the House Committee on Appropriations for amendments. This bill provides $650,000 for the Department of Agriculture for general maintenance, etc., during the next two years. It also provides $100,000 for Japanese beetle control and $100,000 for corn borer control. The amount for general maintenance is the same as that appropriated two years ago. The Japanese beetle appropriation is also the same while the corn borer amount is an increase from $15,000 two years ago. However, it was found necessary to use a portion of the $100,000 state emergency fund for corn borer control last year. A separate bill calls for $2,000,000 for indemnity for tubercular cattle.

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COLLEGE ASKS THREE MILLIONS.—The Pennsylvania State College is asking $3,234,500 for college maintenance, research and extension work for the next two years, and $1,000,000 for new buildings. An item of $403,500 is asked specifically for agricultural research work.

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TO WORK TOGETHER AGAINST BORER.—The Plant Pest bill which makes adequate provision for cooperation between the state and federal departments of agriculture in the control of the corn borer, is going thru the Legislature in record time. While introduced on February 22, it is expected that the bill will be signed by the Governor by the time this reaches the reader. The federal bill providing $10,000,000 for corn borer control, was signed by President Coolidge with the understanding that this money would not be available for work in any of the states concerned until all pass satisfactory legislation for control work.

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TAX COLLECTORS AGAINST SCHANTZ BILL.—The Schantz bill providing for centralized collection of taxes has not made any progress during the past week. It is said that this new plan would save the taxpayers several million dollars each year. Reports are prevalent that a lobby composed of tax collectors and others opposed to centralization in public affairs, is vigorously fighting the measure.—J.

CBP BRAND PULVERIZED TOBACCO POWDER

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Gentlemen: Enclosed find $1 for which please send me 10-lb. Trial Bag of C. B. P. Brand Pulverized Tobacco Powder, postpaid.
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Write for our new 1927 cut price catalog — see the dollars you save. 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.
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WORLD'S Best Nubians. Soon fresh. Registered Purebreds, $60. Grades $35. Toggenburg, Saanan, $40. Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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For 35 years, producing Baby Chicks has been our sole business. Above everything else, we have tried to maintain a high standard in the quality of our stock. Our Prices are as low as is consistent with highest quality and service.

Breed	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns......	$9.00	$16.00	$80.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds..	10.00	19.00	92.50
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1/8 Cost of Glass And Much Better

Keeps Baby Chicks Healthy

Prevents Weak Legs, Diseases and Deaths

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Gardeners—get stronger bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays). Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Frames are lighter and easier to handle.

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 36 inches wide; 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c ($2.00); 10 yds. at 35c ($3.50); 25 yds. at 32c ($8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yard ($30.00).

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 198, Chicago, Ill.

Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS GUARANTEED Most DURABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS was the original material advertised for admitting Ultra-Violet Rays from the sun. It always has been and is today made on a stronger, better cloth base. That's why we get so many letters telling that FLEX-O-GLASS is best. Always looks new and bright, even after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow. Cut with shears and nail on. Lasts for years. Make sure of getting the genuine, by ordering direct from Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co., the sole manufacturers.

Mrs. T. J. Jensen of Nebr. states:—"When Flex-O-Glass is installed beside another, it speaks for itself."

SPECIAL $5 TRIAL OFFER

We will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 3 feet wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid, for $5.00. This big roll covers a scratch shed 9 x 15 ft. (size for 300 chicks) or use for brooder-house fronts, hotbeds, poultry, barn or hoghouse windows, enclosing porches, storm doors, etc. If after 15 days not satisfied FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm healthful light than glass, or if it isn't the most durable, send it back and your money will be refunded without question. You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Mail check or money order today. Use Guarantee Coupon below, which is backed by $1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank of Chicago. Send $9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. 24 hour service. FREE catalog contains valuable poultry information—with your order.

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Find enclosed $..........for which send me........ yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 in. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name____________________
Town____________________State________

Markets

March 7, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.50@2; poor, $1@1.25; Texas, crate, $2.25@2.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@50c; Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.25. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, ton, $20@30; 100-lb sack, $1.65@1.75; Fla, hmpr, $1.90@2.25; Texas, crate, $3@3.75. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $2@2.25; Texas, crate, $3@3.25; old rough, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 65@90c; Penna, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1; bbl, $4@4.50. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $2.50@3.25; poor, $2@2.25; Penna, bch, No 1s, 15@25c; No 2s, 8@10c. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.25; East Shore Va, bbl, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; poor, 50c@$1; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $2.25@3.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor, 50@60c. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, Ohio, $3@3.15; N Y, $2.75@3.25; poor, $1.50; Indiana, small size, $2.25@2.50; Spanish, crate, $1.25@1.65. ONION SETS, yellow, bu, $2@2.10. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $5@7; plain, $4@5; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.25. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1; bbl, $3@4.50. POTATOES, Maine, 150-lb sack, Green Mountains, No 1s, $3.75@4; No 2s, $2.20@2.35; 150-lb sack, Spaulding Rose, No 1s, $3.85@4; 120-lb sack, Green Mountains, No 1s, $2.75@3.25; Penna, 150-lb sack, $3.25@3.50; 120-lb sack, $2.60@2.75; N J, Red Skins, 3-bskt sack, $2@2.50; do, ⅝ bskt, 85@90c. RADISHES, hot house, bch, 3@6c; S C, hmpr, $2.75@3. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb box, No 1s, 90c@$1.10; choice, 50@75c. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@2. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, $1@1.50; N J, hmpr, No 1s, yellows, $1@1.65; mediums and No 2s, 75c@$1; reds, No 1s, $1@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1; poor, 40@60c; No 2s, 25@40c. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, $1.25@2.50. TURNIPS, N J, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2@2.25; white, ⅝ bskt, 50c@$1; bu, $1.25@1.75; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, $1.50@2.50; Md-Del, hmpr, $1@1.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@5.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Greenings, $1.75@4.75; Penna, York Imperials, $1.50@2.50; Staymans, $2@3; poor, $1.50@2; Baldwins, $2.50. Virginia, Staymans, best, $2.50@3; poor, scalded, $1.50@2; York Imperial, best, $2.50@3.25; poor, scalded, $1@2. Bushels, Del, Staymans, 75c@$1.25; York Imperials, 75c@$1; Md, Delicious, 90c@$1.25; Staymans, 75c@$1; Penna, Staymans, $1@1.25; extra fancy, $1.50@1.65; Delicious, extra fancy, $2@2.25; No 1s, $1.25@1.75; Starks 55@75c; York Imperials, 75c@$1; N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.50; Greenings, $1.25@1.50; Peewaukees, 75c; N J, Delicious, $1.50@2.10; Staymans, 75c@$1.50; ⅝ bskt, N J, Ben Davis, 35@45c; Staymans, 50c@$1; Rome Beauty, 50@85c; Delicious, 85c@$1.25; various No 2s, 25@50c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy not Leghorns, medium and small sizes, 32@34c; heavy, 30@32c; Leghorns, 31@32c. Chickens, fancy soft meated, 2½@3 lbs, 38@40c. Broiling chickens, 1½ lbs and under, Plymouth Rocks, 50@52c; mixed colors, 48@50c. Roasting chickens, fancy soft meated, 32@34c. Capons, 7@8-lb avge, 35@37c; smaller, 30@33c. Roosters, old, 21@22c; staggy young, 26@28c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; mixed colors, 34@35c; Muscovys, 26@28c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 27½c; firsts, in new cases, 25c; in second hand cases, 24½c; seconds, 22@23c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $10@11; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $9@10; cows, good to choice, $6@7; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2@3.60; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $11@13; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $9.25@10; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@8.50; spring lambs, extra, $15.75@16; medium, $14@15; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $12@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24@24.50; No 2, $22@23; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $22@23.50; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.45; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.41; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 57¾@58¾c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52½@55½c; extra, 92 score, 51½c; 91 score, 50½c; 90 score, 50c; 89 score, 49½c; 88 score, 49c; 87 score, 48½c; 86 score, 48c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28½c; fresh, 25¼@25½c; single daisies, held, 25½c; fresh, 24½c; longhorns, round lots, 25@25½c; small jobbing lots, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 900; bulk of sales, $13@13.25; top, $13.50. Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13.25; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, $12.75@13.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $13@13.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 800; calves, 125.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10@11.25; medium, $8.50@10; common, $7@8.50. Steers, 100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11; medium, $8.25@9.75; common, $7@8.25.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.25; common and medium, all weights, $5@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.25@7.25; common and medium, $3.75@6; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down, (yrl excld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $12.75@15.75; cull and common, $6@12.75.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52@53c; choice, 50@51c; do, good, 48@49c; do, prints, 53@55c; do, blocks, 53@54c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market about steady; one sale, 25 cases, 23¾c; one sale, 25 cases, 24c. Closing offering nearby fresh gathered firsts, 24c; bbl 23¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29@30c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 30c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 30c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@30c; old roosters, 20@21c; spring chickens, large size, 34@36c; medium size, 34@36c; small size, 40@45c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 32@36c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 40@45c; old, 35@38c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 40@45c; old, 35@38c; chickens, young, 32@35c; old and young, mixed, 30@32c; ducks, 30@35c; capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 35@38c; smaller and slips, 32@33c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .50½	$ .51	$ .52	$ .42½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.27	.26	.38	.29
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)	2.67½	2.62½	2.62½	..
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.00	10.25	10.50	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	22.50	22.50	23.00	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.45	1.44½	1.48½	1.69
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.58¼	.56⅜	.58¼	.50

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 25@28c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c; dressed, 85c@$2.25 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@35c ½ pk, $1@2 bu; cabbage, 5@22c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk, turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk, rhubarb, 10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$1 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 80c; rye, 90c; oats, 48c; bran, $37 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, mostly $1; new, Texas, bu bskt, $1@1.75, mostly $1.25@1.50. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk bbl, Danish seed, $1.50@2; new, Texas, bbl and crate, $2.75@3; poor, $2.25. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25; new Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@2. CUCUMBERS, Indiana and Illinois, hot house, box 2 dozen, No 1, $3.75; fancy, $4@4.25; extra fancy, $4.50@4.75. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.50@1.75. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 25c; 10-lb bskt, 75c; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.75@3; few low as $2. MUSHROOMS, Penna 3-lb bskt, $1@1.35. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, yellows, Indianas, best $3@3.25; poor, $2@2.75. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S grade, No 1, Maine, Green Mountains, $3.75@4.25; Mich Rurals, $3@3.35; Fla, new, bbl, Florida Rose, No 1, $17; No 2, $15.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Kings, best, $3.25@3.75; poor, $2.50; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, best, $3.25@3.75; inferior stock, $1.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.25; Kings, $1.25@1.40; Penna and Va, Stayman Winesaps, $1@1.25; Ohio, Baldwins, $1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Mostly steady; spots lower; top, $12.75; heavies, 260 lbs and over, around $12 down; 225@260 lbs, $12@12.25; 200@225 lbs upward to $12.65; all lighter weights including pigs, $12.65@12.75; packing sows, $10@10.75.

Calves—Slow, 50c lower; best veals, $15.50.

Sheep—Steady; top fat lambs, $15.75; aged wethers around $10.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 51@51½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 50½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 49@50c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Barely steady; fresh gathered extra firsts, 26½@26¾c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds and poorer, 23½@24c; storage packed, unquoted, fair to good, unquoted; refrigerator eggs, 20@23c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@34c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28@32c; nearby pullets, 26c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 33@34c; firsts to extra firsts, 31@32½c.

Cheese—Irregular; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, special, 23@23½c; average run, 22@22½c; state, whole milk, flats held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Irregular; chickens, by freight, 23@35c; broilers, by freight, 45c, by express, 50@55c; fowls, by freight, 32c; by express, 32@33c; roosters, by freight, 18c.

Dressed Poultry—Irregular; chickens, frozen, 25@42c; fowls, fresh, 21@31c, frozen, 20@32c; old roosters, 17@24c; turkeys, fresh, 41@48c; frozen, 42@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10.65; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.25@5.50.

Calves—Irregular; veals, common to prime, $5@15.75; culls and little calves, $7@8.75; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@6.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, medium to prime, $11@15.75; fair to prime westerns, $11@15.25; prime southern, $11@13; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.50@13.50; heavy hogs, $12.50@13; roughs, $10@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment. City bran, $37; middlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal; western feed, bran, [illegible], in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, [illegible]; flour middlings, $39.50; red dog, $44.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipments; white hominy feed, $35, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.00, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25@26; No 2, $23@24; No 3 and poorer, [illegible]@22. Straw, large bales, rye, $24@25.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.52⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.67⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.56⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.71⅛; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 1 yellow, 87⅝c; No 3 yellow, 82⅝c. OATS, No 2 white, 55c; No 3 white, 53@53½c; No 4 white, 52@52½c; ordinary white, clipped, 57¾@59¼c; fancy white, clipped, 66¾@70¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.15⅜. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, [illegible]@90⅜c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $12 paid for 140@150-lb weights; bulk 140@200-lb averages, $11.75@12; bulk, 210@250-lb weights, $11.60@11.70; 260@325-lb butchers, $11.25@11.60; limited supply packing sows, $10.40@10.60; practically no market on pigs; heavyweight hogs, $11.25@11.50; medium, $11.35@11.85; lights, $11.50@12; light lights, $11.35@12; packing sows, $10.15@10.70; slaughter pigs, $11.25@12.

Cattle—Week's top prices: Heavy slaughter steers, $13.25; yearling steers, $12; yearlings, $11; vealers, $15.50; stockers and feeders, $9.25. Bulk sales: Heavy slaughter steers, $11@12.50; medium weights and yearlings, $9.25@11.50; slaughter heifers, $7.50@9; fat cows, $6@7; cutter cows, $4.50@5; vealers, $11@13; stockers and feeders, $7.50@8.50.

Sheep—Week's tops: Fed western lambs, $16.15; native, $15.50; fed clipped lambs, $13.50; yearling wethers, $13.50; fat ewes, $9.50; feeding and shearing lambs, $11.[illegible]

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 7, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00@36.50
Spring bran	35.50@36.00
Soft winter wheat bran	36.70@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50@36.00
Standard middlings	37.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.70@41.00
Flour middlings	38.50@44.00
Red dog flour	42.00
White hominy	34.25@34.75
Yellow hominy	34.25@34.50
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.50@39.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	40.50@42.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.50@44.50
34 per cent linseed meal	[illegible]

Millfeed dull and quiet with production restricted, prices steady.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 5, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 43@44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 5, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $17; domestic, $25.25; March, $17; October, $17.20. Alsike, cash and March, $22.75. Timothy seed, old, $2.45; new, $2.60; March, [illegible]; April, $2.65.

Market Prices Continue to See-Saw

Review of the Week Ending March 5

POTATOES—The eastern potato markets were irregular during the week and conditions varied considerably with local conditions. The Maine and New York shipping points made some improvement due to better inquiry. In Philadelphia the market opened dull and draggy but trading became more active toward the middle of the week and prices on the best stock advanced. At the higher prices the demand slackened but was still sufficient to hold prices firm.

BUTTER—Prices were erratic in the butter markets on account of a general lack of confidence on the part of dealers and buyers. Early in the week there was a fair volume of business but as the supplies of fresh butter were liberal, the market weakened.

EGGS—The New York egg market was firm toward the close of the week. Supplies of mid-western and southern stock were moderate and considerable quantities were going into the warehouses. The weather in some sections was unfavorable and farmers were unable to haul on account of the bad roads. The demand was good and prices made slight advances. The market on fancy nearby white eggs was firm under a fair demand. Prices held firm and extra fancy stock brought a premium.

POULTRY—Receipts of live poultry were liberal in New York and the market weaker. Light fowls met a fair demand but heavy birds moved slowly at lower prices. Express receipts of live poultry generally sold slowly and on the same basis as freight receipts. The market for dressed poultry was rather quiet. Hothouse broilers and other early broilers were active, especially on the smaller sizes. The next Jewish holiday falls on March 17 and at this time there will be a demand for fat fowl and hen turkeys.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was strong and prices averaged higher. Practically all classes of cattle advanced. Beef steers, cows, heavy calves, vealers and heifers sold at higher prices. Stockers and feeders were about steady. Fat lambs, yearling wethers and fat ewes were generally higher, while feeding lambs made sharp advances.

GRAIN—Prices were irregular and the markets were recovering from last week's slump. Wheat prices were higher due in part to advancing prices in foreign markets. Corn was higher early in the week but closed lower than last week. Oats were irregular.

HAY—Supplies of timothy and alfalfa hay were more than ample for the demand at most markets. The eastern markets were firmer on best grades and these sold readily.

FEEDS—The feed markets were about steady under a slow demand. Production of most feeds was limited and this helped to maintain prices. Cottonseed was about steady and linseed meal slightly weaker in the East. Gluten feed was barely steady.

County News and Comment

Cameron County, Pa.—Had a big snow on 19th and 20th. Chickens began to lay well during open spell of weather early in February and eggs dropped to 15c in local store. Butter still 50@55c. Mail delivered only one day last week. It's claimed bears are coming to town to get meals. Many deer seen in orchards this winter.—Q. E. T., March 1.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Roads almost impassable. More interest now in ways and means to secure more concrete road than in growing big crops. Eggs down to 30@40c; butter, 50@60c; timothy and mixed hay, 24@28c; most of this will be used locally as roughage is scarce. Winter grain has been covered most of the time and the early sown wheat looks well.—D. H. W., March 1.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Have just had first heavy snow of winter. Traffic practically at standstill. Weather has been too wet for grain. Many farm sales. More demand for cows than for horses. Some corn husked during past month. Much fodder still in fields. Indications are that acreage of potatoes will be large, also that more barley and less oats will be sown. Many farmers ordering baby chicks. Local prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hay, $22; butter, 60c; eggs, 30c.—I. F. M., February 25.

Fulton County, Pa.—Blizzard on 19th and 20th blocked roads. Wheat fields brown and bare. Farm work at standstill, very few farm sales this spring and few farms will be vacant. Eggs have declined rapidly, selling for 20c now; butter, 35c; wheat, $1.30; oats, 55c.—T. H. T., February 26.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Weather thruout month freakish. Many sales billed for March. Wheat and rye look badly. Farmers plan for larger acreage of potatoes the coming season. Greater demand for fresh cows as price of milk is higher. Eggs plentiful, selling at 45c; good country butter, 50c; live poultry, 25c; wheat, $1.40; oats, 48c; rye, 95c; clover hay, $24; timothy hay, $20; ear corn, 38c; oat straw, $15.—M. L. V., February 28.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Had most severe snow of winter of 19th and 20th. Fields bare again. Some wheat fields look fairly good, others in poor condition. Many attending farm stock sales daily. Good stock and implements command high prices. Good cows bring from $100 to $200. Highest price paid recently for a cow was $365, a registered Guernsey. Baby chicks being ordered. Some farmers have ordered clover seed. Prices: wheat, $1.40; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; hay, $22; straw, $14; potatoes, $1.50; butter, 55c; eggs, 25c.—P. L. M., March 3.

Monroe County, Pa.—A foot of snow fell February 19 and 20th. Many roads badly drifted. Very few public sales advertised. Eggs, 28c; veal, 13c; buckwheat, $1.10; corn, $1; oats, 60c; potatoes, $1.75.—G. E. S., February 28.

Montgomery County, Pa.—February exceptionally mild. Quite a few farms changing hands. The site for the new Eastern Penitentiary will probably be in the section northeast of Graterford. Farmers have been ordered to vacate their properties. This is causing an extra number of farm sales. Work in industries is very poor but there will be quite a few large building operations as weather permits. The egg market has declined rapidly, cold storage companies are buying in already. Retail price is 30c. Other prices: poultry, 30c; veal calves, 14c; fat hogs, 18c; wheat, $1.30; oats, 60c; potatoes, $1.50.—C. N. D., March 1.

Somerset County, Pa.—There was a gain in Somerset County in coal in the year 1926 over 1925 of 732,493 tons. In 1926 there were 10,362,385 tons mined. A few farm sales here and there and tenant farmers looking for farms to rent. Not much change in prices of farm produce.—H. W. B., February 27.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Snow last week tied up traffic. Many farmers have been putting out food for small game during entire year. Most farmers favor new restrictive game laws and a stricter enforcement of existing laws.—M. G., February 27.

Union County, Pa.—Wheat crop mostly marketed at from $1.32 to $1.35 and not much held for May market. Many bushels of apples held in cold storage. Much corn moved as some is not keeping in cribs. Several carloads of western horses have been shipped into the county and sold at private sale by local dealers. Farmers in county have stopped raising horses and there is not a purebred stallion in the county. Public sales have begun. Many farmers are waiting for the second tuberculosis test. Since the first test a number of purebred cows have been shipped in from accredited herds of other counties.—J. N. G., February 26.

Wyoming County, Pa.—February not as severe as December or January. Many peach buds killed. Fruit very dull on market and movement slow. Potato market lower and there seems to be liberal supply in county yet. Local price varies from $1.25 to $1.50. Certified seed for planting $2.90 by carload. Eggs bring 30c per dozen at local stores; heavy hens, 30c; Leghorns, 26c. The price of milk is the same. More farmers joining League than are dropping out. Farmers drawing lime and fertilizer.—J. J. J., February 26.

York County, Pa.—Wheat does not look very promising and the outlook for hay is not of the best. A few cases of hog cholera reported in county. Hens have not been laying as well as usual but in spite of this price of eggs has been steadily declining. Now 20c. Other prices: wheat, $1.30; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; 4 per cent milk, $2.60; hogs, $12.50@13, live weight; chickens, 26@27c. Feed at retail: bran, $1.90; midds, $2.10; cottonseed, $2; oil meal, $2.75; fish meal, $2.75.—W. K., March 1.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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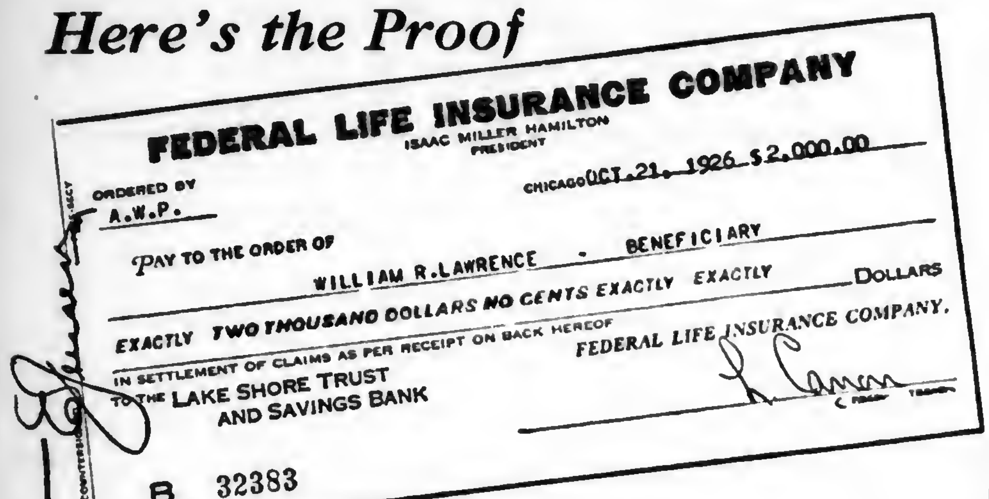

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Leghorns Deserve Blue Ribbons

AVERAGING 21.4 eggs per bird two flocks of White Leghorns led the pullet flocks of 100 or more birds on Pennsylvania demonstration farms in January, according to the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service. The leaders were 313 birds owned by John Toivonen, Girard, and 378 owned by Charles C. Luehm, McKeesport.

Other high pullet flocks were those of Edward D. Clark, Harbor Creek; William Heimberger, Saltsburg; John E. Donaghy, Atlantic; Harry B. Danner, Oxford, and Lone Oak Farm, Emporium. All were White Leghorns except the Clark flock which was composed of Rhode Island Reds.

The flocks of 100 or more hens and pullets were led by 745 White Leghorns in the flock of Horace DeLuzio, Grove City, which averaged 18 eggs each. Other high flocks were those of Orwell Ridge Farm, LeRaysville; Edwin B. Wallis, Liverpool; W. J. Brenner, Carlisle, and W. D. Black, Marion Center. All were White Leghorn flocks.

C. F. Erway's 128 White Leghorns at Middlebury Center and C. R. Garland's 668 White Leghorns at Oakdale averaged 11.8 eggs each for the best records among the flocks of 50 or more hens. Other high flocks were those of J. F. Bradford, Lewistown; William Heimberger, Saltsburg; Verna Shadler, Latrobe, and John E. Donaghy, Atlantic. All were White Leghorn birds.

Coal Ashes "Yes"— Wood Ashes "No"

We have plenty of coal and wood ashes. We use them in the hen houses for birds to dust in. Is it advisable to do so?—H. F., Ulster County, N. Y.

Coal ashes sifted are excellent for hens to dust in, and are also good as an absorbent when sprinkled on the dropping board. Wood ashes are good for neither purpose. The alkali they contain roughens the feathers and may make the legs sore, while the lime drives out the ammonia in the droppings, which is the substance that makes hen manure so valuable a fertilizer.

If you will store the wood ashes and hen manure separately in a dry place until spring, and then harrow them into your garden, you will find it an excellent fertilizer combination.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Operation Cost High

I am thinking of installing an electric incubator in a room having hot water heat, constant temperature 70 degrees, current 10 cents per k.w.h. Will the current cost more than ½c per egg?—G. E. S., Northampton County, Pa.

Electric incubators are not as common as the other kinds because, as a rule, they are more expensive to run. If you have any special make in mind the manufacturer would be able to give you data on the cost of operation, which would vary with individual makes. There is no reason why an electric incubator put out by a reliable concern should not be perfectly safe and reliable.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Over half of the cabbage used in Philadelphia last year came from New York growers. The "City of Brotherly Love" consumes more cabbage per capita than any other eastern city. Part of last year's supply of 17 million pounds came from Holland.

Milk is now being shipped to the Philadelphia market from West Virginia.

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Farquhar Newly Improved Sawmill has proven a Big Money Maker because it cuts Accurate lumber rapidly. Built in sizes for tractor or steam power. Equipped with every modern device for rapid accurate sawing—Log Beam Carriage for long, slender logs; Head Block for Standard Sawing—any type of dog. Chain Oiling or Roller Bearings. Power Receder, Quick Acting Geared Set Works.

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Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
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S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	67.50	130.00
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S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

¼c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns.
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER **DUCKLINGS**
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 39, Phoenixville, Pa

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
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VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broilers or mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
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BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $11.00; W. & B. Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $15. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500.
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BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
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CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns.....12c each
S. C. Bar. P. Rocks.. 14c each
S. C. R. I. Reds..... 14c each
Mixed L. 9c; Heavy..... 12c each
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

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S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
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Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c, Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas 14c. Mixed broilers 10c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks, best for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Number Raised Governs Initial Cost

WITH the approach of farrowing time the swine grower is confronted with the problem of saving a high percentage of the pigs farrowed. It goes without saying that it is important to save as many of the pigs farrowed as possible, because the initial cost of the pigs raised is governed, not by the number farrowed but by the number actually raised. The mortality among pigs is greater during the first few days than at any other time except during an epidemic of hog cholera.

Brood sows should be kept in good thrifty condition but should not be too fat. The feed supplied should contain some bulk and a liberal amount of protein. Brood sows can not produce strong, vigorous pigs when fed on corn alone. The corn should be supplemented with tankage, fish meal, skimmilk or buttermilk. A liberal allowance of clean alfalfa or clover hay can also be fed to advantage.

Minerals Prevent Weak Pigs

Many sows farrow weak pigs because the ration that has been used is low in mineral content. This can easily be overcome by feeding legume hay or by allowing the sows a mineral mixture made up of 40 pounds steamed bone meal, 40 pounds ground limestone and 20 pounds salt. This may be put in a box or trough where the sows will have free access to it.

The gestation period of sows is about 112 days. If a record has been kept of the date when the sows were bred it is an easy matter to figure the approximate date of farrowing. Two or three days before the sow is due to farrow she should be placed in a suitable pen. Placing the sow in the farrowing pen this length of time in advance of farrowing will give her an opportunity to get acquainted with her new surroundings. Guard rails placed around the pen about six inches from the floor are desirable as they will keep the sow from lying on the pigs.

A reasonable amount of straw should be placed in the pen. Too much straw is objectionable because little pigs are easily smothered. The floor should be dry and clean with sufficient bedding to keep the pigs warm. If the pigs are chilled any time during the first two days they are likely to die or have their growth retarded.

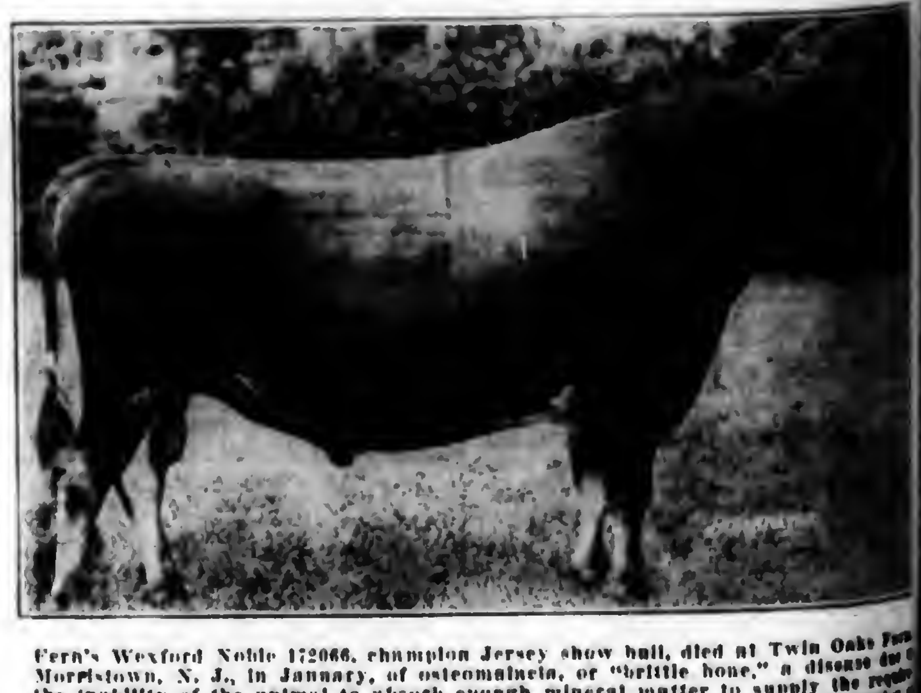
Brood sows should not have their full allowance of feed for a couple of days before and after farrowing. An allowance of about one-half the usual ration is sufficient. On the day of farrowing, a liberal allowance of lukewarm water and a small amount of middlings is all the system requires. If the sow is quiet and does not seem nervous the pigs can be left with her. If she seems unruly and there is danger of lying or stepping on the pigs they should be removed and placed in a basket or box where they can be kept warm and placed with the sow every two hours for nursing.

The amount of feed to give the brood sows after two days must be governed by the amount of milk required by the litter. A litter of eight or ten pigs will take all the milk produced at the end of two or three days. From this time on the sow may be fed about all the grain that she will consume. The mixture should be rich in protein which is necessary to produce milk. Exercise is also necessary. It will stimulate the milk flow if the proper ration is fed and also keep the sow in better physical condition.

May Eat Grain When Two Weeks Old

When the pigs are about two weeks old they will begin to take a little grain. This should be fed in a trough where the brood sows cannot get at the feed. The grain mixture for the pigs should contain feeds rich in protein. A simple combination is made up of four parts corn meal and 1 part digester tankage or fish meal. A combination with a little more variety is made up of six parts corn meal, three parts wheat middlings and one part of digester tankage or fish meal. Skimmilk may take the place of the tankage or fish meal when it is available. The amount of feed consumed by the pigs at the beginning will be small, but it must be gradually increased as the pigs are able to take more. Liberal feeding is important as the pigs will then become accustomed to grain before weaning time and there will be no setback during that period.—W. H. Tomhave.

Champion Jersey Dead



Fern's Wexford Noble 172066, champion Jersey show bull, died at Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., in January, of osteomalacia, or "brittle bone," a disease due to the inability of the animal to absorb enough mineral matter to supply the requirements of its body. He was just eight years old. Wexford was Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show in 1922, 1923 and 1924. His sons, Fern's Rochette S and Oxford Wexford Noble, were Grand Champions in 1925 and 1926. His get won first in the Get of Sire Class at the 1925 and the 1926 National. Other sons and daughters have show-ring winnings and production records too numerous to list here.

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Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and [illegible] I will add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.
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Guernseys Registered Heifers. Accredited and negative to blood test. PHILBROOK FARMS, R. D. No. 1, Kutztown, Pa.

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REG. GUERNSEY BULLS and heifers for sale. Home-raised. Accredited, reasonable. HAYES C. TAYLOR, EMBREEVILLE, PA.

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YOUR CHOICE OF THE BEST BLOOD OF THOROBRED STOCK IN THE COUNTRY. Berkshire, Chester White, Hampshire and [illegible] Bred gilts $35, open $30. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, $7.50. A few young breeding boars 6 to 8 months old, $30. [illegible] LEE M. ROYER, Mgr., Brookdale Farms, Coopersburg, Pa.

Berkshires Large and prolific strain. Bred Sows and Gilts. April farrow. 30 fall pigs, special price for short time. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
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REG. POLAND CHINA BRED SOW
Will sell cheap. JOSEPH OSCHE, Mars, Pa.

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AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.

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FREE OFFER—Plant Bermuda onion plants or frostproof cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

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MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. 150 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

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CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—Poultry Farm to rent by experienced poultryman, electricity, running water, hard road, good buildings and good house desired. Address Box 102, Lincolndale, N. Y.

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80 ACRE FARM, fully equipped, possession at once. R. Dykhuis, Owner, Port Norris, N. J.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW FAILS TO BECOME PREGNANT—SOW NOT DOING WELL.—I have a cow that has been served three times and is still not with calf. Also, I have a sow that has fallen away in flesh. Has no appetite.—E. H. N., Mascot, Pa. Have this cow examined by a qualified veterinarian to determine the condition of the reproductive organs. The treatment would depend upon his diagnosis. Give this sow milk if it is available. Feed a mixture of 100 lbs. corn, 10 lbs. tankage or fish meal, 5 lbs. oil meal and 5 lbs. ground alfalfa. In case you have alfalfa or clover hay, this may be fed instead of the ground alfalfa.

COW IS CONSTIPATED.—I have a heifer I think is with calf. She is very costive. I gave her a good physic but she is just the same. What shall I do for her?—J. H. R., Wapwallopen, Pa. Feed roots, bran mashes, oil meal and plenty of roughage to insure rapid elimination from the intestinal tract.

HYSTERIA OR RUNNING FITS.—I have two Shepherd pups about six months old. They have been in good health until a few days ago when one was taken with a curious spell, running and crying and trembling. This pup had two spells the same day and the following day the other pup had one exactly the same. Please advise what you think might be the trouble and remedy, if any.—C. P., Uniondale, Pa. This condition may be due to parasites, faulty feeding (which involves over-feeding) the use of too much starchy food, and irregular feeding. This condition might also be due to faulty nutrition of the mother of these pups before they were born. Secure some good reliable worm medicine, preferably from your veterinarian. Feed milk once daily and raw or cooked meat that is not finely chopped. Do not overfeed.

WARTS.—Will you please tell me how to get rid of warts on a bull?—M. W., Barnesville, Pa. Try applying a paste made by pulverizing blue vitrol and mixing it with vaseline. Apply vaseline around the wart first before the mixture is rubbed on. Repeat daily for 3 days. Large warts may be removed by tying a silk thread around the wart close to the skin.

Seedsmen Beware!

DR. E. M. GRESS, Pennsylvania State Botanist, warns seed buyers not to buy seed from one Thomas E. Nokes.

In a public statement Doctor Gress says: "Mr. Nokes has been doing a fraudulent seed business in Maryland. He solicits orders for seeds at ridiculously low prices and requests a deposit with the order. He then fails to deliver the seed. He is now operating in Pennsylvania, claiming to be associated with the Interstate Corn Growers of Frederick, Maryland, from which place he has very recently been requested to leave by the Chamber of Commerce.

"We understand, too, that he is using test reports from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These reports are said to have the signature of Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist. How he has received these reports we do not know since, to our knowledge, we have done no work for him.

"Our advice to all seedsmen is to buy only from reliable wholesale seedsmen and to all farmers to buy only from reliable retail seedsmen."

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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STURDY CHICKS from money making flocks, best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits. Will make good layers or early broilers. Leghorns, $12; reds, $13; White and Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $14 per 100. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BIG, strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

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CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 11c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. H. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

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AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

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HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. Leghorns. Famous for production of large white eggs. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Prices reasonable. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin R. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

BARRON'S White Wyandottes. Males, hatching eggs from stock I imported direct. Records 262 to 313 eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 270-309 egg stock. 100 eggs $8.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Order now. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing or smoking, 4 lbs. $1, ten $2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for ten names tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

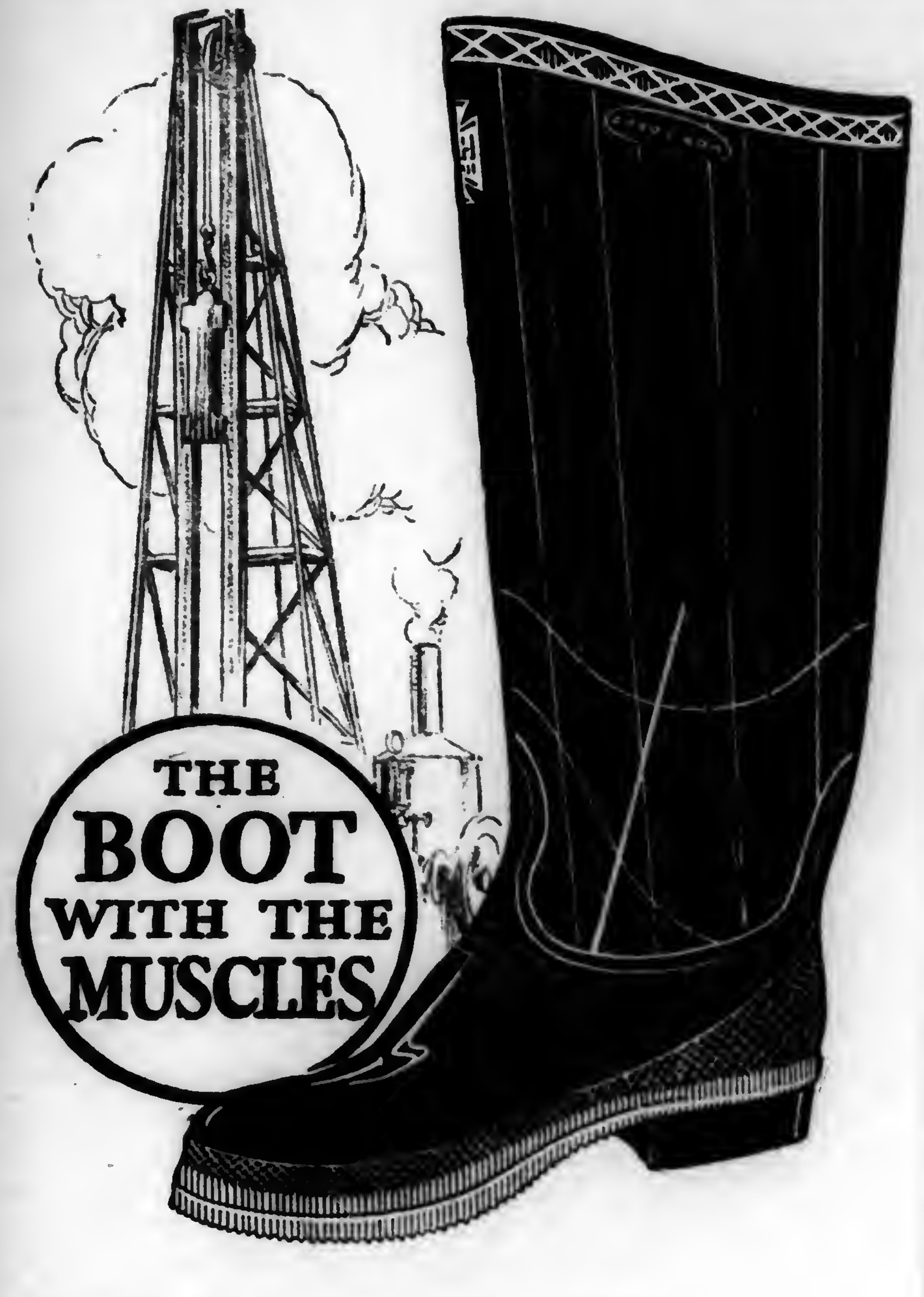
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable?—"The Washington". 100 roots $1.25; 1000—$8.00. Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. John E. Rennel, Gap, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary, Martha Washington. $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand prepaid. Pleasantview, Sadsburyville, Pa.


THE BOOT WITH THE MUSCLES

"Muscled"
like a pile driver

JUST as its "muscles of steel" give tremendous hitting power to a pile driver without adding unnecessary weight—

The "muscles" or ribs of tough, live rubber give remarkable wearing strength to Top Notch Buddy Boots without adding extra weight.

Examine a pair of these boots. See for yourself how the muscles, tough as whalebone, strengthen the uppers and prevent them from cracking. Note how light and comfortable the boots are. And as for wear—your dealer will stand behind them to the limit!

Soles and heels are double thick. The rubber strip reinforcement next to the sole fortifies another vital point of wear. The trim shaped leg prevents your foot from sliding up and down.

You get the most for your money in wear and comfort when you buy a Buddy!

Rubber footwear for all the family

BOOTS, arctics, heavy and light rubbers, all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Made with unusual care to safeguard our 26 years' record for building durable, distinctive footwear. Ask for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name and look for the Top Notch Cross. The best stores carry it or will get it at your request.

THE BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY
Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
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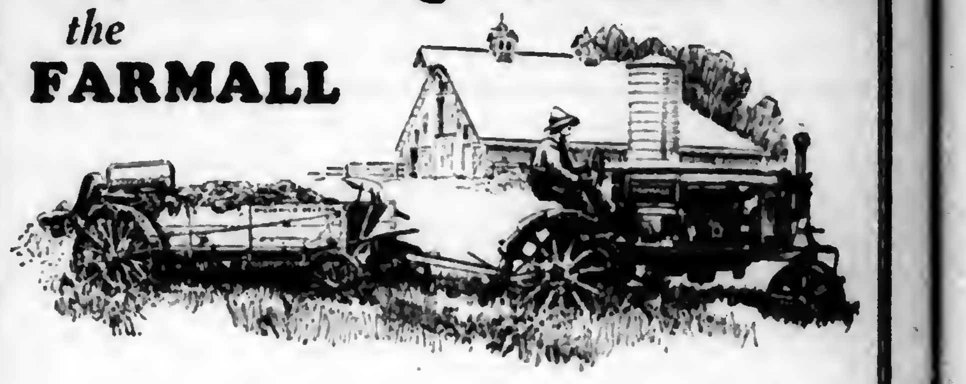
TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE OF MILEAGE

McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader *and the* FARMALL



The Road to Farm Profit

The old-fashioned ways that made money in farming before the war have gone by the board. Everything is changed. The man who sticks to the old ideas has a hard time of it nowadays.

Yields must be increased, operations must be handled more efficiently, labor must be saved. Better equipment must produce bigger and better crops at lower costs—or there is little profit.

First, fertility must be put in the soil, and the scientific method is by McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. The speed and ease with which fresh manure is handled and put evenly on the fields with this spreader encourages the full use of valuable fertility.

You will like the design and build of the McCormick-Deering. It is light of draft, simple and strong, and does everything a good spreader should do. Low for easy loading, with adjustments for different manures and light or heavy spreading. Built in two sizes. Note the features at right. Other machines *handle* crops; this machine *increases* them.

See this spreader at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

Note these features:
1. Auto Steer
2. Front Wheels Track with Rear
3. Two All-Steel Beaters
4. Wide-Spread Spiral
5. Narrow Tread
6. Self-Aligning Bearings
7. Steel Main Frame
8. Six Feed Speeds
9. Positive Apron Drive

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606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (*Incorporated*) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCormick-Deering

WHY did we so easily sell tons of Badger Balm last year and why will we sell many more tons this year? The answer is obvious. Our customers like it and recommend it. Badger Balm is a pleasing, soothing, healing antiseptic balm, easily applied and positively gives satisfaction.

If you have ever used Badger Balm, we know you are using it now. If you have never used Badger Balm, get a box, try it, — you will then, like thousands of others, become a constant user.

For Veterinary Use

Sore teats, Cow Pox, and chafed udders in cows; Scratches, cracked heel and inflamed swellings in horses and other domestic animals.

For Family Use

Chapped hands, sore feet, chilblains, frost bites, sunburn, Salt Rheum, Eczema, and many other forms of skin diseases. Also excellent for piles, hemorrhoids, sore or inflamed breasts and scalp ailments.

Here's Our Offer Use Badger Balm as directed. If you are not satisfied with it, your money will be refunded without argument. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send direct. Price post paid 50c. Badger Balm is one of 44 prescriptions Dr. Roberts has used successfully in his practice for more than twenty-five years.

Write for free copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get the Practical Home Veterinarian without cost. Veterinary advice free.

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126 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wisconsin

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1927 No. 12

MAR 17 1927

Practicing up for cultivating time.

Beginning in this issue: The Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower—a series of vacation letters from Doctor Fletcher.

Ford owners pleased! The improved Mobiloil "E" gives a double surprise

More mileage between carbon removals.

More mileage between band replacements.

When the improved Mobiloil "E" was announced, some asked, "But in getting the new smoothness in starting and stopping, how can you retain the unusual freedom from carbon which we have always found in Mobiloil 'E'?"

Our reply was, "That has been our chief concern. That is why we waited years to change Mobiloil 'E.' Ingredients used in many Ford lubricants to provide easier starting have resulted in extra carbon and valve troubles. It was only after years of experimenting that we got the two results: Real freedom from jerky starts and stops *plus* real freedom from carbon."

Today's Mobiloil "E" is cheaper than ever to use. Here is why—

More Ford miles per dollar.

By increasing the life of transmission bands you postpone the expense of replacement. That's saving number one. By cutting down carbon deposits you pay for fewer carbon removal jobs. That's saving number two. Nor is that all.

The improved Mobiloil "E" splashes freely in the Ford lubricating system. It reaches all engine, clutch and transmission parts where protection is vital. And today's Mobiloil "E", due to its clinging, resisting character shows remarkable economies. Less wear. Fewer repair bills. More power. A sweeter-running Ford engine.

And due to the great "wearing" qualities of Mobiloil "E" you will use less oil.

Four quarts to prove it

Mobiloil "E" will cost you less to use than other oils despite the fact that Mobiloil "E" costs 5 cents more per quart. Four quarts, a Ford crankcase full of the genuine Mobiloil "E", will prove this to you.

After you have once tried the improved Mobiloil "E" you will want to keep a supply on the farm. A nearby Mobiloil dealer has Mobiloil "E" in various sized cans and drums. Each container offers real economy and convenience in handling oil.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil "E" *for* Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

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More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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Vol. 95—No. 12 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MARCH 19, 1927 Whole No. 1557

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

I. In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia

By Dr. S. W. FLETCHER

Staff Contributor and Adviser

Doctor Fletcher Is Traveling

AFTER several busy years as head of the Department of Horticulture at the Pennsylvania State College our Staff Contributor on Horticulture has broken away for a vacation. When we asked some months ago about his plans for his leave of absence he said he had no plans, except these: to set out with his family in his car and go wherever he felt like going. As he would be starting in winter he would head south, and he hoped eventually to reach the Pacific Coast, visiting most of the country's great fruit growing regions.

The accompanying article is the first of a series he is writing as he rambles where his fancy dictates. In explanation of his first sentence, Doctor Fletcher owned large orchards in Virginia from 1908 to 1915. During the same period he was Director of the Virginia Experiment Station.

WHEN I left the Shenandoah Valley, ten years ago, it was nearing the climax of one of the several "booms" that have cursed the apple industry during the last seventy-five years. Good, bearing orchards sold for $500 to $1000 an acre. Not infrequently a man might buy an orchard in May for, say, $23,000, sell the crop on the trees in August for $12,000, and then sell the orchard itself a few months later for $36,000.

It certainly was a get-rich-quick proposition. Tales of big profits and easy money passed quickly from mouth to mouth, gaining a little at each telling. Even shrewd business men and conservative farmers caught the fever. Orchards changed hands rapidly, each time at an enhanced price. I recall one orchard which was bought for $24,000 and sold six months later for $58,000. Hundreds of acres of new orchards were planted hurriedly. Much of this new planting was on land wholly unsuited for orchards; it will never be profitable and will soon pass out.

Those were the days of "colony" and "unit" orchards—plausible schemes designed solely to tempt money from the pocket of the small investor into the pocket of the promoter. These were five- and ten-acre tracts of young trees which, according to the inspired prospectus, could not fail to support a family of five in ease and comfort after the sixth year.

Ten years have passed; now the picture on the screen is quite different. As I drive thru this beautiful valley I see plenty of evidence that the apple boom has gone. It departed several years ago, leaving no forwarding address. With but few exceptions, the growers have made no money for seven years. This is a long time to live without nourishment; it is no wonder that some of my old friends, like Cassius, have "a lean and hungry look."

Present Decided Contrast

Many of the orchards are beginning to show neglect. These, however, are mostly the orchards of speculators which were bought or planted during the boom; the orchards of bona fide fruit growers, who are in the business for a lifetime, are being maintained.

The promoted orchards, of course, are swept away, leaving the investors only a bad taste in the mouth, and considerably more experience. An orchard that was bought in 1910 for $20,000, sold in 1917 for $54,000, was capitalized in 1918 for $150,000, and finally changed hands two years (to page 29)

The Kirbys Had a 76-Acre Tomato Crop

With Modern Equipment and Wholesale Methods They Handled It Easily

By THOS. H. WITTKORN

One truck takes 475 baskets to market safely over good roads.

LAST year C. E. Kirby and his son, James, grew 76 acres of tomatoes in Gloucester County, New Jersey. It was some job, you can well imagine, from seed to selling but it was their only crop and they made a success of it.

Four years ago, on account of the difficulty in getting steady and reliable help, Mr. Kirby decided to raise tomatoes exclusively and ship them under contract to a soup company in Camden. This one crop plan has simplified his work considerably and so far he has not regretted giving up all the things he used to grow.

Seeds Coin Dollars

Last year his crop was so good that he had the seed saved from 2000 standard Jersey five-eighths bushel baskets of the recently developed Marglobe. This variety gave him 125 pounds of seed which he has sold for $10 a pound, or $1250, besides receiving the regular canning house price for the tomato pulp.

Mr. Kirby grows all his plants and wants to have them as strong and stocky as possible when setting-out time comes. Heretofore he has just sowed them in rows under glass sash and pulled them for field planting. This year he has built a greenhouse and will start his plants early so as to put them all under frames where they can develop awhile before he takes them to the field.

He never could have undertaken to raise such a large acreage if a new check-row transplanting machine had not been perfected last year. With it and four men he was able to set eight acres a day. One man drove the team, two rode on back to feed the plants and a fourth kept the supply coming from the beds.

The plants were field set between May 15 and June 1 and were thoroly worked at least once a week until the crop was made. Riding cultivators were used at first but as the plants grew one-horse implements had to take their place.

Bugs and blight are fought with power sprayers which straddle one row and cover three with their spray. The 100-gallon tank on these machines will cover two acres. A gasoline engine gives enough pressure so that the spray covers all sides of the plants. Last year the big green tomato worms were especially bothersome and seemed to come and go with no apparent cause.

The crop is picked by large gangs of Italians for five to ten cents a five-eighths basket. The price varies according to the condition of the crop, being highest when the tomatoes are scarce, early and late, as the pickers want to average six to eight dollars a day for their work.

Trucked Twenty Miles

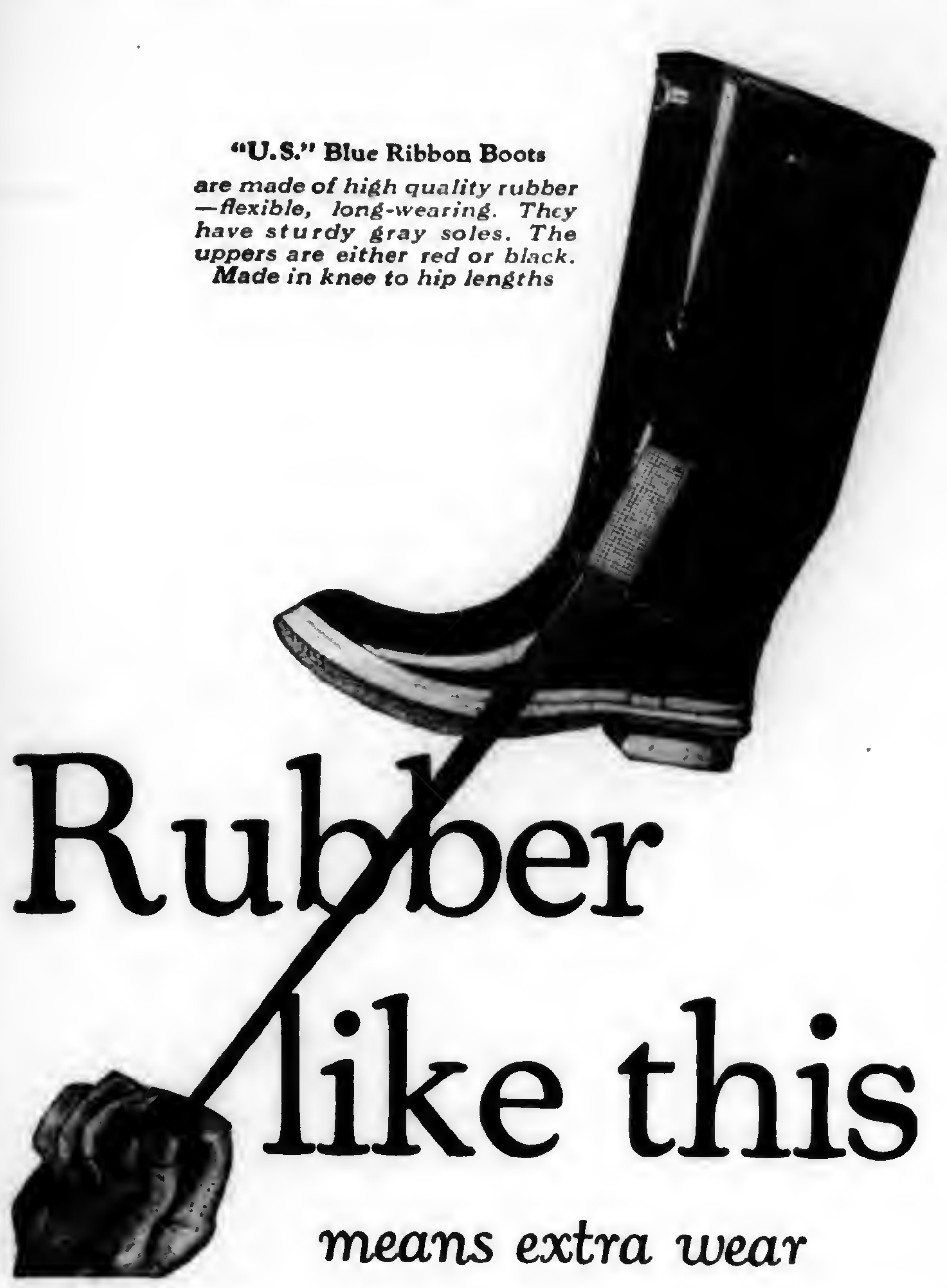
It is twenty miles to the cannery and about half of Mr. Kirby's crop is hauled there by contractor's trucks for five cents a basket. The truck shown in the photograph has a load of 475 baskets which can be delivered without mishap due to good roads. At the height of the season Mr. Kirby has shipped as high as 2000 baskets a day.

Last year the cannery paid $22.00 a ton all thru the season for tomatoes. This year the contract price is $22.00 a ton from August 1 to September 6 and after that time $20.00 a ton, for the rest of the season. The fruits must be red ripe and have no stems on them.

While Mr. Kirby is the largest grower he is only one of a hundred or more men surrounding Mullica Hill who each year send thousands of baskets of tomatoes to the soup factory. While they have a supposedly sure market for their product sometimes, when the factory has more than it can handle, the shipments come back, and they lose the same as the men who depend on the general markets.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

are made of high quality rubber —flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black. Made in knee to hip lengths



Rubber like this

means extra wear

in "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

IT'S a real test for the quality of rubber in your boot! You can stretch a strip cut from the upper of any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot more than five times its own length. That means strength — long life where inferior boots give way.

The gray sole is oversize, tough as a tire for wear.

And the carcass is right. At every point in the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot where wear is hardest from *4* to *11* separate layers of rubber and fabric reinforcements are *anchored in.* Here is a boot that is husky all through—and to spare.

Seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. In red or ***black—4 or 5 buckles***

Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON

Boots Walrus

Arctics Rubbers

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

IT SEEMS as tho I had stirred up a little feeling in some quarters by my comments in reply to a young man who is desirous of starting in the poultry business and thinks rich men should be more generous in furnishing money for starting poor boys in agriculture. Two letters follow:

"I have read your piece about the Young Man who would like to start in the poultry business, but hasn't the means. I am another one who would like to have a new coop and some other new buildings, but it takes so long to make anything on the farm. I fed my chickens nearly all the grain I raised on the farm to get them to laying, and now when they have begun eggs have come down to twenty cents a dozen. It would take nearly 3,000,000 dozens at that rate to build a coop. You say the Young Man must have a spell of the blues, or else has the wrong slant. I think it is you that has the wrong slant. Why not raise the taxes, or issue bonds, and put some new buildings on the farms like they do in the cities? There are many reasons why people want to leave the farm. If they go into debt it is not long until the sheriff sells them out. It is very hard for a farmer to get along unless he is rich."—P. M., Clarion County, Pa.

"Dear Sir:—I always enjoy reading your Neshaminy Garden notes, but your answer to 'Young Man' has aroused my feelings. I can sympathize perfectly with him. You older folks and more well-to-do people forget one thing: Fifteen years ago, if a man had $300 in cash and "a few friends" he could buy a farm and stock it, but not now. I know of none who started with little money and no friends and made a success. Either they inherited money, or had many friends. Now, nobody wants to help a poor man to start farming. 'Young Man' will not be able to save enough money to stock a farm at present. If he must go to a factory or other business to do so, he will stay there. Preaching is all right, but why not help them to stay on the farm.—Reader."

I feel justified in using my space this week to publish these letters and my comments, because the letters reflect a spirit which is rather common in rural communities. I am also 100-per-cent rural minded, but circumstances have given me an opportunity to see more sides of a question than would have been possible had I spent all my time right on the farm without the chance to see a good bit of the other side of life. There was a time when I felt that I was badly used, and that the "other fellow" had all the advantages.

I know full well that agriculture is now passing thru a trying period. No one knows better than I the difficulty of making a profit at present prices, sufficient to live according to modern standards. Without question, farmers are not adequately recompensed for their labor and investment. They naturally feel soured at the sight of the unusual prosperity in other lines of industry.

Will Come Into Its Own Again

But a knowledge of the past shows me that agriculture will again come into its own. It has passed thru many similar experiences periodically. It shows also that labor and industry have had similar experiences. The see-saw action of national economics is as regular and persistent as the ebb and flow of the tides. The successful and permanent farmers of the nation are those who have recognized this fact and have stuck to their posts thru thick and thin.

Now for the real question at issue. Making it easy for a beginner to start in farming, or any business when that business is in the dumps, and before he has learned the business and proven himself competent, is a mistake to all concerned. It has always been easier for farmers to get credit than to get good prices.

It has always been a favorite charge of young people in all ages that the older generation had a better chance to start when they were young than have the young generation. That is because the young people do not know all that their parents went thru. If land and stock were cheaper, so were wages. As a matter of fact, farm wages have gone up more in the last ten years than

(Continued on page 32)

The Cheerful Plowman

Children's Parties

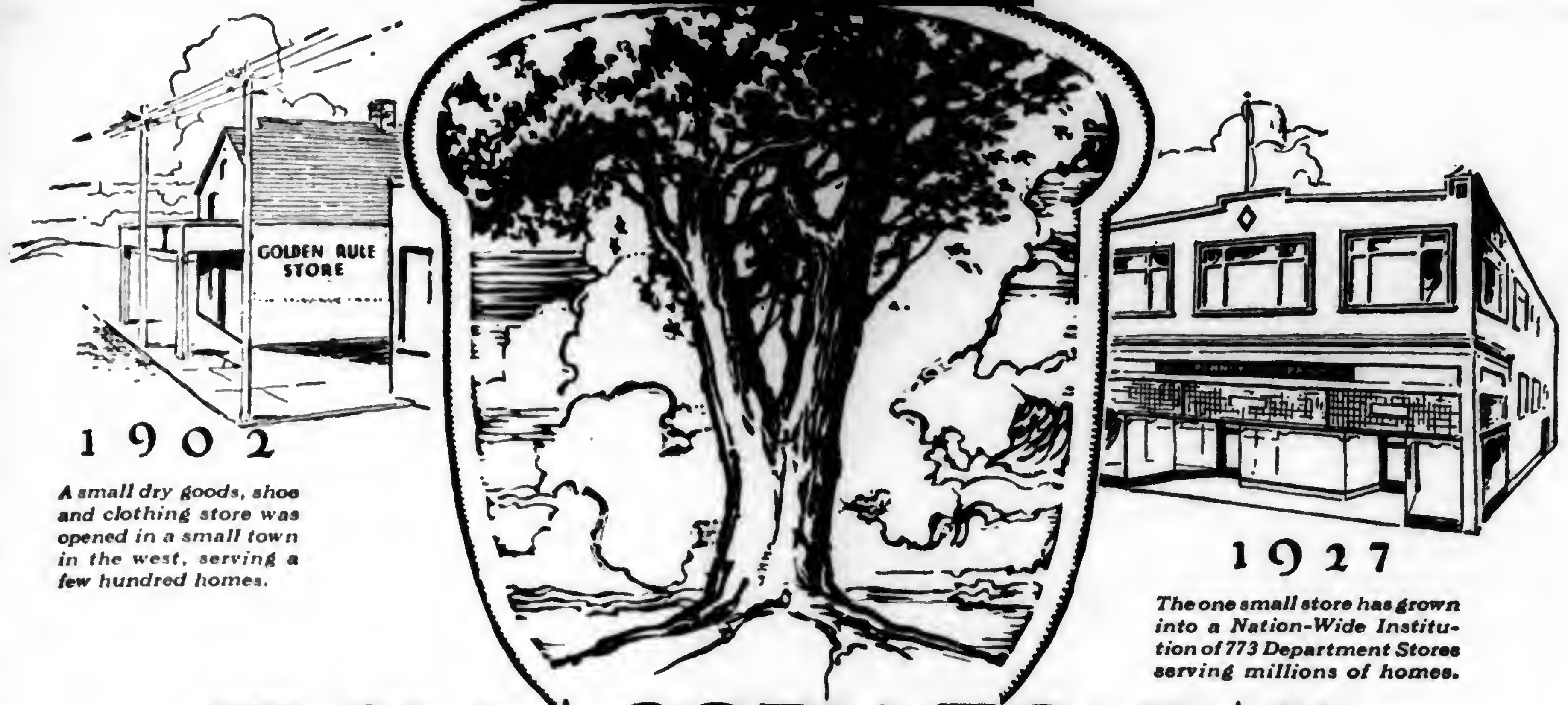
WE'RE fond of small children, the Mrs. and I, we like them as well as a sailor likes pie; so since we've had Herbie it's been our delight to put on kid parties and do them up right. 'Most any excuse that occurs to us now is sufficient excuse for a party, somehow! A birthday, a holiday, any old day that the calendar man can throw into the way is a reason, we feel, for the girls and the boys to come to our home for a season of noise. Pauleeny is pleased to garnish the eats, the cookies, the cakes and the various treats; she's glad to help "ma" in the plans for the games—the women folks here are not fidgety dames!

You see, as a youngster I failed to acquire those nice little graces I so much desire. I'm bashful at heart, I am hesitant yet, I missed on a training I never can get. "Inferior complex,"—that's it, I suppose, a handicap surely, as everyone knows,—has me in its clutches somewhat, to this day, my timid soul shrinks from the light, I might say! In company—well with an effort, of course, by holding myself and applying the force, I conquer timidity, make it skidoo but there is an effort in all that I do!

I want little Herbie, while yet he's a lad, to throw out the fear that's a bane to his "dad." I think all these parties we're staging for him will doll up his nerve and put courage in trim! I want him to always feel hearty and free—I don't want the lad to be bashful, like me!—J. Edw. Tufft.

J.C. PENNEY Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-



1902

A small dry goods, shoe and clothing store was opened in a small town in the west, serving a few hundred homes.

1927

The one small store has grown into a Nation-Wide Institution of 773 Department Stores serving millions of homes.

FROM ACORN TO OAK

After 25 years of growth now a nation-wide shopping service

WE are celebrating with pride and thankfulness our Twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary—with pride for the privilege of serving the American public—with thankfulness for the generous response that has come to our effort.

Since the Spring day in April, 1902, when Mr. Penney inaugurated, in a small and inconspicuous manner, a Retail Shopping Service which was destined to become one of Nation-wide Helpfulness, a quarter of a century has passed.

It has been a period of notable growth and expansion, of winning millions of friends, of serving them faithfully, of basing achievement upon the good will of mutual satisfaction.

During all these eventful years, we have been mindful of our responsibilities to the legion of patrons who have contributed and are today contributing, so continuously and so generously, in helping make our Service one not of profit alone but of the confidence that rests on good will.

Never for a moment have we knowingly wavered from the responsibility of this relationship. It has always been to us an inspiration to reach out for greater things, that we might be the better prepared to render a Service which should prove to be more and more beneficial to the increasing numbers who come to us.

Some of Our 773 Stores

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Chambersburg
Coatesville
Du Bois
Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
Hanover
Indiana
Lancaster
Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
Shamokin
Sharon
Shenandoah
Stroudsburg
Titusville
Warren
Washington
Waynesboro
Williamsport

NEW YORK
Amsterdam
Auburn
Cortland
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
Oneonta
Rome
Watertown

MARYLAND
Frederick

OHIO
Alliance
Ashland
Ashtabula
Bellefontaine
Bellevue
Bowling Green
Bucyrus
Cambridge
Chillicothe
Circleville
Conneaut
Coshocton
Defiance
Dover
East Liverpool
Findlay
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Galion
Greenville
Hamilton
Ironton
Lancaster
Lima
Lorain
Mansfield
Marietta
Marion
Mount Vernon
Norwalk
Piqua
Salem
Springfield
Steubenville
Tiffin
Van Wert
Wash'gt'n C. H.
Xenia
Zanesville

W. VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

Not only is that one little Golden Rule Store of 1902—now itself grown to far larger proportions—still serving the people in and about Kemmerer, Wyoming, but there has sprung from its applied principles and policies, others to a present total of 773 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States.

All these are children of what we now affectionately term, The Mother Store; all happily operate in the Service of the public under the name of the J. C. Penney Company. The Founder of this Organization—Mr. James C. Penney—builded in his pioneering days more enduring and substantially than he knew.

His ideals and practices—square treatment alike to all always—and the extent to which he packed Value into every Dollar of purchase—these constitute the pattern according to which this enormous business has been shaped and which has caused it to grow until it has now become a Nation-wide Institution, serving more than 3,000,000 homes.

The dynamic selective and buying power of the Company created by its tremendous volume of cash sales, which, in 1926, amounted to $115,682,737.86, gives *a saving power to the public* which means much to the thrift and to the economic life of the people of every community where it operates a Store.

At this milepost in our history, we pause only long enough to express our thanks to the great American people for their continued confidence and appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and to offer the assurance that in the future as in the past we shall strive to serve not only well but better and better with each succeeding business day.

OUR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS APRIL FIRST!

WRITE TODAY FOR "THE STORE NEWS"

beautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines —standard quality goods! A post-card will bring it.

J.C. PENNEY Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

Executive Offices and Warehouse—330 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED

experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

National prestige is associated with power, but it never prospers by the assertion of it.—Charles Evans Hughes.

Third Institute of Cooperation

THE third meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held this year in Chicago, from June 20 to July 16th. The initial Institute was held in Philadelphia in 1925 where it was found that a careful, academic study of the principles of cooperation was necessary to place the work on a safe and practical basis. The prospects are that the sessions this year will be more definite and practical than ever. More than 130 trained and experienced experts have been engaged to lead the discussions. Most of the time will be devoted to a study of cooperative methods relating to livestock, wool, dairy products, fruit and vegetables.

Do You Favor a Three-Cent Tax?

WE LEARN that Governor Fisher has proposed raising the tax on gasoline to three cents a gallon in order to get more revenue for road work. An effort is being made to amend the tax law to this effect. We are opposed to such a move. The Governor expressly stated in his inaugural address that he was opposed to levying any new taxes. Evidently this statement meant that he was opposed to any additional taxes on corporations for state purposes. But adding to the taxes of the unorganized and more or less impotent general public is another thing. However, if all the interested millions would sit down at once and write their legislators and the Governor that they oppose this fifty per cent increase in the gasoline tax, it might have some effect in heading it off. But it must be done NOW.

Sauce for the Goose Is Not Sauce—

A GREAT many people are asking the question why a law giving special favors to one business may not ethically be extended to other lines. To be exact, they are asking why the McFadden banking bill should be accepted and acclaimed while the McNary-Haugen bill was condemned and vetoed when (it is claimed) the former is quite as much class legislation as the other. An editorial in a national magazine, while condemning the principle of the farm relief bill, feels that the McFadden Bill should have been rejected for the same reasons. It says:

"Here is a private government concession (banking), heavily subsidized by many privileges, charging for its commodity the highest rate that any commodity is sold for, a towering super-control in business and politics—here is this thing, coming in the plentitude of its power to ask for still more privileges, still more ascendency over industry, still more control over business, and the extension of all these perpetually—."

People Buy When They Have Money

TWENTY years and more ago it was the almost universal practice among corporations and big business men to fight labor unions and their demand for increased wages. It was accepted as the right and logical thing to do. But the labor movement went on and succeeded. Labor attained a position where it could and did demand big wages,—wages such as the world never knew before. The result of this increased buying power is shown in the unparalleled trade activity of the present. The old-time opponent of high wages finds that his own business has increased as never before and that he is able to pay the wages because of the increased business. And to this end hangs a tale.

The demands of farmers for better prices have been met with the same kind of stony stare as was given labor a few years ago. Even if not expressed, the sub-conscious thought in the mind of the consuming public is that if the farmer gets higher prices the public's food will cost more. Suppose it did,—what would be the result? Just what occurred when wages were boosted. Give 35,000,000 people—the farming population—a corresponding return for their labor, and the factories would run night and day, and labor and capital would find their incomes increased. The thing that happened to labor must happen to agriculture before the nation can truthfully be said to be prosperous.

Deer Do Much Damage

THERE is no question that farmers and fruit growers living in the sections of the state where deer abound suffer loss each season from their depredations. The questionnaire published in this paper two weeks ago came back in a hurry from those parts of the state, and each one enumerates the number of trees and crops damaged or destroyed by deer.

Without question the game laws have been drawn and enforced with too little regard for the rights of tax-paying citizens. The business of game stocking and game protection has been carried out with the sole purpose of affording sport to gunners during a short period each year, while the rights and the livelihood of people living in the game producing regions have been too largely ignored. In other words, the protection of game has come to be considered as of more importance than the protection of the welfare of citizens. There is no reason why public opinion should not allow a fruit grower or farmer to shoot any deer found destroying crops at any season of the year. At present he is considered an outlaw by many. Such a practice would very quickly drive all deer from cultivated land and keep them in the wooded sections where they belong.

The time will soon come when the state must recognize its responsibility for damage done by protected game and pay for it the same as any other owner of livestock doing damage to another man's property. If property owners will keep up their demands and unite in a strong body which will bring sufficient moral and political pressure upon legislators, legislation can be effected which will correct the weaknesses and unfairness of the present game laws.

Hands Off the Farm Land Banks

BECAUSE of the efforts that have been made and will probably be made again to amend the Farm Loan Act and take away some of its most valued features, L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, has prepared for the National Grange Monthly for March a timely and instructive article. In it he reviews the experience of farmers in getting loans and the interest they paid, and the advantages derived from the operation of the Federal Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks. He closes his article in these words:

"The forces that would destroy the Federal Farm Loan Act are actuated by purely selfish and mercenary motives. They want to restore the high interest charges of a generation ago; they want to bring back high commissions and fees paid to loan representatives thruout the nation.

"The Farm Loan system is not in serious danger, but its friends must be awake, for its enemies never sleep. This question should be discussed everywhere. Let us strengthen the Farm Loan Act; let us broaden its powers; let us correct its mistakes and stand like firm against any attempt to weaken or destroy the Act."

Trees the Best Crop

IN PROCLAIMING April 24 to 30 American Forest Week, President Coolidge said that one fourth of our soil is better suited to timber than anything else. "I cannot escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land. Altho much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private forestry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural production."

When we look around at the vast acreage of unproductive land that was cleared, farmed for a few years, used as pasture for a few years more, and finally abandoned, we realize that in the East the situation the President points out is correcting itself. It remains only for the owners of the rough, hillside fields to take the final step by planting a crop that doesn't need cultivating, forest trees.

When western farmers stop cultivating semi-arid prairie land that is so poor that a profit can be made only in times of highest prices, they will help solve the whole crop surplus problem.

Editorial Sidelights

THE series of travel articles by Doctor Fletcher beginning this week (Page 3) will be a real treat to all thoughtful readers, whether they are fruit growers or not. As we write this our Rambling Horticulturist has just reached Florida,—and is suffering more with the cold there than he ever did in Pennsylvania.

THE CORN BORER is a great menace and a great campaign is being planned to put it under control. A general outline of the plans for this campaign will be found on Page 36. Some later news about it and Secretary Jordan's comments appear in the report of the Delaware County Agricultural Extension meeting on Page 28.

IN ADDITION to our regular Harrisburg letter we are publishing each week, while the Pennsylvania Legislature is in session, a review of legislative activity as it affects farmers' interests. This summary of the status of agricultural bills will be found this week on Page 15.

69TH CONGRESS CLOSES

Filibuster Marks Last Days and Blocks Action on Bills—Only Inspected Milk Shall Enter.

Washington, D. C.

THE 69th Congress closed its labors after a three-day filibuster in the midst of a legislative jam unequaled in the history of Congress. In all 24,729 bills and resolutions were introduced during the two sessions, and 1422 became laws. Of these 878 were public, many of them bridge bills, and 544 were private laws and resolutions.

Several highly important measures were lost because of the filibuster, among them being the second deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $93,716,000, and the $125,000,000 public buildings bill.

The bill providing $300,000 for the purchase of a national arboretum in Washington was signed by the President, but the appropriation was lost in the Senate tie-up, as was also the $8,000,000 seed loan bill and the Capper-Ketcham bill providing for expanding the state extension work. The postal rate reduction bill which was all thru except adoption of the conferees' report, failed by reason of the Senate filibuster.

Radio Control Delayed

Two members of the new Radio Control Commission failed of confirmation, and the machinery set up by Congress for regulating radio broadcasting is of little use for a time at least because of the failure of the Senate to approve the appropriation of funds for its operation and the salaries of the commissioners. Radio control is a very important matter which cannot long be delayed. There are now 735 broadcasting stations with only 89 available wave bands between the broadcasting limits of 200 to 545 meters. This development cannot go on much longer without control by a government organization.

Will Control Imported Milk

Among the bills that became laws of special interest to dairymen is the Lenroot-Taber measure, prohibiting the importation of milk and cream from Canada unless the importer holds a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, given under the assurance that the milk is inspected and produced under the same sanitary requirements as are imposed upon milk producers and shippers in the United States.

The $10,000,000 appropriation for corn borer control is regarded as one of the most important laws enacted by this Congress, beneficial alike to the farmer and consumer.

Bank Bill Affects Farmers

The effects of the new branch banking law upon the country as a whole and the farmers in particular cannot now be accurately forecasted. Some farm organization leaders look upon it as of far more importance to agriculture than any other measure enacted by the 69th Congress. The law grants the 12 Federal Reserve Banks a perpetual charter. The bill would not have passed this Congress had it not been for a coalition of the advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill and the banking interests in agreeing to permit a vote on both measures.

The anti-dumping law, designed to prevent destruction of perishable products by commission merchants as a means of maintaining or boosting prices, and the Capper-Tincher law to prevent discrimination against cooperative marketing associations by boards of trade and similar organizations, are measures of considerable interest to farmers.

Enforcement Reorganized

The prohibition enforcement bill, which became a law, creates a separate Bureau of Prohibition Enforcement in the Treasury Department. It puts prohibition agents under the civil service, and the Treasury officials claim it will tend to more economical administration and more efficient enforcement of the prohibition law. The drys in the Senate were able to put it thru in spite of the filibuster, having more than two-thirds of the Senate membership on their side.

Muscle Shoals Bids Rejected

Before adjournment the House Committee on Military Affairs agreed on a report rejecting the two bids providing for the leasing of Muscle Shoals, and saying that unless a satisfactory bid is received by the time the next Congress convenes in December, an effort should be made to obtain an operating contract for fertilizer production at Muscle Shoals, and in default of that the committee should consider operation of Muscle Shoals for fertilizer production by a government corporation.

The committee decided that any bid must contain a provision for the forfeiture of the power rights and fertilizer provisions if there is any failure to produce nitrates in the amount of at least 40,000 tons per year.—E. E. R.

AFFIX SIGNATURES

State and Federal Forces Fight Borer—Beetle Quarantine Cards Posted—Dragging Policy Works.

Harrisburg, Pa.

WHAT is expected to be the most aggressive move ever proposed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture against a pest endangering farm produce has been approved by high authorities following signing of the agreement between the state and federal governments on the corn borer quarantine. Plans call for establishment of headquarters in numerous counties in the infested area. When Governor Fisher signed the Haines bill providing changes in the state laws to enable the department to combat the pest in conjunction with the national government, he helped make available large amounts of money which the state will supplement. According to one estimate here the state will obtain about a million dollars of federal funds. The campaign against the borer, however, will not interfere with vigorous prosecution of work against the Japanese beetle in the southeastern section or with the bean beetle battle in the southwestern area.

Ready in New District

As a result of meetings held in Lancaster and other counties added to the Japanese beetle quarantine area by the proclamation of last year, arrangements have been made for cooperation between nurserymen, farmers and state and federal officials. The cards announcing the quarantine have been posted in all affected counties and inspections along the roads and at farms will be worked out where necessary.

Active Period Starts

The really busy part of the legislative session started March 14 when the committees began to send out the revenue, appropriation and other important legislation and hearings on election and other administration bills will start. Members of the General Assembly remaining in Harrisburg over the week-end have come out in favor of pushing along the measures and closing the session on April 14 regardless of the fate of the salary raising bills about which so much concern has been manifested. One result of the dragging policy pursued the first half of the session will be that bills which have little merit will be lost in the final rush. The Governor has announced he will hold appropriations within revenues and that if the budget is disregarded he will use the pruning knife.

Laboratory Not to Be Moved

Reports that the Chambersburg Laboratory of the State Bureau of Plant Industry would be moved are baseless. It is to be maintained. The laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry will be concentrated near Harrisburg, but the Chambersburg laboratory will remain near its present location. The experiments conducted for the last half dozen years will be extended.—T. C.

ANNUAL DUES REDUCED

Hope to Stimulate Greater Interest in Roadside Plan—Pruning Demonstrations Aid Fruit Men.

Trenton, N. J.

IN ORDER to stimulate membership and spread the standard roadside market plan widely thruout the state, the Farmers' Roadside Market Association of New Jersey has reduced its annual dues to $5 a year. The inspection charges have been placed on a sliding scale payment, with a minimum charge for inspection of $4 the first month and with an increase of $1 per month for every additional month the market is operative. The association has done much to promote the honest pack and to rebuild consumers' confidence in farmers' roadside markets. The inroads of unscrupulous dealers and others have been seriously affecting roadside sales the last two years. The association will actively promote its field working during the coming few months.

Burlington County Develops Program

Fruit growers in Burlington County, under the auspices of the county agent's office, have been developing an active program on fruit and vegetable work for the coming season. There will be held in the county twelve general pruning demonstrations. The top working of peach and apple trees is another problem of considerable importance on the program, while the long time apple pruning demonstrations will continue as in the past. The spray card service instituted several seasons ago will likewise be continued. Twelve orchard management studies are under way.

Salem Has New County Agent

Albert D. Long has been appointed County Agent for Salem County to succeed R. O. Vaughn who resigned early this month. Mr. Long comes to Salem County with a background of practical fruit and market gardening experience. He was also herdsman and foreman of a large dairy farm for several years. Mr. Long took his technical agricultural work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and for the last two years was assistant in the county agent work in Orange County, N. Y.

Fertilizer Prices Lower

The general level of fertilizer prices in central and southern New Jersey has been close to pre-war levels this year. The lower prices in effect have prevailed on both mixed goods and straight carriers of acid phosphate, potash and nitrogen.—B.

MUST MEND WAYS

Potato Growers Better Cater to Buyer—Experts Believe Compulsory Grades Only Possible Solution.

Ithaca, N. Y.

"THE first thing banned by the doctor or the beauty specialist who tells a woman how to reduce is potatoes, and other starchy foods," said Prof. Rasmussen of Cornell to a meeting of potato growers this week. He spoke not as an alarmist, but drew a pessimistic picture of the future of growers unless they mend some of their ways. Consumption is decreased, generally. A study of the markets of the state had disclosed Maine potatoes in wide use, at 60 cents a bushel more than state potatoes. Tubers from Long Island sell for 30 cents a bushel more than up-state potatoes. A majority of New York City buyers refuse to buy up-state potatoes if they can get Maine or Long Island potatoes. These are facts that spell disaster for growers if they do not heed the demands of buyers, and cater to their preferences. "I believe that 10 out of 12 chain stores here in Syracuse, a center of potato growing, are selling Maine potatoes."

Poor Potatoes Killed Market

According to a recent study, 146 cities and villages of up-state New York are buying outside potatoes, the reason being that up-state potatoes are very poor. Of 58 cars recently shipped to New York from up-state 14 were frozen, 10 were below grade, 5 had shortages, others were red and white mixed stock, showing wire worm and disease defects. Too many Rural Russets are grown. These cook up dark in color. Compulsory potato grades are the only solution, in the opinion of experts. These grades have gone into effect in Idaho and Michigan, competing states, while Maine growers have long graded with care.—M. G. F.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Rough feed will be quite well cleaned up at the end of the feeding season. Many light hogs are being slaughtered and sent to market at a price 2@3c per pound below last month's price. Beeves, on the other hand, are going out at an advance. Butter has advanced a couple of cents on the pound and eggs have declined to 25c. Ear corn has molded in cribs. Much clean-up work has been done in orchards. Those who deferred buying clover seed early are now paying as high as $28 per bu. for good domestic seed. A few have already sown their seed. Wonderful preparation has been made for fence replacement and an effort is being made to use only such material as carries a guarantee that means something. Those who have a surplus in hay and straw are busy baling. There is much demand for both in neat, medium-sized bales. There is a very light demand for apples and potatoes. The former is selling at 75c@$1 per bushel, while the latter of good quality for domestic use brings $1.75 the bushel. Good, bright, white seed oats are not abundant. This year's meadows promise a light cut of hay and as a consequence stock on hand is being thinned out. Some spring litters of pigs coming now and heavy losses on account of weather severity. Much opposition to the proposed gasoline tax.—W. M. P., March 4.

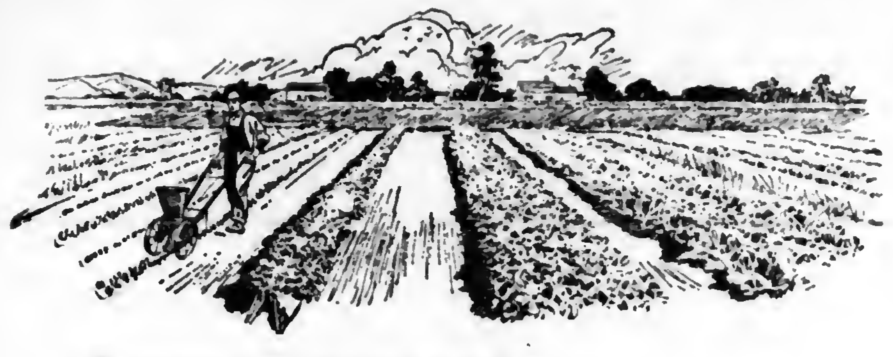
Carroll County, Md.—Weather is fair and warmer. During February it was mild. February 19 and 20 a snow and sleet storm visited county, playing havoc with telephone lines. It was estimated 250 poles blocked automobile traffic, upsetting bus service and at one point the railroad was blocked by debris. At present farmers are busy hauling manure and getting out year's wood supply. Farmers have been pruning trees and trimming grape vines. Wheat fields are brown but are beginning to brighten a little. Growing grain is looking good considering the fact that it has had very little protection. Hatching season is on. A number of farmers depend on custom hatcheries. Various meetings are being held in the county, covering wide range of subjects, as follows: sheep, tractor, clover and orchards. Farmers are studying their problems. The biggest is the labor problem. A cow testing association was organized the latter part of 1926. Red clover seed is scarce and high. Mostly northern French-grown seed being offered locally at 35c per pound, while a small amount of U. S. grown seed is being offered at 46c per pound. Market is growing stronger. Farm produce prices: wheat, $1.32; eggs, 30c.—H. I. R., March 5.

Centre County, Pa.—A field survey is in progress in six Pennsylvania counties, of which Centre is one, to determine the maintenance cost of farm operating equipment. In an effort to raise money for the Grange memorial dormitory to be erected on the Penn State campus several Centre County Granges have organized a play league with the purpose of each giving a play within the next month. A silver loving cup will be awarded the players presenting the best play. Unimproved roads are in very bad condition. Market quotations: wheat, $1.25; rye, 90c; corn, 75c; barley, 70c; buckwheat, 90c; oats, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; lard, 15c; veal calves, 12c; fat pork, 12½c.—A., March 5.

Crawford County, Pa.—There has not been much snow since February 2nd. Pomona Grange No. 26, of Crawford County, held its first quarterly meeting March 2 and 3 at Conneaut Lake, with the largest attendance of patrons since its organization. Sixty-four were initiated in the fifth degree. State Master Hoah, of Lawrence County, was present, also State Deputy Clark of Ohio. Many questions pertaining to legislation, taxes and voting were discussed. Most of the sugar bushes are opened with a good run of sap. Hens are laying well and milk flow increasing. Farm produce prices: market milk, $2.59 for 3.6 test; butter, 50c; eggs, 22c; hay, $10; potatoes, $1.25; apples, $1.—O. W. G., March 8.

Frederick County, Md.—The largest snow so far this winter fell on February 19 and 20, accompanied by high wind. Country roads have been in the worst condition for years. There seems to be a rapidly growing sentiment that part of the gasoline tax which is being agitated for a raise to 1½c per gallon should be spent in the county from which it is raised to fix country roads. There is still some corn to be husked. Grass and grain

(Continued on page 35)



7 more growers "swap experiences"

Here are a few reports of actual experiences with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Study them!

CROP	GROWER	Arcadian Sulphate application per acre	Increased Yield per acre
Sweet Corn	D. M. Chalcroft, Beech Grove, Ky.	240 lbs.	528 doz.
Apples	A. M. Nichter, Elizabeth, Ind.	200 lbs.	80 bu.
Potatoes	H. O. Brandt, Luther, Mich.	150 lbs.	55 bu.
Tomatoes	Roger Sondag, Valmeyer, Ill.	100 lbs.	217 bu.
Cabbage	Lynn Heatley, Midland, Mich.	200 lbs.	12,840 lbs.
Apples	A. J. Marble, Omro, Wisc.	200 lbs.	240 bu.
Cherries	Donald C. Pharis, Harrisonville, Mo.	325 lbs.	81 bu.

Top-dressing with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia—25¼ per cent Ammonia guaranteed—will help all kinds of crops—backward or bumper. Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia for yourself. Will send you—FREE—enough Arcadian Sulphate to fertilize 25 square feet of soil. Just fill in and mail the coupon.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

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One-half ton of LIME-MARL is worth more than one ton of ground limestone. A better value than burned or hydrated lime. Results prove it.

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(Blue Vitriol)

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Large and small crystals, pulverized—99% Pure.

The only known control for fungous diseases of fruits and vegetables.

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25 Broad Street New York

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Amateur Asks Advice on Tomato Culture

Will you please answer these questions for me? I am not in the trucking business. Is the Earliana tomato the best early tomato? How is the Matchless for a late tomato? Also, does it pay to use fertilizer on tomatoes? If so, what grade and how would you apply it? I have plenty of poultry manure. Would it be all right? Also, do you think it pays to spray tomatoes? If so, what would you use and when would you apply it? Is there anything to control aphis on cucumber vines? Every year they destroy all of ours.—H. M. M., Blair County, Pa.

If you plant about one-third each of Earliana, Bonny Best and Marglobe I believe you will have a good supply of tomatoes thruout the season. The latter variety is rather new but has been tried out all over the country and promises to become a leading main crop sort.

You state you have plenty of poultry manure. This may be broadcasted before planting and well harrowed into the soil along with 500 pounds per acre of acid phosphate which may be broadcasted right on top of the poultry manure.

I have never found it necessary to spray tomatoes but it does pay under certain circumstances. To combat flea beetles and leaf diseases Bordeaux mixture is the standard spray. If you are troubled with potato beetles on your tomatoes the addition of 2 pounds of calcium arsenate to 50 gallons of the Bordeaux will help.

The aphis which has been destroying your cucumber vines in the past more than likely feeds principally on the under leaf surfaces so it will be important, whether you spray or dust, to secure good penetration.

A 3 per cent nicotine dust applied when the air is still and during the warmest part of the day has been used successfully against this pest. As a spray 3 ounces of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate and 1 pound yellow laundry soap in 25 gallons water may be used and should be applied thoroly and in such a manner as to hit the insects.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Fertility Determines Amount of Fertilizer

I raise all kinds of garden truck for market. I use about 1500 pounds of a 4-8-7 fertilizer to the acre. I would like to know if it is safe to sow nitrate of soda broadcast over the vegetables when they are one or two inches tall and how much to use for each? I plant 5000 mango plants each year. I grow lots of stalk but they don't bear till late in season. My truck garden is sand and some clay soil. It forms a crust after each rain. Would it pay to buy sheep manure and sow on top of soil after planting?—M. W. B., Luzerne County, Pa.

Your practice of using 1500 pounds per acre of 4-8-7 fertilizer for your truck is in line with what is considered good application.

Whether or not to use nitrate of soda in addition as a top dressing will depend on the present degree of fertility and the kind of growth you secure. If your peppers are running mainly to stalk I would hesitate to use additional nitrogen. If nitrate of soda is broadcasted over foliage all this must be done when the leaves are perfectly dry or while a heavy rain is falling. A common rate is 150 to 250 pounds per acre.

Sheep manure in a quantity sufficient to prevent soil baking or crusting will be rather expensive. Liberal amounts of stable manure or green manures plowed down at every opportunity will probably solve this problem in time. Lime may also help.

In regard to your mangoes, several factors may enter into the trouble. Well-grown plants of the earlier varieties when set at distances which eliminate danger of crowding will stand a fairly rich soil.—G. S. Watts.

Good Spinach a Money-Maker

SPINACH is an important truck crop in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and many growers consider it a money-maker. It is comparatively cheap to grow and often brings a good price. The price depends largely upon the amount of spinach on the market and on the quality of the stock. Quality is important at all times but it shows up most when the market is oversupplied.

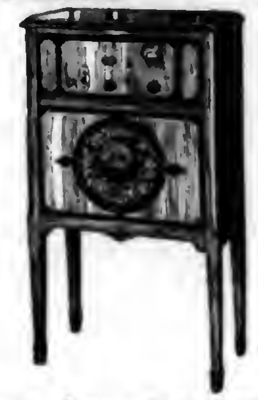
On account of more than 10 per cent waste from coarse, fibrous stalk this spinach plant will not grade U. S. No. 1.

The most popular package for spinach is the bushel basket and the five-eighths basket. A buyer who is purchasing will first note the general appearance and will then lift the baskets. There is a great amount of variation among lots from different growers and the heavy basket will practically always bring more than enough to pay for the extra pounds of spinach. Not only will it bring more but it will sell more quickly.

When shipping to a nearby market it usually pays to wash the spinach as large amounts of sand and loose leaves are removed. It helps keep the spinach fresh and makes it more attractive. Some growers place a small cake of ice in the center of the basket, especially on early summer shipments.

The stools or heads should be of fair size and free from yellowed leaves. It should be cut at the proper stage of maturity and not allowed to get coarse and seedy. In packing spinach in baskets it is best to pack the top with the stems down as it makes a better apearance.—W.R.W.

This attractive specimen meets all requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade.



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New! Amazing! 6 tube
CROSLEY
SINGLE DRUM CONTROL
RADIO $60.

Distant stations louder and clearer—cut through summer static with this powerful 6 tube radio.

Folks who own this new Crosley set are going to enjoy radio as much this summer as in winter. 1927 summer broadcasting will be more extensive than ever. With this 6 tube marvel stations formerly in the far-away class become neighbors.

Crosley radio is the farm radio because farmers as a whole spend their money very carefully. They are business men. They have learned to look for value. Actual count shows more Crosley radios owned on farms than any other make.

This new set of Crosley is a wonder. Match it against any set of 6 or 7 tubes. The volume of its reproduction will keep radio a delight all summer.

Crosley radios are high in quality.
Finely finished cabinets, beautifully decorative in two tones and gold metal trimmings. Up to the minute single drum control. Easiest set on the market to tune.

Crosley radios are low in price,
because Crosley mass production methods permit spreading expenses over many units instead of few. Second cost is reasonable too, because battery consumption is unusually low.

See them at your Crosley dealers. Write Dept. 205 for descriptive literature if your dealer cannot supply you

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

POWEL CROSLEY, Jr.
President.

CINCINNATI,
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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

To Profit Lycoming Growers Must Select Varieties Suited to Locality

THE annual meeting of the Lycoming County Fruit Growers Association was held March 5, in the office of County Agent Van Sant, Federal Building, Williamsport, Pa. The former officers were re-elected for another year.

Discussion as to the advisability of purchasing orchard supplies in quantities resulted in the appointment of a committee to look into the question and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Snyder, of State College delivered an address which will long be remembered by the fruit growers present. He emphasized the importance of selecting for commercial planting only those varieties of apples that are known to do well in the county. Mr. Snyder displayed a chart showing the actual cost of producing a bushel of apples. Inasmuch as it costs no more to produce a bushel of a good variety than a bushel of an inferior variety, the importance of selecting only such apples as experience has proven can be profitably grown was clearly shown.

The following varieties were mentioned as having proved their worth in Lycoming County: Grimes Golden, Smokehouse, McIntosh, Baldwin, Rome Beauty and Northern Spy.

Not So Bad As It Seems

Mr. Snyder expressed the opinion that the outlook for the orchardist, while not particularly bright, is not so bad as last year's bumper crop might indicate. This was an exceptional year, and the experience of the apple industry has clearly shown that there have been other times in the history of the industry as bad, if not worse, yet it has survived.

The orchardist must expect lower prices in the future, and more care must be given to the selection of such varieties as have proven profitable; otherwise, the poor varieties will eat up the profits of good varieties. Mr. Snyder's figures were taken from actual sales records, and fully demonstrated the great importance of selecting the proper varieties.

The actual cost of production naturally varies, depending upon the individual, location, etc., but based on the figures shown it costs anywhere from 50c to over a dollar to produce a bushel of apples. It is estimated that a great many growers lost money last year, but conditions were exceptional, and with proper care in the selection of varieties, and using every precaution to keep production costs down to a minimum, the apple grower has a fair chance to succeed, but there is indication of over-production.—W. F. MacVeagh.

Carloads of Strawberries on the Move

FOURTEEN cars of Louisiana strawberries were on their way to market by February 26, this year, whereas the first car of last season did not move until March 25th. All indications point to a bumper harvest of berries this season, if weather continues favorable. Acreage has been increased in many important sections and plants are reported mostly in excellent condition.

Strawberry markets are very sensitive to changes in supply and in quality of arrivals. It is easy to overload a market with such a highly-perishable product and thereby force prices to unprofitable levels. In January, 1926, the jobbers in New York City were paying an average of about 90c a quart for best Florida arrivals. When carlots began to come in February, the price dropped to 70c. Heavier supplies during March were accompanied by a price level of 50c and the market gradually declined, as arrivals from various states increased.

May opened with an average quotation of 45c; 62 cars had been received that week. The following week's receipts exceeded 200 cars, and the price dropped 20c to an average of 25c per quart. The market remained at this level until June, when an accumulated supply forced quotations down to 18c.

(Continued on next page)

Bunching Beets for Retail Trade

Table beets are tied from three to six in a bunch on Thomas F. Biddle's truck farm, Hustleton, Pennsylvania. They are tied by hand so as to make as attractive a bunch as possible for retail trade. A tying machine is used for other crops such as rhubarb, of which ten acres are grown. On the wholesale market last year table beets sold especially well from the middle of summer until fall, bringing from four to six dollars a hundred. This is considerably better than the one cent or half cent a bunch growers are often compelled to take.—T. H. W.

In other words, at the height of the berry season in New York City, jobbers paid only one-fifth as much as they did in January, when a few Florida strawberries were all that could be had. During all of last season, New York received more than 1500 cars of this fruit and Chicago more than 1500, out of the season's shipments by rail of 13,600 cars. Boston took nearly 1000 cars.

Florida Ships Most at Present

Recent supplies have been much greater than those of a year ago. New York dealers now are getting 25@50c, quart basis, for Florida stock, compared with an average of 55c in late February, 1926. During the past week, Florida originated 106 cars, or four times as many as during the same period last season. Shipments from Louisiana will slowly increase and within a month several other sections may begin shipping. Alabama, Mississippi, southern Texas, and the Imperial Valley of California are among the earliest sources of this delicacy, followed by the Atlantic Coast region and the great mid-western berry sections. According to carlot shipments last season, the leading states ranked in this order: Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Mid-Season States Curtail Acreage

In recent years there seems to be a tendency to increase the plantings in early states and to keep the acreage in mid-season states to a more moderate figure. This is a wise policy, if growers are to get anything like adequate returns at the height of carlot movement in May and June.

Last season, the estimated farm value of strawberries in the early sections ranged from 18c to 35c per quart. The second early states showed returns of 15c to 19c while growers in the intermediate group got 12c to 20c and the late states 11c to 19c a quart. The total commercial crop of 256,500,000 quarts had an estimated farm value of $44,500,000,—the highest value in three years.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

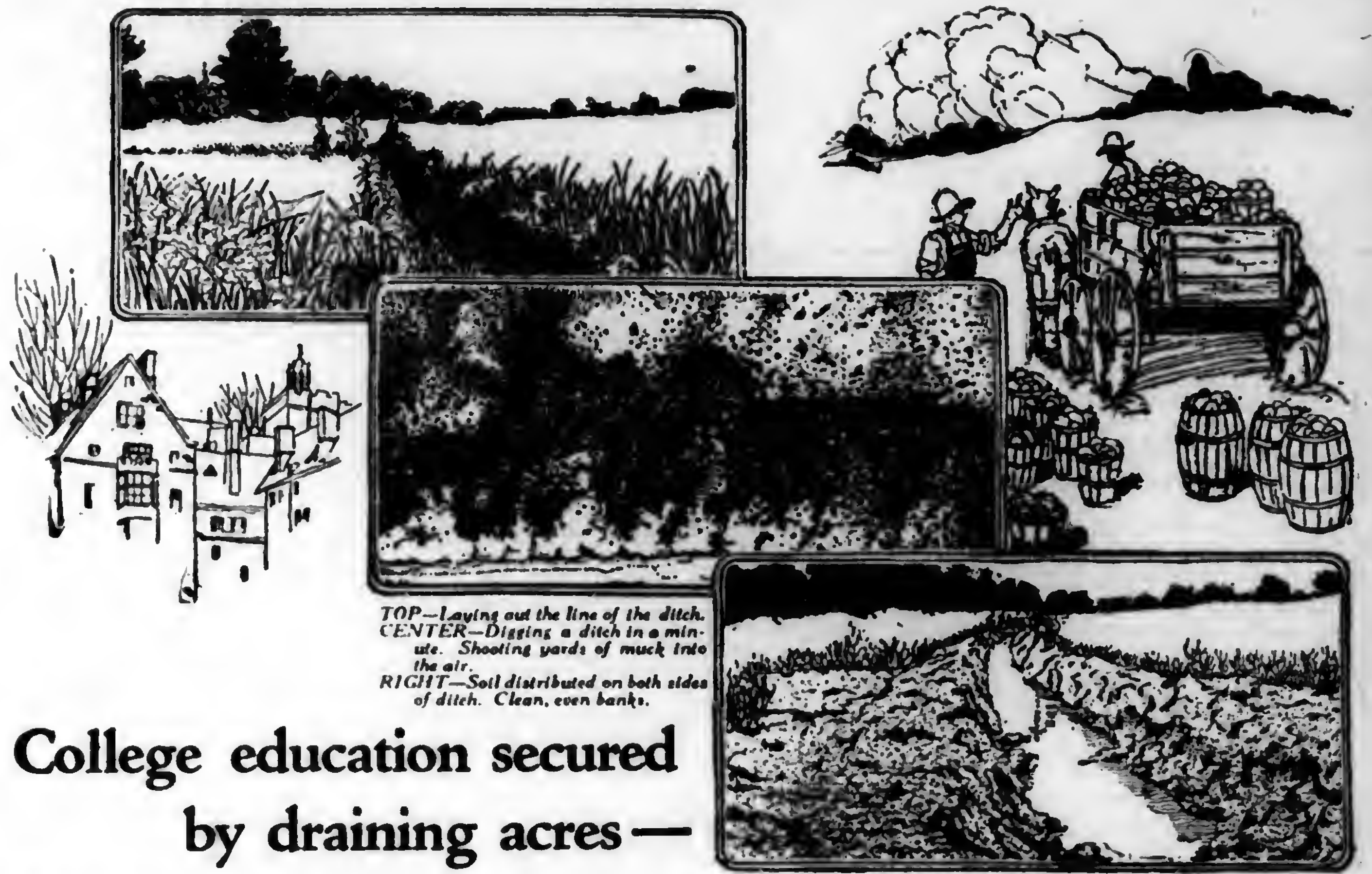
Oil Sprays Effective Before Growth Starts

IT IS the observation of the extension specialist in fruit growing at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture that New Jersey peach growers are getting poor results in controlling peach leaf curl because of applying a spray after growth instead of before growth has started. Since peach leaf curl is caused by a fungous disease which gains entrance into the leaves as soon as the buds swell, a spray application for its control must be made before any growth starts.

Conquers Red Mites and Scale

Where an oil spray has already been applied to the peach trees for controlling red mite, scale need not be considered when spraying for the control of peach leaf curl. The oil spray kills both red mites and scale infestations. Therefore, the mixture for peach leaf curl may be 3½ gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water instead of 5 gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water. This effects quite a saving for the peach grower. Some growers are using a 3-4-50 Bordeaux mixture instead of lime-sulphur and are getting excellent results, as either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux is a good fungicide for peach leaf curl.

Newly laid concrete highways in southern Ohio have been destroyed by the slipping of the soil on hillsides.



TOP—Laying out the line of the ditch.
CENTER—Digging a ditch in a minute. Shooting yards of muck into the air.
RIGHT—Soil distributed on both sides of ditch. Clean, even banks.

Drawings made from actual photographs.

College education secured by draining acres—

$2500 Worth of Muck Land Reclaimed at a Cost of only $200

TWO high school boys wanted to go to college, earnestly enough to work for their expenses. Their father, one of the owners of the Hartnagle Brothers Farm near Newark, N. Y., made them this business-like offer: "Drain the ten acres of muck land and you can have the proceeds of the crops raised on the land to pay your college expenses."

What was the cheapest and quickest way to ditch and drain these ten acres? The boys figured, asked questions, and finally decided to blast the ditches with dynamite.

After laying out the ditch line and punching holes to contain the necessary cartridges of 50% du Pont Ditching Dynamite, into the center hole was placed a cartridge containing an electric blasting cap with wires leading to a blasting machine in a safe position for operation by one of the boys. Down goes the handle to the blasting machine! BANG! Into the air is thrown muck, marl and stumps and scattered over the surface. The water is running down the blasted trench as the Hartnagle brothers come to see the results of their ditching with dynamite.

Ten acres of idle muck land produced the crops whose sale enabled two boys to pay their college expenses. A permanent, profitable improvement secured at a cost of $1.20 per rod—and a college education for two boys!

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Keeps Baby Chicks Healthy
Prevents Weak Legs, Diseases and Deaths

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These tests were made for you. Put your chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS. Prevent weak chicks, diseases and deaths in this easy way. Every chick will mature or reach frying size much sooner than ever before because they absorb the tissue building Ultra-Violet rays that pass thru FLEX-O-GLASS. Poultrymen everywhere have replaced glass with FLEX-O-GLASS, which makes use of the sunshine—Nature's only health-producer—indoors where chicks are out of slush, snow and rain. Fast, strong chick growth will be astonishing. Just build a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed easily and replace all poultry house windows with FLEX-O-GLASS. Just cut with shears and nail on. The results will actually amaze you. Use 15 yards for 300 chicks. This cozy sunlit brooder-house will pay for itself many times the first season alone and next winter keep your hens in it. The Ultra-Violet rays will keep them healthy and active, stimulate the egg glands and make them lay to the limit in coldest weather.

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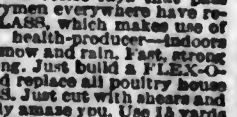

Gardeners—get stronger bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and infra-red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays.) Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Frames are lighter and easier to handle.

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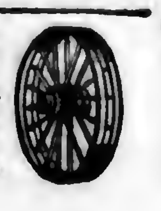

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

New Enzyme Digestant a Busy Bug

FOR some time the subject of enzymes, as related to poultry feeding, has claimed the attention of poultrykeepers. Enzymes are natural substances present in the digestive system of the fowl, intimately concerned in the digestion of food.

Mention has already been made of the enzymic ferment called "diastase," which is present in germinated oats, and acts on starch. Lately an enzyme digestant known as "protozyme" has been developed and put on the market in commercial form. This product acts not only on starch, but on protein as well.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has conducted a series of experiments in poultry feeding with this new enzyme, and the results of two years' work are summarized in a very interesting circular that has recently been issued. The following table shows the egg production of individual birds consuming protozyme in mash December 1, 1924 to November 30, 1925.

Protozyme in mash by weight:

	5%	3%	1%	Check
Eggs per bird	150.63	159.69	146.16	139.67
Grain per bird, pounds	41.06	41.56	40.79	44.70
Mash per bird, pounds	38.66	39.37	38.49	38.34

the station draws the following interesting conclusions:

1. For the production of market eggs, it is profitable to feed 1 per cent, 2 per cent, 3 per cent, or 5 per cent, of protozyme in the mash.

2. The addition of 3 per cent protozyme to the mash is the most profitable for production of market eggs.

3. Higher percentages gave greater gain in, and better maintenance of, body weight during production.

4. Birds fed protozyme were more uniform in growth and appearance.

5. The birds fed protozyme gave greater egg production thru the winter and continued to lay longer.

6. Among the birds fed protozyme, mortality was materially decreased, especially among baby chicks.

7. Protozyme showed no forcing or stimulating tendencies.

In another experiment five pens of chicks, 200 to a pen, were fed various amounts of protozyme in the mash to determine its effect on growth and mortality.

Protozyme in mash by weight:

	5%	3%	2%	1%	Check
Wt. of chicks, 20 weeks, lbs.	3.24	3.03	2.89	2.80	2.65
Lbs. mash per chick	8.31	8.31	7.27	7.21	7.73
Lbs. grain per chick	7.65	7.67	7.68	7.70	7.77
Mortality	5	4	10	11	16

In further experiments with the pullets raised from these chicks (hatched March 1) the pullets that had not received protozyme started to molt in November, and took two and a half months to finish, while those that had received protozyme started in December and got over it much more quickly. During the molt the protozyme pens laid from 11.9 to 13.2 per cent, while the other pens laid from 4.2 to 9.3 per cent.

From these and other experiments

Protozyme was first introduced in my locality a little over a year ago. The local feed dealer who handles it made his first purchase 100 lbs.; now he buys it by the ton and puts out a ready-mixed mash containing protozyme. Some of my neighbors who use their own mash formulas add 2 or 3 per cent to their mixtures.

This fall I saw a bunch of pullets that had been raised on a protozyme mash, and when I saw them in November they were as well-fleshed and growthy a lot of birds as one would be likely to find. At that time they were doing about 40 per cent.

Last summer when I was selling off my culls, the dealer remarked that they were nice and fat, which was due in part at least to the protozyme they had been getting in the mash. Evidently we must reckon on protozyme in our poultry feeding.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Chicks Thrive in Warm Home

BABY chicks must have a comfortable home all ready for them when they come from your hatchery. A good, thrifty bunch of chicks can easily be stunted by getting chilled while you are fixing a warm home for them, or by dumping them in a cold one upon arrival.

The house where your chicks are to be "at home" must have clean, dry floors of wood or cement. Damp floors mean chick troubles later on. The house must be free of drafts.

The brooder or brooder stove must be large enough to give an abundance of heat and space to allow all chicks to reach the heat in the coldest weather. It is better to have a stove too large even than just large enough.

Warmth, plenty of it, is the first need of the chicks for their first week at home. To keep chicks from wandering away from the heat in cold weather, strips of roofing paper, or fine mesh wire, cut 18 inches wide, can be set up some distance away from the hover. After a week these can be taken down to allow more room for exercise, but it is well on cold nights to use the strips to keep the chicks nearer the heat. The corners of the house should be turned, or cut off, to keep chicks from piling in them.—International Baby Chick Association.

Sour Milk Fed Exclusively Is Not Satisfactory

I have been recommended to use sour milk for baby chicks using nothing but milk for the first 15 days. I haven't sour milk but can obtain plenty of semi-solid buttermilk. Could I dilute this and would it be as good for them to drink as sour milk? How much water would you use to dilute it? Would the semi-solid and dry buttermilk both be too strong for the baby chicks?—H. R. H., Carroll County, Md.

I do not think that using nothing but sour milk for baby chicks for the first fifteen days will be at all satisfactory. However, giving the chicks semi-solid buttermilk to drink, diluted about 1 to 7 with water, is a good thing to do. The milk should be given in glazed porcelain founts.

I was talking with a man connected with a large hatchery, who last year reared several thousand pullets, and he advised giving clear water in separate founts along with the buttermilk as the latter does not seem to satisfy the thirst.

It would be all right to give buttermilk to drink along with a mash containing dried milk. Here is the mash formula recommended by the New Jersey Experiment Station: 20 lbs. wheat bran, 20 lbs. red dog, 20 lbs. whole yellow corn, ground, 20 lbs. ground rolled oats, 10 lbs. 50 per cent meat scrap, 5 lbs. dried milk, 2 lbs. oyster shell meal or limestone flour, 1 lb. salt, 1 qt. cod liver oil.

Here are feeding directions:

SCRATCH FEED: 2 parts fine cracked corn, 1 part fine cracked wheat.

FIRST 3 DAYS: condensed buttermilk diluted 1 to 7 to drink.

THREE DAYS TO ONE WEEK: feed mash in pans twice daily, all they will eat in 20 minutes; scratch feed 3 times daily, all they will eat in 20 minutes.

ONE TO 20 WEEKS: plenty of mash hopper space. Scratch feed three times a day. Feed tender greens in small amounts, increasing to what they will eat in 15 minutes.

I am feeding the New Jersey standard laying mash, composed of equal parts bran, standard middlings, ground oats, corn meal and meat scrap. This is a good and a simple mash.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

To Hustle Slow Ducks

I have five ducks and two drakes. Three are two years old and two are eight months old. Have not laid yet. The old ducks have not laid since July. They have access to dry mash same as the chickens and get green feed. Can you give cause and tell me what to do?—Mrs. L. C. B., Adams County, Pa.

Perhaps your ducks are not eating enough of the dry mash to make them lay. Try giving them a moist mash twice a day, what they will clean up in 30 minutes, and see that they have some oyster shell. They ought to start off pretty soon.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

They're Going Fast

I have lost four big birds inside of ten days. Two of them showed white on the vent. What is the matter?—A. K., Salem County, N. J.

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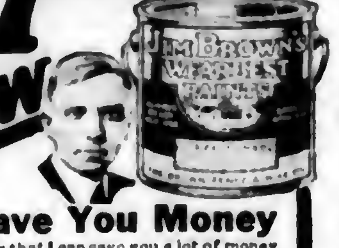

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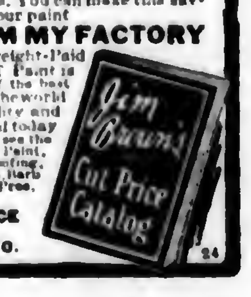

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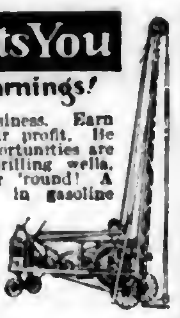

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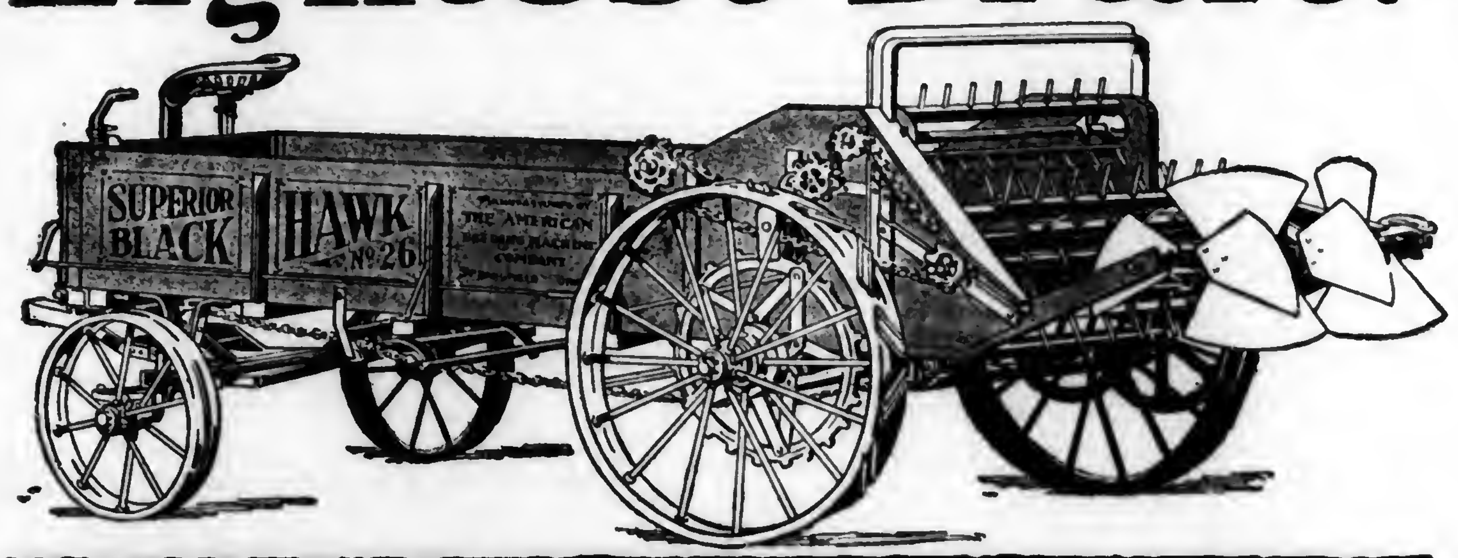

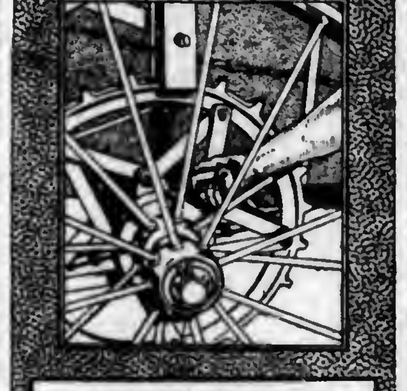
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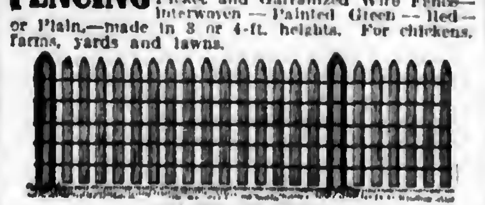

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Features of House Not Desirable

I am now erecting a poultry house 100x25 feet facing south to southwest, 12 feet high on the south side by 6 feet on the north side and am making it into five sections each 20 feet long by 25 feet wide. This front facing the south being 12 feet high and 20 feet wide, how would you suggest locating the curtain and glass spaces? Would you recommend a 2½ to 3-foot high curtain immediately next to the roof the entire 20-foot length, or would you recommend glass at the top to let more light farther back on to the roost, and the curtain next with another glass farther down? Is there any reason why a roost should not be put in the center of the chicken house? Should windows be hinged?—I. K. D., Lebanon County, Pa.

The plan of your house is higher in front and deeper than is commonly recommended. A type that has been very successful in New Jersey is 20 feet deep, 5 feet high in the back and 8 feet high in the front. A greater height than this wastes lumber enclosing space that cannot be used by the birds and also makes the house cold.

Useful Bulletin May Be Procured

Let me suggest that you write to the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, for their bulletin on poultry house construction, which is free. This gives many useful pointers on the arrangement of windows, curtains, etc. If you go on with your present plans it would probably be best to put the glass nearest the roof, fastening the sash with wooden buttons so that they could be removed altogether in the summer for the sake of ventilation.

I do not know of any reason why a roost should be put in the center of a laying house. They are always put in the back because that location is warmest in the winter, being farthest from the windows and out of drafts. Placed in the center of the house the hens would be exposed to drafts from all sides. The roosts and dropping boards in this location would also throw the rear of the house into shadow.

I also think that you will like an arrangement of curtains in the center of the front of the sections, with a long sash on each side of this. It is customary to open the curtain frames except during storms and severe cold, and when this is done the curtains will cover the glass and exclude the light if you follow out the arrangement you have in mind.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

I RECENTLY saw an ingenious arrangement for feeding mash to little chicks. It consisted of a galvanized pan an inch deep and fifteen or eighteen inches square, on which the dry mash was spread. When the chicks got large enough to scratch the mash out of this, the owner made a frame of 1x3 wooden strips that fitted tightly inside of the pan, thereby increasing the depth. This combination took care of the hopper requirements until the chicks were old enough to go outside and eat from a large trough hopper.

• • •

Baby chicks rapidly outgrow their feeding utensils. Some of the patented hoppers are all right for a week or two, after which more capacity must be provided or the chicks will not get enough to eat. This not only stunts their growth but may lead to bad habits such as toe picking or cannibalism.

• • •

Drinking fountains should be of glazed pottery ware, enameled ware, or galvanized iron. The last kind is unsafe to use in feeding milk.

• • •

It is a good idea to keep a newspaper and small supply of kindlings in each colony house. Then if a fire goes out, as sometimes happens, no time need be lost in hunting material to start a new one.—R. L. S-H.

Bills About Which Farmers' Interest Centers

ELECTION reform continues to hold the center of interest in the Pennsylvania Legislature. A total of thirty bills has been introduced. They deal with every phase of the election procedure from giving assistance to voters at the polls to the opening of ballot boxes. Committees have been busy considering these bills and trying to formulate a program. One bill proposes to put voting machines in every precinct in the state. The rural interests are seriously objecting to this because of the cost involved and the impracticability of having a machine for counting the votes in the small rural precincts. Considerable difference of opinion has developed on the amount of expenditures to be allowed candidates and the amount of assistance to be given voters at the polls.

• • •

FISHER BACKS 3-CENT GAS TAX.—The much-anticipated three-cent gasoline tax bill of the State Administration has made its appearance. This bill, according to reports, provides that two cents of the tax shall be permanent while the remaining cent shall be an emergency tax to expire June 30, 1929.

• • •

REORGANIZES PRODUCTS SHOW.—An amendment to the Administrative Code calls for the creating of a State Farm Products Show Commission which will take the place of the present Executive Committee of the Show. The Commission is to be made up of the Governor, the Secretary of Agriculture, such other person as designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Dean of the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College, the Director of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College, a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction, and three other members to be appointed by the Governor from nominees selected by the State Farm Products Show Committee. This Commission is to serve as the legalized executive committee of the Show with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman.

• • •

WOULD HAMPER RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.—A bill which is drawing the opposition of parties interested in rural electrification is House Bill 784, which requires that all electricians and wiremen shall pass an examination and be registered by the state. This would make it impossible for a farmer to do any electrical wiring or installing of electrical equipment, even tho his work was approved by the insurance underwriters, unless he first qualifies as a skilled electrician, according to rural electrification enthusiasts.

• • •

PEST BILL MAKES RECORD.—The Plant Pest Bill has passed after a record journey thru the House and Senate. This bill was introduced on February 21 by Representative Haines and was passed finally on March 8, a total of 14 work days. This bill, in addition to bringing together all plant pest laws, provides for adequate cooperation with the Federal government in the control of the corn borer.

• • •

MAY ABOLISH ICE CREAM CONE.—The ice cream cone would be a thing of the past if a bill introduced last week should pass. It provides that ice cream, like milk, must be served in hotels, restaurants and other eating places in the so-called original container to overcome the undue handling by clerks.—J.

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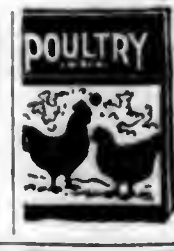

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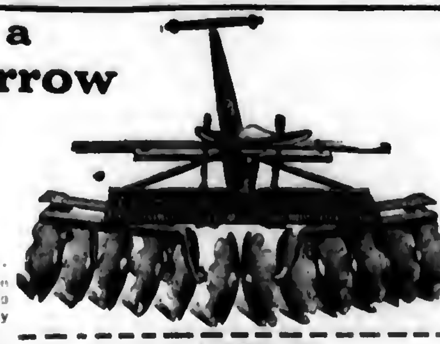

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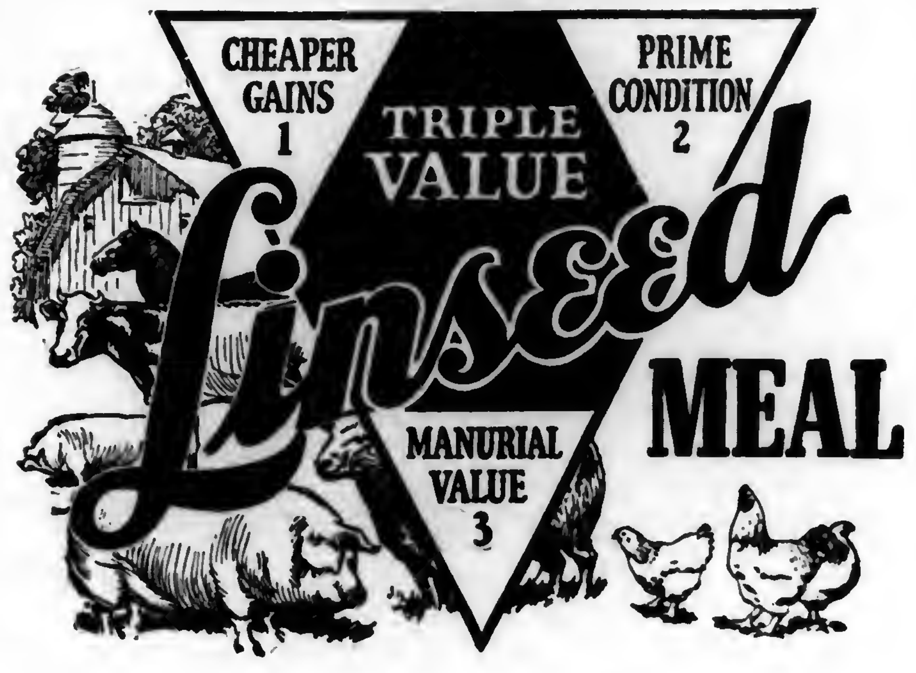

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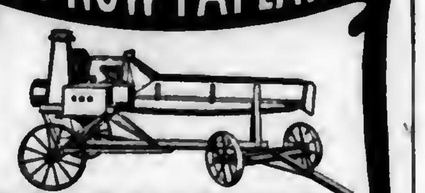

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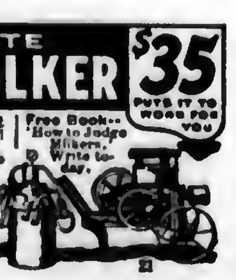

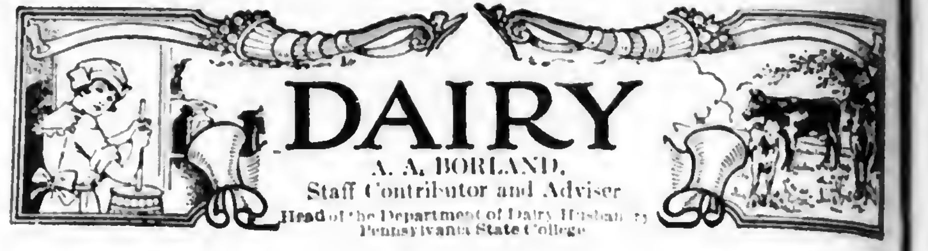

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

One Question Resolves Into Another

Do you believe that purebred stock does really pay for the investment?—E. O. M., Potter County, Pa.

Whether purebred cattle will pay for the additional investment depends on two things; first, the cow herself and second, the care and feed she receives. High producing cows pay regardless of whether they are grades or purebreds. Low producing cows do not pay regardless of their breeding. Therefore, the question is: Do purebred cows produce more milk and butterfat than grade cows?

The results from cow testing associations in Bradford County showed that purebred Holsteins produced on an average of 8467 lbs. of milk and 299.1 lbs. of butterfat, while grade Holsteins yielded only 7124 lbs. of milk and 260.4 lbs. of butterfat, an increase of 1343 lbs. of milk and 38.7 lbs. of butterfat from the purebreds. This increase shows 19 per cent more milk and 15 per cent more butterfat from the purebreds.

Yours for the Asking

TWO publications of particular interest to farmers have been issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. They are: Bulletin 37, "The State Forests of Pennsylvania"; Bulletin 42, "Making Farm Woodlands Pay." These bulletins may be obtained free from the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pa.

Grade Jerseys yielded 275.1 lbs. of butterfat and purebreds 307.8 lbs., an increase of 32.7 lbs. of butterfat, or 12 per cent. Purebreds on the average do yield more than grades, but there are numerous exceptions to the rule.

The only safe way in buying purebred cows is to purchase those that have an advanced registry record of a cow testing association record, so that you have evidence of their producing ability.

The care and feeding of the cow is important. No use putting a "purebred" cow in the hands of a "scrub" caretaker. Comfortable quarters and a properly balanced ration in kind and amount are essential if a purebred cow is to fulfill her possibilities. Under the conditions mentioned above, I would expect purebred cattle to pay for the investment.—A. A. Borland.

Test Before You Move

MOVING time will soon be here for many farmers. Those who are moving and taking their cattle with them should be sure that they don't move untested cattle into tuberculin tested quarantined areas. Violators of the state quarantine law will be subject to vigorous prosecution by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The State Veterinarian, Dr. T. E. Munce, points out that tenants and other farmers who are moving should remember:

First: that herds must be tuberculin tested before being moved into the quarantined tested townships.

Second: that in order for the tuberculin test to be official and the owner to receive state and federal indemnity the tuberculin test must have been authorized in writing by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Third: that each tenant farmer must file an area application blank with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg, before the tuberculin test will be authorized by the Bureau.

Fourth: that each owner (tenant farmer) must agree to pay the local accredited practicing veterinarian for his services for applying the initial tuberculin test and retest of infected herds.

The necessary area application blanks may be procured from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg, Pa., the Bureau District Agent in charge, any local accredited practicing veterinarian or the county agent.

When this procedure is properly carried out, the Bureau will promptly authorize the tuberculin testing of such tenant owned herds and will pay indemnity for any cattle that may react.

Grasses and Legumes Commonly Used for Permanent Pasture

By Dr. E. M. GRESS,
Pennsylvania State Botanist.

PASTURES may be either temporary or permanent. A clover or alfalfa field may be pastured temporarily after the crop has been harvested. Plants of short duration and of various varieties may be used for the temporary pasture. For the permanent pasture grasses of long duration must be used. Some short lived, quick growing plants may be used to insure quick pasturage but the plants which persist from year to year must form the bulk of the seed mixture.

Among the grasses and legumes used for making permanent pasture, the following are in common use: Kentucky blue grass, Canada blue grass, red top, orchard grass, meadow fescue, timothy, red clover, alsike clover and white clover.

Kentucky blue grass is climatically adapted to Pennsylvania. It is very slow to become established and will not thrive on acid soils. It grows best on fertile limestone soils.

Canada blue grass is less productive than Kentucky blue grass but will grow on less fertile acid soil. It should, therefore, be used in the permanent pasture mixture.

Red top will grow on acid wet soils on which the blue grasses will not thrive, which is a good reason for its presence in the seed mixture.

Timothy will not persist in a permanent pasture but it produces a good sod the first year or two.

Orchard grass withstands dry soil somewhat better than timothy. Its chief objection is that it grows in tussocks and makes an uneven sod. The seed is also rather expensive. This grass may be omitted from the mixture.

There are several types of meadow fescue. They thrive in climate suitable for timothy, probably being

(Continued on next page)

more persistent under dry weather conditions.

Red clover is a very good pasture plant. It makes an early growth and is good for the first year but usually disappears in about two years.

The alsike clover is more successful on acid, poor soil. Because of its ability to grow on acid soil its growth is not improved so much by an application of lime as red clover is. It is also more persistent and under favorable conditions will live from three to five years.

White clover is a creeping perennial which spreads by runners and by seeds. It is very hardy and should be included in the seed mixture.

Succession of Plants Necessary

In order to have a good permanent pasture a succession of plant growth is necessary. This is one of the reasons why a mixture of different grasses should be used. For example: Orchard grass makes a good growth in early spring and late fall while blue grass is best in the month of June and timothy during the month of July.

The soil of permanent pastures is not uniform. A grass that will thrive in one spot will not grow in some other spot, therefore, a well chosen mixture will furnish plant growth for all parts of the pasture.

In starting a permanent pasture a good seed bed should be prepared the same as for any other farm crop. If practical a fertilizer should be used. Lime will be very beneficial to such plants as blue grass and clover.

The summers in Pennsylvania are usually hot and dry, two conditions which will kill young plants which are not well established. Therefore, a permanent pasture should be started in the spring as early as the ground is fit for tillage so that the young plants will be well rooted by July and August. The pasture may be started also with about equal results in the late summer or early fall so that the hot weather may be past by the time the seeds germinate.

A permanent pasture should not be used before the grass has become well established and has made a good growth, and then should not be pastured too hard. It must be remembered that it takes some time to establish a good root system and that the food for this purpose is made in the leaves, therefore enough leaf surface must be left for the manufacture of food.

Mixtures Cornell Recommends

The following mixtures of seeds for permanent pastures have been recommended by Prof. E. G. Montgomery, of Cornell University:

No. 1. For soils that will grow blue grass and timothy:

Timothy	10 lbs.
Red clover	5 "
Red top	5 "
Orchard grass	5 "
Kentucky blue grass	10 "
White clover	3 "

Which makes a total of 38 pounds per acre.

No 2. On less fertile soils or those on which Kentucky blue grass and timothy will not grow:

Alsike clover	5 lbs.
Red top	5 "
Orchard grass	5 "
Canada blue grass	10 to 20 "
White clover	3 "

Which makes a total of 28 pounds per acre.

A combination of the above mixtures might be used. Three pounds each of red clover and alsike clover might be used instead of only the one kind. Five to ten pounds each of the two kinds of blue grass may be used. The number of pounds of timothy might be reduced a few pounds. It is better, however, always to sow too thick than too thin.

When the pasture is established it should be renovated each spring by sowing seeds on bare spots and by adding a top dressing of some fertilizer.

Explodes the theory

that one binder twine
is just as good as another

A MASTER FARMER'S EXPERIENCE

You probably know how I used to feel about binder twine. Bought the cheapest. Why not save a few cents per ball? What's the difference? Twine is twine.

Each year I'd nurse the binder along. A weak spot in the twine . . . break. A knot catching in the needle . . . break! I thought my back would break too—with so much re-threading. Then near the end, each ball would collapse and tangle up in the twine can.

Result—wasted twine and time! Wasted grain from loose bundles.

Plymouth twine stronger and better

Last year I happened to mention my trouble with twine to an implement dealer. He suggested a remedy—Plymouth Twine. I was skeptical. How could Plymouth be better than the others? But hope springs eternal, so I tried it!

Oh man, what a difference! Strong—yes! Evenly spun—yes! No breaks, snarls, or tangles. All the old grief of harvesting disappeared.

More length per pound in Plymouth

And I've discovered that Plymouth twine gives me more "money's worth." My farmer's club made actual measuring tests, and found that Plymouth runs its tagged length guaranteed to the pound,* while cheap twines run 7% to 16% shorter. I win all way round by using Plymouth!

**Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.*

Plymouth—*more economical:*

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

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Records show that cows fed on Union Grains produce more milk at less cost than on any other feed. That's because Union Grains has dried distillers' grains as its basic protein source. Added to other high concentrates in perfect balance, these dried distillers' grains make a ration that averages 24% protein, is more palatable and offers a greater variety in its sources of proteins than any other feed. Another factor that makes Union Grains the preferred ration is that it keeps cows pepped up and in perfect health. To return maximum milk profits for feed consumed, a cow must be kept in good physical condition at all times, a point not appreciated by all dairymen.

You can depend on Union Grains—it never varies. For over twenty years it has been the same high-grade, clean, quality feed it is today. Give Union Grains a try-out and see how much more milk it will make your cows produce. Keep a record of feed costs and milk sales and you'll stick to Union Grains.

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ANALYSIS—Protein not under 24%, fat not under 5%, fiber not over 10%.

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Leaves from a Cow Tester's Diary

By B. E. WHITNEY

(Continued from last week)

IN DESCRIBING the cattle of the Canton, Pennsylvania, district I will endeavor at the same time to discuss a question which I have been asked times innumerable.

A cow tester is usually asked many questions. These questions may be something easy like the location of Latvia, a seaport of ancient Rome in five letters or the proper weight of a baby six months of age. Such queries, of course, anybody could answer. A more difficult one is "What is the best breed of cattle?"

Without hesitation I would say that the best breed of cattle for any farmer is the breed he likes the best. Some peculiar quirk of temperament seems to govern the choice of breeds. One man will choose Jerseys; another will have nothing but Holsteins; a third admires the Guernseys exclusively; a fourth is a Milking Shorthorn enthusiast; and finally somebody will bring up the rear proclaiming that the best of all are the Ayrshires. I do not admire, however, the man who is a Jersey breeder today, a Holstein breeder tomorrow, and something else the third day.

Four Cows—Four Kinds—No Results

In this connection I remember going into one dairyman's barn. The cow nearest the door was a huge Shorthorn, the next was a diminutive Jersey, the third was a decidedly beefy Guernsey and the fourth a massive Holstein. To my surprise, I later learned that the Jersey was the mother of the Shorthorn and the Shorthorn the mother of the Guernsey. No good results could be expected from such a hodgepodge of breeding and none were had.

As the territory covered by the association was an excellent dairy district, the quality of cattle was high, possibly one-third were purebreds, either registered or entitled to registry. Jerseys, Holsteins and Milking Shorthorns were represented in approximately equal numbers. A large number of the Jerseys belonged to stock upon which the registration papers had been neglected.

Besides these three leading breeds there was a steadily increasing proportion of Guernseys. The great bulk of the stock were grades, principally Holstein and Jersey. The old fashioned native cow had practically disappeared when the writer took over the association in the fall of 1918.

The first year the championship fell to a registered Holstein with 554 pounds of butterfat. This record was surpassed the second season by a registered Jersey with 660 pounds. The third season a Jersey of pure blood but with some unregistered ancestors raised the figures to 699 pounds, a mark which has not been approached since altho a purebred Holstein the fourth season reached 69 pounds. These figures will give an idea of the maximum of production and at the same time answer the query as to the best cow.

As one of the first purposes of a testing association is the elimination of poor cows some figures as to minimum production may be interesting. The poorest cow recorded showed a production of less than 100 pounds of butterfat for a twelve-month period. Like the champion she was a Jersey but on the purity of her blood information was lacking.

The most remarkable cow with minimum production was a purebred whose first year showed 150 pounds, the second year about 140 pounds and the third year somewhere in the neighborhood of 130. At the end of the third year she was disposed of for beef. Strictly against all dairy rules her heifer was retained for breeding purposes. This young cow made 325 pounds with her first calf. Never was the worth of a good sire more clearly demonstrated.

We do not care for axioms usually but with frequent repetition the following statements have something of that nature. A cow making less than 200 pounds of butterfat in a year is unprofitable: one making above 200 pounds will usually pay her way and something more; a cow with a record above 300 pounds on ordinary feed is a profitable dairy animal; one making 400 pounds is very valuable; one making 500 pounds is exceptional; cows with records above 600 pounds are comparatively rare in testing association work.

More Than Half Return Profits

In the Canton Association, as a rule, 50 per cent of the cows made over 300 pounds, 5 per cent over 400 pounds and about 1 per cent made over 500 pounds.

Herd averages, of course, varied widely. The minimum was about 11 pounds and maximum over 40 pounds. One of the members of the association, we believe, holds the championship for Pennsylvania in this respect. The average for the association for the seven-year period was 280 pounds, the maximum for any single year being 311 pounds.

As it is impossible to give, in the short space of this article, complete data for more than 100 herds, we will have to confine our sketch of individual dairies to a single example. We could give instances of dairymen whose progress has been truly royal, uninterrupted by any evil fortune. Such a degree of success, while gratifying to observe, is scarcely typical of dairying as a whole. We will pass these by and select a dairy which rose to a good position in the association but which, at the same time, encountered a series of too common vicissitudes.

(Continued on next page)

Sunshine Chases Away the Germs

Dark, damp bank barns are disappearing in Lancaster County, Pa. These barns at Forest Farms, equipped with electric lights, litter carriers, cork floors and ventilating systems, are built on the level and let in plenty of sunshine.

Mr. C. began as a dairyman about 1910. The herd which he obtained had ranked well at the local creamery. The cows were well defined grades. Being ambitious he added a pair of registered cows to their number after some years had passed. About 1916 he purchased five registered heifer calves. Everything seemed promising when he ran up against a difficulty which has perplexed breeders of lifetime experience.

Produced "Short-time Milkers"

Mr. C.'s first herd sire was an excellent one as his stock proved. This animal was replaced in 1914 by a young bull of good individuality and pedigree. As a stockgetter he was a failure. By 1917 Mr. C. had on his hands a bunch of what dairymen call "short-time milkers," i. e., cows which milk fairly well for about six months of the year. Somewhat disgusted he disposed of his bull and used in his place a registered sire belonging to a neighbor. In 1918 Mr. C. became a member of the Canton Cow Testing Association.

The first season the herd average was about 230 pounds. The registered heifers mentioned above freshened that year but failed to show any particular promise. One of them was so deficient as a milker that she went down the road to the butcher shop with a number of her stablemates.

Change of Sire Eliminated Defects

Fortune changed the second season. We have mentioned above that Mr. C. at this period was using a herd sire in the vicinity. In the fall of 1919 the daughters of this bull began to freshen and made around 300 pounds as two-year-olds while their dams scarcely reached 250 pounds at maturity. The registered heifers as three-year-olds nearly doubled their two-year-old production. One of these animals at maturity made over 500 pounds of butterfat, two of them exceeded 400 pounds and one made about 350.

The daughters of the neighbor's bull were excellent milkers but possessed a number of defects of individuality. In an effort to remedy this Mr. C. purchased another sire. In the offspring of the latter the defects practically disappeared.

Unhappy Ending Qualified

Mr. C. had five years of success with his herd but at the end of this time evil fortune intervened once more. A large number of the cows aborted. This disappeared after one season but it is not necessary to describe to dairymen the effects of this disease on milk production. We can qualify the "unhappy ending" by saying that the herd passed the tuberculosis test O. K. and after a couple of seasons will probably regain its old-time vigor.

In this article we have restricted our remarks to the technical division of association work and have said nothing of the human side of a tester's life. The latter subject is far too vast to be handled in the short space of a single essay.

Few Reactors Found

IS THE tuberculin test effective? Here are some figures that speak for themselves. The annual retest of all cattle in six townships of York County, Pa., has just been completed. The first test was made in 1926. Here are the figures on the percentage of reactors in the two tests:

Township	—1926— Cattle	—1926— % Reactors	—1927— Cattle	—1927— % Reactors
Codorus	1324	30.1	1326	1.28
lanheim	1030	30.3	1099	2.9
awn	1230	18.5	1325	.9
Chanceford	1514	27	1606	1.1
Hopewell	495	10.9	419	.47
P. Bottom	1213	20.1	1237	1.1

Burying your Stalks Controls the Corn Borer

The European Corn Borer is a plowing problem. Experts agree that clean plowing is the solution.

They recommend the following method of control:

1st. Start in the center of field and plow outward with OLIVER CORN BORER PLOW before May 1, covering all stalks and debris.

2nd. When all the field is plowed except the outside 12 or 14 rows of stalks, remove mouldboard and lift the stalks by plowing about two inches deep on the row.

3rd. Rake stalks over onto plowed ground.

4th. Replace mouldboard and finish plowing the field.

5th. When stalks are dry enough to burn completely destroy them by fire—Stalks must be destroyed before May 1.

Get in touch with your Oliver dealer immediately. Have him demonstrate the OLIVER CORN BORER SULKY OR TRACTOR PLOW in your fields. You have to plow *anyway* . . . it is just as easy to protect your crop while you are doing it.

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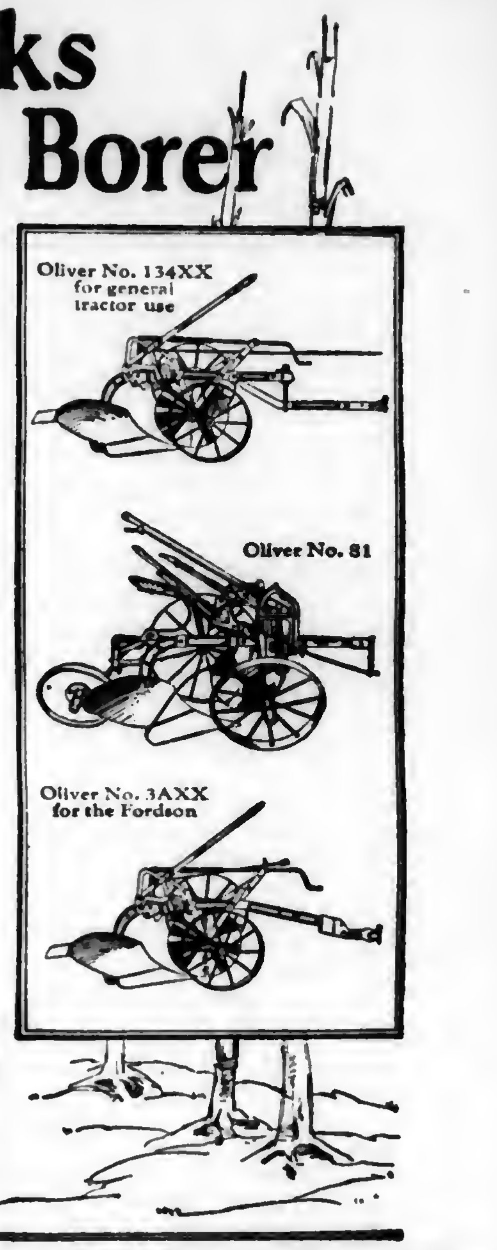
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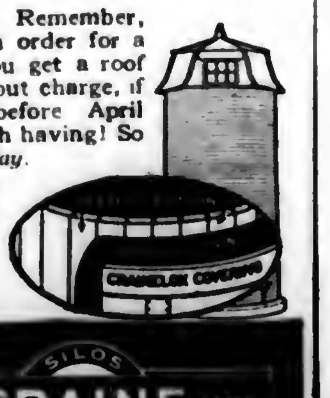

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5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk with the De Laval as by hand milking.*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow is reported by those who claim the De Laval Milker increases production.*
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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Garden Plans Anticipate Summer Sun and Rain That Grow the Vegetables Every Family Needs

ONE would not think of building a house without a plan, or of taking a journey, be it for business or pleasure, without first planning the trip, but we do much of our everyday work in hit or miss fashion. Many persons plant their gardens in this way but every woman who has the care of the garden should know just how much her family needs and plant accordingly.

First, we will begin with lettuce and cabbage, splendid old standbys because they come early. I have had the best results with the frostproof cabbage plants. These are sorry looking things when they arrive from the seed house, but appearances are deceitful for they take right ahold and grow. Onions are a choice early vegetable and the sets are the most dependable. Beans should be planted lavishly both for immediate use and canning. Have plenty of tomato plants started by May 1, and don't start these too early in the house. Thirty to forty days is plenty of time in which to get the plants big enough to set out. If older they become root bound and will be stunted.

Prefers Wrinkled Peas

The only kinds of peas I have had success with for canning have been the marrowfat varieties. That is the wrinkled pea. There are several good varieties on the market. They cannot be planted quite as early as the smooth pea for they are not so hardy and must be canned and eaten when young and tender.

Study your seed catalogs, they are the best reading I know of for any one interested in gardening. Every new vegetable that can be raised in this latitude has a place in my garden. Those we don't like I don't plant often unless they are especially beautiful, and to me growing vegetables are as beautiful as flowers. By planting again when the first crop has been gathered you can make your garden do double duty. I plant cabbage, lettuce, onions, peas, beans and early sweet corn. When these are over I have a large unbroken space in which to plant turnips, celery, endive, radishes and lettuce which will mature before frost.

I plant my early Eureka potatoes three feet apart and after they are cultivated the last time I start cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons between the rows. I always have more than we can eat. The melon family is rather a proposition in the small garden for they demand so much elbow room but in this way they can have it.

Fertilization is an important factor for without plenty of available plant food you cannot expect good results. Keep your soil sweet and rich, and don't forget there will be weeds.—Margie O. Wagner, Pa.

Rest Counteracts Fatigue Poison

THE woman who has much work to do will discover that she can accomplish far more in the long run if she stops a little while, when she feels tired, lies down and utterly relaxes for even so short a time as five minutes. When she starts to work again she will be surprised to find how rested she is, and how she can go at her work again with renewed energy, freed from the discouragement that often comes with fatigue.

When one becomes tired a poison is created in the system, which, when allowed to accumulate, causes many ill effects. Several short rests during a very busy day make it possible to do more work than continued effort with rest coming afterward and the result of such a plan is more far-reaching than one day's accomplishment of work with less effort. It tends to keep one looking young; it removes tired lines from worried faces; and helps to keep the woman who follows it regularly up to the standard of ideal Pennsylvania womanhood,—strong and active, efficient and happy.—Marian Cossitt Brackin, Pa.

Introducing Another One of Our Family

I WAS raised on a western Pennsylvania farm where money was scarce and work was plentiful. I learned to do every kind of house and farm work. After finishing grade schools I attended summer normal and then taught rural or village schools for seven terms. Then I resigned and married a modern farmer, and now I am living in a dear little home and constantly enjoying a wonderful view of a beautiful farming country.

I am interested in church and community affairs — attending church, Sunday School, Ladies' Aid, Literary Society, and Community Club meetings.

We have two lively, healthy boys of two and seven years, and I am anxious to be the best possible sort of mother.

My hobby is memorizing poetry and monologues, and I like to recite them to friends and fellow-members at literary meetings.

I read as many good papers and magazines as I can and I can assure you that I get as much or more help for the everyday problems of a farm mother, from the Home Pages of Pennsylvania Farmer, than from all the others combined.—Mrs. A. Ward, (Margaret B. Overdorff), Pa.

Mrs. Margaret B. Overdorff.

Possession Highly Prized

Two Housewives Sing the Praises of Pressure Cookers

IF I COULD tell you all I have benefited I am sure that by the time you were thru reading you would all want a pressure cooker.

I do all my canning in it and the past season I canned about 800 quarts. Vegetables are all hot packed and processed; fruit I cold pack, thoroly ripe, using a hot syrup; meats are done in different ways for variety; some I cold pack with salt adding no water, some I fry very fast for a short time just to get the brown broth for gravy and some I cut into chunks as large as I can get into a jar. Beef canned in this way is very nice to open and serve cold or to pack lunch.

Meat Canned for Future Use

When I can chicken I usually fry it a little, except the bony pieces, tho I cook soft enough in the cooker to pick off the bone, pack into pint jars and heat to 5 pounds pressure to insure keeping. I also treat beef bones the same way, picking off the meat and canning the broth. I use this for soup, usually with mixed vegetables which I can in season.

I am less enthusiastic about cooking potatoes in the cooker than any other vegetables because they deteriorate more than any other if a little over done, which frequently happens if I'm busy at something else or the phone rings when it is about time to take them off.

For vegetables that require a longer time, cookers are not only a great saver of time and fuel but make a much better finished product. String beans, red beets, sauerkraut and plain boiled cabbage are very nice cooked in this way and no odors escape if proper precautions are taken. The cooker should not be allowed to blow off steam and when taken from the fire should be allowed to cool before the petcock is opened or, better still, set in the sink and cooled by running cold water over it.

We think there is no corn so good as that prepared in the following way. We put a little water in the cooker and then the corn with only the outer husks removed. This we steam from 6 to 8 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. It is equal to any corn roasted in a fire out in the meadow and a lot less bother.

Another specialty is baked apples. Placed in inset dish with sugar, butter and a dash of cinnamon and processed 10 minutes they make a dish fit for a king in less time than you can heat the oven.

One Cake Dispelled Doubt

Last, but not least, is the great success I had this season with fruit cake. The book that comes with the cooker gives instructions for all these things but I must admit I was a doubting Thomas when it came to fruit cake. However, I determined to see whether it could be done. I put in just a little at first, but never again will I bake a fruit cake in the oven. When you try it have enough fire to make the water boil, set the cake in, steam according to directions and you'll have a cake come out ready to eat as soon as cooled, no hard crust, no scorched edges but nice and soft as you could wish.

But that isn't all of the fruit cake story. Just before Christmas a friend of mine said that if I would consent to sell fruit cake she was sure a lot of her friends in town would be glad to get some for Christmas. I consented and the orders came in fast. Since then requests have come in for fruit cake next season.

Toughness Disappears

So far I have not mentioned the roasting or cooking of meats for the table. No one can quite believe until they try it how good the oldest, toughest chicken can be when cooked only a short time in a pressure cooker. It takes only 30 minutes for a chicken less than three years old, 45 minutes for a three-year-old rooster. The time necessary for other meats is in proportion to the kind and size of piece.

This is a little of my experience with and pleasure derived from one of the greatest boons to the housewife. I am anxious to read articles giving the experience of others.—Mrs. J. K. Hershey, Ronks, Pa.

• • •

WHEN potatoes are to be baked, I usually use the pressure cooker to save heating the range oven. I place the dry cooker over the fire with the rack in place and raised on the long legs provided for it; or the colander may be inverted in the cooker; anything to bring the food to be baked well up in the center of the cooker.

The hot cover is then set in place with petcock open and loosened clamps. When cooker and cover are well heated I place the potatoes on the rack and bake for the same length of time I should use in the ordinary oven.

Scalloped potatoes are very nice baked in the cooker or cooked under pressure; in the latter case it may be desirable to brown them for a minute on the upper grate of the oven after they are removed from the cooker; or the cooker may be emptied and used as an oven for this purpose. Either process will save fuel and cooking under pressure will save time.

Scalloped Potatoes Are Good

Prepare scalloped potatoes in the usual way. Slice raw potatoes and place in an oiled inset dish with alternate layers of white sauce or, if preferred, sprinkle potatoes with flour and add milk to barely cover. Season with onion if liked. Cook fifteen minutes under ten pounds pressure.

These plain scalloped potatoes can be varied in many ways. Add grated cheese to the white sauce or season with chopped green peppers or with pimento. Buttered crumbs might be placed over the last layer.

If the combination is liked, place the sliced potatoes in inset, pour over them a can of corn, season and cook as above directed.

Browned potatoes are quickly and easily prepared. Put a couple of tablespoons of fat in the bottom of the cooker and heat. In this place rather small potatoes that have been thinly pared or, if new, scraped. Cook ten minutes at ten pounds pressure right in the bottom of the cooker.

Potatoes au gratin are fine for a

(Continued on page 23)

The Sunshine Wants In

Heavy Over-Drapes May Be Worse Than None

THE present vogue for colored over-drapes is pleasing, but when a room is none too light, some drapes tend to darken the room still more. The material used must be chosen with care.

In a very daintily furnished apartment recently visited, the over-drapes were of colored marquisette. In a bedroom in which the color scheme was blue and white, the curtains next to the windows were of sheer white net and the over-drapes of blue, thin marquisette.

In the living room, straight, simple, but fine lace curtains were hung next to the glass, while the over-drapes were of old rose marquisette. The dining room, which was done in tan and cream, had yellow marquisette curtains, making a gloomy room delightful.

Dyes Work Wonders

The mistress of this home explained that her curtains were easily laundered and the color renewed or brightened with convenient dyes. In this way, her draperies were always fresh and bright.

Where a heavier over-drape is wanted which will look like silk, cotton pongee is very satisfactory, as it has a silky finish and hangs in attractive folds. Cotton pongee comes in natural and dyed shades, and if borax is put into the rinsing water or into a thin starch when the drapes are washed and a little melted paraffin added to the starch, the laundered pongee will retain its soft sheen.

At the present time, the single curtain hanging almost plain next to the glass is often seen. This serves as a screen from curious, outside eyes, and dresses up the window, especially when over-drapes are used.

The Old Became the New

A thrifty housewife remade several sets of curtains in this way. The broken parts were cut away, and the bottom finished in three large scallops with a wash fringe which can be obtained for the purpose by the yard. Curtains and fringe were a pale cream color. Then a soft, cream pongee silk over-drape finished each window and matched rug and upholstery. By remaking several sets in this way she had enough for her house without the purchase of a single pair.

Some of the older houses have rather small windows. In order to make them look larger, rods may be set up from the top of the casing by means of special fixtures which come for the purpose. Extension rods will permit the draperies to be hung well out upon the wall surface, so as to leave all the window glass exposed.

Windows play an important part in both the outside and the inside appearance of a house, so they should be treated wisely in order to obtain the best possible effect.—Emma Gary Wallace, N. Y.

Useless Steps Waste Valuable Energy

AN example of how a number of New Jersey women have reduced the amount of walking necessary in cooking meals is given in an account of a Middlesex County woman by the state extension specialist in home management at the College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Mrs. R. H. Krog has a kitchen that is 16 feet long and it was her practice to keep small tools and utensils in various cabinets and in an old dresser. Tramping back and forth from the stove to these storage places took a considerable amount of energy, so she put up a double, hanging shelf over her work table, which is next to the sink and close by the stove. On the bottoms of the two shelves she put rows of hooks, so that such implements as the paring knife, egg beater, stirring spoons, and measuring cups could be hung up within easy reach.

On the shelves she keeps various things frequently needed at the table—scales, box of recipes, tea, cocoa, etc.

Mrs. Krog also had a shelf attached to the lower part of her work table and covered with linoleum. This has been found to be a splendid place for all the pots and pans in daily use.

Things needed frequently at the sink are kept on a shelf above it. By having the soap and scouring powders right there, bending over and walking aren't necessary.

On the shelf of the range, which is within reaching distance of the sink, are kept the salt and pepper boxes, and hanging near the range is a pot lid holder. This is high enough so that all the former stooping to get lids from obscure recesses is eliminated.

Mrs. Krog has found that she not only saves herself much fatigue by the new arrangement, but also gets her kitchen work done much more quickly.

If You Find It Hard to Have a Variety During Lent

HERE are a few main dishes one may serve during the Lenten season:

SHRIMP WRIGGLE

2 cans of shrimp
1 can of peas
2 hard boiled eggs
1 cup grated American cheese

Make two cups and a half of white sauce and season it. Melt cheese in white sauce. Add shrimps and peas and heat. Serve on toast, using sliced eggs for garnishing. Salt eggs and add dash of paprika.

• • •

RICE WITH CHEESE

Steam one cup of rice with 1 tablespoonful of salt. Cover bottom of casserole with rice, add 1 teaspoon butter, cut in pieces, cover with ½ pound grated cheese and a dash of pepper. Add milk to half the depth of casserole, cover with buttered cracker crumbs and bake until cheese melts.

• • •

KIDNEY BEANS

1 can beans
1½ cups milk
½ cup grated cheese

Put beans in frying pan, add milk and thicken. Add cheese and stir all until cheese melts. Season to taste. Serve on toast.

• • •

SALMON SOUFFLE

1 large can salmon
1 onion
¾ teaspoon salt
2 hard boiled eggs
¼ cup butter
½ cup cream
3 whites of eggs

Flake salmon, add grated onion, and eggs chopped fine. Mix well with butter, cream and salt. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into buttered baking dishes and bake until puffed and nicely browned. Serve at once.—Betsy Ford.

Who Can Do It ?

FASTEN the end of a stout cord around a light ball and the other end to the top of a post or pole. The players stand on opposite sides of the post and bat the ball with open hand, each player batting in the direction opposite that of the one before him. The game is to see who can wind the string around the post until the ball touches the wood. —L. M. Thornton, N. Y.

This Cooking Secret
adds new zest and relish

THIS seasoning secret will give everyday foods a different, altogether delicious flavor. Just spread Gulden's on steak, ham, veal, hamburger, cabbage, etc., *before cooking*. As they cook, the mellow mustard flavor and the delicate spices in Gulden's spread through the food, making every mouthful taste like more! Try it in *your* cooking today. Write for free Recipe Book. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. D-13 48 Elizabeth St., New York City.

GULDEN'S MUSTARD
Use it as a seasoning in cooking

A good old Friend

Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat? It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds and does its work more gently. Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep Musterole handy and use at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

WOOL Blankets Batting Send us your wool and we will make it into warm fluffy batts, or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. Write today for samples and descriptive folder. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 107 Lyne St., West Unity, Ohio.

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New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. Introduces sensational 5-Year Guaranteed Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24 hour shipments. 30 day free trial. 360 day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business, 800,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

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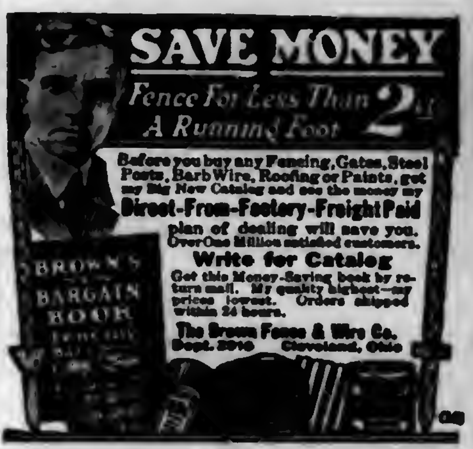

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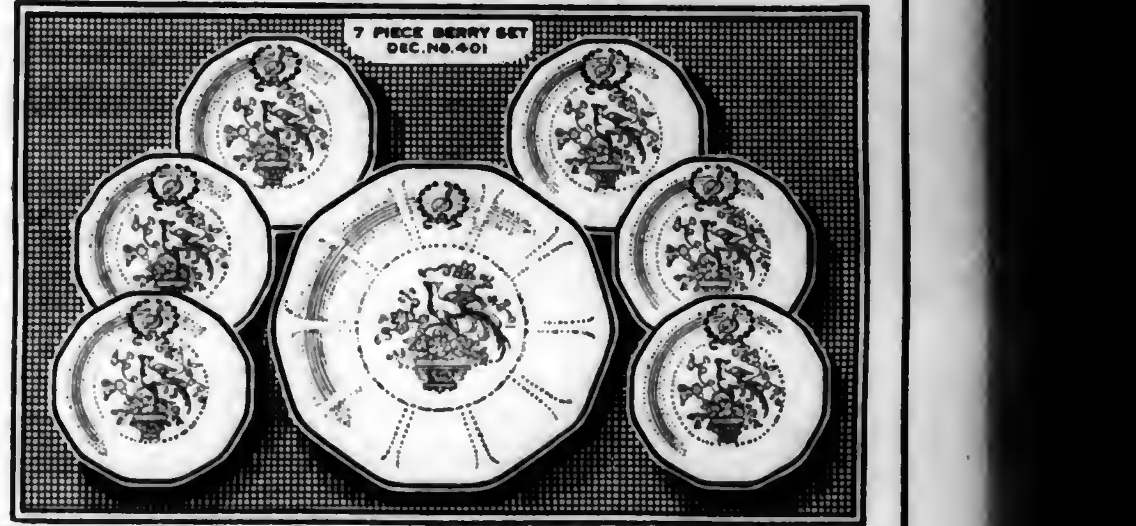
Get this Money-Saving book by return mail. My quality highest—my prices lowest. Orders shipped within 24 hours.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 2910 Cleveland, Ohio

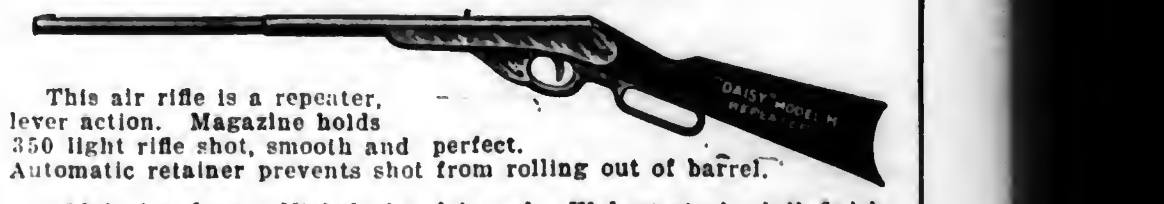
Gold Initial Berry Set



This seven-piece Berry Set consists of one large Bowl and six Nappies, decorated in rich color design, with your initial in gold on each piece. Send us 6 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each, either new or renewal, and we will forward this 7-piece Berry Set to your address by insured parcel post, prepaid. Be sure to state initial desired.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Daisy Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four 3-year subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

When you see a Felton-Sibley poster you know there's a Felton-Sibley dealer somewhere nearby. You'll do well if you consider his store your paint-service-station. Felton-Sibley dealers are selected because they know paint and paint problems. Get the benefit of their experience—it won't cost you a nickel. Ask to see the new Felton-Sibley color guide—see 15 buildings (large size) just as they actually look when finished.

See color guide at your Felton-Sibley dealer

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.,
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863.

FELTON SIBLEY
Ready Mixed Paints

Planting, gathering and marketing crops of various kinds *every month in the year*—that's what farmers in the South are doing. Many of these busy, prosperous, happy farmers have come from less-favored sections (and still they come) into the genial Southland. Here they can raise all kinds of crops—two or three crops a year on the same ground—all the time improving their land and making its market price greater.

Good farm lands at moderate prices; reliable farm labor at fair wages; family living at low cost—all here in the Southland for the farmer.

Write and say what kind of farming you want to do, and we'll tell you where and show you how to do it—and make more money farming than ever in your life before. Address G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. R. R., Dept. P-12 Louisville, Ky.

L&N

Improve your skin with **PURE PINE TAR**

CLEANSE and nourish your skin with virgin Pine Tar to keep it healthy and looking its best.

Apply this needed skin food by washing and bathing with Grandpa's Wonder Pine Tar Soap, which is pure pine tar and rich-lathering, quick-cleansing cocoanut oil. This combination of bland health oils is so soothing it is ideal even for a baby's tender skin—yet so thorough and antiseptic it kills troublesome body odors.

This wonder soap doesn't smart even when your skin is chapped, chafed, cut or scratched, as it is so apt to be if you work outdoors or over the cook-stove.

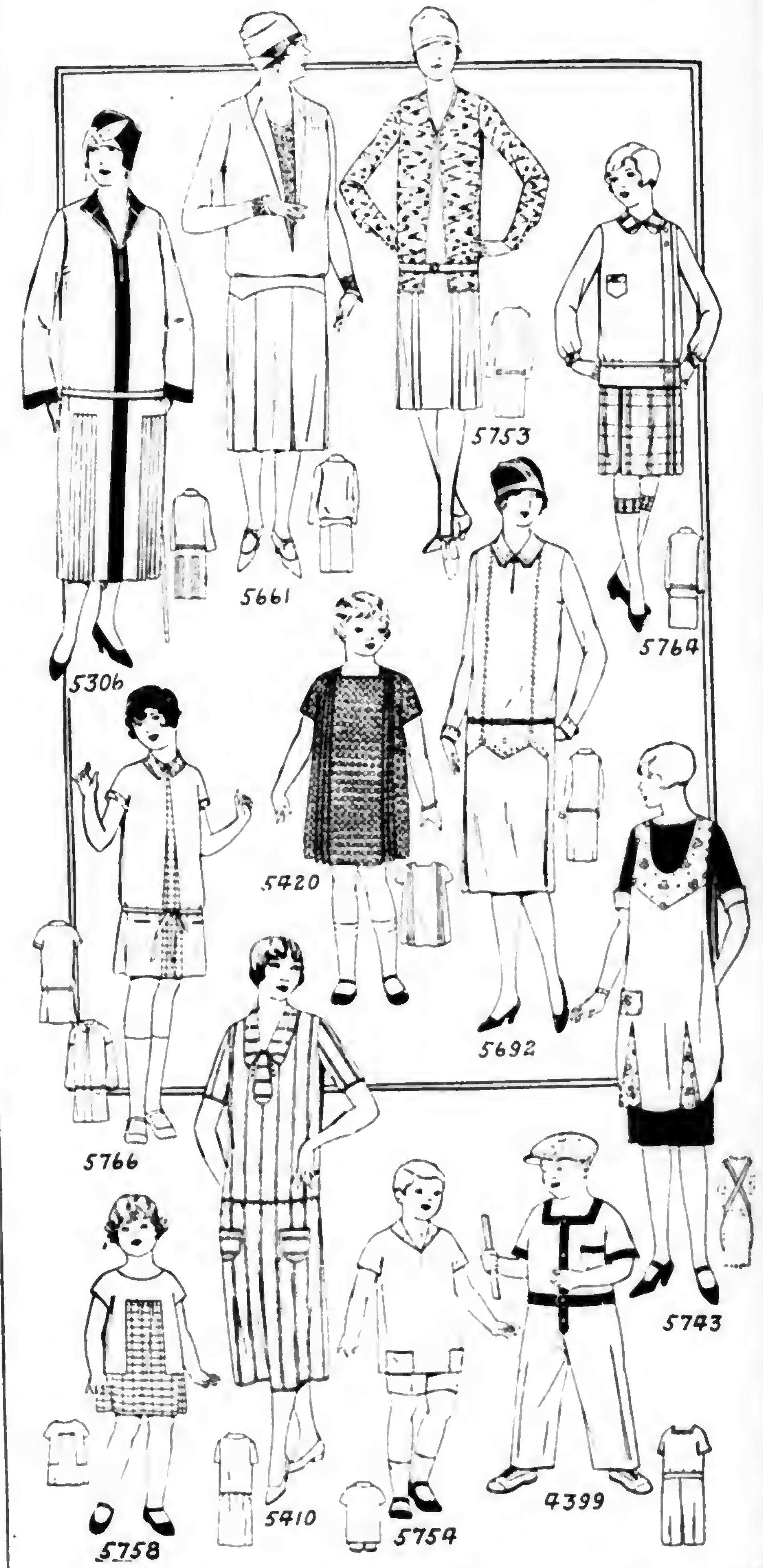
Since '78, millions of people have used Grandpa's Wonder Soap for toilet, bath, and shampoo. Nothing can take its place in caring for skin and hair. If your dealer can't supply you,

Send 10c for Big, Full Size Cake.

GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR SOAP

Beaver Soap Co., Dept. D Dayton, Ohio

Here the Older Woman May Find What She's Looking For



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5306.—For the Older Woman.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. As illustrated for a 42-inch size will require 5 yards of 40-inch material with three-quarters yard contrasting cut crosswise for collar, panel, revers and sleeve facings. Price 10c.

5661.—Slenderizing Lines Are Best.—Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5753.—Up-to-the-Minute.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch plain material and 1½ yard of figured material. Price 10c.

5764.—Lassies Like It.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires seven-eighths yard of lining for the underbody and 1⅞ yard of plain material 36 inches wide with 1⅛ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5766.—With Contrasting Material.—Four sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material together with three-eighths yard of contrasting material for facing. Price 10c.

5420.—Simply Made.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5692.—Stitches That Trim.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5743.—Ladies' Apron.—One size: medium. It requires one yard of 36-inch material with three-quarters yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5758.—For the Youngest.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year size requires three-quarters yard of plain material and 1⅜ yard of checked material 32 inches wide. Price 10c.

5410.—Around the House.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5754.—Boys' Suit.—Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

4399.—Summer Is Coming.—Four sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A six-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Possession Prized

(Continued from page 20)

hearty luncheon or supper dish. Slice a layer of raw potatoes in an oiled inset dish, add a grating of sharp cheese and a layer of white sauce, continuing until the desired amount is prepared. Heat the cooker very hot, place a spoonful of fat in the bottom and in this slightly brown some pork chops. Place the browned chops over the potatoes.

When this is done add a small amount of water to the cooker, use the short legs to raise the rack above this, and process for fifteen minutes at fifteen pounds pressure. When the inset dish has been removed the gravy in the bottom of the cooker may be seasoned and thickened.

Bacon may be used in place of the chops; slices of ham are excellent. If preferred the meat may be browned in a skillet instead of the bottom of the cooker.

Steak with potatoes is another "whole meal" dish. Use flank steak, score it with a knife, dredge in flour and brown either in the bottom of the cooker or in a separate utensil as preferred. Slice raw potatoes and onion in an inset dish and season with salt and pepper. Over this place the browned steak and over all pour a pint of sifted tomatoes. Raise the pressure to fifteen pounds and cook for twenty minutes.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Timely Tips

WHEN I have a day that I can devote to small things I like to prepare for the busy days by arranging articles in a way to save time and steps. I call them "wrinkle erasers":

Low, loose rubber overshoes near the kitchen door; a bright-colored sweater and cap, easy to look at, for the sake of the wearer and spectators. Mine are rose color and cost no more than somber-hued ones.

A large, clean apron handy, to be slipped on if a caller arrives.

An old couch with a chintz cover just inside the dining room, supplemented by the "rocker in my kitchen" helps me to relax during odd moments.

A package of sterilized gauze and some old boiled linen should always be at hand. We appreciated the fact when a man was caught in a machine and badly injured.

A telephone directory with calls on the local line plainly written in hangs by the telephone.

Kept on a ring, keys to the buildings should always hang on the same nail and should wear a gay ribbon when in use to prevent delay and loss.

A long, folded card on which I wind stray needles full of thread often furnishes just the right shade of color needed to mend a rent.

Dustcloths in all rooms.

Every housekeeper finds use for small tools—a hammer, a screwdriver, small pliers, tacks and nails. A drawer reserved for these in the kitchen will save many trips to the shop, garage or barn.

The time spent in hunting for various articles amounts to many hours in a year and hunting wears ones nerves "to a frazzle" as T. R. used to say, especially as one usually hunts when in a hurry.—M. C. S.

• • •

We think we must have a few fancy sofa pillows, but we must also have some for real use covered with a material that can be laundered. I find it useful to make these the same size as my bed pillows, for extra pillows are often needed in case of illness or guests, and it is a simple matter to slip a white case over a sofa pillow if it is covered with a material that can be laundered.—Mrs. Grace R. Deppen, N. J.

The Sins of Price

PRICE cutting sins against quality. Price cutting sacrifices serviceability — because low prices are often made by "skimping," by adulteration and substitution.

The United States Pure Food Law made the sins of price a crime. But this law protects you only on the things you eat.

In many other lines, the "manipulation" of merchandise to make price "baits" is not illegal—

For example, cutlery may be stamped and not hand forged. Aluminum ware may be made of light weight metal. Enamel ware may have two coats instead of the standard three. A price a few cents lower is always a tempting price.

In clothing, a cheaper lining saves 25 cents per coat; a cheaper sleeve lining alone saves 15 cents; composition buttons save 5 cents; cheaper pocket material 5 cents; a belt *not* interlined saves 5 cents.

A "skimped" pattern saves material. A leather lined coat can be made two inches shorter, with wide cloth facings—saving 50 cents per coat.

These are the sins of price.

For Fifty-five years, Montgomery Ward & Co. has sold only reliable, standard goods. Quality first — then low price —but we never sacrifice quality to make a seemingly low price.

A Price too low—makes the Cost too great.

An example of Ward Quality

This shoe has a second sole as good as the outer sole. Similar appearing shoes are sold at 25 cents less—by making the second sole of leather costing 20 cents instead of 45 cents. Such shoes are worn out when the first sole wears through. The saving in cash is 25 cents—the loss in serviceability at least $2.00.

Use Your Ward Catalogue for Greater Savings

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

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SAMSON
Tractor Repairs
Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write W. D. HOYT, 808 S. Saginaw St. FLINT, MICH.

This Beautiful 1927 Model
BUICK Sedan GIVEN
or $1195.00 in **CASH**

Cut Out This Ad

Send No Money

Reply Today

Yes, I am going to give this beautiful new Buick Sedan—also a 1927 Chevrolet Coach and a large list of additional costly prizes. I have already given over 50 new automobiles to advertise our business in the past and now YOU can get this new Buick Sedan or $1195.00 cash.

Can You Put a Star Around the Buick?
By drawing only six straight lines with four dots on each line or twelve straight lines with two dots on each line you can make a six pointed star with the Buick in the center—can you do this? Draw the lines—cut out the ad—send your name and address—win 5000 credits toward a Buick Sedan. You can have $1195.00 in cash instead of the Buick if you win first prize and prefer it.

Let Me Give You This Buick Sedan
No strings—no obligations on your part. This is an out and out offer to advertise our business. We do not ask you to risk any of your money either now, later or ever. Just solve the puzzle—act promptly—reply now.

$250 Cash Extra Given for Promptness!
Think of that! I will pay $250.00 cash extra for promptness. You can win the new Buick Sedan or $1195.00 in cash and also this $250.00 cash extra for promptness—a total of $1445.00. A word to the wise is sufficient—be prompt.

1927 Buick Sedan 1st Prize

Mail Your Answer Now
Get the Buick Sedan and $250
Everybody will be rewarded. All can share in the automobiles, prizes, and cash—an easy plan—nothing hard to do. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be awarded. [illegible] big prizes
Solve this puzzle—send your answer—act quickly. You want the Buick so don't delay.
F. C. REYNOLDS, Dept. 415
500 N. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received my Forum pin and like it very much. Yes, Cousin Ruth, we feed the little birds in the winter. Last winter when the snow was too deep for the birds to find food my father took wheat and put it in piles in the fields so the little birds could come and get it. This winter we always have wheat scattered under the overshot so they can come and feed when it is cold.—Freda F. Ruoss, (X), Berks County, Pa.

WINTER DAYS CONTEST
Honorable Mention

RIDING WITH MY SNOW BALL
Raymond Boles, (X), Tompkins Co., N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Thank you very much for my membership pin. When I showed it to some of the girls around here and told them about our "Young People's Forum" they said that they would like to contribute a letter or two, too.

We do not get so much milk now because the cows cannot get any green grass, but they get chop.

I go to high school in Sunbury every day. I go back and forth on the train. Last night there was a wreck and my train was over one hour late so I had to wait just about three hours for it.

I wish you could come down on our farm and see us this summer. I am sure we would appreciate your visit very much. Good-bye.—Beatrice Rarig, (X), Northumberland County, Pa.

Thanks for the invitation. I should like to accept but I don't believe I'll be able to get away from the office.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—At school we have basketball teams and we practice certain nights at the Odd Fellows' Hall. There are only two girls out of the seventh grade. I am one of the girls that plays. There are fifteen girls that practice but only six on the team. They are the best ones. I am not on the team because I just started practicing this year. I like to play basketball.—Hazel Owlett, twelve (X), Tioga County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We are having snow 14 inches deep and it is still snowing very fast. I received my pin and liked it very much. The Boy Scouts hiked 20 miles the other night. The Girl Scouts are doing good work this year.—Ralph Roe, (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

WINTER DAYS CONTEST
Honorable Mention

MY SISTER, ESTHER, AND I
Anna B. Oberholtzer, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to write you a few lines about my pet cat but I am afraid you can't make it all out, so my foster sister is copying it off for me.

My pet cat is gray all over. His name is Tippy. Sometimes our dog bites him in the back of the neck and he just cries and cries till I make the dog let him go.

He is a little jealous sometimes if I rub the dog and not him, then he runs to me and scratches me so I rub him and play with him. Sometimes he wants to make up friends with the dog but then the dog doesn't and then she chases the cat up the tree or somewhere else.—Clayton H. Erb, nine (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For Christmas I got a five-foot sleigh, a doll that cries and goes to sleep. And I got a beautiful bassinet for her. I named her Ruth after you. Every day I go out sleighing with the children around our house. There aren't many children to play with where I live.—Alice Boggia, Morris County, N. J.

I hope my namesake is behaving herself and doesn't give you too much trouble!

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our pets are rabbits. We have only five just now. They are very pretty. We let them run around but they do not run away. We also have a little kitten named Tabby which we all like. I am sending you a picture of one of my schoolmates and me.—Myrtle Steffy, thirteen, Lancaster County, Pa.

I'M THE TALLER ONE
Myrtle Steffy, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We raised two pigs for the first time. We killed one, he weighed 230 pounds. My sister, Edith Jean, has a cat and I have a dog. His name is Cherry. I had the measles and I am now well again. My father is a miller. It is snowing now. There is snow enough to coast.—Earl Horn, ten (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have lots of fun skating. Our teacher takes all the pupils who wish to skate to a large pond about a mile from the school. He skates with us and we have lots of fun. I go to the same school my father and mother went to. On the 10th of February we are having a spelling bee at our school. I would like to win a prize. I won a box of good candy at a spelling bee this winter.—Elsie Metzler (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

Riddle Answers

These are the answers to the riddles published on the page last week:

1. When is a plant like a pig? When it roots.
2. When are potatoes like gate posts? When they are put in the ground to prop-a-gate.
3. What has eighty-eight keys and still can't unlock a door? A piano.—Anna A. Smith, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We live on a farm of 200 acres. I am very busy in summer. I work a team of colts all the time. I can hardly tell them apart, their names are Fred and Rex. We have 15 cows and 5 horses. I like to feed and tend to them.

Paul L. Kinch, (X), Huntingdon Co., Pa. Nick Baloy Washington Co., Pa.

I like to get up and milk my cow in the morning and evening.—Paul L. Kinch (X), Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A Bit of Everything

SEVERAL Forum friends have been sending in letters and haven't given their addresses. On my desk now are four membership pins which don't know where to find their owners: Gordon A. Black, Frederick Co., Md.; Moses Blank, Gap, Pa. (returned marked unknown); Emaline McGeary, Indiana Co., Pa., and Edith L. Myers, R. D. 6. Please everybody remember to give me the full address when you write.

In spite of the many notes printed on the page telling readers how to become members of the Forum I receive the question "Please won't you tell me how to join the Forum?" nearly every week. There is so much Forum mail that I can't possibly answer all of you personally, no matter how much I should like to do so, so you who have asked the question recently will find your answer here. I'm sorry Pauline Leech, Northumberland Co., was disappointed when she didn't receive a letter from me. I just can't write everybody, Pauline.

It costs nothing to join the Forum. Boys and girls who send in contributions, not of money, but of letters, pictures, drawings, original poems, recipes, etc., become friends of our page. Those sending in contributions which I think particularly good are made members and receive the membership pin. When writing try to tell the most interesting things. We don't want all the letters to be alike, you know.

Olive M. Surhart, Washington County, Pa., asks whether I want stories for the page. Yes, Olive, if they are original. Of course, you understand that there is room on our page for very few of the many contributions sent in so that unless your story is quite good it will not be printed. If you have some let me see them, I shall be glad to read them.

No, Geneva Shank, I don't mind telling you when I have a birthday for one has just passed and it will be nearly a year before I'm bothered with another! It comes February 7th.

COUSIN RUTH.
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer
261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Bryan Bish. **Beaver County,** Esther R. McCarriher, Lois McCarriher (X). **Bedford County,** Maude Ritchey. **Berks County,** Helen Schaeffer. **Bradford County,** Endora Dunbar. **Bucks County,** Helen Robinson, Elsie Woodington (X), Earl Haldeman (X). **Butler County,** Sarah Hogg, Elizabeth Follstaedt. **Cameron County,** Anna Craven. **Carbon County,** Dorothy Sauer. **Centre County,** Sara Hess, Gladys Houser (X), Martha Hoy. **Chester County,** Violet E. Clemons. **Crawford County,** Florence I. Tulloch. **Cumberland County,** Florence Eppley, Lee A. Faylor (X). **Erie County,** Paul Kidder (X). **Fulton County,** Dorothy Edwards. **Juniata County,** Brooks Lauthers (X). **Huntingdon County,** Eugene Madden, Phyllis Jean States (X). **Lancaster County,** Pauline Landis (X), Nettie Scheuing (X). **Lawrence County,** Katie Mast (X). **Mercer County,** Phyllis Blake. **Montgomery County,** Ruth Brimmer. **Schuylkill County,** Bernite Goletz, Mary Gurls (X). **Somerset County,** Jay Oester (X), Eleanor Ruth Maust. **Union County,** Charles Walter. **Washington County,** Olive Mae Surhart, Mildred Laurich. **Westmoreland County,** Gladys Beatty.

NEW JERSEY

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NEW YORK

Dutchess County, Letha Schutte (X). **Orleans County,** Anna L. Boyce.

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All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.
All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

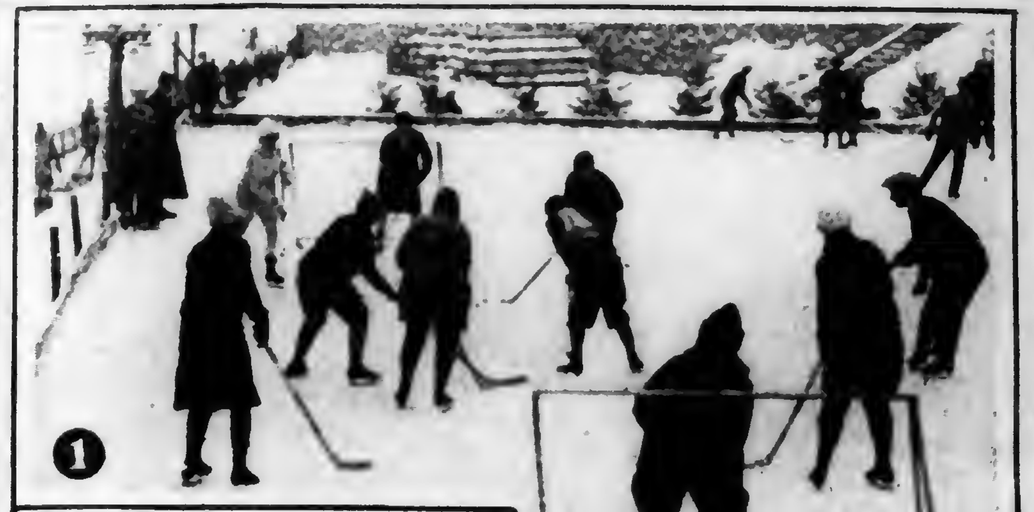
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—All of us are interested in magic, and here's a little magic square. Each of the rows of figures in the small square will make ten if you add the figures together, either across or down. Some of the figures are left out, and those are what you will need to find to make this magic work out. The easiest way will be to add whatever you need to the rows in which only one figure is missing—say the first one, going down,—and before you realize it, you'll have even the row in which I have given you no figures at all. When you have supplied the figures which will make each row equal ten when added up, send me your answer on a postal or in a letter so that it reaches me by March 26th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and tell me the name of your county and when your birthday comes. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose letters or cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will be awarded prizes. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

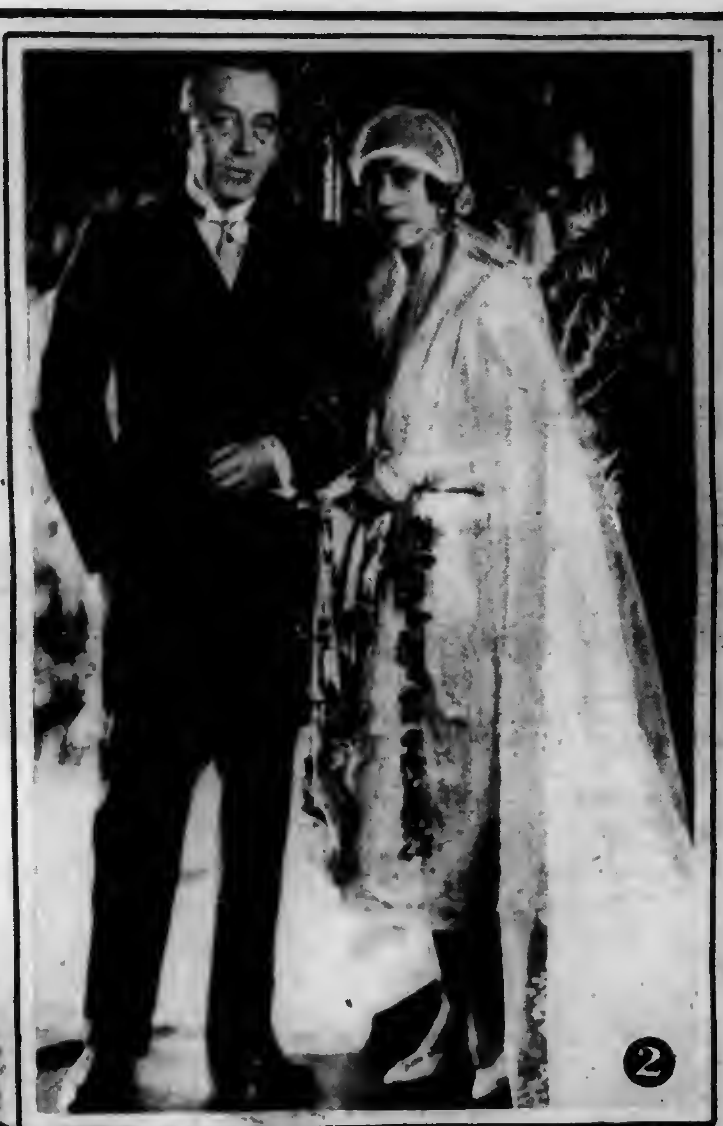
The answer to the puzzle about throwing a white stone into the Black Sea (published February 26) is: IT WOULD SINK.

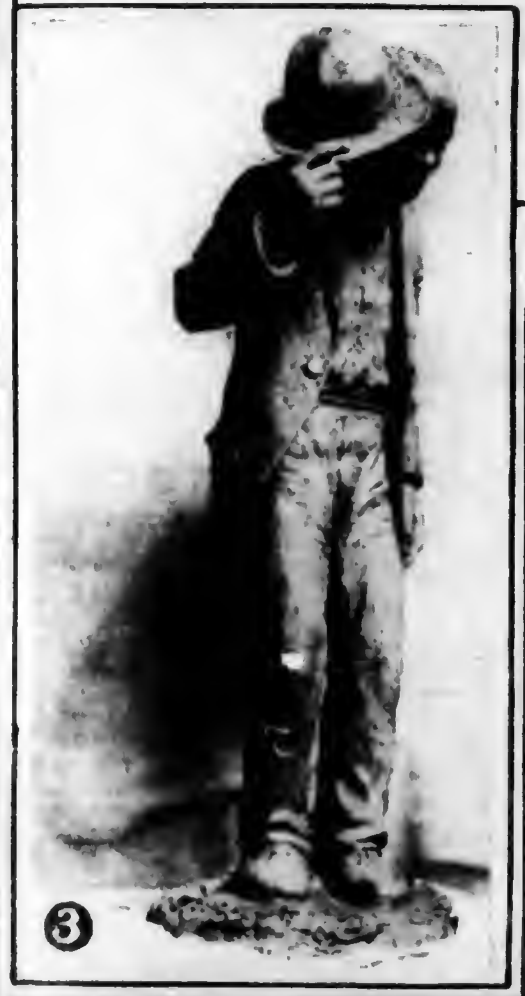
The prize winners are: Kathryn Adkins, age 8, Salisbury, Md.; Henry G. Galebach, age 10, Lititz, Pa.; Edith Helen Gyger, age 10, Kimberton, Pa.; George Horner, age 9, Irvington, N. J.; Ida Malone, age 10, New Ringgold, Pa.; Mildred McCracken, age 9, Greenville, Pa.; Mildred M. Mellott, age 11, Warfordsburg, Pa.; Mary Pester, age 13, Waynesburg, Pa.; John Shenko, age 11, Smithfield, Pa.; Luke L. Weaver, age 9, Union Grove, Pa.

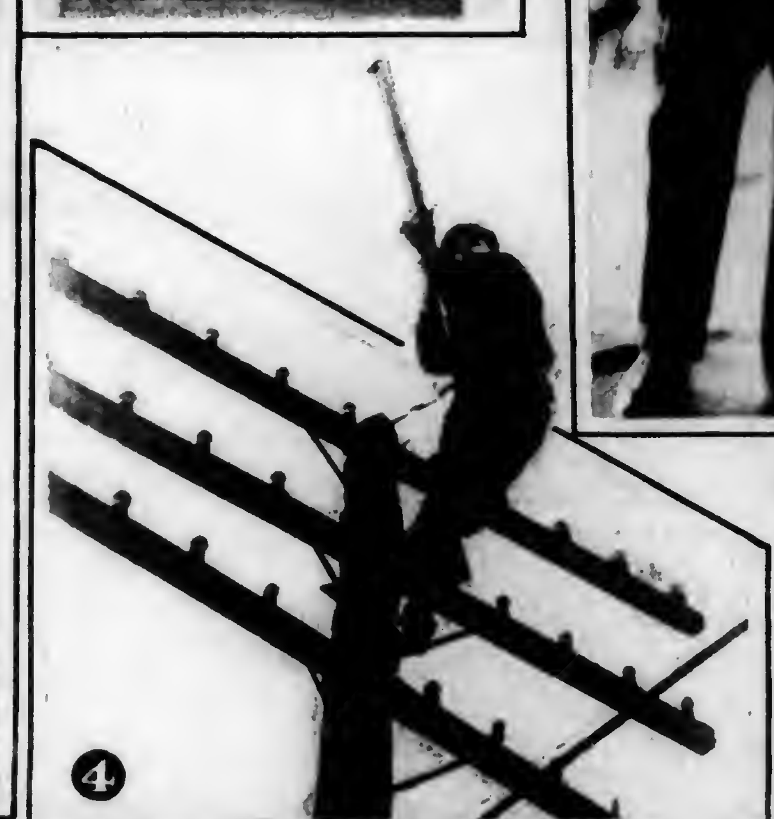
1 +	5 +	1 +	3	= 10
+	+	+	+	
+	+	+		= 10
+	+	+	+	
4 +	2 +	+	1	= 10
+	+	+	+	
2 +	1 +	+	4	= 10
10	10	10	10	

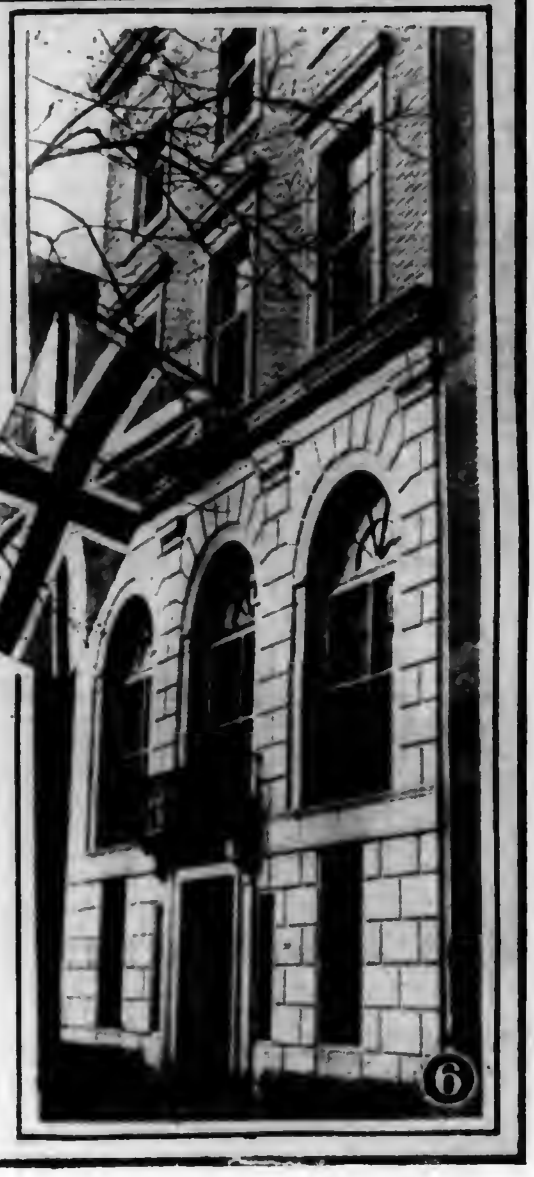
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

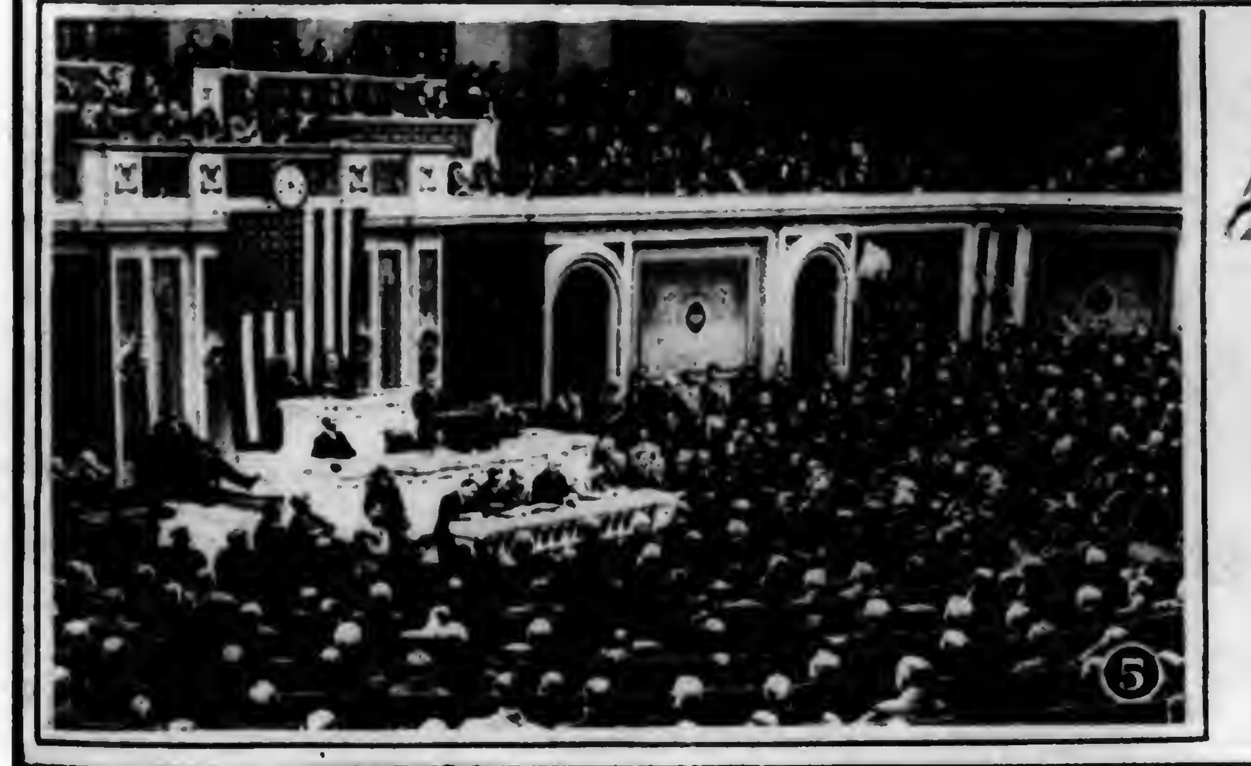












(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—A game at Quebec, Canada, proved the superiority of a Boston girls' hockey team over their Canadian opponents.

2.—Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, with his daughter Rosamund, who became the bride of Charles Denby, Jr., nephew of former Secretary of the Navy Denby, on February 26th.

3.—A Louisiana cotton planter and banker has had a bronze statue erected in Natchitoches, the third oldest city in the United States, in honor of the "arduous and faithful services of the good darkies of Louisiana."

4.—During the late war between the southern New Jersey farmers and the crows, Jeff Powers, a farmer near Whiglano, Salem County, drafted linesmen into service who picked off the invaders with shotguns when the enemy approached.

5.—President Coolidge making his Washington's Birthday address before a joint session of Congress.

6.—On Washington's Birthday the Canadian flag was raised for the first time over the newly established Canadian Legation in Washington.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

UDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business. Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured but Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, escaped. Pollock Hampton captured Shorty, who, tho locked in the grain house that night, also escaped. Someone on the ranch was double-crossing.

Judith gave Marcia a farewell party. At the end of Lee's second dance with Judith he caught her in his arms and kissed her. "So this is the sort of gentleman into which a dress-suit has made Bud Lee, horse foreman." Laughing she left him and cursing himself Lee went over to the bunkhouse. Sandy Weaver had called him on the phone. Quinnion was in town. Without delay Carson set off with Lee for the Golden Spur Saloon in Rocky Bend. Quinnion had been talking, not only about Bud but about Judith. It was up to Lee to silence him. In a back room of the "Jailbird" he and Carson found Quinnion. As Quinnion's and Lee's guns spoke a third shattered the lamp. Steve, the bartender, had taken a hand.

Continued from last week

THE card room was plunged in darkness so thick that Lee's eyes could no longer make out Quinnion's head above the table, so black that to Quinnion's eyes the tall form of Lee against the wall was lost in shadow.

As Steve fired his shot into the lamp, Bud Lee understood just what would be Steve's next play; the bartender had given his friends brief respite from the deadly fire of the Blue Lake man, and now would turn his second shot thru the flimsy wall itself on the man standing there. Lee did not hesitate now, but with one leap was across the room, avoiding the table, seeking to come to close quarters with Quinnion and have the thing over and done with. In the bitterness still gnawing at his heart, he told himself again that it would be no calamity to the world if the two men who had insulted Judith Sanford went down together.

Again Steve fired. His bullet ripped into the wall, tearing a hole thru the partition where a brief instant ago Lee had stood. The light out in the barroom was extinguished. In the card room it was utterly, impenetrably dark now, only a vague square of lesser darkness telling where was the window thru which Shorty had fled.

A red flare of flame from where Quinnion crouched, and Lee stood very still, refusing the temptation to fire back. For Quinnion's bullet had sped wide of the mark, striking the wall a full yard to Lee's left. Quinnion's eyes had not found him, would not find him soon if he stood quite motionless. The fight was still to be made. Quinnion's friends would be taking a hand now, Steve had already joined issue. There were six of them against him and with one shot fired from his heavy revolver there were but five left. No shot to be wasted.

A LITTLE creaking of a floor board, a vague, misty blur almost at his side, and still Lee saved his fire. Quickly he lifted the big revolver, held welded to a grip of steel, throwing it above his head and striking downward. There was almost no sound; just the thudding blow as the thick barrel struck a heavy mat of hair, and with no outcry a man went down to lie still. At the same moment the dim square of the window showed a form slipping thru; one man was seeking safety from a quarrel not his own. And as he went, there came again a soft thudding blow and Carson's dry voice outside saying calmly:

"Shorty got away, but you don't pardner. Give 'em h—, Bud. I'm in the play again."

"Two men down," grunted Lee to himself with grim satisfaction. "And old Carson back on the job. Only two to our one now."

The form in the window crumpled and under Carson's quick hands was jerked out. Suddenly it was very still in the little room. Steve did not fire a third time; Quinnion held his fire. For Lee had made no answer and they were taking heavy chances with every shot now, chances of shooting the wrong man. Each of the four watchful men in the narrow apartment breathed softly.

Once more Lee lifted his gun above his head. As he held it thus, he put out his left hand gently, inch by inch, gropingly. Extended full length, it touched nothing. Slowly he moved it in a semicircle, the gun in his right hand always ready to come crashing down. His fingers touched the wall, then moving back assured him that no one was within reach. Lifting a foot slowly, he took one cautious step forward, toward the spot where he had last seen Quinnion. Again his arm, circling thru the darkness, sought to locate for him one of the men who must be very near him now. Suddenly it brushed a man's shoulder.

There was a sharp, muttered exclamation, and again a flare of red flame as this man fired. But he had misjudged Bud Lee's position by a few inches, the bullet cut thru Lee's coat, and Lee's clubbed revolver fell unerringly, smashing into the man's forehead. There was a low moan, a revolver clattered to the floor, a body fell heavily.

"A new situation," thought Lee. Three men down before a clock could tick off as many minutes and not a single man shot. It was a place for a man like Charlie Miller with his old pick-handle.

"Bud," called Carson's voice sharply, "are you all right?"

"Yes," answered Lee briefly, and as he answered moved sharply to one side so that his voice might not draw a shot from Quinnion or the other men. There came two spurts of flame, one from each of the corners of the room opposite him, the reports of the two shots reverberating loudly. But this was mere guesswork—shooting at no more definite thing than a man's voice, and Lee having moved swiftly had little fear. And he knew pretty well where those two men were now.

So did Carson, who from without fired twice thru the window. Then again it grew so silent that a clock ticking somewhere out in the barroom was to be heard distinctly, so that again the men guarded their breathing.

Lee thought that he knew where Quinnion was, in the corner at his right close to the rear wall. Not square in the corner, of course, for having fired he was fox enough to shift his position a little. True, no sound had told of such a movement. But Quinnion could be trusted to make no sound at a time like this. Lee, equally silent, again set a slow foot out, moving cautiously toward the spot where his eyes sought Quinnion in the dark.

He was calculating swiftly now: Quinnion had fired twice from the screen of the table just as Steve shot out the light; he had fired again just now, it was a fair bet that at least one of the other shots had been his. That meant that he had fired four times. If Quinnion still carried his old six-shooter he had but two shots at most left to him, for there had been no time which he would risk in reloading.

LEE swept off his hat and tossed it out before him to spot where he believed Quinnion was and dropped swiftly to his knee as he did so. There was a snarl, Quinnion's evil snarl, and a shot that sped high above his head. His hat had struck Quinnion full in the face. Then Lee again sprang forward, again struck out with his clubbed revolver. The blow missed Quinnion's head but caught him heavily on the shoulder and sent him staggering back against the wall. Lee could hear the bulk of his body crashing against the boards. And again leaping, he struck the second time at Quinnion. This time there was no snarl, but a falling weight and stillness.

There was a sound of a chair violently thrown down, the scuffle of hasty feet and in the door the faint blur of a flying figure seeking refuge in the bar. Lee flung the crippled door shut after the fugitive and then with his left hand struck a match, his revolver ready in his right.

Holding the tiny flame down toward the floor, he made out two prone bodies. One, that of the first man he had struck down, a man whom he knew by name as Lefty Devine, a brawler and boon companion of Quinnion. The other, Quinnion himself. Devine lay very still, clearly completely stunned. Quinnion moved a little.

Carson's weather-beaten face peered in at the window.

"Better do the hot foot, Bud," he grunted softly, "while the trail's open. Steve will be mixing in again."

BUD LEE seemed in no haste now. When the match had burned out, he dropped it and slipped fresh cartridges into his gun. That done, he stooped, gathered up Quinnion's feebly struggling body in his arms and carried it to the window.

"Here," he said coolly to Carson. "Take him thru."

"What do you want of him?" Carson wanted to be told. "Ain't going to scalp him, are you, Bud?"

"Take him out," commanded Lee with no explanation. Carson obeyed, jerking the now complaining Quinnion out hastily and unceremoniously. Lee followed as Steve threw open the barroom door.

"It's a new one on me, just the same," said Carson dryly as he watched Lee stoop and gather Quinnion up in his arms. "After a little party like this one, I'm generally traveling on an' not stopping to pick flowers an' gather sooveneers! You ain't got cannibal blood in you, have you, Bud?"

While Carson was cudgelling his brains for the answer and Steve was making cautious examination of the card-room, Lee with his burden in his arms passed thru the darkness lying at the rear of the saloon and out into the street. Carson followed to take care of a sortie should Steve and the rest not have had all they wanted for one night. He chuckled, remarking to himself that Bud Lee and Quinnion were the very picture of a young mother and her babe in arms.

Not until they again reached the Golden Spur did Lee's burden completely recover consciousness. Many a man on the street looked wonderingly after them, demanded to know "what was up," and, receiving no answer, swung in behind Carson.

In the Golden Spur the arrivals were greeted by a heavy silence. Sandy Weaver forgot to set out the drinks which had just been ordered by three men who, in their turn, forgot that they had ordered. Men at the tables playing cards put down their hands and rose or turned expectantly in their seats.

Lee put Quinnion down on the floor. The man lay there a moment blinking at the lights above him and at the faces around him. At length his eyes came to Lee.

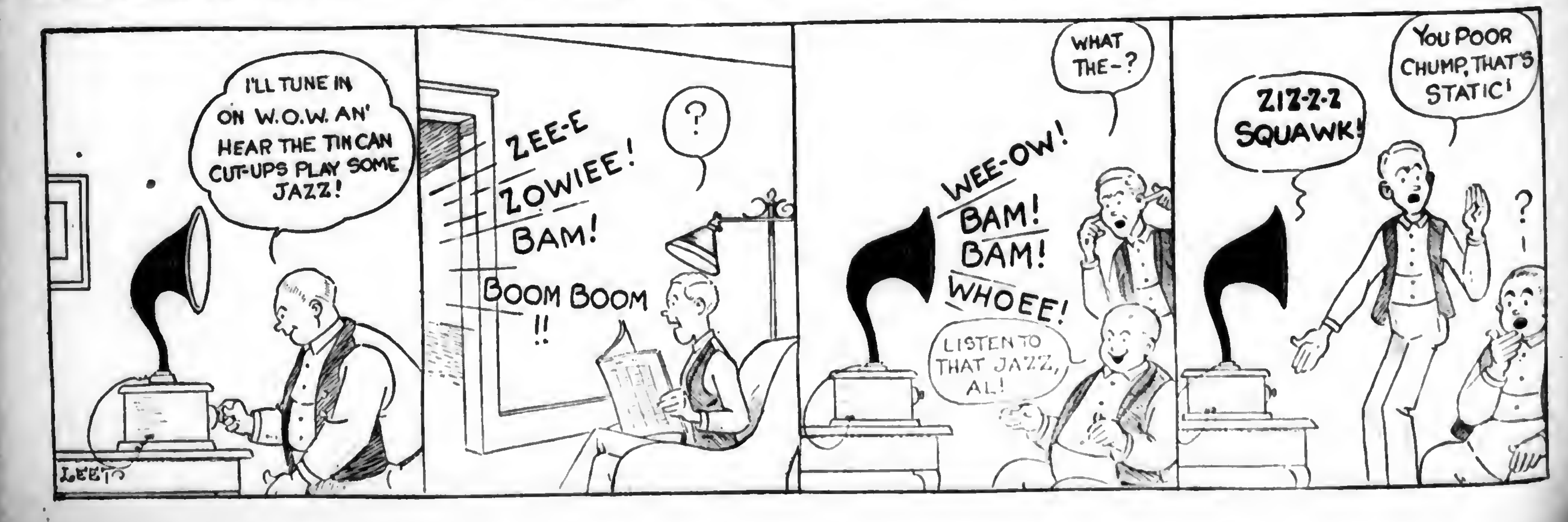
"Damn you," he muttered, trying to rise, and slowly getting to his feet with the aid of a chair. "I'll get you—"

Then Bud Lee gave his brief explanation, cutting Quinnion's ugly snarl in two.

"This is Quinnion's farewell party," he said bluntly. "He is a liar and a crook and an undesirable citizen. I have told him all that before.

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: It Isn't Easy to Tell Them Apart Sometimes : : : By Leet


I'LL TUNE IN ON W.O.W. AN' HEAR THE TIN CAN CUT-UPS PLAY SOME JAZZ!
ZEE-E ZOWIEE! BAM!
BOOM BOOM !!
?
WHAT THE-?
WEE-OW! BAM! BAM! WHOEE!
LISTEN TO THAT JAZZ, AL!
ZIZ-Z-Z SQUAWK!
YOU POOR CHUMP, THAT'S STATIC!
?
!
LEET

He took it upon himself to say about town that I am all of those things he is himself. I have almost killed him for it; I am going to give him ten minutes to get out of town. If he doesn't do it, I am going to kill him. And in that ten minutes he is going to find time to eat his words."

"I'll see you in—" began Quinnion.

"Shut up!" snapped Lee. "Carson, let me have your gun."

Carson, wondering, gave it. Lee dropped it on the floor at Quinnion's foot.

"Pick that gun up and we'll finish what we've begun," he said coolly to Quinnion. "I won't shoot until you've got it in your hand and have straightened up. Then I'll kill you. Unless first you admit that you are the contemptible liar every one knows you are, and second, get out of town and stay out. It's up to you."

Knowing Quinnion, the men moved swiftly so that they did not stand behind either him or Lee. Sandy Weaver, shifting a few feet along his bar, shook his head and sighed.

"It'll be both of them," he muttered.

QUINNION turned his head, his red-rimmed eyes going from face to face, his tongue moving back and forth between his lips. For an instant his eyes dropped to the gun at his feet, and a little spasmodic contraction of his body showed that he was tempted to take up the weapon. But he hesitated, and turned to Lee.

"It's up to you," repeated Lee. "If you're not a coward after all, pick it up." Lee's hands were at his sides, his own revolver in his pocket. Quinnion was tempted. The evil lights in his eyes danced like witch-fires. Again he hesitated; but his hesitation was brief. With his whining, ugly laugh he lurched to the bar.

"Gimme a drink, Sandy," he commanded.

"Neither now nor after a while," Sandy told him briefly. "I ain't dirtyin' my glasses that-a-way."

"There you are," jeered Quinnion, with a sullen sort of defiance. "You swat me over the head while I ain't lookin' an' then bring me in here where they're all your friends. If I drop you I get all mussed up with their bullets. No, thanks."

"For the last time," said Lee, and his low voice was ominous, "I tell you what to do. If you don't do it, I'll kill you just the same. You've got your chance. Count ten seconds, Sandy."

"One," said Sandy, watching the clock on the wall, "two, three, four, five, six seven—"

"Curse you!" cried Quinnion then, a look of fear at last in his eyes. "I'll get you for this some day, Bud Lee. Now you've got me—"

"Keep on counting, Sandy," commanded Lee.

"Eight," said Sandy, "nine—"

"I lied!" snapped Quinnion. "An' I'm leavin' town for a while."

And lurching as he walked, he made his way out of the room, his eyes on the floor, his face burning.

"Carson and I are riding back to the ranch as soon as our horses rest up and get some grain," said Lee, his fingers slowly rolling a brown cigarette. "We'll mosey out now, see Quinnion on his way and drop back to make up a little game of draw for a couple of hours. Strike you about right, Billy? And you, Watson? And you, Parker?"

They listened to him, took the cue from him, and allowed what lay between him and Chris Quinnion to lie in silence. But there was not a man there but in his own fashion was saying to himself:

"It's a good beginning. But where's the end going to be?"

AS JUNE had slipped by, so did July and August. On the ranch life flowed smoothly. Men were too busy with each day's work to sit into the nights prophesying trouble ahead. And in truth it seemed that if Bayne Trevors had ever actively opposed the success of the Sanford venture he had by now accepted the role of inactivity forced upon him by circumstance. He was with the Western Lumber Company, as director and district superintendent, seemingly giving all his dynamic force to the legitimate affairs of the company.

But there were those who placed no faith in the obvious. Bud Lee kept in touch with Rocky Bend and learned that Quinnion had not come back; that no one knew where he had gone. Carson's man, Shorty, was sought by Emmet Sawyer and his disappearance was like that of a pricked bubble; it seemed that Shorty had no actual physical existence or that, if he had, he had taken it into some other corner of the world. Quinnion's friends had also gone from Rocky Bend, like Quinnion leaving behind them no sign to show where they had gone.

Knowing Quinnion as he did, and having his own conception of the character of Bayne Trevors, Bud Lee said to himself that too great a quiet portended strife to come. If Quinnion was the man to carry in his breast the hate that drove him to the murder of Judith's father, then he was the man to remember the humiliation he had suffered at Lee's hands, to remember and to strike back when the time was ripe.

Judith had heard of the night in Rocky Bend, a lurid and wonderfully distorted account from Mrs. Simpson, who had received it in a letter from her daughter.

"So that was what Bud Lee did after he kissed me!" mused Judith.

She sent immediately for Carson and forced from him the full story. Dismissing Carson, she remained for a long while alone. Only one remark had she made to the cattle foreman, and that a little aside from the issue occupying his mind:

"Keep your weather eye open for what's in the wind," she told him briefly. "Behind Quinnion is Trevors, and the year isn't over yet."

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

That's Easy

Visitor to very quiet seaside place (as reported in "Punch")—And whatever do you people do with yourselves in the winter?

Landlady—Oh, we talks and laughs about the people what stays 'ere in the summer.

Sudden Inspiration

"And what did your wife have to say when you stood at the Pyramids?"

"Wanted to know if I had locked the kitchen door."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I 'ear Bill 'Awkins is suin' the company fer damages."

"Why, wot 'ave they done to 'im?"

"They blew the quittin' whistle when 'e was carryin' a 'eavy bit o' wood an' 'e dropped it on 'is foot."—London Opinion.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. —— —— will be relieved to learn that she and Mr. ——, who live at Miami, were injured in the recent hurricane.—Denver paper.

Rapid Turnover

The First Presbyterian Church, in which Rev. William Tennet preached years ago, is celebrating its two-hundredth anniversary. . . . The membership has completely changed since it was first established.—New Brunswick paper.

Mr. Langley—Ah, they have just dropped their anchor!

Mrs. Langley—Dear me! I was afraid they would. It's been dangling outside for some time!

Fair Shopper to Grocer—Can you tell me if there are any vitamins in lettuce?

"Well, mum, there's bound to be a few inseks on most garden truck, but there ain't no reason in the world why you can't wash 'em off, if you've a mind to."—From "Life."

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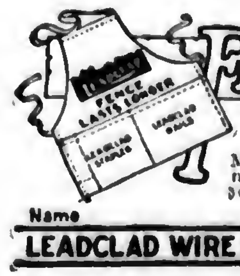

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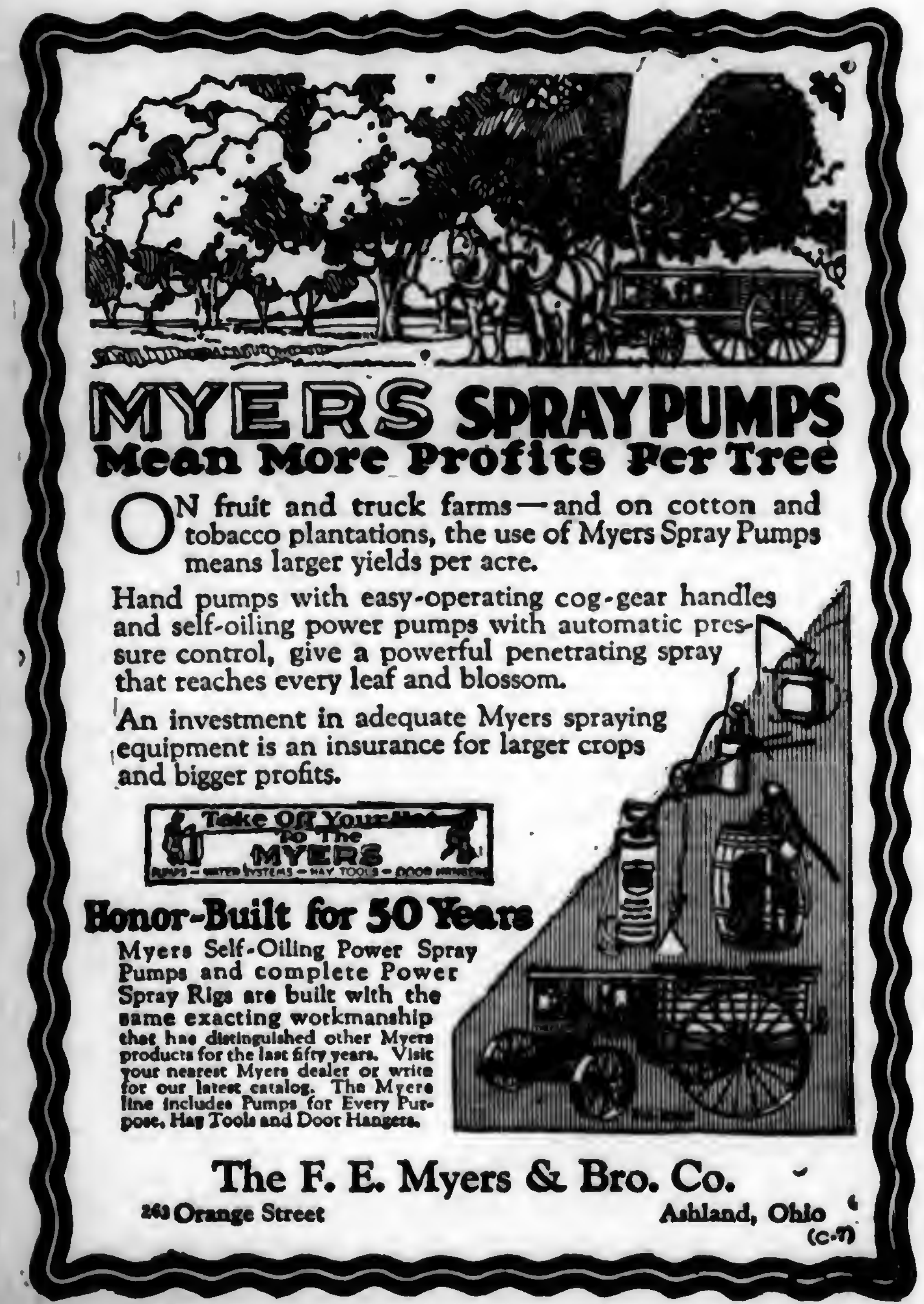

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Myers Self-Oiling Power Spray Pumps and complete Power Spray Rigs are built with the same exacting workmanship that has distinguished other Myers products for the last fifty years. Visit your nearest Myers dealer or write for our latest catalog. The Myers line includes Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers.

The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.
263 Orange Street Ashland, Ohio
(C-7)

RADIO DEPARTMENT

"Sizzles" That Interfere with Reception

IF YOU hear sizzling and scraping noises in your radio set, here's a hint for finding the source of trouble. Sometimes it's at the broadcast station. Tune out the station and if it keeps on, you'll know it isn't. Next take off the aerial wire. If the noise stops, you'll know it comes from an outside source, such as defective insulators on electric light wires, wires touching, etc., or it may be dirty insulators on your aerial, poorly soldered joints in the aerial, bad ground contact.

If the noise continues when the aerial is discontinued, the trouble is probably in your own set. The first place to look is the positive pole of the storage battery. This gets corroded very quickly. If it is greenish colored and dirty, do a good job of cleaning and reconnect the wire. Coat the terminal and wire with vaseline or auto grease to retard further trouble. Don't use clip connectors if you can help it as these usually cause trouble.

Other sources of trouble would be in old "B" batteries (test them), bad contacts in sockets (wiggle the tubes in sockets), bad contacts in jacks (wiggle the plug), poor contacts in rheostats (wiggle rheostat knobs). In this way the loose joint can be found and cleaned. Fine sandpaper is good for such jobs. Of course, tighten all battery connecting wires.—B. F.

A Good Stunt

ALTHO the suggestion to use ordinary snow or rain water for the distilled water in the storage battery has often been given, you may not have run across it. This is a perfectly good stunt and very helpful to those far from a service station.

If you use snow, scoop off the first inch or so and don't go deeper than within two inches of the ground, as the first hour or two of snow serves to clear dust from the air. This is also true when it rains. Wait until it has rained heavily for an hour or more before filling your pans, otherwise you may get dust from the air along with the distilled water. If you use water from the roof, don't take it from the cistern, but wait until an hour's raining and then get it direct from the rainspout.—B. F.

Man Behind the Voice

THE chief announcer at Station WFI, the Strawbridge & Clothier Store, in Philadelphia, is John Vandersloot, known as J. V.

John Vandersloot,
Chief Announcer of WFI.

Mr. Vandersloot is a member of the Philadelphia Male Quartette, and a church and concert soloist of note. He has a deep bass voice and is well liked by the radio fans. He opens and closes his programs with: "This is J. V. speaking."

To Spend Million on Clean-Up

Jordan Addresses Delaware County Farmers

MORE than $1,000,000 will be spent in the eight northwestern counties of Pennsylvania during the great European corn borer clean-up campaign now getting under way, Secretary of Agriculture Jordan told Delaware County farmers at the annual meeting of the County Agricultural Extension Association at Swarthmore on March 10th. Just before Secretary Jordan left Harrisburg to attend this meeting Governor Fisher signed the bill which enables Pennsylvania to use part of the $10,000,000 fund set aside by the federal government for the corn borer war.

There will not be a piece of corn stalk or stubble more than an inch long above ground on May 15 if the officials accomplish their object. Remnants of last year's crop will be burned, shredded, put into silos or plowed under, in a desperate effort to kill every worm. Every authority considers the borer the most dangerous pest that ever threatened American agriculture.

Cities Will Ban T. B. Milk

Secretary Jordan also told the Delaware County farmers about the progress of the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign. He believes that within ten years every city in the country will refuse to buy milk from untested herds. Some think that time will come within five years. The Secretary hopes that before another four years have passed every dairy cow in Pennsylvania will have been tested at least once.

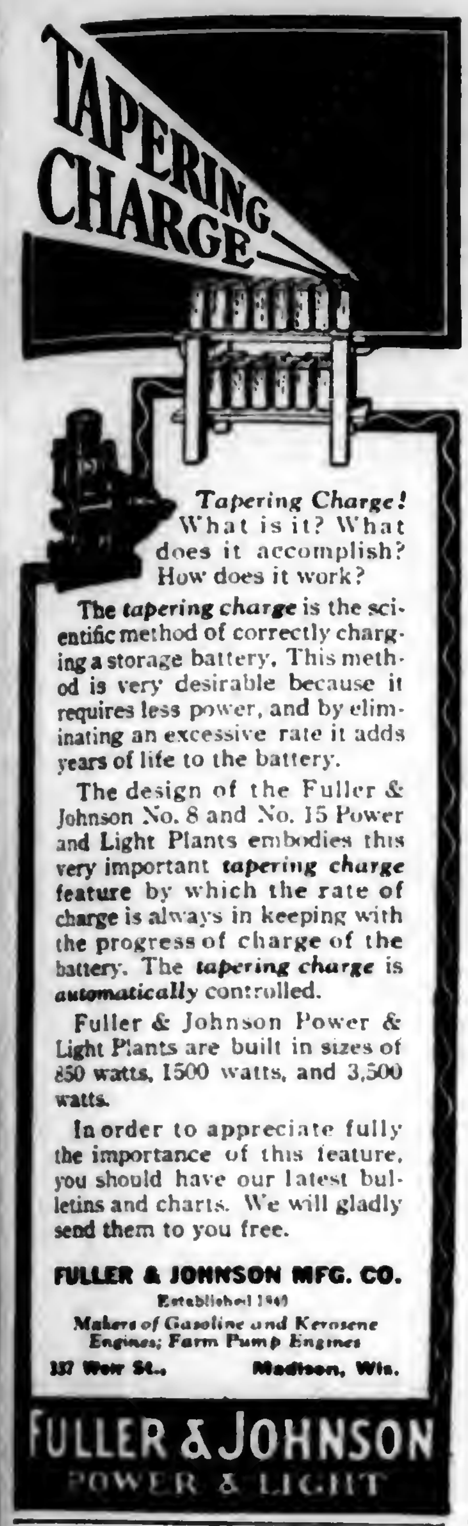
Miss Louise Evarts, of the National Dairy Council, entertained the women of the Extension Association with a happy talk on "Interior Decoration," the interiors referred to being those of improperly fed husbands and children.

Music Rounds Out Life

Mrs. Fances Clark, with the aid of one of the magnificent new-type phonographs, gave an illustrated lecture on music in the farm home and school. She made it clear that the person who hasn't an understanding and appreciation of music is missing one of the greatest pleasures of life.

Former Secretary of Agriculture Willits presented the many ribbons won by Delaware County farmers at the 1927 State Farm Products Show. Other speakers were County Agent H. O. Wilcox and former County Agent D. W. Atkinson.

The principal speaker at the morning business session was E. L. Moffitt, farm management extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. The officers of the Delaware County Extension Association re-elected for the coming year were: President, Arthur Linville; vice president, William Evans; secretary, Mrs. Robert W. Balderston; treasurer, Samuel Smedley, Jr.



TAPERING CHARGE

Tapering Charge! What is it? What does it accomplish? How does it work?

The *tapering charge* is the scientific method of correctly charging a storage battery. This method is very desirable because it requires less power, and by eliminating an excessive rate it adds years of life to the battery.

The design of the Fuller & Johnson No. 8 and No. 15 Power and Light Plants embodies this very important *tapering charge* feature by which the rate of charge is always in keeping with the progress of charge of the battery. The *tapering charge* is *automatically* controlled.

Fuller & Johnson Power & Light Plants are built in sizes of 850 watts, 1500 watts, and 3,500 watts.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this feature, you should have our latest bulletins and charts. We will gladly send them to you free.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Established 1840
Makers of Gasoline and Kerosene Engines; Farm Pump Engines
137 Weir St., Madison, Wis.

FULLER & JOHNSON
POWER & LIGHT

Thresh Clean and Fast
Make Money With a
FARQUHAR

Thousands have made money with a Farquhar Threshing Rig. You can do likewise if you go after business with a Farquhar clean and fast threshing rig.

Built in sizes for tractor or steam power—for individual or custom work.

Let us mail you Bulletin showing the many superior and convenient points of the Farquhar line of threshers. Write today.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 546 YORK, PA.

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
(This trade mark means quality)

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

Write for booklet and further information.

GRAPE PLANTS at reduced prices, $18 per 1000. Fruit trees, small fruit plants, shrubbery, roses and evergreens. CATALOGUE FREE. W. A. FEATHER & SONS. BARODA, MICHIGAN.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 3)

ago, after the bubble burst, for $23,000. If we multiply this record of one orchard by several hundred we have a fair measure of the amount of water that was absorbed and subsequently squeezed out of the apple business during this decade.

I was interested in the varying attitudes of the banks toward the fruit grower, in his extremity. In one of the leading apple counties of the valley the banks have stood by him valiantly, even beyond the limits of conservative banking. I understand that loans have been made on some orchards up to $500 an acre. This is twice as much as these orchards would bring today. Good orchards can be bought in some parts of the valley for $150 to $200 an acre. In the heyday of their flush years these same orchards sometimes produced crops, in one year, worth that much. The banks have had to take over some of these orchards. They are finding, as most of the fruit growers are finding, that the only way they can hope to come out even is grimly to hang on.

Other Banks Offer Cold Comfort

In other counties the banks have consistently, both ten years ago and today, refused to lend more than the value of the land itself. They look upon apple growing as so highly speculative, and the opportunities for losing value thru poor management so numerous that the only assured asset is the agricultural value of the land. This is the prevailing point of view thruout the East. Doubtless it is wise, from the bank's point of view, but it is cold comfort to the harrassed fruit grower who has an investment in his trees greater than the value of the land.

Most interesting of all is the human equation—the varying reaction of different growers to adversity. Some of my jovial and optimistic friends of 1917 are down and out in 1927. They admit it, and look it. Others are down but not out. They admit error, but not defeat. They have an apologetic grin for 1917, and a courageous smile for 1927. These are the men who will continue to make the Shenandoah Valley famous for its apples.

Burn Not Yet Healed

One of the best posted apple men in the valley has burned much midnight oil preparing an elaborate series of charts which show the ups and downs of the apple industry. His charts point to another boom period about 1942. I predict that there will be no outburst of applause when he announces this prospect to the growers, not so much because 1942 is a long way off as because they do not want another boom, then or at any other time. Why should a man burn his finger twice at the same fire?

"We are going to tell our children," said one rueful grower, "so that they will never go wild on apples, as we did." I wonder. Perhaps each generation has to learn its own lessons, in the hard school of experience.

This is not a funeral sermon over a dead industry. The Shenandoah apple industry is very much alive, tho chastened in spirit. It will continue to grow. There will be a heavy shrinkage in number of trees, but the commercial production will increase. The long growing season, the open winters which facilitate pruning, and other assets are in its favor. Perhaps it is really destined to become what its enthusiastic partisans predict, "The Apple Bin of the East."

R4513
Sheepman's and Cattleman's Knife. 3 blades—a large clip blade, a long, curved, correctly shaped surgical or docking blade, and a punch blade for drilling holes in leather and general repair jobs. Stag handle. Nickel Silver linings, bolsters and shield. Length, closed, 3⅞ inches. Price $2.50.

KNIVES THAT BELONG ON EVERY FARM

THE FARMER and stockman puts his pocket knife to daily use, and often to hard use. He needs a knife with the finest steel in the blades of sturdy construction; and designed especially to suit his needs. That's why he needs a Remington.

Remington Knives are scientifically designed for cattlemen, stockmen, farmers, ranchers, sheepmen and hog raisers. Each has a correctly shaped blade for farm surgery, docking, dewlapping, marking or altering that make clean, quick-healing incisions. Other blades for general use. The blade steel is scientifically and uniformly hardened and tempered. The cutting edges are keen, strong and durable.

Knives with linings, bolsters and shields of nickel silver will not rust or corrode—preventing blood poisoning—a strong feature of the Remington Line.

Remington Stockmen's Knives are made in many styles, sizes and blade combinations, at prices that please.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.
25 Broadway Established 1816 New York City

Remington

© 1927 R. A. Co.
RIFLES AMMUNITION SHOTGUNS GAME LOADS CUTLERY CASH REGISTERS

"The crows went over and pulled up my neighbor's corn"

writes J. B. Meyers, of West Salem, Ohio. And from that day on Mr. Meyer's crow troubles were over, "for," he said further, "I tested your Crow Repellent and found it to be just as you recommended."

"Will never try to plant corn without it," is what C. C. Mulchmore, Pike, N. H., says about its value.

"I could not find a hill pulled," is the word we get from G. White, Whitehall, N. Y.

"I recommend it for every corn-raiser," is the way the letter reads from J. Putnin, Wolcott, Vt.

"Crows give my corn-field a wide berth," says H. Van Onlen, Catskill, N. Y.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is the one sure cure for crow troubles. Not only crows, but moles, squirrels and all pests will leave your corn-field severely alone, if you coat your seed-corn in it, just before planting. You don't have to wait for it to dry, and it positively will not clog the planter. It is not poisonous, and therefore, will not kill birds or animals, but, it WILL keep your cornfields free from damage that runs into money and time, if you have to keep re-planting all the time.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Read our "Money Back" guarantee. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

Keep Out. This field is mined. Brothers of the Crow
And this used to be our best Cornfield too
Boo-hoo hoo
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

Plant An Orchard This Spring

Fruit growers who stick to the job year after year, high or low prices, make money from Peaches and Apples.

We are ready to Help You Start

Thousands of first-quality trees in our nurseries are ready now for shipping. If you order five hundred or more first-size Apple or Peach trees you may send as low as 10 per cent of the price with the order. You pay the balance Nov. 1, or earlier at your convenience.

We have Plums, Pears, Cherries, Small Fruits for orchards or home garden.

Prices are cheap this spring, but the quality of the trees is high. Whether large or small orders you want our prices and plan of buying fruit trees

Send for our special spring list.

OLD PATTERSON NURSERIES, Box P, Stewartstown, Penna.

Pay for the Trees Next Fall

There's profit in a better pasture

Have you ever stopped to figure how much a fine Kentucky blue grass pasture would save you in feed bills, in labor cost, and in land?

Perhaps what is holding you back is the question whether blue grass will grow well on your soil.

To find the answer to this question, the Pennsylvania Experiment Station made tests for 8 years on various types of soil. In their unimproved condition, none of these soils produced enough grass to justify the use of the land for pasture.

However, when limed and given a complete fertilizer, they produced a yearly average of 5½ to 7 tons per acre of first rate blue grass with an average acre value of $40.92. If you take off from this figure the $10.56 that was spent on lime and fertilizer, you will see that it leaves a *net profit* of $30.36 per acre. *You* might do even better!

Over three times as much crude digestible protein was produced with complete fertilizer on pasture as produced on the same acreage in grain rotation (average of three soils). Moreover the development of such a pasture will help accumulate fertility in your soil for other crops.

With the right treatment, you should be able to develop a highly productive blue grass pasture. Use lime every four years in the late fall or winter months and apply a complete fertilizer each spring.

Try 400 lbs. per acre of a 7-6-5 fertilizer this spring and compare with results from unfertilized strip. You'll find *it pays!*

Potash Importing Corporation of America
10 Bridge St., Dept. C-4 New York

Genuine German
POTASH

To use clean dependable seed is the first step in growing a good healthy crop!

INSIST ON

QUAKER THE FINEST OF THE CROP SEED

Every Bag Branded

Ask Your Dealer!

ALL KINDS OF
SULPHUR

Superfine Dusting
For making self-boiled lime and sulphur
Ground Commercial
Sublimed Flowers
we are also manufacturers of
Lime Sulphur Solution
(A clear uniform material for Dormant Spraying and for Summer Spraying on Apples, Pears and Cherries)
also
Dry-Mix Sulphur Lime
FREE upon request Spraying Calendar together with further information.
MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.
CAMDEN, N. J.
Philadelphia Boston

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you, giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple. Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the Commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
Princess Anne, Md.

Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 80, Melrose, O.

BOTTLE ONION Seed 50c oz., $1 lb. Clover, timothy, field and sweet corn, garden seeds, etc. Catalog free. J. W. GREENFIELD. WELLINGTON, OHIO

How Is Your Seed Corn?

It's Taking a Chance to Plant Untested Kernels

THE man who takes a chance on untested seed corn this year will cause himself a lot of trouble, if we may believe reports from all sides on the condition of last year's corn crop. Farmers who are still holding part of the 1925 crop will be lucky. Now is the time to put the rag doll testers to work.

After a two-day search one county agent in southeastern Pennsylvania found only one lot of 1926 corn that tested as high as 63 per cent germination. But he found some 1925 corn that tested 93 per cent.

A central Pennsylvania county agent tested three cribs of mature-looking corn and found the germination to be only 12, 32 and 38 per cent. Another county agent in the western part of the state found only one crib of corn that wasn't entirely dead, and that one tested less than 60 per cent.

Much wasted effort will be saved if the germ of the kernel is examined. Kernels with amber-colored germs have been damaged by frost and are not worth testing. Kernels with white, waxy germs are alive, but only testing will prove whether they will make good seed.

Carrying Capacity Increases with Use of Fertilizers

Sometime ago I heard you tell how the English increased the carrying capacity of their pastures by using fertilizers. Were you responsible for the statement that grasses on fertilized pastures carried a higher percentage of protein or nitrogen? If so, can you tell me how much of an increase in protein percentage is obtained? If you have them available I should like some figures showing what the carrying capacity of such pastures is.—T. A. C., Mercer County, N. J.

The increase in the proportion of protein due to applications of nitrogenous fertilizers is a variable one depending on the crop, soil, season and the amount of nitrogen applied. Under natural conditions we find average crops carrying high percentages of nitrogen, for instance, in the blue grass regions of western Virginia, Kentucky and adjoining territory.

Analyses of young blue grass show 3 per cent of nitrogen which is equivalent to more than 18 per cent of protein. This is as much as is found in alfalfa. We understand, of course, that as the average crop grows on toward maturity the proportion of nitrogen in the crop decreases.

Putting More Protein into Crops

In fertilizer experiments carried on at a number of our experiment stations it has been found that the proportion of protein in average crops can be very substantially increased by the use of generous quantities of nitrogen fertilizer.

It would not be difficult to increase the proportion of protein by as much as 3 to 5 per cent by proper fertilization. It is for this reason that the top dressing of pasture lands where climatic conditions are at all favorable is one of the most promising means of making livestock farming more profitable.

Top dressing experiments of pastures in England are not new. Professor Summerville, of Oxford University, who recently retired, did much work in the early years of the century on the use of basic slag for improving pastures. Basic slag, as you probably know, is a by-product in the making of steel and contains 15 to 20 per cent of phosphoric acid and a very considerable proportion of lime. The use of basic slag has resulted in the bringing in of much more vigorous growth of white clover and the fixation thru the clover of very considerable quantities of nitrogen from the air.

"Manuring for Meat"

Professor Summerville referred to his experiments as "manuring for meat." In his method, nitrogen is not used directly. The phosphoric acid and lime in the basic slag serve to increase indirectly the supply of nitrogen in the soil by encouraging the growth of clover.

In the more recent experiments in England, nitrogen is used freely. This seems to be justified by the lower cost of nitrogenous fertilizers and the higher prices which farmers are obtaining for milk and meat. A recent report prepared by Major T. H. J. Carroll refers to experiments in Yorkshire and elsewhere in England that look decidedly promising. Among other things, Major Carroll says:

"At Tollesby Farm, where the experiment on twenty-seven acres was commenced in December, 1925, remarkable results are being obtained. The stock-carrying capacity of the grass prior to the experiment was about five cows to every six acres, and the 27 acres carried 22 head of stock. On June 15, 1926, the 27 acres were carrying 45 heavy milking cows and 21 head of dry stock, a total of 66 head, which is about equivalent to five cows to every two acres. Noteworthy features in connection with this Yorkshire trial are, that grazing commenced 30 days earlier than formerly, the manurial treatment and heavy stocking have eliminated from the pasture all the rough and coarse patches resulting from horse grazing in previous years, and the clovers on the whole of the 27 acres are more in evidence than formerly.

"With this and other preliminary great successes as a guide to future experimental work, there is every reason to believe that the new system of grass land management will become a simple and practical proposition for the British farmer, and there is no doubt that it will prove to be highly profitable both to the farmer and to the nation."

Experiment Follows Experiment

The English experiments just referred to are the outgrowth of earlier investigation begun by Professor Warmbold at Hohenheim near Stuttgart, Germany. Dr. Warmbold began his experiments in 1916 and was personally in charge of the work until about the end of 1918 when he became Minister of Agriculture for Prussia. Since that time the experiments have been continued as originally outlined by him. Before the beginning of these experiments, the land was maintained in a good condition. On the average, an area of 1.4 acres was required to maintain a cow of 1100 pounds from the end of April until the beginning of October.

The experiments provide for the use of a little more than an equivalent of 500 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre, amounting to about 107 pounds of nitrogen. There are also used phosphoric acid and potash. The nitrogen is applied in several successive portions rather than all in one application. Usually one-half of the nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia is applied about February 1; the other half is

(Continued on next page)

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Do Farmers Cooperate?

Yes—if They Have a Sound Cooperative Enterprise

That "if" is the important word. "If," as interpreted by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, means: provided there is a real need for cooperation, provided the cooperative is managed solely for the interests of all the cooperating members, large and small alike, and provided the members are kept informed not only about the spectacular accomplishments but also about the problems and difficulties their organization faces.

The reports of the officers at the annual meeting in Springfield, Mass., February 23, 1927, mark the close of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange business for 1926. Again substantial progress was made. Business in the older territories increased, new territories were added, the cost of operation per ton of commodities distributed was further reduced, nearly 2000 names were added to the list of patrons.

Eastern States service has grown to its present volume because farmers at 670 stations have learned from experience that this service offers them something worth developing. Every farm now being served through this great buying cooperative was previously supplied through some other source. Those farmers who have never given this service a trial must realize that their fellow farmers would not have swelled the volume of tonnage to 131,980 tons in 9 short years of Eastern States existence had they not found that the Eastern States commodities and service were more valuable. Farmers who thoughtlessly repeat the slogan "Farmers can't get together" should qualify that statement for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has proved conclusively to easterners that farmers are just as quick to get together and stick together when a sound proposition is presented to them as any other class of intelligent citizens.

For information on Eastern States Feed Service, a cooperative service which should not be confused with the car-door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization; owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Advertisement.

split up into three separate applications and is employed in the form of urea, a very concentrated nitrogen fertilizer carrying about 46 per cent of nitrogen. The successive applications of urea are made in May, June and July.

Aside from the applications of phosphoric acid and potash, lime is also used at a rate equivalent to about one ton of ground limestone once in six years. The results of the treatment were already apparent in 1917 when an area of three-quarters of an acre was sufficient for one cow. Since 1918 the carrying capacity of the pasture has increased so that two cows are maintained on one acre of land during the grazing season.—J. G. Lipman.

Chance to Check Up

BETTER Farm Equipment Week, which this year began on February 28 and ended on March 5 was sort of a National Check-Up Week.

Better Farm Equipment Week is nothing more than an opportunity to take a few looks around the farm in order that a check-up on the farm equipment may be made. New parts for old machinery and new machines to replace the worn-out equipment should be given consideration during the week. Delay in doing this on the farm means delay all along the line. If you do not place orders for equipment and parts with your dealer, he does not place them with the factory and the factory does not make them up.

One Delay Leads to Another

If you wait until the last minute to order a needed piece of equipment, you often find that your dealer does not have it in stock. When he orders from the nearest branch house he finds that the item must be ordered from the factory and too often the factory has been cleaned out. That means that by the time you get your much-needed machine it is too late to be of any use to you.

Better Farm Equipment Week is a chance to bring some real cooperation into play. Dealers who can order now can place carload orders and save you freight on your merchandise. If they must order later, they must order in small quantities and pay higher freight rates, which they must pass along to the buyer. Look at the matter from any angle and you are the loser if you delay.—F. A. M.

All Dogs Quarantined

FOR 100 days, beginning March 1, parts of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties are under a general quarantine against rabies (mad dog), the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry announces.

The quarantine states, "That each and every dog within the limits of the quarantine shall be securely confined or restricted on the premises of the owner or keeper at all times, except when being led under proper restraint and except when muzzled with a well-fitting muzzle that will effectually prevent biting."

Disobedient Must Pay Penalty

It likewise provides that "any dog (whether licensed or unlicensed and whether vaccinated or unvaccinated), found running at large in violation of the quarantine order may be killed and the owner or keeper of such dog shall be liable to prosecution."

A similar quarantine was established in portions of Luzerne County, effective February 15, as a result of the continued prevalence of rabies to such an extent that it is now a serious menace to life and property.

UNION COUNTY, KENTUCKY, is the first county in the United States to eradicate all scrub and grade bulls, keeping nothing but purebreds.

Why Milk By Hand?
Perfection increases both the amount of milk and the lactation period

Increase Your Milk Check

"THE first month after I gave up hand milking and began to use the Perfection my cows gave 501 pounds more milk. The second month I got an increase of 525 pounds", writes a Perfection user.

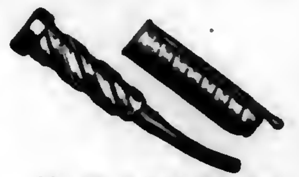
This is what the Perfection Milker has been doing month after month, year in and year out, for fourteen years. It not only increases the size of your milk check on your present herd because of increased milk flow, but relieves drudgery, saves time and allows you to increase your herd without additional labor.

Two of the reasons for these remarkable increases in milk production are the exceptionally low vacuum and the fact that you can regulate the milking action to suit each cow throughout the entire lactation period.

The new two piece teat cup makes washing easy and at the same time milks faster, cleaner and with less vacuum.

The Perfection is said to pay for itself more quickly than any other milker and we will arrange terms of payment to suit you.

Send for our new catalog and learn how to increase your milk check at once.



The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One Pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

Perfection Mfg. Co. or **Perfection Milker Co., Inc.**

2170 East Hennepin Ave
Minneapolis, Minn.

252 West Jefferson Street
Syracuse, New York

PERFECTION MILKER

Dispersal Sale
20 Head Registered Holstein Cattle
Also DeLaval Milking Machine
March 26th, 1927 at 1 P. M.

Many of them are polled and quite a few are sired by, or in calf to a high production Hargrove & Arnold show bull. They are a good type bunch of workers. Never a reactor and herd fully accredited for three years. Sale at farm one mile west of Lewisburg on the State highway.

A. C. SLIFER, LEWISBURG, PA.

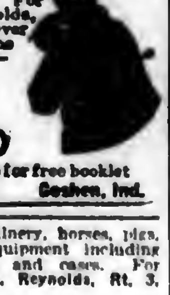
Oak Springs Dairy Herd
DISPERSAL SALE, MARCH 23, 1927
NEW CASTLE, PA., 90 HEAD

A Dispersal Sale of the Reynolds' Oak Springs Dairy Herd will be held at the farm 4 miles north of New Castle, Pa., Wednesday, March 23, at A. M. Eastern Standard Time.

This Federal Accredited Herd contains 90 head, including Granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad 32481; a Son, Daughters and Granddaughters of Finderne Pride Fayne 81452; Daughters of King Sweet 298190; Daughter and Granddaughter of King Pieterje Ormsby Piebe 11th 294181; Daughters and Granddaughters of King Ona 142038; Daughters and Granddaughters of Segis Pontiac De Kol Kioka 1353 whose sire's Sire was the great King of the Pontiacs and whose dam is a 32 lb. daughter of Sir Pontiac King Segis. S P D K K traces 3 times to Hengerveld De Kol. Several young heifers and bulls sired by a Son of Finderne Pride Fayne, and by Colantha Sir Abby Hartog Pontiac 395306 who is to be sold, as a great young bull combining the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad 32481, Colantha Sir Aaggie 102[illegible] and Colantha 4th's Johanna 48577.

This is the largest and one of the best herds in Western Pennsylvania. Several winners in the show ring. Herd contains 50 milk cows, 20 fine heifers, 18 young calves and 2 herd Sires.

D. B. & E. R. REYNOLDS,
Rt. 3, New Castle, Pa.



if your horse has a cough or cold or has been exposed to disease give it Spohn's. Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
60c and $1.20 at Drug Stores—Write for free booklet
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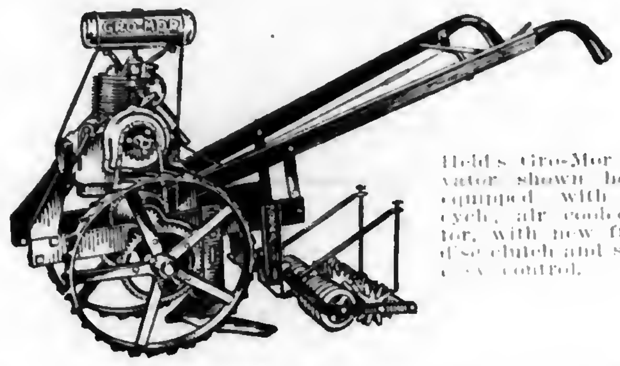

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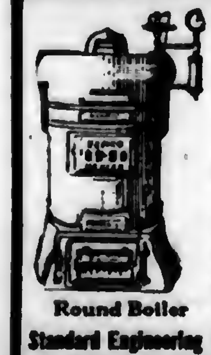

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Radiator

Here's to Your Health

By Dr. FRANK McCOY

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WHEN starches are discussed the potato is always referred to before any other starchy food. The other principal sources of starch in the diet are found in the various grains and flour produced from them. These grains are three to four times more starchy than the so-called Irish potato, but the common thought is to place potatoes the highest on the list. Those who are trying to reduce always eliminate from their diet potatoes first and then eat enough bread daily to keep up their poundage and wonder why they do not lose weight.

The average size potato contains only from 14 per cent to 20 per cent starch and the peculiar arrangement of its cells makes it more easily digestible than the starch of grains. Its common use today is, no doubt, due to several reasons. It may be made into many palate-pleasing dishes and mixtures. It is also comparatively cheap in price and lends itself easily to commercial handling.

In addition to these reasons the potato may be of great value for its nourishing qualities if used properly with other staple foods in the right amount and combinations. Altho it is rich in food value it is too often added to a large meal containing an over-abundance of rich food and in this way overburdens digestion and interferes with the digestibility of the other foods.

Potatoes Serve As the Hub

If you wish to enjoy and benefit by a meal containing potatoes make this food the principal article at that meal and use only such foods with it as the succulent non-starchy vegetables, both in a cooked and uncooked form. Do not spoil its digestibility by frying, but cook it by boiling or baking. The skin should never be removed and always eaten whether boiled or baked as this covering contains some of the most vital organic salts of great value as blood and tissue builders.

Do not use any other kind of starchy food at the same meal, such as bread puddings or cakes, or you will be creating a mixture of foods incompatible with each other. If you are especially fond of potatoes try a simple meal occasionally of such combinations as these:

Whole baked potato, raw celery, salad of lettuce and cucumbers.

Boiled potato, cooked spinach, string beans, and raw celery.

Season these vegetables and the potatoes as desired with butter and salt after cooking.

Rule for potato combinations: Use potatoes only in combination with raw and cooked non-starchy vegetables.

Neshaminy Gardens

(Continued from page 4)

has the price of farms. But there is one noticeable difference, and I say this in full realization of the criticism it may arise: The average young man of today is not willing to work as hard nor as long, nor practice the economy necessary to get a start as did his father and his grandfather. The modern desire is to start on top of the pile; in other words, to begin where parents left off after a lifetime of effort.

Let me close this discussion with this word: The first and most necessary thing a young man needs to start in business is a good reputation in his community. After that is established, and he has shown that he has good judgment and determination, "all things else shall be added unto him." Call that preaching if you will, but it is the accumulated wisdom of a short lifetime.

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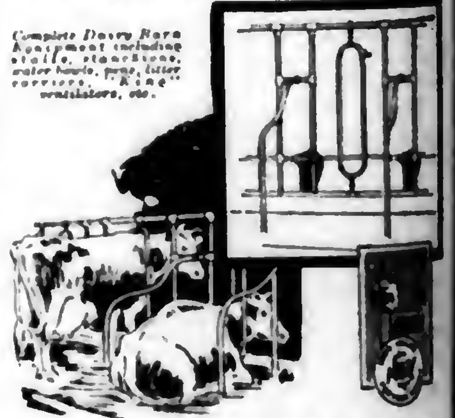

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Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

THE other night I was out looking at the stars. It was a cold, clear night, with snow on the ground. The Milky Way stretched from horizon to horizon, a great, broad, mysterious collection of stars that nobody seems to understand.

It may be a good many of our farmer folks were looking up into the sky that night, just as I was, thinking how wonderful it all is. Nobody seems to know where the heavens begin or where they end. Lately there has been a great deal of speculation about the heavenly planets, and we are told by those who have studied longest and who have the finest instruments that we have not even begun to sound the depths of the planetary system. Away beyond the reach of the most powerful telescope the universe stretches, on and on and on into space, until the mind staggers and we are lost.

Back to Earth Again

And from the skies above me I fell to thinking how like this is the life we live here on earth. We are farmer folks. Who of us can say that we have sounded the depths of our possibilities as producers of crops? From year to year we have gone on doing our best to improve the old place and make it produce more bountifully; and we have done well. We grow bigger and better crops than ever before but we have not done all or the best we can.

It is a great business we are engaged in. We do not realize half of that we might do, or what we will do if strength holds out. Not a year comes that we do not say, "I mean to be the best farmer this year that I have ever been," and we keep that star in sight all thru the year. Sometimes we realize our dreams and then we find that there is another star still farther on to lure us to do better and greater work. Often the astronomer catches a vision of some star of greater magnitude than any yet discovered. There are just such stars in the farmer's sky; and it is toward these big stars that we press with might, mind and strength.

Star That Outshines All Others

And then, we may carry the same thought into the finer things of life. Who of us is satisfied that he is the best man he can be? We all have a great longing and a splendid hope that the time will come when we will realize to the fullest extent what perfection of character means. This big star in our sky outshines any and all others. What are farm possibilities compared to the thing we may do to make our lives count for the most and to help others to get up just as high in the scale of right living as they can?

Not a day dawns that we may not have this as our morning star, to be our help and our inspiration. Not a night comes when we may not look up into life's sky and say, "That big star is a little nearer than it was this morning."

This is the farmer's highest, most golden possibility. But while we press on toward the big star we must not pass by unnoticed the lesser stars that shine nearer by. It is possible sometimes for us to place so much stress on the things that seem most important that we lose sight of the little details that go to make life truly beautiful. It is fine to do all we can to help the world; but maybe there is some neighbor down the road a little way that needs help more than anybody else. The distant is glorious. The nearby is just as radiant if we have eyes to see it.

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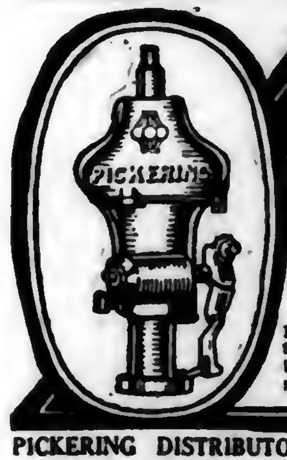

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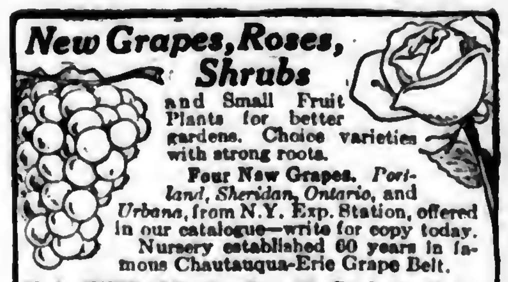

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Markets

March 14, 1927

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Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Greenings, $3.75@4.50; Stayman Winesaps, best, $2.50@3.50; poor, scalded, $1.50@2; York Imperials, $2.75@3.25; poor, $2@2.25; scalded, $1.25@1.50; Black Twigs, $2@2.50; bu, Delicious, $1.50@2; poor, $1@1.25; Staymans, fancy, $1.25@1.75; poor, 75c@$1; Baldwins, $1@1.50; Paragons, 75c@$1.25; Rome Beauty, 75c@$1.50; ⅝ bskt, Delicious, 75c@$1.25; Rome Beauty, 50@85c; Staymans, 40@90c; Ben Davis, 35@50c; various No 2s, 25@50c. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 30@33c; poor, 20@22c; La, 24-pint crate, $3.50@3.75; poor, $1.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, medium and small, 30@31c; heavy, 28@29c; Leghorns, fancy, 28@30c; average, 26@28c. Chickens, 2½@3 lbs each, 43@46c. Broiling chickens, 1½@2 lbs, Plymouth Rocks, 50@52c; mixed colors, 48@50c. Capons, 7@8 lbs each, 35@37c; smaller, 32@34c. Roosters, old, 21@22c; staggy young, 26@28c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; mixed colors, 34@35c; Muscovys, 26@28c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 27c; firsts, in new cases, 25½c; in second hand cases, 25c; seconds, 22½@23½c.

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Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@9; spring lambs, extra, $16.50@16.75; medium, $14.50@15.50; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Best western, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11.75@12.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24@24.50; No 2, $22@23; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $22@23.50; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.44; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.40; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 57¾@58¼c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52½@55½c; extra, 92 score, 51½c; 91 score, 51c; 90 score, 50½c; 89 score, 50c; 88 score, 49½c.

Cheese—N Y, choice milk, flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c; fresh, 24½@25c; longhorns, round lots, 25c; small jobbing lots, 26@26½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 175; bulk of sales, $12.75@13.25; top, $13.50. Heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13.25; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $13@13.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.75.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10@11.25; medium, $8.50@10; common, $7@8.50. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11; medium, $8.25@9.75; common, $7@8.25.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.25; common and medium, all weights, $5@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.25@7.25; common and medium, $3.75@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. excld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $12.75@15.75; cull and common, $6@12.75.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 53@54c; choice, 51@52c; do, good, 49@50c; do, prints, 54@56c; do, blocks, 53@55c; do, ladles, 30c. Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 24½@25c; bld, 24½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27@28c; old hens, 4—4½ lbs, 28c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 28c; Leghorns and other light stock, 25@27c; old roosters, 20@21c; spring chickens, large size, 34@36c; medium size, 35@38c; small size, 40@45c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 34@38c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 40@45c; old, 35@38c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 40@45c; old, 35@38c. Chickens, young, 32@35c; old and young mixed, 28@30c. Ducks, 30@35c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 38@42c; smaller and slips, 32@34c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 23@26c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c; dressed, 85c@$2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@35c ¼ pk, $1@2 bu; cabbage, 5@22c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $37 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .50	$ .50½	$ ...	$ .43¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.26¾	.27	...	.29½
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)......	2.87½	2.67½	3.00	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.00	10.00	10.50	9.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	22.50	22.50	23.00	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.44	1.45	1.46½	1.74
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia).........	.57¾	.58¼	.58	.51

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, mostly $1; new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50; poor, 75c. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish Seed, $1.50@2; new, Texas, crate, $2.50@3; bbl, $2.50@3.25; car lots, Texas, bulk, ton, $48; N Y, bulk, $18@22. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1; new, Texas, bu bskt, $2@2.25. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, washed, $3@3.25; rough, $2.75@3, large, $2.25@2.50. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30c; 10-lb bskt, [illegible] 80c. Calif, Iceberg, crate, $3@3.50, few low as $2.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.25@1.50, poor, 75c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, yellows, Ohio and Indiana, best, $3.50@4; few low as $1.50, Mich, $3.75@4. PARSNIPS, old, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Green Mountains, $4.50@4.65; Mich, Rurals, $3.60@3.75, N Y whites, $3.75@4; Fla, new, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $17, No 2, $15. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellows, Del, $1@1.60, Tenn, $1@1.10; N J, $1.75, S C, $1.50; Kentucky, $1. TURNIPS, old stock, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.65.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $3.75@4; Hubbardstons, $3.25, Va and Penna, Stayman Winesaps, $3.50@3.75, bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.40; Penna Stayman Winesaps, $1.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to about 25c lower; top, $12.90; most heavies, 260 lbs up, $11.50@11.75; 210@250 lbs, $12@12.50; bulk weights, under 210 lbs, $12.60@12.90; packing sows, $10@10.75.

Cattle—Steady.

Calves—Steady; top vealers, $16.

Sheep—Steady to 25c lower; choice lambs, $16 downward.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; standard timothy, $19@19.50; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@17; No 1 light clover mixed, $20@21; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 2 heavy clover mixed, $25@26; No 1 clover mixed, $25@26; No 2, $21@22; No 1 clover, $25@26; No 2, $20@22.

Oats—No 2 white, 52½@53c; No 3, 48½@50½c; No 4, 42½@46½c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 83@85c; standard yellow ear, 76@78c; No 2 yellow shelled, 80½@81½c; No 3, 77@78c; No 4, 71@73c; No 5, 67@69c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher than extras, 50½@51c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 50c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 49@49¾c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 26c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 24¾@25½c; seconds and poorer, 24@24½c, refrigerator eggs, 21@22½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@34c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 22@32c; nearby pullets, 25@26c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 29@31c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 33@34½c; firsts to extra firsts, 30@32½c.

Cheese—Steady. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy specials, 23@23½c; average run, 22@22½c, state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Weak; chickens, by freight, 25@32c, broilers, by freight, unquoted, by express, 45@50c; fowls, by freight, unquoted; by express, 27@29c; roosters, by freight, 18c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, frozen, 20@42c, fowls, fresh, 21@33c; frozen, 20@32c; old roosters, 17@24c; turkeys, fresh, 41@48c; frozen, 41@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@11.60; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.25@6.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $5@16.50; culls and little calves, $6.50@8, grassers and buttermilks, $5@6, fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state, medium to prime, $11@16.10; fair to prime western, $11@16, prime southerns, $12@13.50; culls, $7@9.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.50@13.25; heavy hogs, $12.30@13; roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipments. City bran, $36.50; middlings, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $44.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $35.50 in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $36.50, flour middlings, $39; red dog, $43, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipments; white hominy feed, $34, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $26, No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $24@25.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Bulk desirable 140@200-pound weights, $11.90@12.15; 210@240 lbs, $11.55@11.90; 250@300 lbs, $11.30@11.50; heavyweight hogs, $11.25@11.60; medium, $11.65@12.10; lights, $11.50@12.30; light lights, $11.40@12.30; packing sows, $10.65@10.95; slaughter pigs, $11.40@12.35.

Cattle—Extreme top heavy fed steers, $13.50; bulk heavies, $11.75@12.75; best yearlings, $12; yearling heifers, $11. Week's bulk prices: Fed steers, $9.25@12; stockers and feeders, $7.75@8.75; best, $9.25, fat cows, $6.25@7.50; heifers, $7.50@9.50; cutter cows, $4.50@5.25; vealers, $10.75@12.

Sheep—Top prices: Fed western lambs, $16.25; better lambs, $15.75; clipped lambs, $14; fat ewes, $9.50; feeding and shearing lambs, $15. Bulk prices: Fed western lambs, $14.50@15.75; natives, $14.25@15.25; culls, $10.75@12; clipped lambs, $12.75@13.75; fat ewes, $8@9; feeding and shearing lambs, $13.75@14.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 12, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@45½c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 12, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $17.50; domestic, $25.50; March, $17.50; October, $17.25. Alsike, cash and March, $22.75. Timothyseed, old, $2.45; new, $2.60 asked; March, $2.60 asked; April, $2.65.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 14, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	35.50@36.50
Spring bran	35.00@35.75
Soft winter wheat bran	36.50@36.75
Hard winter wheat bran....	35.50@36.25
Standard middlings	36.50
Soft winter wheat middlings.	37.70@40.00
Flour middlings	38.50@42.00
Red dog flour	42.50@43.00
White hominy	33.50
Yellow hominy	34.00
Gluten feed	28.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.50@40.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	42.50@43.25
34 per cent linseed meal.....	49.75@50.00

Dirty Apples Discounted

One of my orchards is near a railroad and the soot and smoke from the engines settle on the apples to some extent. A car of apples from this orchard was shipped on consignment. When he made returns the dealer said the low price was due to the soot. Would this condition make any difference on prices?—D. T., York County, Pa.

Under the present dull market conditions it is likely that the dirt would affect the sale of the apples. If the soot was very noticeable it would result in discounts which would vary with market conditions and the amount of soot on the apples. There have been several lots of apples of this kind on the Philadelphia market. They have been unattractive and hard to sell.—W.R.W.

Markets Show Some Improvement

Review of the Week Ending March 12

POTATOES—The market showed considerable improvement during the week and prices advanced. The strengthening of the market was due to lighter offerings and a better demand at shipping and consuming markets. Toward the close of the week trading was slow at the higher levels but dealers were able to hold prices firm. On Monday, March 14, the market was unsettled and showed a weaker tendency. Supplies were heavier and buyers were holding off in expectation of lower prices.

BUTTER—Trading was active on the butter markets during the early part of the week and prices advanced from 1c to 1½c. Receipts of medium and low grades were barely sufficient for the demand. The decline at the close of the week was due to the fact that heavy receipts of foreign butters were expected during the next few days.

GRAIN—Heavy shipments of wheat from Argentina and Australia combined with the report of heavier stocks on hand resulted in lower prices. Corn future prices were steady but cash grain was lower in several markets. Oats dropped about 2c on account of a light demand and prospects for a good crop in the southern and southwestern states.

HAY—The markets were quiet with receipts light. Top grades were scarce and sold readily but ordinary hay was dull. Timothy was about steady and prices advanced $1.00 in New York, but was steady at most other markets. Alfalfa hay held firm but the demand was slow.

FEED—The market was generally steady during the week. The production of wheat feeds was larger and offerings liberal. Bran for April shipment was quoted $1.00 below immediate shipment. Linseed meal advanced in the Central West but was lower in the East. Cottonseed was about 50c lower due to the limited demand.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market closed stronger than last week. Fed steers showed advances of 25@40c. Fat she stock were higher while stockers and feeders were steady. Vealers were $1.00 lower. Fat lambs and yearling wethers closed higher while sheep were steady.

EGGS—The New York egg market was steady under a moderate demand. Receipts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey white eggs were liberal but the best stock sold readily. Extra fancy eggs brought a premium.

POULTRY—The market for live fowls was unfavorable. The supply of light fowls was very small and these found a good outlet. Medium and heavy fowls were very irregular. Express receipts of fowl were easier and broilers showed a weaker tendency. The dressed poultry market was quiet.

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 7)

looking good. The fear that the warm spell in February would start the early fruit blossoms seems to be unfounded. Good seed corn will be at a premium and more than ever is there a necessity for testing it before planting. Hogs have made a decided drop but shoats and pigs remain high and scarce; good 8-week-old pigs as high as $6. Eggs cheap, 22c, potatoes scarce and high; apples plentiful with no demand.—R. J. W., March 7.

Jefferson County, Pa.—Winter has been quite mild. We have had no drifting of note. Farmers are buying lime and fertilizers. Farm meetings have been numerous and well attended. A number of very good Berkshire pigs were purchased at Harrisburg Farm Show and brought into the county. A good many potatoes are still in the cellars with very little demand, and prices are lower than at shipping time last fall. Much more interest is being taken in potato culture in many localities. New machinery is being bought, more spraying will be done this year, and more attention will be given to seed and care. A lot of corn still standing in the fields reported in a very bad condition. A number of farmers in the county are interested in feeding out beef cattle and several carloads were shipped in. Fall pigs are being butchered and sold at 16c per pound. The supply is exceeding the demand at present. Dairymen are assured that the milk station at Brookville is a certainty. Fifty-four cows in the county cow testing association made forty pounds or more of butterfat in January. With the exception of milk and butter, farm produce is suffering from a slump in the market just now. Prices: potatoes, $1.25@1.50; butter, 35@60c; eggs, 22@30c; apples, $1.—F. A. M., March 5.

Juniata County, Pa.—Have had solid winter weather the past two weeks with 12 inches of snow on the ground. Dirt roads in very bad condition. Hens laying heavily with egg prices very low. More farmers are planning to go into the poultry business this spring. Considerable corn to be husked yet. Hay is very scarce. Dealers are buying cows and paying good prices for good stock. Good seed corn is going to be very scarce. Home-grown clover seed scarce. Quite a number of farm sales to be held this month. A few farms changing hands this spring. Wheat is selling at $1.25; corn, $1; oats, 50c, hogs, 16c, dressed; eggs, 20c; butter, 35c.—C. B. L., March 3.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—February was spring-like during early part of month but a regular blizzard occurred on the 20th. Farmers finished hauling and packing ice. Farmers are hauling lime, spreading manure and getting out summer wood. Lackawanna County Pomona Grange met with South Abington Grange in Clark Summit on February 15th. There was a good attendance with visitors from Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties. Resolutions were passed favoring an increase of the "widowed mothers' assistance fund." Eggs, 50@55c; butter, 50@57c.—E. A. K., March 7.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Mild weather during February, except a few snow storms. Wheat fields in many places practically bare. Tobacco is nearly all delivered and was not a paying crop. There is still quite a lot of corn to be husked. Prevailing prices: butter, 50c; lard, 20c; eggs, 25c; chickens, 25c; potatoes, $1.40.—R. C. R., March 7.

Luzerne County, Pa.—We had a big snow February 20th. Drifts from four to eight feet deep. The storm delayed the reopening event of the M. E. Church at Bloomingdale, one of the oldest rural churches in this section. On March 2 the Berwick degree team of Grangers completed the third and fourth degree initiation of a class of 37 in the Bloomingdale Grange. The new mammoth Grange Hall is now practically completed. On March 15 a combined fruit and potato growers' meeting will be held at 1:30 P. M. in the high school at Huntingdon Mills. Dr. E. L. Nixon and Prof. Paul Thayer will be present. Prices: potatoes, $1.50@1.75; eggs, 40c; butter, 50@52c a lb. for farmers.—M. G. T., March 8.

Middlesex County, N. J.—Potato growers are getting ready to plant a slightly greater acreage than last year, probably about 10 per cent. Many growers are using the new dip method of seed treatment. Quite a few apples are still on hand but selling at slightly better prices in local markets. Ben Davis, 75c@$1. Eggs are plentiful and prices in local markets are from 28c to 40c. Seed corn situation is very bad and county agent is conducting a campaign to induce farmers to have samples tested by State Seed Testing Laboratory. Local baby chick producers are meeting a good demand, especially those with state tested flocks. Weather for the past week has been drying and roads are in good condition for this time of the year.—O. G. B., March 8.

Northumberland County, Pa.—Much snow remains. Wheat has been covered most of the winter. Considerable corn has molded in the crib. Seed corn is scarce and high. The 1926 crop shows very poor germination. Farm sales are in progress. Prices are good on machinery, cattle and horses, the latter selling much higher than a year ago. Quite a number of farms are not rented yet, tho help is more plentiful on account of many factories being idle or on part time schedule. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, 65c; oats, 40c; potatoes, $1.50; veal, 12c; chickens, 28c; pork, 14@17c; 3 per cent milk, $2.20.—W. C. G., February 28.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—We had very deep snow the last half of February so "back roads" were closed. When farmers "hang together" they are able to keep the main roads open for automobiles. Our supervisors will not pay for keeping roads open in the winter months. Farmers are hauling lime for spring use. The Alliance and Grange still have day meetings once in two weeks and the ladies are invited to bring well-filled baskets which are enjoyed by all. Public sales are numerous which means new neighbors or vacant homes. Flocks of wild geese have been seen flying northward. Potatoes, 90c; eggs, 26c; butter, 50c.—J. A. G., March 8.

Tioga County, Pa.—February treated us to a variety of weather. On the 20th about 20 inches of snow fell. A few venturesome spirits tapped a few trees when the last warm spell came but sugar making has not begun in earnest yet. There is a lively interest being shown in farm meetings. Two splendid meetings were held March 2 in Wellsboro. The men gathered at the Grange Hall where the meeting was held under the direction of County Agent P. P. Korb. At the I. O. O. F. home the ladies enjoyed lunch and were treated to a demonstration on house furnishing by Miss Gebhart and Miss Colt. A few prices are: eggs, 20c; butter, 50c; calves, 12@13c.—P. W. L., March 7.

From the Week's News

More than 800 children were killed in the United States last year by automobiles and motor trucks, according to the Keystone Automobile Club.

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The Anti-Saloon League of America solemnly announces that, according to a survey just completed, about 2000 miles of bar fixtures, used before prohibition in the serving of intoxicating liquors, are now being used thruout the United States in the serving of food. The brass rails and wall decorations are said to have disappeared mysteriously. There is talk of starting a museum of old barroom fixtures at the national headquarters of the League.

• • •

The second triennial farm census will be taken in Pennsylvania late this summer when the assessors make their regular triennial assessments for county purposes. The first three-year state agricultural census was taken in 1924 and furnished a large amount of valuable information. The second census to be taken this year should be even more valuable, as it will reveal the trend of Pennsylvania agriculture during the last three years.

• • •

The Capper-Ketcham Bill was one of the victims of the Senate filibuster which marked the closing of the recent session of Congress. This bill, which had passed the House, would have provided $480,000 for the support of boys' and girls' club work and home economics extension during the next year, with an additional $500,000 for the ensuing year.

Do I Need a License?

Could I ship a carload of potatoes to Philadelphia and sell them myself? Would I need a license to do this?—A. J., Lancaster County, Pa.

You could ship a carload of potatoes to Philadelphia and sell them yourself but it would be inadvisable to do so. Dealers handling produce regularly have Mercantile Licenses but in your case it would probably not be necessary unless you planned to peddle them thru the city. In this case you would need a Peddler's License which is procured thru City Hall.

This project is inadvisable because you do not know the trade and they do not know you. Most of the business is done on credit and you would find it almost impossible to get cash. The regular dealer is in a position to handle credit business and has regular customers. In the long run it would pay you better to get in touch with reliable dealers.—W.R.W.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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THAT is how one user, C. A. Rogers, Harford, N. Y., describes the Papec Cutter. These features make a strong appeal to others.

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	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
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White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

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The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.

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From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
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S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	120.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
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$150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens

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One writes, "Pullets from your White Leghorn Chicks are again highest record laying flock in county." Another writes, "Lost only 28 out of 1000 chicks." And another, "Raised 152 pullets from 300 chicks." Price per 100, S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $12; Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds, $14; White Wyandottes, $15. All flocks are healthy and closely culled. 100% Live delivery guaranteed.
THE SMITH HATCHERY, BRYAN, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	11.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Rocks Reds Leghorns
$15 per hundred or write for folder.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Millord, Del.

Five States Wage Fight

Battle Against Corn Borer Materially Aided by Large Federal Appropriation

ABOUT two and one-half million acres of corn land on about 350,000 farms in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana will be affected by the $10,000,000 European corn borer clean-up campaign now being planned by authorities of the five states.

The federal appropriation of $10,000,000 for the fight against the borer becomes available as soon as necessary legislation is passed by the legislature of each state. Little difficulty is expected in securing this legislation. When the states act steps will be taken immediately to put the Federal regulatory organization in the field and begin the inspection of individual farms in the control area. The inspectors will notify farmers of the necessary measures which they must take according to the provisional regulations adopted by the conference of state and federal workers.

These regulations require the burning or satisfactory destruction of all cornstalks, remnants of stalks and corn cobs either in the field, the feed lot, the barnyard or around canning factories and other process agents, unless ensiled or shredded. The corn fields must either be plowed to such a depth that no stalks, pieces of cobs or other corn remnants appear on the surface when it is plowed, disced, harrowed, planted, or cultivated or, if not plowed, the fields must be cleared by pulverizing all corn remnants.

It is expected that individual farmers voluntarily cooperating in the clean-up will take these necessary measures by May 1st. Following May 1, all infested farms will be re-inspected. If reported as meeting all requirements as to control measures, the individual farmer will be reimbursed not to exceed $2.00 an acre for field corn and not to exceed $1.00 an acre for sweet corn on which he is obliged to undertake operations in addition to those normal and usual in farm operations at this season.

Where the regulations have not been complied with either intentionally or unintentionally, the Federal regulatory force under the authority of the State Department of Agriculture will conduct the necessary clean-up with its own special machinery and crews. The farm cost of such enforced clean-up will be charged to the individuals on whose farms the work is done and will be collected on the same basis as taxes by the state authorities under the authority which the state legislation now pending will give them.

Prior to May 1, according to the provisional program the Federal forces will also give a large number of local field demonstrations in the selection and operation of machinery most effective in borer control work.

The European corn borer war council. These officials from the affected states met recently in Washington to make plans for the spring campaign against the borer. U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is in the center of the first row. Director of Extension McDowell, of State College, and Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture Jordan are also in the picture.

Good Fences Make Friends

BEFORE the busy season in the spring farmers, as a rule, inspect and "fix" fences, as the farmers here say. There seem to be about as many methods, and results are as diverse, as there are farmers.

One goes forth and tacks a board or strings a bit of wire insecurely where he remembers that an animal broke thru last fall.

Another goes all around the farm tapping a leaning post with a maul; sticking in a slender post diagonally to support a swaying one, giving a loose stretch of wire a mighty haul toward the corner and nailing it to the soundest post to be found.

Then he goes to the house very satisfied with himself, having his fences all in repair. But soon after the stock is turned in the neighbors are calling him to come and get his cows, or whatever it is that tested his work and found it wanting.

This man's neighbor goes slowly. Each post receives individual attention; each rod of wire is carefully straightened and fastened; rotted posts are replaced and braces tightened in the fence corners. Then when the rush of work comes his stock stays in and he is bothered with that of his neighbor only.

A spring, in a field that was a meadow, but is used for pasture, supplied water for a pasture on another farm. If a short lane had enclosed spring and brook to keep the water pure and in its channel two men in our neighborhood would have been better friends.

One wonders why small gates—friendly gates some one calls them—are not placed where it is customary to go "cross lots." We find loose posts and a wire sagging loosely at the end of a beaten trail between two farm houses. What a store of energy would have been saved if, during the years the trail was being worn, a gate had been hung there.

Good fences do more than make good friends; they protect children from dangerous animals, keep scrubs from purebred stock, raise the value of the land they enclose, save the time that would, otherwise, be spent hunting stray animals. Last but not least there is the freedom from care that comes from knowing that the fences will hold.—M. C. S.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
from CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minor., Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Ass't'd.	3.00	6.75	11	52.50
H. & L. Ass't'd.	2.75	6.25	10	47.50
Light Ass't'd.	2.50	4.75	9	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

QUALITY CHIX
For Immediate Delivery

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Mixed

Prices Reasonable Upon Application

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

Jones Barred Rock and S. C. White Leghorn CHICKS

We hold the World's Official Record on Barred Rocks—313 Eggs in 365 Days

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good quality guaranteed. Send for Price List.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, — — Delaware

CHICKS 142,000 Eggs at one filling is our capacity for 1927.

We have the best in S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Broilers

9 CENTS EACH AND UP

Our 17th year in business. Thousands of customers everywhere. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free giving valuable information. Write

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Leaders since 1910
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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big, fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Choice Breeder's Chicks
S.C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain
AT HATCHERY PRICES
Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton
Free circular Charges prepaid

	per 100	per 1,000
March	$16.00	$150.00
April	15.00	140.00
May	14.00	130.00
June	12.00	110.00

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM,
C. H. Chandler, Prop. Monmouth Junction, N. J.
Phone Plainsboro 628

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Eight Good Varieties

Separate strains of Hollywood, Tancred, and Barron Leghorns. Lusty chicks hatched from pure white eggs laid by two and three year old hens. Full information; premium offer free.

FARM SERVICE, Route P 10, Tyrone, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices sent prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO

HILLPOT Quality Chicks
The Famous Extra-Profit Strains

Success in the poultry business has been made more certain with my specially hardy, specially productive Hillpot Quality Chicks.

Put the same time and money on these Chicks that you would on ordinary strains and just see how much greater your profits will be.

MY FREE BOOK GIVES THE PROOFS

Send for this beautiful, big, new book. It is full of valuable information and contains the proofs from actual experience of the extra money-making powers of Hillpot Quality Chicks.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	105.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.
NABOB HATCHERIES. Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

BUY $ $ HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks
Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or English White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood White Leghorns, Brown and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	72.00	110.00
Parks's Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% Live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

FULL OF VIM GLASER VITALITY CHICKS AND VIGOR

THE GLASER POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERIES

GLASER VITALITY CHICKS Bred from healthy, pure bred, heavy laying parent stock of the blood of the best strains in the country, such as: Tancred, Wyckoff, Owens, Sheppard, Pape, Holterman, Thompson, etc. All Flocks carefully inspected and culled by men of many years experience. GLASER VITALITY CHICKS WILL SUIT YOU. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorn, Ancona	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.50	$120
Barred & White Rock, Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.50	140
White & S. L. Wyandot, Buff Orpington	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.50	150
Partridge Plymouth Rock	8.50	16.00	47.00	78.50	150

Assorted heavy breeds, 50, $7; 100, $13; 300, $38; 500, $62.50. Assorted light, 100, $10 straight. Order direct from this advertisement NOW. Get them when you want them. Ref., Peoples Banking Company or Postmaster. You take no chance.
THE GLASER HATCHERIES Box 155-M McCOMB, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS
Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock

60,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	800	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	7.00	13.00	[illegible]	75.00	125.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends All Breeds	5.50	10.00	40.00	66.00	100.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, POSTPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. T. [illegible]'s State Bank, Dun & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.
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THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
White and Barred Rocks; S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds; Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes; S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Lights and Heavies)	3.25	6.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
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PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORNS
Vigorous! Healthy!
Prolific! Low Priced!
Send for Booklet
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HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door.	50	100	500
Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred and White Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
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Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.
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From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English and Beall-Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick, pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
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100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

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White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
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Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Black Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff and White Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for COOLEY'S NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK. 40 NEW PICTURES, a guide to HIGHER home flock EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS. I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner managed chick hatchery in America. No Charge for booklet. Write for it today.
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S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$13.00 per 100
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Free and 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Can also furnish Anconas, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns. Write
N. C. Housworth Poultry Farm and Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
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An Orchard for $1.00
Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
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Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from *the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.*
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Est. 1916—Pat'd
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Never keep chicks behind glass. It stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing rickets, leg weakness and death loss. Build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your brooder house to admit these rays. Put GLASS CLOTH in the windows. Produces amazing health and growth. Experts everywhere recommend it. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under window glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew very rapidly.

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Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions. "Success with Baby Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth)
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SEED CORN
We still have a small amount of 1925 West Branch Sweepstake Seed corn that germinates 90% and better. Please write us for particulars and price.
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VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	11.00
Broilers or mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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From Contest Winners. Blood Tested. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds. Catalog.
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
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Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns.....12c each
S. C. Bar. P. Rocks..14c each
S. C. R. I. Reds......14c each
Mixed L. 9c; Heavy......12c each
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

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from free range, good laying and culled flocks. 12 varieties 8 cents up. 100 live prepaid. Free circular and prices.
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America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICK PRICES CUT Per 100: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns $11; R. I. Reds, Barred, Wh. Rocks, $13; Black Minorcas, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., $14; Mixed, $9. Postpaid. Cash with your order. Pleasant Valley Farms, Elgin, Iowa

MITCHELL'S FREE RANGE BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds, $14; S. C. White Leghorns, $12; Mixed, $10. Prepaid live arrival guaranteed. MITCHELL'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, R. No. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHIX

May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM. RICHFIELD, PA.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
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Dept. P. Greencastle, Pa

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

Day-Old Chicks
from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Treverton, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $14.00; W. & B. Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $15. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500.
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CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leg. 12c. Brd. Rocks 14c. Mixed 9c. Heavy Mixed 11c. Reduced on 500 and 1000 lots. Also "Special Matings", postpaid. Free range. 100% guar. New Circular Free
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CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks, bred for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Are the Horses Ready?

THE amount of farm work that will have to be done this spring on most of the eastern farms will be greater than in past years due to the unfavorable fall in 1926. With this situation in mind it will be necessary to have the horse power on the farm in the very best possible condition and if the horses are supplemented with a tractor it might be well to make all necessary repairs now and have it in good running order, too.

On the other hand it is just as important, or possibly more so, to have the horses in first-class condition when the heavy spring work begins. Horses that have been idle a good share of the winter should be put to work even tho it is necessary to change teams from day to day. In this way they will become accustomed to work and they will be in much better shape when the rush season comes on.

Five Out of Six Ride on Air

IN 1920 TWO farms in Pennsylvania out of every SIX had automobiles. Now FIVE out of every SIX have automobiles. There were 170,462 automobiles on farms in the Keystone State at the beginning of 1927, and 33,365 motor trucks.

The counties having more than 5000 automobiles on farms were:

Lancaster	9624
York	6718
Berks	5309
Crawford	5262

The following counties have more than 1000 motor trucks on farms:

Berks	1729
Bucks	1520
York	1343
Allegheny	1229
Lancaster	1203
Luzerne	1150
Erie	1142
Montgomery	1130

These figures are based upon estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Horses that have been fed very largely on hay and silage should have the grain allowance increased so that they will put on some additional weight. By following this practice they will also be better able to stand heavy grain feeding when put to heavy work.

The harness and collars may be in need of some repairs. To what extent repairs are necessary can best be determined by using all sets of harness on hand. Any repairs made at this time will save time and expense later.—W. H. Tomhave.

Sheep Swell Farmers' Coffers

WE HAVE frequently advocated the establishment of a small flock of sheep on the eastern farm. A considerable number of such flocks have been established during the past ten years and they have been a valuable adjunct to the farm when properly managed. A flock of sheep adds another source of revenue without very much increased cost.

The returns from the sale of wool and lambs from a small flock of about twenty-five breeding ewes, when properly managed, will range from $300 to $350 depending upon the number of lambs produced and the prices received. This estimate is figured on a conservative basis and can be made to exceed the amount given.

It must not be assumed, however, that this is all clear profit. It represents the price received for the feed given the ewes and lambs and the returns for the labor required in connection with the undertaking. It must be remembered that practically all the feed required for a flock of sheep can be produced on the farm so that an additional market is established for the crops.

Local Pool Best Selling Medium

The highest price is usually received for the wool crop when sold thru the local or county pool. The advantage of selling thru the pool is not alone in the higher price received, but thru it information can be secured about the grade of the wool and method of preparing it for market.

Eastern farmers should plan to put their lambs on the market early in the summer, so that they will not come into competition with the lambs from the larger producing plants in the middle and far west. Also they will go to market before the hot weather comes on and there will be less danger of losses from internal parasites which are usually more troublesome during the late summer months.

To put the lambs on an early market it will be necessary to feed grain in addition to pasture, but this additional expenditure will be a good investment because of the increased price received for the lambs. —W. H. Tombave.

Dirty Wool Docked

SHEARING time last spring found the sheep in my locality well thatched with burrs and other foreign matter which had accumulated during the feeding season. As the price outlook was not promising, farmers considered it a waste of money to put more labor on the wool than was absolutely necessary.

I had been skeptical of this practice for several years and a few days before shearing season opened, I drove my flock of fifty Merinos to a dry shed and went over each animal, carefully removing filth from the pelt. Loose fiber was brushed out, and soiled wool from around the hind legs was clipped and kept separate.

Brought the Top Price

This made the shearing job easier and I obtained 412 lbs. of nice wool which brought the top market price of 43c per pound. Other wool, but not so treated, sold for 34c a pound. I estimated the cost of cleaning my wool at $4, but even after this amount was deducted, I still had a net profit of $33.08, which rewarded me well for the work.

This experience taught me that dirty wool is the source of a big leak which a farmer can stop. Filth of all kinds causes dockage and local buyers often resort to this practice to get wool at a low price. Since the farmer pays the cleaning cost in the end, he might as well do the job himself and keep the profit in his own pocket.—F. R. C.

SWINE

YOUR CHOICE OF THE BEST BLOOD OF THOROBRED STOCK IN THE COUNTRY. Berkshire, Chester White, Hampshire and O. I. C.'s. Bred gilts, $40, open, $30. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, $7.50. A few young breeding boars 6 to 8 months old, $30. Apply, LEE M. ROYER, Mgr., Brookdale Farms, Coopersburg, Pa.

Berkshires Large and prolific strain. Bred Sows and Gilts, April farrow. 30 fall gilts, special price for short time. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS. Dagsboro, Del.

PUREBRED REGISTERED DUROCS AND CHESTER WHITES—Bred sows, sows and pigs. Fall gilts and boars and spring pigs. BENJ. P. STUBBS & SON. DELTA, PA.

Big Type Poland Chinas Either sex at farmers' prices. OAK SPRING FARM. CRYSTAL SPRING, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO. WOMELSDORF, PA.

REG. POLAND CHINA BRED SOW Will sell cheap. JOSEPH OSCHE. Mars, Pa.

REG. DUROC FALL GILTS 125 to 200 lbs. Booking orders for spring pigs. Write your wants. J. HARLAN FRANTZ. Waynesboro, Pa.

TWO GOOD STRONG, ACTIVE, REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, 8 mos. old. Well bred and fed. W. F. McSPARRAN. FURNISS, PA.

DAIRY

Milking Shorthorns Some heifers and young bulls over one year, down to six weeks, for sale, price right. Herd sire Glenside Red Boy, sired by Glenside Red Clay by Joe Jonson. All are registered and tuberculin tested. B. H. BEAVICK. SPRING MILLS, PA.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Heifers and heifer calves. Accredited herd. Twelve years Testing Association records including R. of M. records. Prices $75 up. PIONEER FARM, Lock Box 73, TROY, PA.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF, about 4 mos. old, sire's dam A. R. record 729 lbs. fat. May Rose. Reg. free. LOCUST LAWN FARM, ELVERSON, PA.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up, 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

White Bull Calf Short Horn milk strain. Will make a 2700 lb. bull. Will sell cheap. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markletan, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS 2 to 16 months old, best of breeding, accredited. C. A. WRIGHT & SON. CANTON, PA.

POTATOES

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobbler, Carman No. 3, vigorous high yielding stock. Inspected and passed three times last season by experts from State College. Write today for prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler potatoes. Passed first inspection with less than 2% total disease. Second inspection less than 1%. Just a few of the vigorous strain left. Glenn Carter, Marathon, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Michigan seed potatoes grown in Penna. for one year with a yield of 548 bushels per acre. Excellent stock at a low price. J. Donald Pharo, Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Rural Russets, Early Irish Cobblers. Extra nice stock. Bushel, $2.50. Ten or more bu. $2.30, freight prepaid. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

POTATOES—Early Irish Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. Wm. Janes, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth Rural type, heavyweight strain, 365 bu. per acre. H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Burbanks, Hebrons, others. Ray C. Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

FARM LANDS

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

POULTRYMAN wants to rent or buy poultry farm, hard rud, good house, electricity and light soil desired. Address Box 102, Lincolndale, N. W.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

80 ACRE FARM, fully equipped, possession at once. H. Dykhuis, Owner, Port Norris, N. J.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged 10 bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

DOGS

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS. MARYDEL, MD.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Nubians. Soon fresh. Registered Purebreds, $60. Grades $45. Toggenburg, Saanan $40. Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Hometon, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PANCREAS AFFECTED.—I killed a hog that weighs about 150 pounds. After I opened it, I found the liver had a kind of grayish color and had small white blisters. The pancreas had sores on it, something like boils. The stomach and intestines were perfect. I would like to know if the shape of the liver and pancreas would have any effect upon the meat. S. M., Cedar Brook, N. J. The condition of the pancreas may have been due to larvae of parasites. If the infestation was severe some of the worms could have been seen in the intestine. In fat hogs the liver frequently shows fat deposits. This meat probably will be all right for food.

"KNUCKLES OVER" FOLLOWING INJURY.—A mare injured last May now walks on her toe. Is there any cure?—H. A. W., Milroy, Pa. The tendons have apparently shortened and this causes the animal to walk on the toe. These cases are usually operated on and the majority recover. The operation consists in severing the deep tendon of the leg and should be attempted only by a skilled veterinarian. A shoe with an iron extension at the toe is nailed to the hoof and this makes the animal bring the weight down on the heel.

COW HAS POOR APPETITE.—Since putting our cow on dry feed she doesn't eat enough to keep up her flesh. I fed carrots once a day until January 1st. I don't have any more and no turnips so I got beet pulp. She eats it once in two days with soy beans. Corn fodder and shucks is the main thing she will eat. I can't get her to eat much salt. Will appreciate any help.—Mrs. H. O. H., Salisbury, Md. Give this cow one teaspoon of elixir of iron, arsenic and strychnine daily for ten days. Wait ten days and repeat, then discontinue the drug. Give a variety in the ration to stimulate the appetite.

Philadelphia Office Loses Biddle

MR. E. R. BIDDLE, in charge of the market news service on fruits and vegetables in the Philadelphia office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been promoted to take charge of the office in New York City. Mr. Biddle has been in Philadelphia for nearly eight years and during this time he has made a special study of the problems facing Pennsylvania potato growers. He has addressed meetings of potato growers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania on numerous occasions.

Mr. Biddle assumed his duties as Assistant Chief Marketing Specialist in New York on February 28th. He entered the service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1916 and previous to his work in Philadelphia he had charge of shipping point work in Maine and Wisconsin and later was stationed at Baltimore. Before coming into the Federal Service Mr. Biddle was in the wholesale fruit and vegetable business in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. G. Lensen, who was formerly stationed at the Chicago office of the Bureau, is replacing Mr. Biddle. Mr. Lensen has served on field assignments on white potatoes, sweet potatoes and berries in the South. Just previous to his coming to Philadelphia he was stationed in New York.—W. R. W.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $14 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16. Jersey Black Giants $22. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $38 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS from money making flocks, best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits. Will make good layers or early broilers. Leghorns, $12; reds, $13; White and Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $14 per 100. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BIG, strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $12—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $14—100; White Rocks, $15—100; Broilers, Mixed, $10—100. Special price for larger orders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Add 1c per chick for less than 100 lots. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY Baby Chicks. Winter laying, barred to the skin, Ringlett Rocks. Pure Tancred White Leghorns from three generations, 250-330 egg stock. Reds, Wyandottes. Free catalogue. Members International Baby Chick Association. Breeders since 1896. Kahler & Son, Hughesville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. Barred Rocks, $14; White Rocks, $16; White Leghorns, $12; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $14; Mixed, $11; lots of 50, 1c more, 25—2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. Order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

QUISENBERRY Quality Poultry Mashes are "All Food—No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. Postpaid. From heavy laying free range stock. Special price on large orders. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.

TOM BARRON, purebred White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Thompson Ringlet strain. Hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Foster Crawford, Route No. 1, Tyrone, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

HATCHING EGGS at farmer's prices. Partridge Rocks, Columbian Rocks, Reds, Hamburgs, Orpingtons, Sebright Bantams, Buff Ducks. Write. Springwater Farm, Kunkletown, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. H. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS $8 per 100, up. Chicks $20, up. Warren Jacoby, Coopersburg, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks from hens, Beams Strain direct. Real producers. Mated to Tancred Imperial mating males. $15 per hundred. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Mountain Edge Farm, Dillsburg, Pa.

CHICKS Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. Leghorns. Famous for production of large white eggs. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Prices reasonable. White Wings Farm, Monroeville, Ind.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

BARRON'S White Wyandottes, Males, hatching eggs from stock I imported direct. Records 262 to 313 eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 250-309 egg stock. 100 eggs $8.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Order now. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

PREVENT LOSSES from Coccidiosis, Diarrhea, in your chicks. Use our prevention solution in drinking water. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sixty cents per pint. Fox Hall Poultry Farm, Dover, Del.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pounds slate surface, $1.75. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW 3 Bottom Vulcan Plow for sale. Cost $275.00, will sell for $100.00. Have sold tractor, therefore no use for it. Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, N. J.

WILSON SOY BEANS—$2.25 per bu. Missionary and Gandy Strawberry Plants, $4.00 per 1,000. Aaron Mast, Westover, Md.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. Thornton, Dimock, Pa.

WANTED—Four row potato sprayer. Give description and price. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

FISTULA HORSES CURED $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants, leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best and Livingston Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over, $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster, Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Open field grown, will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express collect: 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Bermuda onions same prices. Large plants, prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The House of Grimm Alfalfa.

SEED CORN—Yellow dent, 1925 crop. Sure to grow, hand selected, no tip grains, prize winner, New Jersey state corn show seed exhibit. 1 bushel $2.50; 5 bushels or more $2.00 per bushel. J. H. Croshaw, Wrightstown, N. J.

FROSTPROOF cabbage plants. Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Succession. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.50; 1,000—2.25, prepaid. 10,000 collect, $12.50 cash. Good plants, satisfaction guaranteed. Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—Great value. 35 Gladioli, 4 Dahlias, 6 Cannas, 4 Iris, $1. Postage 15c. Lowest price list. Flowers, shrubbery. Guarantee quality, service. Stonroads, Yeagertown, Pa.

APPLE TREES 25c, peach 15c, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and apricot 40c, prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

CATALOG-64. New fruit varieties. Excellent, hardy, productive. Send farmers' addresses. Get presents. Vikla Nurseries, Lansdale, Minnesota.

MILLIONS, cabbage, onion and tomato plants, $1—1,000. Descriptive circular free. Clark Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS—$1.00, 1,000; Collard $1.00; Onion, $1.50. Good plants. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

60 BLOOMING GLADIULI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

PLANTS—Strawberry $3.00, 1,000; Raspberry, Blackberry, Grapevines. Wholesale prices. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer. Sam. Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

DAHLIAS—12 live bulbs, 60c. Anna Lesco, Forest City, Pa.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Single man, experienced in raising vegetables and small fruits for private family. Must be able to use horse. Wages $50 per month, and board. Apply to Laurel Locks Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged man and wife, no children. Man to work on farm; the woman to assist housekeeper in boarding house. References required. Apply to Laurel Locks Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FREE OFFER—Fifty Bermuda onion plants or frostproof cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car, and expenses to sell our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Powders. Bigler Company, X-345, Springfield, Ills.

FARMER WANTED—Married, capable, experienced man. References required. State full details, wages, etc. E. K. Bready, Bucks County, Chalfont, Pa.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable—"The Washington", 100 roots $1.25; 1000—$8.00. Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety heavy yielder. Write for particulars. John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary, Martha Washington. $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand prepaid. Pleasantview, Sadsburyville, Pa.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

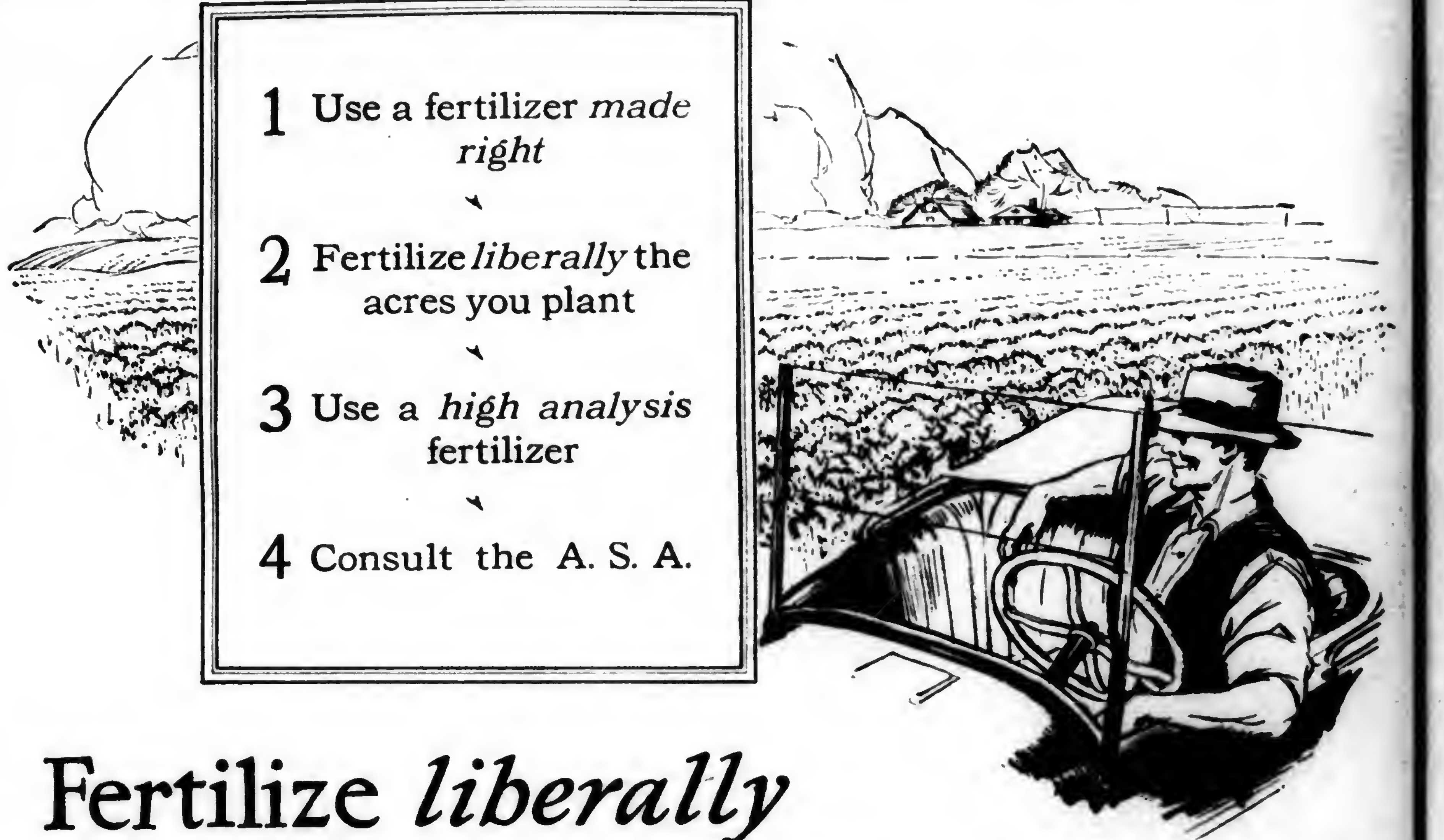
THIS YEAR successful farmers will demand larger yields *per acr*

1 Use a fertilizer *made right*

2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant

3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer

4 Consult the A. S. A.



Fertilize *liberally*
save labor — *follow this 4-point plan*

Successful farmers figure it this way: High production *per acre* saves labor and increases the *extra yield* on which they make their profit.

By fertilizing *liberally* with the right *kind* and *quality* of fertilizer they know they can get this *extra yield*—the yield beyond what is necessary to pay cost of production.

And by using *high analysis* fertilizer they get the amount of plantfood they want for less money, saving on costs of bagging, labor and freight. That is the reason more farmers are using high analysis fertilizer now than ever before.

On this experience of successful farmers and the advice of experts is based Swift's 4-point plan for securing larger *extra yields* on the acres you plant. Follow this plan, outlined above. It is your best assurance of success.

Take no chances with the quality of fertilizer you use. *The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.*

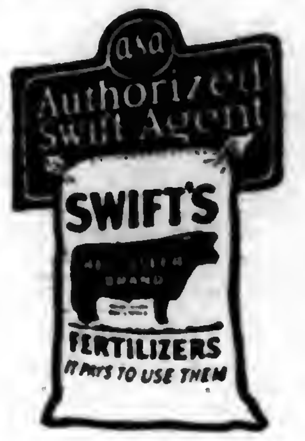
Put your faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, as successful farmers do. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

Talk over this plan with the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent). He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. Get his advice. Look for his sign. It marks the place to get "the fertilizer the best farmers use."

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works
Baltimore, Md.
Cleveland, O. Hammond, Ind.

Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.



Look for my sign

Come in and let's talk over this profit-making 4-point plan. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed of the work of our Agricultural College. I can help you select the analysis and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer that will make you the most profit.

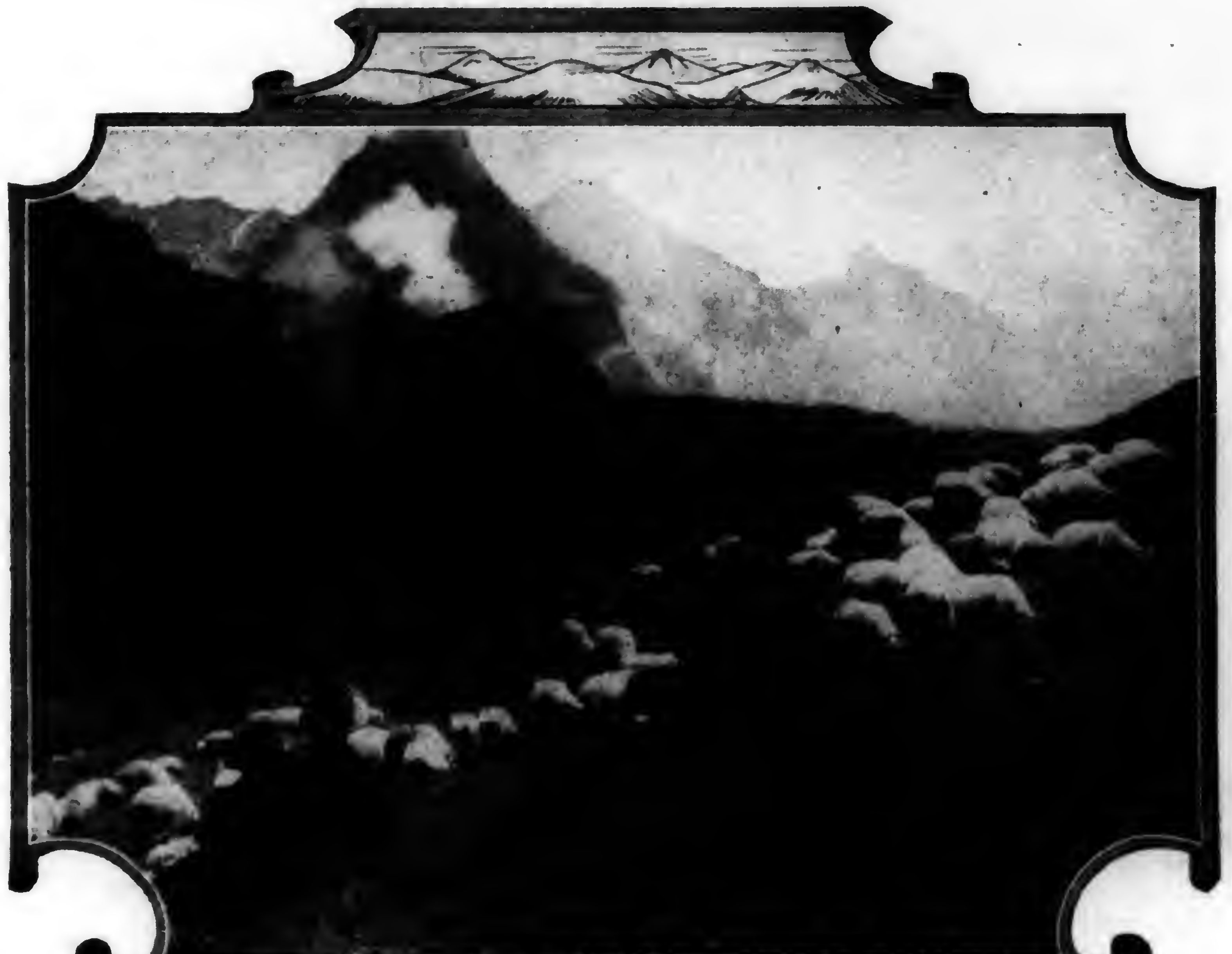
a.s.a.

Authorized Swift Agent

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers
"It pays to use them"

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1927 No. 13

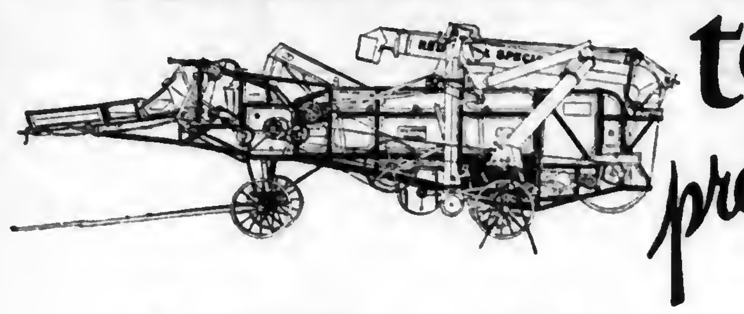


Basque shepherds in the Pyrenees Mountains, above the timber line and seven thousand feet above the sea. These men stay with their flocks all the time, enduring exposure and loneliness and living in stone huts scattered among the mountains. In winter the sheep are driven into the valleys below. The Basques are a distinct people, with their own ancient language and customs. Their home is this mountainous region on the border between northern Spain and southwestern France.

The farmer who "sells" his crops to his dairy cows can control the price he receives for them. Page 3.

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

The Thresher that returns top profits



the 28 x 46 of the Red River Special Line

The 28x46 Thresher leads the Red River Special Line because of performance. It has proved the most profitable thresher in most localities.

For 1927 it is greatly improved.

Now it is a 5 shaker machine—a 25% increase in shaker capacity. It's the right size for use on larger farms; it has also the capacity to handle the runs of custom threshermen and farmer companies.

Only a moderate sized gang is needed to thresh with it. Hyatt Roller Bearings—Alemite-Zerk Lubrication at every main bearing point make power requirements very low.

This thresher, like all others of the Red River Special Line, is built with Armco Ingot Iron, the great rust resisting metal. Like every other Red River Special it is equipped with the famous 4 Threshermen, the most efficient combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw, and the N. & S. Hart Special Tilting Feeder, that makes good feeding sure and the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

The Red River Special Line

Threshers
22 x 36
28 x 46
30 x 52
32 x 56
36 x 60

Tractors
Lauson Built
16-32
20-40
N & S
25-50

Red River Special Combine
15' Cut
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Prairie Type

Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

However you thresh, you will want to look over our new threshing book—"The Book of Successful Threshing." It gives more of the facts of threshing with this and other machines—the other book "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" deals with the machines themselves. You can use them both. We will gladly send you copies on receipt of the coupon.

These Books Are Ready For You

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
305 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the books on Threshing.
Name.......
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My tractor is a .... size .... make

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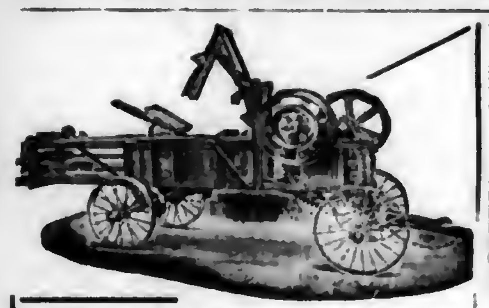
In continuous business since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line



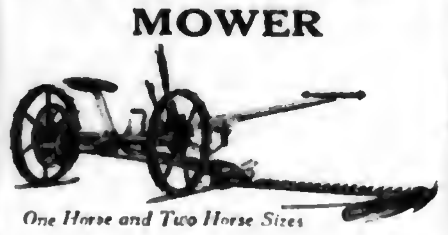
Make More Money Baling Hay

The Farquhar "Peerless" Baler does a nice, clean job of baling hay or straw, putting up straight, attractive bales. Has rigid baling chamber and adjustable tension plates, regulate weight of bales, solid steel saddle holds main bearings in perfect alignment. Baler is simple, strong, dependable and easily operated. A big money maker. Write for descriptive bulletin.

Also ask about Farquhar dependable Steam Power Sawmills, Threshers, Cider Presses. You can make money operating a Farquhar Rig—thousands have done it.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 846 YORK, PA.

Frost & Wood MOWER



One Horse and Two Horse Sizes

Popular throughout the world for many years. Thousands of satisfied users. Built for heavy crops and rough and hilly land. Roller bearings assure light draft. Its cutter bar strength and superior cutting mechanism give long service.

The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop.

Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

Write for catalog describing Frost & Wood Mowers; Sulky Rakes, with wood or steel wheels; Side Delivery Rakes; Hay Loaders, Corn Binders, etc.

Guaranteed by us and our dealers.

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ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Are You Planning to Build?

SHOULD that new house have a bedroom on the first floor? Should the kitchen be large enough to serve as a dining room, or should it be one of those compact "efficiency" kitchens? Will a bungalow, a story-and-a-half or a two-story house be cheaper and more satisfactory in the end? How can we build a basement that will be more useful than the old dungeon-type cellar?

These are only a few of the questions that are discussed in the series of monthly articles on farm home building and remodeling which begins in this issue. Everyone who is interested in a home will find many helpful ideas in Mr. Page's articles.

Other farm buildings will be discussed in connection with this series, including barns, poultry houses, machinery sheds, etc. Readers are invited to write us about the building problems they would like to see discussed in these pages.—The Editors.

Plans for the New House Eliminate Undesirable Features in the Old

By ARTHUR C. PAGE

WE'RE going to build a new house. The old one has given valiant service and has done its best to keep up with the times but it just won't do any longer. We've fixed and endured for a long time, but every dollar we spend on the old house now might as well go on a new house, and will give us what we really want instead of one make-shift after another, with a poor job after all. So we're talking house plans, perhaps the most interesting subject of conversation for a middle-aged couple.

Planning a farm house takes a lot of experience. You can no more design a suitable farm house on a drafting board than you can bake an angel-food cake over the radio. We're going to gather all the experience we can find from everybody, and of course we want the best modern information about materials, cement, insulation, lumber, shingles, floor coverings, etc. So this is a standing invitation for you to send in your ideas.

First-Floor Bedroom Decided Upon

What kind of house shall we build? Well that brings up a lot of other questions first. How big is the family? We've positively determined that we will have at least one extra bedroom, maybe two, so we can entertain company without father having to sneak down the back stairs and bunk on the floor in the dining room.

And we are positively going to have one bedroom on the main floor. That's absolute. We decided it first when an institute speaker said mother should lie down and rest for fifteen minutes in the middle of the day. We decided it again when the boys had the whooping cough and mother had to take care of them and do all the housework at the same time, and you know how whooping cough is - - -. And we decided it for good and all when the last baby came, and he's the dearest little thing in the world, but quite ubiquitous, as his big sister in high school says. In English that means that he is under mother's feet everywhere she goes and her only chance to catch up a few winks of rest is when he is taking his nap in the afternoon. So the downstairs bedroom is settled.

Dust Farther Away in Buggy Days

Just where to locate the house is another problem. The old house is in about the right place, but it was built in horse and buggy days, and is a little too close to the road, so when the autos go by they send in a cloud of dust. When we get a cement road we won't have to worry about that, but we can't expect the best of everything. We think we'll set it back a little farther, and over to one side, so we can go on living in the old house while the new one is being built.

One thing we know about the location. We want to be able to see all over the buildings and most of the farm from the upstairs windows. Father is like a lot of people who have handled stock all their lives—he can't sleep well unless he can look out and see that everything is all right. And the same rule goes for the kitchen, but that's another story.

(Continued on page 17)

Field Stones Can Be Used If-

A READER has asked about the practicability of using field stones in concrete walls and floors since he has the stones in the way and is anxious to get rid of them and at the same time save something on the cost of the concrete.

Field stones, if hard and solid and clean, can be used very satisfactorily as filling in concrete walls, footings and so on. They should be washed clean with a hose and should be well soaked with water a short time before being used so as not to absorb water from the concrete, but the surface water should be given time to dry off. The concrete should be jelly-like rather than thin and watery, then a layer of concrete put in, several stones laid in so they do not touch each other or the forms, then another layer of concrete, and so on.

This is much better than laying up a loose wall of stones and then pouring thin concrete on top and working it down among the stones, as with the latter method it is difficult to get a wall that is solid and leak-proof. If put in as suggested and the sizes watched so they will fit in fairly well, a considerable portion of stones can be worked in and still have a solid water-tight wall. Twisted wire reinforcing can usually be used even when the stones are used for filling in.

Where the field stones are to be used in floors and feeding pavements, it is more difficult to use the larger stones and I have seen many floor failures where this was carelessly done. The smaller sizes are much more desirable and it is often advisable to sledge up the larger stones, then the stones can be used in connection with gravel for building the sub-grade or foundation for the floor; but if this is done, particular care must be taken to wet the gravel and to see that everything is tamped down good and solid.

As a general rule large flat stones should not be used in the floor itself, unless they are covered with at least two inches of good concrete. Woven wire reinforcing helps much in preventing heaving and cracks. —D.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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The Cow Is the Farmer's Market

His Profits Depend on the Price She Pays for the Crops She Consumes

By E. B. FITTS

In Charge, Dairy Husbandry Extension
Pennsylvania State College

MODERN dairying is an industry where business principles are more and more coming into practice and where methods, equipment or animals not yielding satisfactory returns are being forced into the discard. We are living in a changing age and farming, too, must change from old time practices and methods. Fortunately the dairy industry contains within itself elements of improvement which, if developed, are sufficient to meet the situation. Those dairymen who are now using available information and are putting into effect modern practices are getting ahead. Their business is prospering and they see in it opportunity for further improvement and development. It is from these leaders we should take our lessons. The great mass of dairymen, however, are making but slow progress.

The dairy farmer, in common with other farmers, is primarily in the business of growing crops. Having grown the crop he must then convert it into cash,—and into a sufficient amount of cash to meet all expenses and leave some margin for profit. He must have good prices for crops if he is to prosper. Lacking good prices for crops he is doomed to failure no matter how hard he works or how many cows he keeps.

His cows are the market for his crops. They vary widely in their value as a market. Some cows pay less than $5.00 per ton for hay consumed and a correspondingly low price for other feeds. Other cows pay $30.00 or more for hay. Perhaps in no other line of farm work is so little attention paid to prices received for crops raised as on the average dairy farm and yet the dairyman's success is dependent upon this very thing.

All Goes Back to the Ability of the Farmer

Prices for crops fed to dairy cows are determined by the working or milk-making ability of the cows and this working ability in turn is determined by the skill and business ability of the farmer. In other words, the dairy farmer determines for himself, within rather wide limits, the price he will receive for his crops. He is in position to say for himself whether he will prosper or not. Weeding out the poorest cows, coupled with a good system of feeding and herd management, will raise average milk production per cow and thus automatically increase prices received for crops.

Good cows are born. The ability of a cow to produce a large yield of milk and thus provide a good market for crops is born in her. Here again we go back to the man in charge of the herd. He governs this inheritance thru his control of breeding. He can introduce into his herd, thru careful selection of the sire, influences that will vitally affect his future prosperity.

All investigations into the costs of milk production show that costs are in close relationship to annual milk yield per cow. As yields increase costs per hundred pounds of milk decrease. The establishing of a better breeding practice is fundamental to a greater success in dairy farming. Results in breeding appear rather slowly but "time and tide wait for no man" and if we would have a better business and more success in the future we must do something about it now.

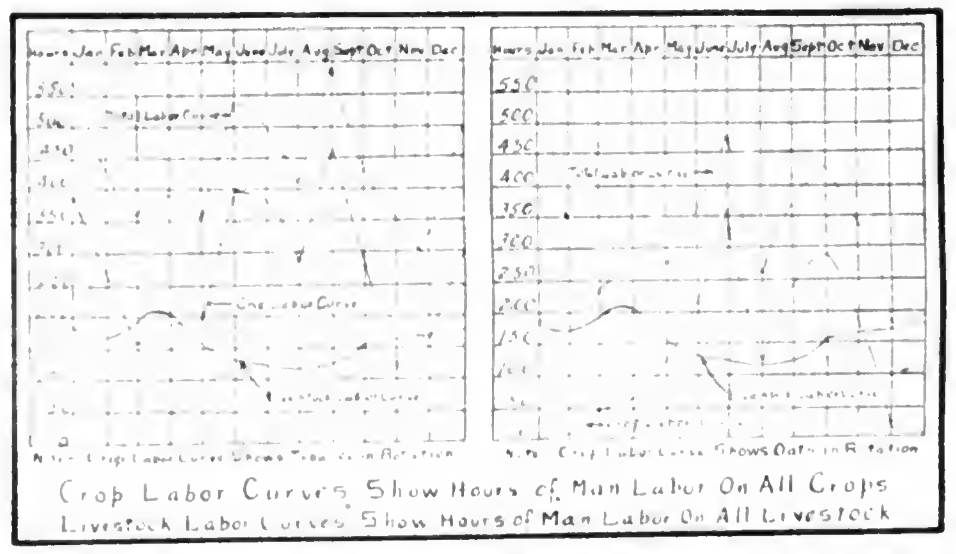
(Continued on page 14)

How Much Do You Work, and When?

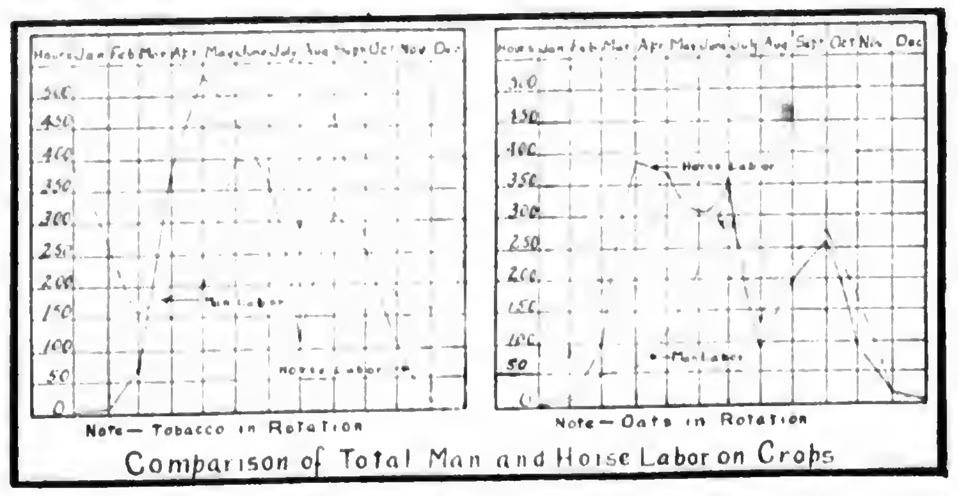
These Records Answer the Question for Lancaster County Farmers

THE average amount of labor expended on crops and on livestock during each month on a group of Lancaster County farms is shown on the accompanying charts. The figures on which the charts are based were drawn from summaries of cost of production records kept by Lancaster County farmers during 1925. These statistics were compiled by H. S. Sloat, of the Agricultural Extension Service.

The ideal, perfectly-managed farm would have its labor requirements represented by a straight line in the upper charts, since the ideal arrangement would be to have the same labor requirement on crops and livestock the year around. Physical obstacles in crop and livestock management, and the difference in the seasons in Lancaster County, however, would make the ideal farm a physical impossibility. It should be entirely possible, however, to obtain a curve that is more nearly straight than the two total curves shown.



Crop Labor Curves Show Hours of Man Labor On All Crops
Livestock Labor Curves Show Hours of Man Labor On All Livestock



Comparison of Total Man and Horse Labor on Crops

Better Farms Straighten Line

As these curves indicate the hours of man labor required on the average Lancaster County farm, it is entirely possible that in some of the individual cases from which the material for the graphs was obtained, the labor curve would be more nearly a straight line.

The average farm, represented by the graphs, has 18 acres of wheat, 18.6 acres of hay, 14.1 acres of corn, 4.3 acres of silo corn, 2.5 acres of potatoes and 7 acres of tobacco. The livestock on this average farm is as follows: 7 cows, 8.6 beef cattle, 11.1 hogs, and 280 poultry.

The curves at the upper right corner are the same as the ones at the left, except that eight acres of oats take the place of tobacco in the rotation. This rotation with oats is used in part of the lower end of Lancaster County, and the greater part of the state. The rotation with tobacco is used in the central and northern part of the county.

The solid line, representing the hours of man labor in caring for livestock, is the same on both of the upper charts. You will note that the livestock curve runs fairly regular, with the low dips in the summer months. The broken line, representing the man labor expended on crops, is higher during the summer months, and lower in the winter months. The dotted line represents the total hours of man labor spent on both crops and livestock and tends to make a curve that runs more nearly on a straight line.

The lower charts give a comparison of the total man and horse hours required on crops for the average sized Lancaster County farm. The left side represents a rotation with tobacco, the one to the right a rotation with oats.

Purpose of the Charts

These charts or graphs show how important it is that each farmer try to arrange his farm so that the total hours of productive labor each month will be fairly uniform. During the dull parts of the year, the labor may be employed on unproductive work as repairs to buildings, fences and equipment. This keeps the farmer and his help more evenly employed thruout the year.

The comparison of man and horse labor in the lower chart shows a high horse labor requirement during the spring, showing that on large farms, tractors and other power machinery can be used to advantage during that season. The rotation with tobacco requires much man and horse labor.

These charts can be made to serve a very valuable purpose if studied carefully. Check over the various amounts of labor required on crops and livestock for each month and see how nearly the conditions on your farm fit the average.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

I HOPE I am not conceited enough to think that my querulous remarks on March weather made during the past few years have had any influence in bringing about the present fine March weather. I cheerfully acknowledge that the first two weeks of this month have shown how gentle and lamb-like March can be if it tries. Temperatures have been high enough to start grass, and early flowers are beginning to push thru. We can plow soon and plant some peas, if—. But I am trying to keep my ambition within bounds. I have lived thru several Marches and am inclined to be of the nature of the old lady who was something of a chronic invalid. When asked how she felt she said: "I always feel bad when I feel good for I know I am going to feel worse tomorrow."

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THE grapevines were pruned the second week in March and, altho the weather has been mild for several days, there is no sign of "bleeding." We trim back to two buds and since the growth last year was very vigorous the vines now look like mere skeletons. The peach trees come next on the list. There has been a decided reversal of opinion and practice among leading peach authorities on pruning peaches. From the severe cutting back of all branches recommended a few years ago, it is now believed that pruning bearing trees should consist chiefly of keeping the head well balanced and open, and that such trees should not be cut back much, if at all, except where it is necessary to balance the top.

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TWO or three people have written to ask what varieties of peas not requiring "brushing" are best. After trying several kinds we have settled upon "Little Marvel," and "Laxtonian," as the best dwarf peas. The vines grow only about fifteen inches high and are good bearers of excellent quality peas. The pods are three to four inches long and well filled. No supports are necessary.

A WRITER in the New England Homestead in telling of the low prices at which apples are selling in New England illustrates it in an interesting way. He says that if he were to make a railroad journey from Springfield, Massachusetts to Washington, D. C., and return, taking enough apples along to pay his bills for two days, instead of money, he would have to start from home with 167 bushels. The wholesale price in that section is about one dollar per barrel.

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I SOMETIMES wonder whether the apple boosters of twenty years ago are not somewhat conscience stricken in these times. A generation soon rolls by and those who followed the unreserved admonition to plant apple trees because it was a paying business and would never be over-done find that they received bad counsel. True, it is not often that there is a full crop in all parts of the United States as there was last year, but we are now suffering from overplanting and it will be several years before the population and the consumption of apples equals or exceeds the production in normal years. Will farmers ever stop the fool practice of rushing headlong into a branch of farming every time there is a temporary scarcity and good prices in a given line? Something can be done to help the present situation if growers will make use of the modern methods of increasing the demand for their product.

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BECAUSE we cannot be ready to take care of them, we shall not buy our baby chicks to be delivered before May 1st. Since they will be Leghorns we figure that by right feeding and good care we can bring them to maturity in good time for winter laying. We shall try to follow the feeding plans now advocated by the New Jersey Experiment Station. They have been experimenting with a view to finding a ration which will produce the most rapid and normal development, and have found the new formula efficient.

The Cheerful Plowman

Acting Young

MYSELF, and the Mrs., and both the McGills cut loose down at Stickney's and danced some quadrilles! You just should have seen us! Tho old as we are each one of us soon was a recognized star. "Hey, swing on the corner!" the caller would shout, "Then swing on the center and whirl them about! Go alaman left with a lumber-jack step, and grand-right-and-left with a torrent of pep! Salute to your partners with action and noise and show the young bloods that you're game with the boys! March down thru the center and cast away six and back to your places without any tricks; once more to the center and cast away four, then jig to your places and rattle the floor! Come on,—to the center and cast away two and back to your places and show them who's who!

"Once more on the corner show balancing step, once more swing the ladies with vigor and pep; now promenade right with your toe to the wax, then whirl around quickly retracing your tracks! Come, join the grand marchers encircling the hall, hold up your gray whiskers, don't totter and fall! Change partner and waltz to the sound of the fife, be game to the last in the dance of your life; be game in performing this gayest of feasts; now take your own partners and lead them to seats!"

You just should have seen us! Gray whiskers, my eye! If we are old fogies I'd like to know why! We showed the young fellows how limber we are,—each one of us birds was a recognized star!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Bills About Which Farmers' Interest Centers

THE three-cent gasoline tax proposal has met with real opposition during the past week. The State Grange is opposing the additional tax, branding it as unfair because large quantities of gasoline are used for commercial purposes by farmers, manufacturers and merchants. The Grange believes that sufficient revenue for road building purposes can be secured by the rigid enforcement of the present two-cent tax.

• • •

ASK AID FOR COUNTY FAIRS. The Wright bill asking for an appropriation of $125,000 for county fairs during the next two years has made its appearance in a new form. When first introduced, the bill said nothing about gambling or immoral shows at fairs, but this has been changed in the revised bill to make it impossible for any fair which permits gambling or immoral shows to receive state aid. It appears that the Stark bill appropriating $125,000 for county fairs for the past two years, will be enacted.

• • •

CLASSIFIES AND LABELS MILK.—A bill which has created considerable stir in market milk circles is the Hess Bill which provides that all milk offered for sale in the state shall come under one of the following four grades: 1. Certified; 2. Pasteurized; 3. Class A Raw Milk; 4. Raw Milk. The Class A Raw Milk would be milk produced from herds free from communicable diseases as determined by complete physical examination and tuberculin test. The "Raw Milk" would be milk from herds which have been subject to a careful physical examination within a period of six months, but not tuberculin tested. The bill would require that the container or bottle be labeled to show the grade of the milk.

• • •

NEW EMERGENCY FUND.—An emergency fund of $100,000 to be used by the Department of Agriculture for the control of unforeseen outbreaks of animal or plant insects or diseases is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Haines. A similar fund was created two years ago.

• • •

WOULD PAY FOR DEER DAMAGE.—Relief for the deer damage sufferers is provided for in two bills just introduced. One provides for the creating of a special fund by taking $1.00 from the fee paid for each big game license and $5.00 from the fee paid for each non-resident hunter's license. The second bill provides that owners of property damaged by deer shall be paid from this fund. Claims for damage are to be presented in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners at Harrisburg within a period of two weeks after the damage is done. A game protector is then sent to the premises upon which the damage was done to interview the owner and arrive at a satisfactory settlement. If the two parties cannot agree, a third disinterested party is called in and the decision of the majority is considered as final.—J.

Marylanders Win Firsts

MARYLAND exhibitors won first prize for both white and yellow corn in the interstate classes of the annual state corn show recently held at Middletown, Del., under the auspices of the Delaware Corn Growers' Association. The show was the best ever held in the state as regards both quality and quantity of produce and the number of exhibitors.

Josiah Massey, Chestertown, Md., won first prize on white corn, and M. P. Prough, of Sykesville, Md., first on yellow corn.—Maryländer.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The buds swell, the pussy-willows show fur; flowers that bloom on the edge of the snow come out; and the first thing one knows there is a dandelion in bloom.—Edw. S. Martin

Many Changes in Grange Officers

SELDOM, if ever, have circumstances made so many changes in so short a time as have occurred in the official family of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Early in the year, the secretary, Fred Brenekman, resigned and took up the management of the Washington Grange Headquarters. In his place, John Light, who had been lecturer, was elected secretary, and a new man, H. G. Eisaman, was chosen lecturer. Then H. P. Dewey, who had been re-elected master, resigned to become head of the Workman's Compensation Bureau, and this automatically elevated J. A. Boak, the new overseer, of Lawrence County, to the mastership. However, there is no reason why the Grange work in the state will not proceed as satisfactorily as if fortune had made no changes in the corps of managers.

Egg Prices Low

THE price of fresh eggs this spring is lower than it has been at this time of year for a good while. This is because the greater number of hens and the favorable winter weather have increased the supply more than the consumption. But to partly offset this slump in prices is the decreased cost of feed and the larger number of eggs. We should be glad to learn from our readers whether or not they have made as much money during the past winter as they did one and two years ago. One thing seems rather certain,—there is no need just now for any noticeable expansion of the poultry business. On the other hand, demand and prices, coupled with the steady increase in per capita consumption of poultry and its products show that there is no excuse for discouragement and reduction.

Paying Senator Reed's Piper

ABOUT 490,000 pensioners of the United States will have Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, to thank for the failure of pension checks to arrive from April 4 to July 4, this year. The filibuster conducted in the interest of Senator-elect Vare during the last few days of Congress prevented the passing of many appropriation bills, among which was the pension money. This means a hold-up in the distribution of $38,000,000, or the amount of two months' pay. In the meantime 12,000 will die, and consequently no pay will be received even by the heirs. What a noble game American politics is—not!

Pass the Election Bills

THE news from Harrisburg intimates that some of the Big Bosses are opposed to the election reform bills introduced with Governor Fisher's backing and are seeking to have them tempered down. In other words, they would emasculate the bills and leave the opportunity open to continue ballot-box stuffing, enrolment padding, and all other forms of crookedness for which some forces in Pennsylvania have become notorious. We hope Governor Fisher stands firm in his purpose to make honest elections possible in this state. The contest now on will show clearly whether he is the real, or only the titular head of the present administration at Harrisburg.

War on the Corn Borer Begun

THE fight against the spread of the corn borer, which was authorized by Congress in a bill carrying $10,000,000 for its enforcement, began in the affected states on March 15th. Work this year in Pennsylvania will be done in the following counties: Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango and Warren.

The plan of the managers of the campaign will be to destroy all corn stalks, stubble or other refuse which may contain the larva of the borer. Field men will visit farms and explain the work necessary to full cooperation in carrying out the campaign. Farmers will be paid at the rate of two dollars an acre for field corn and one dollar an acre for sweet corn for all work they do in the clean-up campaign which would not be done in the regular course of farm operations. Notice will be given by visiting agents as to what is necessary on a given farm and the farmer will have until May 1 to do the work. If it is not done by that time, the State Department of Agriculture will conduct the necessary clean-up and charge the cost to the farmer, the amount to be collected on the same basis as taxes by the state authorities.

The Pennsylvania counties named are supposed to be most affected by the borer at the present time, altho it was found in small numbers in several counties to the south and east of these. It will be wise for all farmers in the northwestern half of the state to keep a careful watch and do the recommended work even tho the pest is not now prevalent. Only by complete and willing cooperation on the part of farmers can the spread of this most destructive pest be prevented. Let no one hold back a single season for the purpose of getting a slice of the $10,000,000.

Crow Shoots Held

THE farmers in some sections of New Jersey have received a good bit of publicity recently over their efforts to rid themselves of the pesky crow. We have no figures from the farmers interested, but the newspapers feature accounts of "crow shoots" in which as high as 2000 crows have been killed at one time by the farmer gunmen. These newspaper stories have brought forth more or less criticism from ornithologists and bird lovers. Others, not influenced by sentiment or learning, claim that the plan is ineffectual; that shooting some birds will not prevent others from appearing when crops are planted.

The crow is a difficult bird to handle. He is wise and sagacious, and while appearing both timid and bold is smart enough to scent real danger. The ordinary "scare-crow" has no terrors for him after he has had time to size it up properly. The two traits which make him feared and detested on the farm are his liking for little chickens, and his appetite for newly-planted corn. Of these two, the latter is easily overcome. Any coal tar substance smeared on seed corn will cause him to let it alone. But when crows start to carrying off little chickens, the poultry raiser has a real problem on his hands. There is only one sight we know of which seems to send a chill down a crow's back, and that is a dead crow hung on a pole in a field or chicken yard.

Observe Arbor Day

TWO dates have been fixed as arbor days,—April 8 and 22nd. Individuals as well as organizations should make special effort to observe these days by planting trees and renewing their interest in bringing back something of the primitive glory of the out-of-doors. The beauty of the forests of Pennsylvania when the tract was deeded to William Penn is well established. To settlers who sought to clear farms and build homes in those days the great trees offered the greatest difficulty to be overcome. Millions of them were consumed in log-heaps. Later, when lumber became increasingly valuable, tens of thousands of acres were ruthlessly denuded of every living thing. Today, Pennsylvania suffers from a tree famine.

While few individuals can plant forests, almost everyone may plant one or more trees. School grounds, home grounds, play grounds and public parks may well be given over to a more generous planting of trees. Children should be taught their value and shown their beauty. Governor Fisher in his proclamation uses these pertinent words:

"Trees are much more than columns of wood that lift their tops toward the sky. They are living creatures of a great creation. They bring many comforts to us. They clothe our mountainsides, adorn our valleys, beautify our roadsides, frame our homes, and bring beauty into our lives."

Editorial Sidelights

PROFESSOR FITTS is a Connecticut Yankee, we believe. At any rate he was born in Connecticut, which should lend authority to what he says (Page 3) about the economy of good feed and good cows. To back up his New England training, Professor Fitts observed and worked with dairymen in Louisiana, Connecticut, New York and Oregon before he came to Pennsylvania in 1922 and was placed in charge of the important dairy extension work of the Pennsylvania State College.

THE STRANGE THING about a "curve," in the sense it is used in the second article on Page 3, is that it may be a straight line, a jagged line, or almost any other kind. However, the curve will straighten itself out in the mind of anyone who reads this valuable article and studies the charts or graphs.

This subject of graphs and curves has fascinated us since our old mathematics professor put a few figures on the blackboard and said, "That is the curve of Halley's comet." He meant that if he had a chart as big as the universe, and if he plotted that mathematical expression on this chart,—just as the hours of labor have been plotted on the Page 3 charts,—he would have a line representing the exact shape of the orbit of Halley's comet.

That was the first glimpse we ever had of the kind of mathematics that enables astronomers to know that this heavenly wanderer will be back for a brief visit to our Solar System some 75 years from its last visit in 1910.

This is a long way from Lancaster County oats and tobacco, but it shows how far those obscure looking charts on Page 3 will take you if you follow long enough.

NO LET-UP PROMISED

Relief Bill Backers to Continue Campaign—Dairy Pilgrimage Next Month—Urge Restricted Immigration.

Washington, D. C.

PROMOTERS of the McNary-Haugen bill are making preparations for an aggressive campaign this summer. Representative Dickinson declares that there will be no let-up in the fight for the equalization fee. Chairman McNary, of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, apparently does not share with Representative Dickinson the confidence in the ability of Congress to pass the bill again in its present form. Senator McNary is preparing the draft of a new measure. The agricultural leaders from all parts of the country will be asked to aid him in preparing a bill that will meet the requirements of the farmers for relief legislation and be acceptable to the President.

Dairymen Are Invited

Representatives of all branches of the dairy industry are invited by the American Dairy Federation to come to Washington and take part in the activities of the second annual dairy pilgrimage on April 26, 27 and 28. Reduced rates, a fare and a half on the certificate plan for the round trip have been granted on all railroads.

In addition to the visit to the Bureau of Dairy Industry Experiment Farm at Beltsville, and a study of the activities of the government departments working on dairy production, marketing and consumption problems, there will be addresses by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, and a reception at the White House by President Coolidge. The visits to the various government activities will be personally conducted thruout. All persons intending to make the trip are requested to notify A. M. Loomis, 631 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Dairy Federation.

Will Publish Facts

Friends of government operation of Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam projects have decided to conduct a publicity campaign to acquaint the public with the facts, as they see them, regarding the projects, and to expose the efforts of electric power companies to secure a monopoly of the water power in this country.

Short Session Going?

The Norris plan of having Congress convene the first of January every year, and continue in session until it has finished its work is gaining considerable support in congressional circles. This would do away with the short session and it is claimed would eliminate the hold-ups by one or two senators of important legislation during the closing hours of the Senate as now constituted.

Future at Stake

The feeling in the House of Representatives today is for more and more restriction of immigration, says Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, who declares that a very large proportion of our people want restriction, because they do not want this country to go the way the older countries have gone. They do not want us to divide into peoples speaking varying languages and hating each other.

Representative Johnson says he is convinced that the great bulk of the immigrants who have come to this country in recent years came with the best intentions toward the United States. But the traditions they brought here were those of other countries. Our customs, our traditions have changed. The schools, the drama and newspapers have sunk to lower standards.

Farm Bureau Backs Bills

The American Farm Bureau Federation was an important factor in the movement to secure the enactment of the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief legislation, but this is only one of many legislative projects engaging the attention of the Washington representative of the Farm Bureau. The Gooding-Ketcham seed dyeing law, corn borer eradication appropriation, Lenroot-Taber milk importing law, potash exploration law, radio control law, and the law setting up a Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture are a few of the measures favored by representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation.

Among the proposed measures backed by the federation representatives which failed in the last Congress are the Capper-Ketcham agricultural extension bill, Madden Bill accepting the offer of the American Cyanamid Company to operate the Muscle Shoals project for production of fertilizers, agricultural attache bill, Capper truth-in-fabrics bill, standard container bill, and the bill permitting insecticides and fungicides to be sent thru the mails.—E. E. R.

DIFFERENCES MAKE JAM

Appropriation Bills Representing Millions Held in Committee—Gas Tax Decision Still Hanging Fire.

Harrisburg, Pa.

THE jam created in Pennsylvania's Legislature by the differences between Governor Fisher and the political chieftains of the populous counties over bills to better elections and the bickering over details of the workmen's compensation measure has had a side "kick" rather disconcerting to the members of the two houses because the appropriation bills have been held up and they are measures which, after all, are closest to the lawmakers. Literally millions of dollars are tied up in bills still in committee which, if the April 14 adjournment date is to be kept, will be turned loose in bundles. Legislative progress has been so slow there has been much time for members to contemplate the appropriation measures and, in view of the declarations of Governor Fisher that they must be held within the revenues and the chairmen of the appropriation committees that they will be guided by the budget, there is some anxiety on Capitol Hill as to what is going to happen and resentment that the shadows of the 1928 election should be permitted to fall on the ordinary business of the Legislature of 1927.

Demand More Roads

The State Capitol has been under attack by delegations of people from all parts of the state demanding improvement of roads and there have also been showers of telegrams calling for building of new highways. Just what the program will be this year and next will be impossible of determination until the gasoline tax is fixed and meanwhile there is a struggle for and against the extra cent. The motorists are divided and some big organizations have declared for the extra cent, with the understanding that it be spent on highways. Incidentally, the biennial battle over the proposed reform of tax collection methods is commencing to loom up after much sparring.

Farmers Watching Seed Corn

According to reports reaching the State Capitol the farmers of Pennsylvania have been sitting up and taking notice of the danger of seed corn not inspected and the calls for tests of seed have been unusually large. In some of the southeastern counties where there are immense crops the testing is said to be occupying much attention.

School Money Study

Numerous studies have been proposed to this Legislature, but one of greatest interest is the movement for a general survey of the subject of state grants to education. One of the big points for study will be the fourth class districts, which comprise the rural communities. The general scheme is to go into the subject deeper than ever done before and to supplement what has already been gathered and present a plan which will meet state financial prospects better than that now in force.—T. C.

THIEVES PLY TRADE

Rural Sections Ask More Police Protection—All-Year Roadside Stands Probable—Erects Poultry Apartments.

Trenton, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES of New Jersey farm organizations and the State Department of Agriculture met at Trenton on March 17 with officers of the New Jersey State Police, to develop a clearer understanding of police protection in rural sections. The meeting is in line with efforts of the farmers to work out ways and means for further assistance against the stealing of farm products, particularly poultry. Senator David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, Secretary W. B. Duryee, of the State Board of Agriculture, and other prominent agricultural men presented the viewpoint of rural New Jersey at the conference.

Winter Roadside Marketing

The persistence of roadside marketing as an all-year policy in New Jersey is indicated by a recent report of the State Bureau of Markets, which showed that a good volume of business was done by some of the larger stands during February in central and southern New Jersey.

The adoption of new regulations and by-laws, as well as a reduction in the membership fee of the Farmers' Roadside Market Association of New Jersey, has brought about an early-season interest in roadside markets, and indications are that more markets will be under state inspection and regulation this summer than at any previous time. The "honest pack" method of the association membership is rapidly gaining in favor among women's organizations and the auto-riding public.

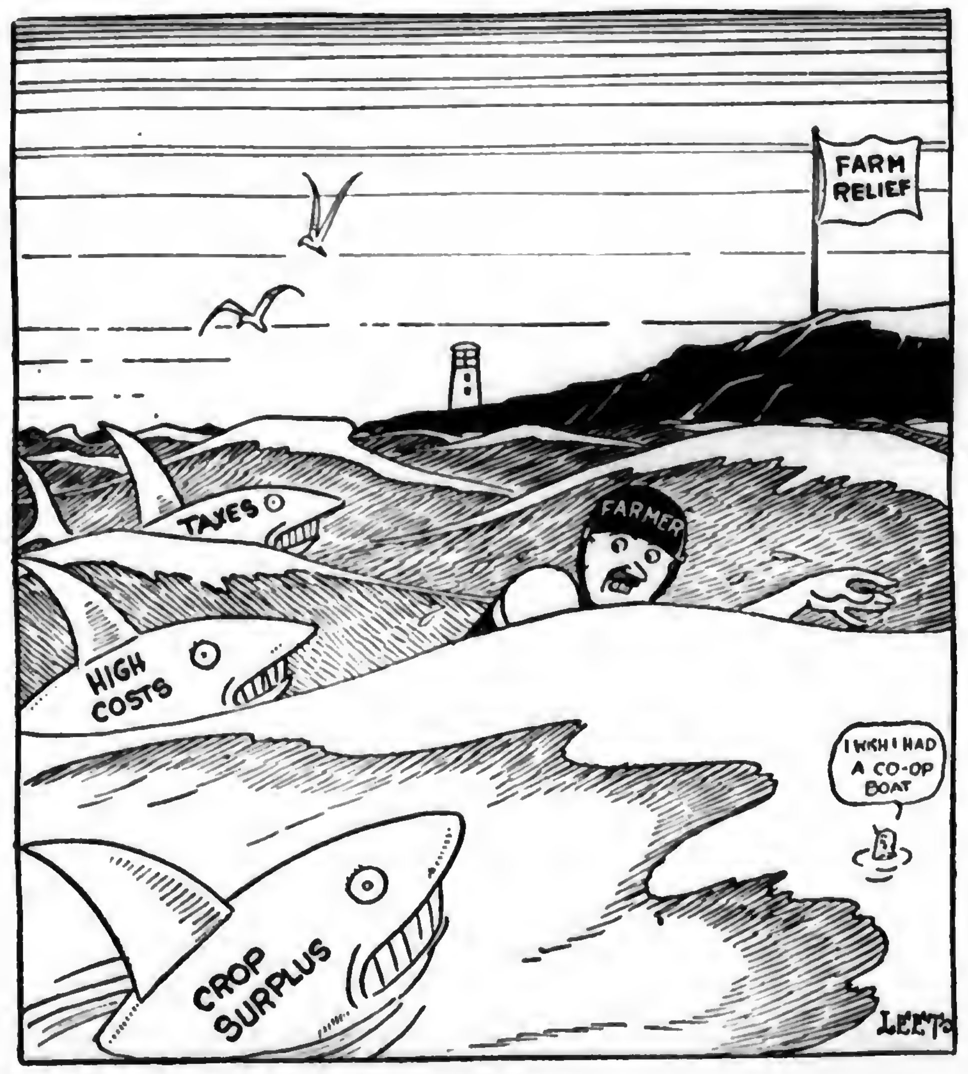
Cow-Testing Gains

The Flemington Cow Testing Association of Hunterdon County is showing results which are having a wide and direct influence upon dairymen thruout the county. During the last calendar month 31 herds were tested, out of which 45 cows made more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 25 produced more than 1200 pounds of milk in 28 days. The association located 17 unprofitable animals among its members and enabled several sales of breeding animals to be made on a production basis to customers in other parts of the state. The association is holding meetings to interest dairymen at other points in Hunterdon County and indications are that several new associations will be organized.

Builds Poultry Skyscraper

An innovation attracting considerable attention in central New Jersey is the four-story poultry house now being constructed by Paul Smith, at Vineland, in Atlantic County. High priced land and the need of intensifying the housing of layers has necessitated this rather unique building, Mr. Smith states. Labor-saving machinery and other features found in manufacturing plants, are being installed. The practicability of the experiment is questioned but nevertheless is watched with interest by poultrymen. The building will hold 9600 laying fowls.—B.

ANOTHER LONG DISTANCE SWIMMER



"MAPLE SUGARING" ON

Mild March Days Start Flow That Promises to Be Short—Milk Price Above Last Year—Ready for Thieves.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE mildest March in history is half gone, and "maple sugaring," or the making of maple syrup is well under way. The season promises to be very short, as the weather is so warm it seems that buds must start unusually early. Also the frosty nights needed for good sap runs are lacking. Syrup may sell for more than usual if this weather holds, but more than $2 a gallon does not seem likely. Eggs are the lowest in years at this season, as are hay and straw.

February Milk Price Holds Up

A net pool price of $2.67 per hundred pounds was received by Dairymen's League members for their February milk. This is the same as paid in January, and is 31 cents above the 1926 price for February. Final reports on the annual withdrawal period which closed on March 1 shows 1943 contract cancellations, or 651 less than the total of a year ago. During the year 1474 new contracts were received, without any campaigning for members.

Vigilance Service Begins

The New York State Farm Bureau Vigilance service for the protection of farmers from thieving has begun for this year, with the issuance of directions to farmers as to procedure in case of thievery. More and bigger signs will be used this year.—M. G. F.

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Saves you half the handling

Save You Money

Every bag of V-C Super Analysis Fertilizer you apply will save you money.

You get more pounds of plant food per ton at a lower cost per pound.

You save half of your freight bill. Your cost and labor of hauling is cut in half, and you save nearly half of the labor in applying.

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Mean Better Crops

. . . and better crops bring bigger *profits!* SIMPSON'S Seeds are *better* seeds. Tested in Washington for purity, strength and vigor. Used for over fifty years. We pay the freight.

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$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—Hardy A. R. N. Privet Hedging $5.00 per 100. Box 4, Bridgman, Mich. J. N. ROKELY & SON.

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Strictly tested for purity, high germination and vigor. Sure-Pay Seeds have our unqualified guarantee to be as represented or your money refunded.

Our new 1927 catalog will show you how to secure highest quality seeds at lowest possible prices.

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Natural Soil Sweetener

Cheapest and Best. Highest analysis on market. Not Ground—Naturally fine. Quick Acting.

100 per cent Available

Easy and pleasant to handle.

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Biggest and best of late Strawberries. Has sold at $1 a quart. Heavy yielder; perfect flower. A big moneymaker. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Fruits, also Trees, Shrubs, etc.
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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

A Little Tool Used Regularly Stops Leaks

MANY times it has been stated that the lead pencil is the most useful tool on the farm. On no farm can this be more true than on one devoted to the growing of a wide variety of vegetables with two or three plantings of each kind—perhaps as many as a dozen plantings to provide a succession of radishes. The faithfulness and accuracy with which we record results and observations will often influence future profits, and it is easy, very, very easy to slip in this connection.

If we plant this year three strains of celery and one of the three proves a better money maker than the others what will it be worth to be able to identify with certainty that particular strain for purposes of reordering? Last summer the planting record of a two-acre early celery plot was lost thru its being accidentally torn from a notebook. A second frantic search of a waste basket, which fortunately had not been emptied for several days, finally revealed the crumpled bit of paper. And it looked almost as good as a $500 bill! That is not putting it too strongly for there actually was that much difference in the return per acre between the two best and nearly equal strains and three that proved inferior.

Loose Leaves Are Very Handy

A modern type loose-leaf notebook to be carried in the field at all times and from which important records may be removed for safe filing in the desk, is almost indispensable. A moment serves to record that the first 9 rows of peas, beginning at the east side of the plot are Laxtonian, the next 8 World's Record, and the last 6 Improved Stratagem.

Field or garden labels driven at the beginning of each kind are very convenient when comparing varieties but may be missing when most wanted. The best of horses sometimes show a fine disregard for what they knock over or step on in turning, boys have been known to jerk out a handy stake upon encountering ground moles or garter snakes.

Complete records of plant growing operations provide the only absolutely reliable guide to another year's plantings. A dozen or so sheets of the same paper used in the field notebook bound together between cardboard or manila covers with cord and hung in the plant house or boiler room are very convenient. Number the sheets consecutively as the pages of a book.

A sample sheet taken from my last year's book reads as follows:

Penn State Earliana
Own sowing 1925

---

1 oz. sown in 5 flats
February 24, 1926

---

32 flats (3200)
transplanted 2"x2"
March 13, 1926.

Second Shift 4"x4"
April 19

Set in field May 20.

No. 7.

The number 7 identified plants from this particular sowing on the pot labels placed in seed flats, flats of transplanted plants, and on the field stake. It is a very simple form of record and gives all we want; variety and strain sown; source and age of seed; how much seed was sown in how many flats (or square feet bed) and when it was sown; number of plants secured; when they were transplanted and at what spacing. Such records over a period of several years enable one to develop a plant growing plan or a schedule that makes for systematic methods and uniform results.

I have found my lead pencil another great help in connection with a desk calendar which provides space for daily entries. A half day or evening in winter spent making entries such as those which follow with such variations as local conditions may warrant, will keep one up to the minute in getting things done on time.

May 10—Has a succession planting of radishes been made?

June 1—Have berry baskets been ordered?

July 15—Sow lettuce for fall use.

July 20—Is Virginia Blight Resistant spinach seed on hand for August sowing? If not, rush order.

August 10—Wonder if celery ought to be nitrated?

Certainly anything we can do to help us be on time all the time is well worth while.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Why Do You Buy Fertilizer?

WHY do you buy commercial fertilizer? Because someone said it was a good thing to do? Because the neighbors buy it? Because you have more money than you know what to do with?

In our issue of March 12 we asked readers to tell us about their experiences with commercial plant food, hoping that we might hear from a number of observing and progressive farmers about the experiences that convinced them it pays to fertilize. We have heard from some, but not enough. To give others an opportunity we have postponed the closing date of the prize contest. Write us about your experiences, using either of the following as the subject of your letter:

HOW I HAVE PROFITED BY THE USE OF
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER
or
WHY I USE COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

For letters which the judges consider worthy the following prizes will be awarded:

FIRST PRIZE	$15.00
SECOND PRIZE	10.00
THIRD PRIZE	5.00

Other contest contributions published will be paid for at space rates. All letters should be in our hands by Tuesday, April 5. Address them to the CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Hotbed Located with Southern Exposure Is Best

I would like to have advice on making hotbed. I want to make one 3 feet wide and 45 feet long. How deep should I make it? How much manure will I use, if any, for sowing seeds to raise plants for sale? Also, I want to make a hotbed to lay up sweet potatoes for plants, let me know how and when to make this.—Mrs. L. C. B., Adams County, Pa.

It will be advisable to locate your hotbed in a well drained place with a good open exposure to the south. If you can make use of buildings, trees or a hill as a natural windbreak on the north and west more favorable conditions will be provided.

Run the bed as nearly east and west as possible making the top of the frame 6 inches lower along the south side than along the north side to shed rain and let in the maximum of sunlight. A depth of 24 to 30 inches will be about right.

At this season of the year about 18 inches of evenly heated horse manure, well firmed and just moist enough to pack down without being soggy, should carry thru your vegetable seedlings. These may be started in 4 to 6 inches of good soil placed on top of the manure. Straw or burlap mats or some other covering will be required at night and should be left on all day in especially severe weather.

Starting Sweet Potato Plants

In making manure heated hotbeds to grow sweet potato plants in the north 12 to 18 inches of manure is commonly used, the bed being started about 7 weeks before the plants may safely be set in the field. About 4 inches of loose soil or sand is raked level on top of the manure and a thermometer placed with the bulb an inch or so below the surface.

When the soil temperature drops to 85 degrees F. the seed is bedded as close together as possible without the roots touching one another. One or two inches of soil or sand is then placed over the roots and the bed is watered thoroly. Additional covering may be added after the plants are above ground to develop a stronger root system.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Evidence Against 1926 Seed Corn Piles Up

THE serious seed corn situation in southeastern Pennsylvania was very clearly illustrated at a recent community meeting of farmers of Philadelphia and lower Bucks County held at Eddington under the direction of the Philadelphia County Agent, Charles K. Hallowell. Corn from seven different sources that had been put in a seed germinator was exhibited to those present. Only one sample showed a 95 per cent germination test, and that was from corn grown in 1925.

Other samples, which were from corn grown in 1926, coming both from cribs and from lots of corn selected for seed last fall and stored separately, gave germination tests from 10 to 60 per cent.

Leading farmers in this section have learned that even corn that was put on drying racks last fall was injured by the low temperature in early December, before the excess moisture had left the corn. This was brought out very strongly to those present at the Eddington meeting by Jason Bowman, of Torresdale, who has run individual tests on over 1000 ears of field selected seed corn. He said that he is not getting over 75 per cent germination on that kind of seed corn.

Those who had investigated their seed corn went on record as saying that the supply of good seed corn was more limited in that section than ever before.—H.

Scientifically Designed BALLOON TIRE TREAD

CROSS SECTION OF REGULAR OR HIGH PRESSURE TIRE UNDER LOAD
CROSS SECTION OF GUM-DIPPED BALLOON TIRE UNDER LOAD
The Mark of Quality
Firestone

THIS type of tire rides more directly on the wide rider strip at the center of the tread. That is where the weight and wear come, so that is where extra rubber is needed. The walls and tread of this tire are thick and stiff, making necessary the use of large tread design for high pressure tires.

THIS type of tire—low pressure Balloon—carries the load on a wider surface, therefore grooves are cut directly in the center of the Firestone Tread to permit easy flexing. Greater amount of Rubber is placed at outer edges of tread where most of the load is carried. Instead of large, heavy rider strips and projections which retard flexing and cause skidding, the Firestone Tread is provided with small projections and narrow rider strips which increase flexibility and give greater safety and skid-protection.

Another Reason why—Firestone Tires are Better

When Firestone engineers were developing the Balloon Tire they found it necessary to design a tread altogether different from that which is required by High Pressure Tires.

The Firestone tread was not designed with large, massive projections for appearance or to make plausible sales argument. On the contrary, the projections of the cross-and-square tread are small and the rider strips narrow permitting the tread to yield to irregularities and cling to the road, giving the greatest non-skid surface. This tough, pliable tread has the wear-resisting qualities that give thousands of extra miles of service.

The tread, however, is not the only important part of the Balloon Tire. Such a tread as this, designed to yield to every depression of the road, must be placed on the carcass that also has the qualifications to withstand the terrific flexing that this design tread permits. Firestone provides this extra strength and endurance by dipping the cords of the carcass in a rubber solution. By this process, every fiber of every cord is saturated and insulated—to withstand the extra flexing of the Firestone tread.

If you want the economy, comfort and safety of Gum-Dipped Tires—see the nearest Firestone Dealer. He will gladly explain the many features that make Firestone Tires better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

A Perfect Spreader and Sticker for all Sprays

Calcium Caseinate

Carries the spray evenly to every part of leaf and bark

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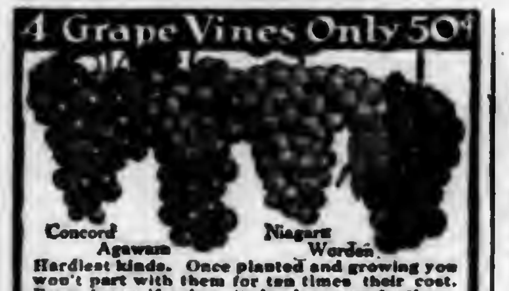

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Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
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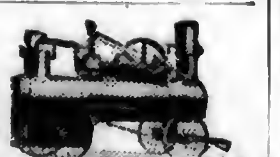

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With Seal Bark Nursery Wax you can graft 20 kinds of apples on one tree, grow Pecans on Hickory saplings, or top work old orchards. Grafted trees bear years before nursery stock. Send $1 for enough of this wonderful grafting wax for 100 grafts with directions. Agents wanted. L. Grinnell, Box A, Denville, N. J.

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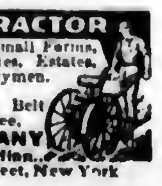

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

II. In Piedmont Virginia

THE Blue Ridge, which is South Mountain in Pennsylvania, divides the Old Dominion in more ways than one. It separates the Valley from the Piedmont geographically, but also is the boundary between two quite distinct types of people and of agriculture. The gateway to the Piedmont is the splendid highway over the Ridge, thru Rockfish Gap. There is no more beautiful panorama of scenery in the East than the view from Rockfish Gap, unless it be the view of the Moccasin Bend of the Tennessee River from Lookout Mountain.

The fruit growing of the Piedmont is mostly in coves tucked away in folds of the Ridge, and on rather steep slopes, as compared with the more open country and more gentle slopes of the Valley. The passerby gets an impression of steep orchards. Many have roads cut into the hillside every third or fourth row. A few are so steep that the fruit has to be hauled down in headed barrels, on sleds; the sprayer, likewise, is mounted on a sled.

Yours for the Asking

THE Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has available for free distribution two bulletins which discuss the Japanese beetle and give control measures. Bulletin 390 describes the insect, its life history, extent of damage, etc., and shows an enlargement of the beetle in color. Bulletin 406 entitled "Sprays for the Japanese Beetle" gives spraying methods used to control the insect. Requests for these bulletins should be addressed to Geo. F. Johnson, Editor, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

These steep orchards are at an increasing disadvantage as the element of human labor enters more and more largely into the cost of production. It is not necessary to have a site that makes a man dizzy in order to secure good air drainage. Were it not that the Piedmont grows to perfection two of the highest priced varieties of apples, the Winesap and the Pippin, some of these steep orchards would have been forced out long ago.

In the South, steepness means erosion, unless the land is protected by forest or a permanent sod. This is especially true of the red clay soils of the Piedmont. Even the hated broom sedge, or poverty grass, which is taking possession of the old fields and some orchards, is better than nothing to keep the soil from washing.

Soil Gashed by Open Wounds

The loss by erosion thruout the South is staggering. Nothing could be more disheartening to one who loves the soil than to see the hundreds of thousands of acres, once productive, now nearly, or quite, ruined for agriculture by a network of deep gullies or the surface soil "galled off," all blood red, like open wounds on the bosom of the earth. In some sections nearly every farm has one or more "old fields" which have been "turned out" to rest, like a broken-down old horse.

These worn-out fields are damning evidence of the wasteful farming and soil mining that has characterized our agriculture in certain sections since colonial days. It was easier to clear new ground and to profit by its virgin productiveness than to take the trouble to maintain the fertility of land already under the plow. As long as the new ground retained its life-giving humus it did not wash, even on steep slopes; when this was exhausted by robber farming, erosion began.

Ask Reclamation for South

The remedies are deep plowing, green manuring, permanent pasture and, in many cases, reforestation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of old fields thruout the South are returning to forest, mostly yellow pine, as is the case in some parts of Pennsylvania. Probably this is best, but it raises a question as to the wisdom of governmental irrigation projects, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions, for developing high priced land in the West.

Recently the secretaries of agriculture of several southern states have requested the federal government to institute reclamation projects on the old fields of the South. This seems like common sense.

In the Old Winesap and the Albemarle Pippin the Piedmont has two of the best bets in apple growing. Both are high quality sorts, late keepers and can be grown to perfection only in limited areas. Good Pippins rarely fail to bring any less than $6.00 a barrel out of storage in April and May and Virginia Winesaps are nearly as comforting. The cost of production, however, is high, partly because more spraying is necessary.

It is customary to give several late summer sprays with Bordeaux for bitter rot. This stains the fruit and makes some people think it is poisonous. The chemist of the Virginia Experiment Station has not been able to find enough arsenic on these late-sprayed apples to cause any uneasiness. As a matter of precaution, however, he is endeavoring to perfect a method of removing the spray from the apples. The wiping machines used in the West are only partially effective. He finds that a practicable method is to place the apples in large wire baskets and dip them into a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. This operation costs less than five cents a bushel.

The Center of Community Life

I returned to the Valley to attend services at the century-old Tinkling Spring Church, near Fishersville. One of the most disturbing features of country life today is the decline of the rural church. The automobile is by no means an unmixed blessing. It has created social and religious problems that will require all the wisdom and patience of our generation to solve. Here, however, I found an old time country church such as our fathers knew—the center of the community life, social as well as spiritual.

The hearty greetings of friends and strangers alike, the men standing around in front of the church before the service and after, discussing neighborhood news; the women doing the same inside the church, only more so; the children everywhere; the dignity and reverence of the simple service—all was as I remember it as a boy. The country church is a saving factor in rural life that we can ill afford to spare. The town church, no matter how elaborate, can never take its place.—S. W. Fletcher.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

IT IS a great thing to have a job. Of all the lonesome, hopeless men I know, those who have nothing to do are the most lonesome, the most hopeless. But what if one has a place and there is lack of harmony between the man and the job? How is it then? That may be fully as bad as to have nothing to do. It is serious when a farmer or his wife chafes all the time, as some men and women I know do. These folks feel that if they had the place someone else holds they could make a big thing of it. But the chances are they would not, unless by nature they are fitted for that particular line of business. No one can do another's job and do it right.

It must be one's own job, and he must love it if it is to be worth while. Ask yourself then, "Do I love my job?" Some folks do. My father went to the Civil War and he never came back. My mother had six little ones. We lived on a small farm, badly mortgaged. In the spring of the year mother and I, because I was the oldest, about twelve, worked alone in the sugarbush. We tapped the trees; we gathered the sap with a neckyoke, and we boiled it in a big iron kettle hung on a pole between two trees.

Mother Inspired Love for Work

But many and many a time while we would be at work, and we loved that work, I would be telling mother some little story that was running in my mind. One day she said, "Write it down, Edgar," and that started me to writing for it gave me the inspiration I needed.

Where did I get my love for that kind of work? My mother had been a school teacher when she was a girl and she had talent for writing. It was she who encouraged me all thru the years when my boyish mind was developing and ever since I have had a passion for that kind of work. Sometimes it has seemed to me that if I could not do it, I would die. It is so dear to me!

Now, I am sure you will pardon me for these scraps from my own experience. The thought I wish to bring out is that to win the best there is we must love our work with all our hearts. And many farmers do love their work that way. I have a boy on the farm now who would rather be a farmer than anything else, altho he is fitted for almost any kind of professional work. And these are the ones that are truly successful, whether they have a fortune or not.

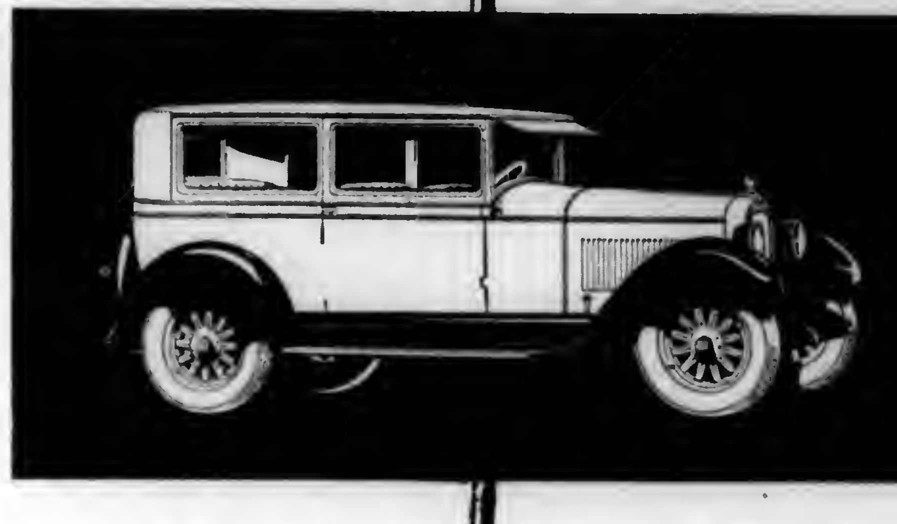
No Call to Be a Farmer? Why Not?

"But I have no call to be a farmer. Nobody could ever be called that way. Called to be preachers or missionaries, but farmers? Never!" And yet, it is my honest belief that God calls many men to be farmers, and they are doing their best work just where they are. Many a woman has a real genius for homemaking and mothering boys and girls. If any reader of this is in that class, be sure that God has put you just where you are, and He knows and will some day reward you for the good, earnest, faithful work you are doing.

A man can be called to plow a field just as truly as he is to write a sermon. And it is great to follow such a calling day by day, earnestly, confidently and with the best ability with which one has been blessed.

Let's try hard then, to believe that the job we have is God-given and do it the very best we can, without worrying or chafing, for that means the happiest and best life possible.

GENERAL MOTORS' LATEST ACHIEVEMENT
The New and Finer
PONTIAC SIX



SEDAN $775

Oakland announces an entirely new line of Pontiac Sixes, notably enhanced in beauty, incorporating numerous refinements in design and carrying new *low prices*.

New Fisher Bodies
Never in any low-priced six have been achieved such commanding beauty and luxury as in this latest achievement of General Motors. Lending luster to even the Fisher tradition of masterly craftsmanship, the new bodies by Fisher are longer, lower and superbly executed to the slightest detail.

All New Duco Colors
To emphasize their inherent smartness, all body types are finished in new combinations of Duco colors.

New Beauty and Style
Pontiac Six beauty has always been outstanding. But now in these new and finer models has been achieved not only new beauty but also an arresting rakishness—the results of a deeper radiator; larger, heavier, and more sweeping crown fenders; and more massive headlamps. Windshield pillars are narrowed to conform to the accepted custom-built vogue and to provide a wider arc of visibility. Window ledges are smartly recessed and finished in a contrasting color.

Mechanical Refinements
In addition, the new and finer Pontiac Six introduces many new features and refinements in engineering design—such as tilting-beam headlights with foot control, new transmission and brake levers, a clutch even smoother and more positive in action and an oil-sealed universal joint.

Two New Body Types
Two entirely new body types of characteristic beauty have been added to the Pontiac Six line. These are a dashing, youthful Sport Roadster, finished in Lucerne Blue, striped with Faerie Red; and a 4-passenger Sport Cabriolet, with Brevoort Green top and fenders, and body in Cherokee Gray, striped with orange to rival the vogue and smartness of the highest priced cars of the day.

AT NEW LOW PRICES
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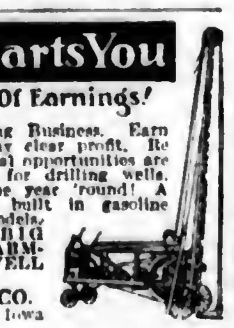

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Planet Jr.
How far do you walk behind a cultivator?

WHEN you hook the single-tree into the clevis of a walking cultivator you may be off for a few hundred yards through the family truck patch. Or for several miles between rows of corn, or potatoes; tobacco or beans. What sort of a job will it be when it's done? Don't wait until cultivating days are upon you to make up your mind that you'll have a Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe this year. Planet Jr. No. 8 is the most famous five-tooth walking cultivator made. It is the last word in easy handling; for strength and rigidity; for convenience in adjusting by handy levers to the just right depth and width of cut. It sure lays by clean crops.

Full information about this famous tool is given on pages 34-36 of the Planet Jr. Catalog. Mailed free on request with handy home gardening manual—"Home Gardens—How to 'Grow What You Eat'".

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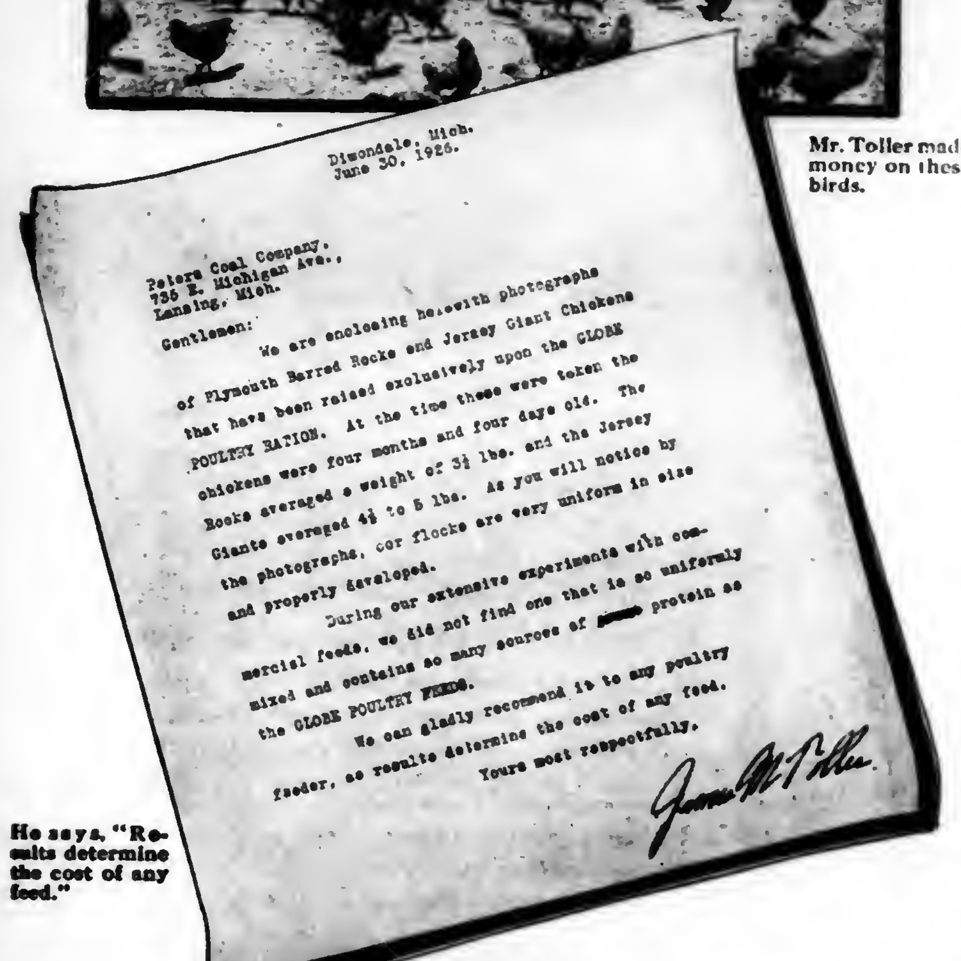
Does it Pay?

Mr. Toller made money on these birds.



Dimondale, Mich.
June 30, 1926.

Peters Coal Company,
736 E. Michigan Ave.,
Lansing, Mich.

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing herewith photographs of Plymouth Barred Rocks and Jersey Giant Chickens that have been raised exclusively upon the GLOBE POULTRY RATION. At the time these were taken the chickens were four months and four days old. The Rocks averaged a weight of 3½ lbs. and the Jersey Giants averaged 4½ to 5 lbs. As you will notice by the photographs, our flocks are very uniform in size and properly developed.

During our extensive experiments with commercial feeds, we did not find one that is so uniformly mixed and contains so many sources of protein as the GLOBE POULTRY FEEDS.

We can gladly recommend it to any poultry feeder, as results determine the cost of any feed.

Yours most respectfully,

James M Toller

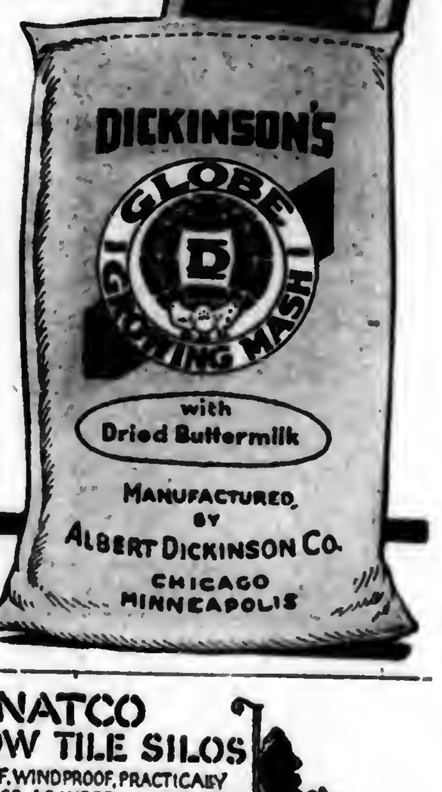
He says, "Results determine the cost of any feed."

The One Thing You Want to Know About A Ration

Mr. Toller is right: if you are in the poultry business for profit, results—not price—determine the cost of a feed.

Globe Feeds are made for the poultry keeper who wants the biggest returns from his investment.

The Globe Method of getting the most out of chicks is described in the new booklet shown above, sent free on request.



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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Light Soils Better

Do you think it advisable to rear poultry on black loam soil?—Mrs. G. P. B., Cook County, Ill.

It is generally considered that a light type of soil is the best for poultry, as it seems to keep in better sanitary condition than the heavier types. The leading poultry sections of New Jersey are in a region of light soils, but a great many chickens are raised on heavy ground, my own included. Still, I believe that if I were to buy a farm primarily to go into the poultry business, I would try to locate one on a sandy soil.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Where to Obtain Chick Feeding Schedule

How much cod liver oil should I feed baby chicks? Will you please send me pamphlets in regard to feeding baby chicks?—Mrs. M. S., Mercer County, Pa.

The proper proportion of cod liver oil for baby chicks is one quart of oil to 100 pounds of mash. This should be mixed in the dry mash; and as the vitamin that is very valuable in the oil is injured by prolonged exposure to air, it is best to mix up no larger quantity than will be consumed in a week.

The New Jersey State Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., has just put out a very good chick feeding schedule which they will send you if you write in. This schedule was published on Page 14 of the February 19 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Fewer Cases in Spring

My chickens get a small hard lump under the eye. Eye generally swells partly shut. After awhile bill seems stiff so they can't eat very well. No pus forms but chicken tries to cough. Every one died that got the lump.—J. F. F., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Your chickens appear to be suffering from sinus roup, in which the cavity in the bone just in front of the eye becomes filled with a cheesy substance causing the swelling you mention. The best thing to do is to remove diseased birds to a warm place, which may help some of them to recover and also avoid the spread of the disease in your flock.

The house should be cleaned out thoroly and have new dry litter. Be sure the house is dry and free from drafts. There is very little that can be done in the treatment of this disease, but you might feed a poultry tonic in the mash for a while in order to build up the birds and help them resist infection. As spring approaches the danger from such diseases becomes less.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Hurrah for the Black Leghorns

OTHER breed boosters can sing the praises of their stock all they want to, but there is just one best breed of poultry for me and that's Black Leghorns. I have kept Black Leghorns for a dozen years and have made more money with them than my neighbors with other breeds. I get about 50 per cent egg yield all winter.

Not only are they the greatest layers of nice large white eggs which sell for the highest price, but they are the healthiest and strongest breed. The chicks are very easy to raise and it takes poison to kill them. The Black Leghorns are always clean and nice looking, while a white-feathered fowl looks like a drowned rat when wet and dirty.

I keep about 800 of these black beauties and buy my chicks from one of your advertisers and have bought from him for years. As broilers the Black Leghorns dress a nice yellow skin and buyers pay as much for them as any other breed. Black Leghorns for mine.—J. E. H., Hunterdon County, N. J.

New Points in Brooding Chicks Outlined by N. J. Station

AT the meeting of the New Jersey State Poultry Association held in Trenton early in the year some new and interesting methods of brooding chicks were outlined by the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the New Jersey State Experiment Station.

In some sections where large numbers of chickens are raised in small areas, roundworms, tapeworms, and coccidiosis have become so prevalent as to threaten the poultry industry there. While it is possible to combat these troubles by the use of drugs, changing to new ground, etc., it has been found that treatments do not always remove all the worms from the digestive systems of the birds; and even where treatment is wholly successful from a removal standpoint, the intestines of affected birds are so changed by worms or coccidiosis as not to function properly, and to render birds liable to disease later on.

Round worms and coccidiosis come from infected soil, but tapeworms are transmitted by flies, in which they pass part of their life-cycle, so that no clean-up methods are effective so far as they are concerned.

To raise clean chicks in congested or infected areas, what is known as the "concrete slab" method was devised at the station. The chicks are brooded in a 10x12 brooder house, or better, a long house divided into sections of that size, which has been made fly-proof with bronze screen. The entrance consists of two doors with a vestibule. The floor of this vestibule is covered with two or three inches of sawdust saturated with a strong disinfectant in which the attendant shuffles his feet in order to kill any roundworm eggs on his shoes. These eggs are so small that Dr. Beaudette counted 200 of them in a sample of infected soil which was only 1-80th of a teaspoonful! All flies which get into the vestibule must be swatted before the inner door is opened, and of course none are allowed in the house.

Surrounded by Wire and Concrete

The chicks are allowed outdoors on a concrete slab raised six inches above the ground level and made fly-proof with a cage of angle iron fitted with bronze screen set in metal frames. The house and the floor are cleaned and disinfected at regular intervals. By providing the proper diet, it was found perfectly feasible to raise healthy birds free from parasites by this method. Pullets raised under these conditions in a fur-

(Continued on next page)

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State ....R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

ther experiment outlaid similar pullets raised on range.

To carry out this system completely, it would be necessary to confine the adult birds to the laying houses and observe the same precautions as to flies and roundworm eggs. Of course, such a system would not be necessary out in the country away from the congested poultry districts, but in such districts it may provide the only means of raising healthy pullets.

New Ration Proves Satisfactory

In order to meet the unusual demands of rearing chicks in confinement, and because the old chick ration was not entirely satisfactory for other reasons, a new chick ration has been designed. Results of last year's feeding trials on the Experiment Station Poultry Plant have made it possible to have Leghorns average 1 1-4 lbs. at eight weeks and to make steady gains to a maturing weight of four pounds. The ration is designed to meet all nutritive requirements of birds raised in confinement for the prevention of coccidiosis, blackhead, roundworms and tapeworms.

The following mash was found to be the most economical growth-producing ration:

20 lbs. wheat bran, 20 lbs. red dog, 20 lbs. whole yellow corn ground, 20 lbs. ground rolled oats, 10 lbs. meat scrap—50 per cent, 5 lbs. dried milk, 2 lbs. oyster shell meal, 1 lb. salt, 1 qt. cod liver oil.

The scratch ration fed consisted of two parts fine cracked corn and one part fine cracked wheat.

The Young Bird's Schedule

First Three Days.—Liquid milk to drink, either sour skimmilk or commercial condensed skim- or buttermilk diluted one part in seven parts of water. It is preferable to continue this practice indefinitely, thus promoting best possible growth.

Three Days to One Week.—Feed mash in pans twice daily, all the chicks will eat in twenty minutes; scratch feed 3 times daily, all they will eat in twenty minutes.

One Week to Twenty Weeks.—Furnish plenty of mash hopper space. Add fresh mash daily. Scratch feed three times daily. Green feed must be tender and succulent. Feed small amounts at start then increase to what the chicks will eat in fifteen minutes. Infertile eggs from incubator boiled hard make a splendid delicacy for the chicks.

Birds in Confinement.—300 chicks to a 10x12 brooder pen.

Birds to be Allowed Free Range.—350-400 chicks to the flock.

Remove all males 4 to 5 weeks of age. Furnish perching space early to prevent crowding.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

IN talking with a representative from one of the large hatcheries the other day, he brought out the fact that many eggs were infertile during cold weather due to the fact that they had been chilled. We gather three times a day, and keep the eggs at about 60 degrees.

• • •

Coal brooders are usually more satisfactory than oil brooders during cold weather, as they hold the heat better, but oil brooders are more convenient later in the spring, when the fire is not needed during the day, as they are more quickly and easily fired up.

• • •

Peat moss makes one of the best litters for brooder houses. A bale sufficient to litter thinly a 10x12 brooder house several times costs around $2.50. The coarse grade is used.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

PAN-A-CE-A

Prevents and relieves little-chick ailments

GIVE chicks no feed until their systems are strong enough to receive it. Nature provides nourishment for the first 48 hours. Then raise them the Pan-a-ce-a way.

Pan-a-ce-a prevents indigestion and indigestion leads to bowel troubles which cause more chick losses than all other causes combined.

Pan-a-ce-a keeps the system free from poisonous waste materials, which are often the cause of fatal maladies. **No indigestion, no bowel troubles, no gapes, no leg weakness where Pan-a-ce-a is fed regularly.**

Pan-a-ce-a is a valuable nerve tonic which brings into healthy action every little-chick organ. It whets the appetite and enables chicks to get the good of their feed.

Pan-a-ce-a contains the best blood builders known. It supplies the important minerals so necessary to bone development, muscle making and feather formation. A Pan-a-ce-a chick outfeathers a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Pan-a-ce-a your half-grown fowls

If you want early broilers, if you want pullets that will mature into fall and winter layers, you must prevent the backsets in your flock. Pan-a-ce-a is your insurance policy. Add it to the ration daily—one pound to every fifty pounds of mash or feed. Costs little to use. The price of one two-pound broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days.

If Pan-a-ce-a does not do all we say, and if it does not make you a real profit, take the empty container back to the dealer and he will refund your money.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses this year. Raise 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding. **"Ray-Glass" Windows** let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

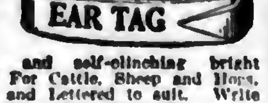
The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 220 Mansfield, O.

Build with Concrete for economy and permanence. Get a better mixture and do away with hard hand-labor by using a **Peerless Concrete Mixer** Built in 2 sizes for farm use. One H.P. engine will operate. Built strong but priced low.

Write for Catalog.

A. M. DELLINGER, Lancaster, Pa.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"
KETCHUM CLINCHER



The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.)
KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. O LUZERNE, N. Y.

WANTED—FARM PRODUCTS
Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Write for information.
GIBBS & BRO., Dept. A. 321 Front St., Phila., Pa.

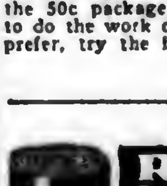
Free Test

For White Diarrhea

In few hours, disease is stopped and sick chicks full of pep.

It's easy to stop chicks dying from white diarrhea. All you need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers, year after year, raise nearly every chick by this simple precaution. Mrs. E. E. Franks, Ramsdell, Tex., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since."

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. If you have never tried Avicol, write for a free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package to **Burrell-Dugger Co., 846 Postal Station Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.** It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.



ROOFING
DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Send for my Free Catalog—see how my Direct From Factory Plan of dealing makes my prices lower, and I pay the freight. Big variety of styles in both Metal and Roll—splendid quality—Rock bottom prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. 24-hour service.—Jim Brown, Pres.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 2027 Cleveland, Ohio

Close-Skimming • • Easy-Turning • • Long-Life

Ball-Bearing

Ball-Bearing

McCormick-Deering

(PRIMROSE)

The Ball-Bearing Machine

THIS is the wonderful machine that set the pace in modernizing the cream separator. From farm to farm went the good word about the new efficiency that eased the daily work and added to the daily cream saving. The demand for the *ball-bearing* machine—McCORMICK-DEERING—grew by leaps and bounds. Thousands upon thousands invested in the simpler, easier-turning, cleaner-skimming separator. Today these thousands are better friends than ever of the durable ball-bearing machine.

The best test of success and popularity is the testimony of owners. When you buy a cream separator, ask the men and women who use McCormick-Deering day in and day out. Satisfy yourself about every point—*cream saving, cleaning, turning, sanitation, lubrication, simplicity, durability,* and *service.* Go by what they say about the ball-bearing machine.

Made by the Harvester Company. Sold everywhere by the McCormick-Deering dealers. You will profit by investing in a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (*Incorporated*) Chicago, Illinois
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

The CRASCO
STEEL RODDED
SILO

WELL MADE AND LOW PRICED

And—Five per cent of the regular price is yours if you place your order before March 31.

Early shipments keep our factory busy in the winter. So—a roof frame is yours without charge if you allow us to ship at once. What easier way to earn money? Simply act *now*—instead of later on.

Write today for full information, description and our low prices on a product you know is real, honest value.

CRAINE SILO CO.
Box 300-B-2
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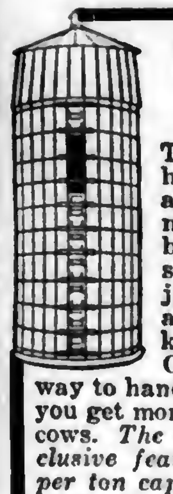
THE CRAINE LINE



This Silo Lasts a Lifetime

THE carefully selected heavy Northwest spruce and fir of which it is made, insures its durability. Double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make it absolutely air-tight and keep silage perfectly. Cheapest and easiest way to handle your corn crop and you get more milk from silage-fed cows. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity.* A good investment and permanent improvement.

Write today for the name of our representative in your community and catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

GLOBE SILOS

ECONOMY SILOS

Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 007-E Frederick, Md.

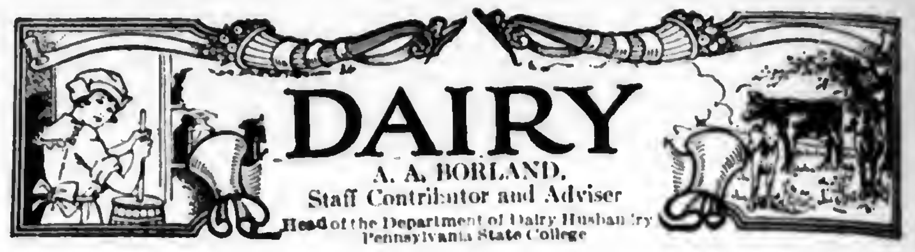
Pure Bred Heifers and Heifer Calves

from an Accredited Herd. All are good producing dams and most of them from my 30-lb. bull King Mahwin Johanna Bue, a son of The King of The Johanna Lads from a 30-lb. dam.

Also offer for sale a pure bred bull mostly white and of good individuality. Will offer for sale a few good grade cows.

Pure bred heifers and heifer calves are all good Holstein individuals and only offered for sale because I am overstocked and about to dissolve a partnership. Will sell at very moderate prices if I can sell before April 1st.

Eugene B. Bannell The Drew Brothers
The Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, N. J.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

The Cow Is the Farmer's Market

(Continued from page 3)

Figures from Pennsylvania cow testing associations show that each 1000 pounds increase in annual milk production per cow has been accompanied by a decrease, on the average, of about 40 cents in cost of producing 100 pounds of milk. Does not this fact point the way to a more successful dairy industry? The price the dairy farmer receives for his milk is largely fixed by the general law of supply and demand and there is little the dairyman can do to increase the price beyond producing a good quality of product and in cooperating with other dairymen in selling their product.

Butter Stocks Are Low

THERE was less than one-third as much creamery butter in storage on March 1, 1927, as on the same date a year ago. Here are the figures on March 1 cold storage holdings of several commodities as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

	This year	Last year
Creamery butter (lbs.)	8,056,000	26,313,000
Apples (barrels)....	2,162,000	2,288,000
Apples (boxes)	7,352,000	7,898,000
Meats (pounds)	823,579,000	715,708,000
Frozen poultry (lbs.)	129,608,000	95,397,000
Case eggs (cases) .	87,000	77,000

It is noteworthy that there are fewer apples in storage this year than last, despite this year's large crop.

On the other hand, by weeding out his poorer cows, replacing them with better ones and giving all good feed and care, he can continue year by year to cheapen costs of production, thus gaining exactly the same benefit as would follow if prices paid for milk were raised each year.

The following comparison of the returns from 10 cows and from 25 cows, representative of groups of cows in a Pennsylvania cow testing association, brings out in a striking manner the differences in value of the cows in the two groups.

	Ave. annual milk yield lbs	Total milk yield lbs.	Total feed cost	Total returns above feed cost
10 cows......	11,264	112,640	$1241	$1553
25 cows......	4,397	109,915	2016	[illegible]

It is thus shown that the 25 cows of about average producing capacity gave slightly less milk than did the ten better cows, that the feed cost of producing the milk with this group of 25 cows was $775 MORE than with the ten cows, and that the returns above feed cost were $670 LESS than in the case of the ten cows.

"Total" and "Net" Aren't the Same

There was also a further handicap, for the 25-cow group required a greater investment in cattle, in barn room, in labor, and in other items.

Then, too, "total returns above feed cost" should not be confused with NET returns. Other costs in milk production usually approximate costs of feed. If we were to apply this rule the 25-cow group would fail by $1147 to meet the cost of production, while the 10-cow group would still have a good margin of profit to its credit.

There are other factors that affect the value of the herd as a market for farm crops. The more important of these are calf raising, feeding and the crops raised on the dairy farm.

Dairymen should see in the heifer calf the future cow and should seek to develop it into a strong, vigorous cow. Many calves with an excellent inheritance for milk production are neglected during the period of devel-

(Continued on next page)

Ask Money for Research

FRIENDS of the Pennsylvania State College, particularly those interested in the School of Agriculture, made an impressive showing at the hearing on the State College appropriation bill before the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on March 15th.

Farmers in about two-thirds of the counties of the state were represented at this hearing where speakers for various farm organizations urged the passage without change of Senate Bill 537, providing funds for the operation of the College and its extension and research activities during the next two years.

The bill as introduced makes the following provisions:

For general maintenance.	$2,181,000
For agricultural research.	403,500
For agricultural extension	650,000
For buildings	1,000,000
Total	$4,234,500

The amount provided by this bill will not be sufficient to bring the Pennsylvania State College up to the standard of the state universities in many smaller states. It simply represents the amount that will enable the College to "carry on" during the next two years, with the addition of $403,500 for research on pressing problems of utmost importance to farmers,—problems resulting from the presence of new insect pests, new plant and animal diseases, new marketing problems, etc.

To meet the actual needs of the College an appropriation of $4,423,549 for general maintenance and agricultural extension, and $4,000,000 for buildings, would be needed, according to careful estimates. In the last ten years the state has provided for no additions to the academic physical plant of the College altho in that time enrolment has increased 50 per cent.

These and many other points emphasizing the needs of Penn State were brought out by the men who spoke before the Appropriations Committee. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of the item of $403,500 for research on new farm problems.

The speakers at the hearing were: S. S. Lehman, farmer and former county agent of Erie County; John Runk, fruit grower of Huntingdon County; Paul Guldin, president of the Pennsylvania Baby Chick Association; Morris Phillips, president of the State Council of Agricultural Associations; H. B. Steel, secretary of the Pittsburgh Dairy Council; John Light, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange; Fred Rasmussen, former state secretary of agriculture; Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the Pennsylvania State College; Miles Horst, secretary of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association.

opment and as a result enter the working herd in a more or less stunted condition which lowers their milk production thruout their entire life. This neglect is costly to the dairymen. Good feed and care for the calf from birth to maturity is an investment that will pay big dividends thruout the lifetime of the cow. Inherited capacities for work or milk production cannot help the individual unless they are developed.

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the principles of feeding but the subject is worthy of most careful attention. The source of milk is the feeds consumed by the cow, and the man who carefully balances his rations, or, in other words, adapts the feeds to the needs of his animals, will not only get more milk from a given amount of feed but will maintain his herd in a better condition of health. The cattle will also breed more regularly and live longer.

Feeding unbalanced rations is usually a wasteful and extravagant practice. Certain portions of such rations cannot be utilized by the cow in the production of milk and a long continued effort to make milk from materials from which milk cannot possibly be made results in depletion of the cow's vigor and lowering of her resistance to disease.

Feed Utilized in Two Ways

Mature cows use their feed mainly for two purposes, body maintenance and milk production. With the average cow the maintenance portion is high,—often two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire ration,—but this maintenance charge must be met; there is no escaping it. Its proportionate amount can be very materially reduced, however, thru the use of good cows and liberal feeding.

The amount of feed used for maintenance remains nearly constant regardless of the amount of milk produced but the proportion used for this purpose varies widely according to amount of feed consumed and to milk yield. For example, a cow producing 20 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk daily, and fed according to her needs, uses approximately 60 per cent of her feed for maintenance, while a cow producing 40 pounds of milk daily uses but 40 per cent of her feed for body maintenance or upkeep, converting the remaining 60 per cent into milk. Where good stock is kept the rule for feeding cows in milk should be to feed each cow up to her capacity to consume and digest feeds and thus keep the proportionate amount used for milk production at the highest possible point.

Rotation Includes Three Groups

The legume crops, alfalfa, clover, peas, soy beans, etc. are vastly important on the dairy farm and should be grown in the largest possible amounts. Corn too, for silage is very important. In addition such small grain crops as thrive best are desirable. A rotation including these three groups of farm crops helps to cheapen the ration and make easier the securing of balanced feeds. The legumes provide essential proteins and mineral matter; the silage, needed succulence and energy and the farm grains help to cut down the bill for purchased concentrates.

In reply to the question: Can dairying be made a success? we do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative, if a good market for milk is at hand and if the herd owner will weed out his poor cows, establish a good breeding practice, raise his calves well, feed liberally of a balanced ration and put into operation on his farm a crop rotation best suited to the business of his farm.

Allegheny Cooperators Dine

FIVE hundred Allegheny County farmers partook of a fine six-course dinner in the dining room of the Chamber of Commerce Building at Pittsburgh on March 5th. It was the second banquet of the Allegheny County Agricultural Cooperative Association.

The first of the after-dinner speakers was Mr. C. P. Shenot, president of the association, who reported that during the last two years the organization had done over $100,000 worth of business a year. He reviewed the work of the association, stressing its excellent financial standing, and then introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Mr. M. C. Black, the manager of the association.

A Good Time Was Had by All

Entertainment of a lighter vein was furnished by Herman Bandi, prominent Allegheny County poultryman, Bert Mustin and Charles Ray. J. A. O'Halloran, of one of the large milling companies, discussed the importance of providing the kind of feeds that will keep cows in good flesh and promote economical milk production. W. S. Krout, plant pathologist of State College, gave an instructive talk on spraying trees at the proper time to control orchard pests.

Mr. J. A. Runk, of Huntingdon County, told how he controls orchard diseases and produces fruit of the best quality with a power duster. W. H. Wehner, representing one of the large nurseries, discussed the importance of planting the right kind of trees.

Mr. Henry Eby, Allegheny County Agent, was greeted with hearty applause when he gave a short talk on his work in the county. Mr. Eby is known by the farmers of the county as the "dependable source of information."

The association plans to hold a banquet each winter hereafter and also a field day and basket picnic in August.—B.

Doesn't Tire on Hot Days

The cultivator attachment on this all-purpose tractor is guided by the operator like an ordinary riding cultivator.

"Too Much Selling and Not Enough Buying"

The above statement by Henry Ford appeared recently in the New York Times.

In the same article Mr. Ford said, "I sometimes wonder if we have not lost our buying sense and fallen entirely under the spell of salesmanship. The American of a generation ago was a shrewd buyer. He knew values in the terms of utility and dollars. But nowadays—They are sold; things are pushed on them".

I wish I could give you the whole article but this gives you the thought that set me thinking about the way users buy feed.

Do you buy your feed or does some one sell it to you?

Do you buy the feed you use because you have made a careful study of merit and dependability and know that it will give you the most profit, or do you buy because a salesman has induced you to buy what he wants to sell?

These are questions for you to decide; we can't decide for you but we do know that it costs several dollars a ton for the salary and expenses of a salesman to personally call and sell you feed. That expense must be paid and we know of no way to pay it without having it added to the price.

We work on the plan that if we help you make more money, you will use more Tioga Feeds and that in turn helps us to keep down the cost.

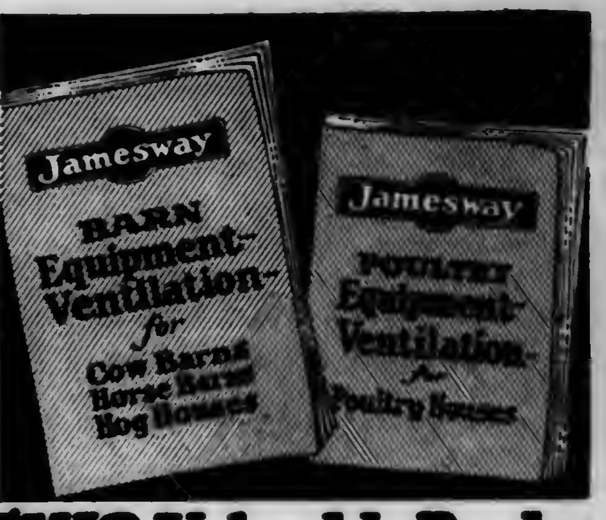
The foundation principle on which our business rests is "Help the Feeder make more Profit" and based on this principle of interest in your welfare, we urge you to study your needs and buy what will give you the most value rather than being sold that which some one else wants you to buy.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE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BARN Equipment-Ventilation-for Cow Barns Horse Barns Hog Houses
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POULTRY Equipment-Ventilation-for Poultry Houses

TWO Valuable Books for YOU

W. D. James
PRESIDENT

If you are thinking of building, remodeling, ventilating or buying any equipment for your cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house, write for these two books. These books tell how we help you plan and equip your buildings to make them more convenient, practical and economical—how we save you money by cutting down material and construction costs. These books also describe the complete line of Jamesway Equipment, Stanchions, Litter Carriers, Drinking Cups, Calf and Bull Pens—also Feeders, Brooders, Waterers, Steel Nests, etc.—a line of equipment that is unequaled for durability, service and economy.

Fill Out and Mail Coupon Now

Just fill out the coupon—tell us what you are interested in and we will send you the necessary literature containing full particulars of Jamesway Equipment and Jamesway service. Don't build, remodel or equip any farm building until you get these valuable books and learn how we can save you money. Mail coupon to office nearest you.

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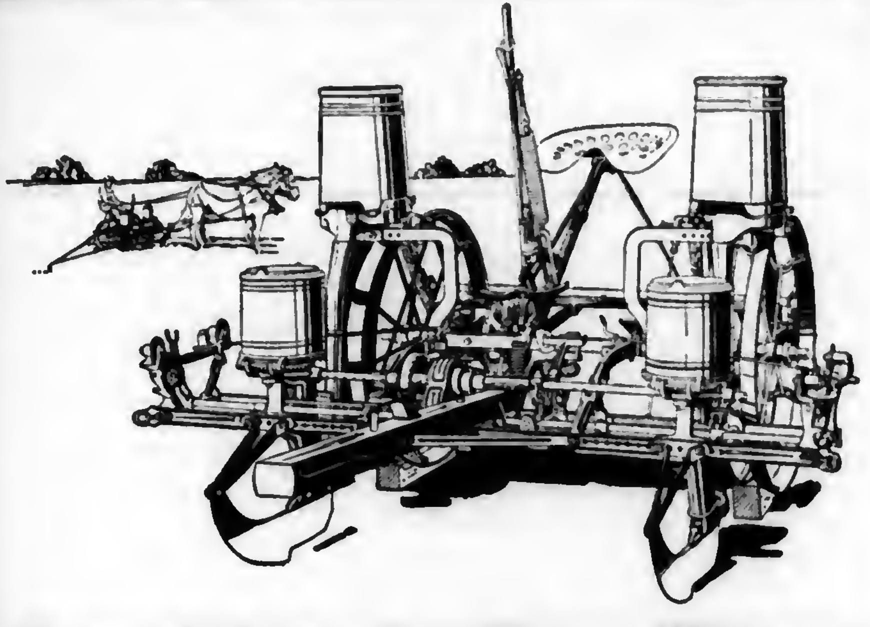


Fertilize As You Plant
For Best Results

Your corn will grow faster, yield more bushels per acre and be better able to resist the corn borer, if you sow fertilizer at the time of planting, with the

JOHN DEERE NO. 999 PLANTER
WITH FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT

You do both jobs in half the time it would require to do them separately and also save fertilizer.

Aside from saving time and fertilizer; you get the advantage of accurate planting with the John Deere Natural-Drop Seed Plate, the most efficient drop ever devised. Handles any kind of corn, peas; beans; feterita; kafir corn; shelled peanuts and many other kinds of seeds.

Fertilizer can be distributed in any quantity up to 700 pounds per acre—checked in hills with corn or drilled along the row. No choking. Attachment is easily put on and taken off.

Write today for folder describing this planter; also for booklet on corn-growing written by a group of the most successful growers. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet SF-736

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

UNADILLA

Not a One Year Investment!

With grain prices sky high and your Unadilla filled with succulent, productive silage, you can enjoy a feeling of real security.

And a Unadilla *lasts so long*, is *so strong, so durable* that if you spread the first cost over the years it is in use, you'll find your yearly cost *out of all proportion* to the money you save by using silage.

It isn't so much can you afford to own a Unadilla—it's can you afford *not* to own one?

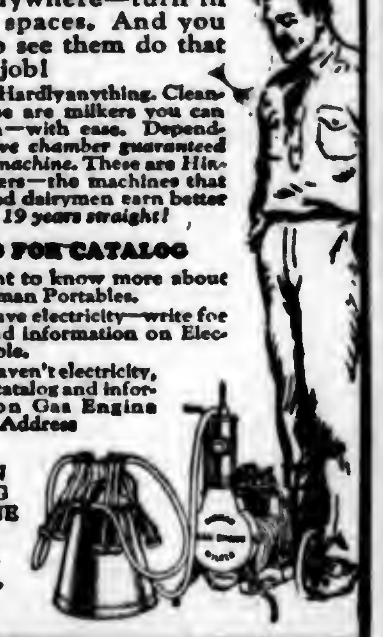
For years now, we've been making Unadilla silos. We put the result of these years in *every single silo*. We are perfectly fair in saying: You can't possibly buy as *good a silo anywhere near* the *cost* of a Unadilla, nor a better one at any price.

Write for our big illustrated catalog. It tells the story in detail and gives some information on our full line of storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

Liberal discount for cash.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



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HINMAN MILKERS

The Hinman Gas Engine Milker & The Hinman Electric Milker

Here are two machines you ought to know more about!

Complete milkers—power and all—ready to go to work for you the minute they arrive.

So light and compact, you can easily lift either machine—roll them anywhere—turn in narrow spaces. And you ought to see them do that milking job!

Power? Hardly anything. Cleaning? These are milkers you can keep clean—with ease. Dependable? *Valve chamber guaranteed for life of machine.* These are Hinman milkers—the machines that have helped dairymen earn better profits for *19 years straight!*

SEND FOR CATALOG

You want to know more about these Hinman Portables.

If you have electricity—write for catalog and information on Electric Portable.

If you haven't electricity, write for catalog and information on Gas Engine Portable. Address

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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

I Beg to Differ

TO THE EDITOR:—In reading your issue of January 22, my attention is called to some statements in the letter of G. F. R., Berks County, in regard to the care of the milking machine. He says some things in regard to sanitation with which I would differ.

I have been a user of the milking machine for the last twelve years. No one has convinced me that a machine can be kept in a fit condition to produce milk with once-a-week or once-in-two-weeks washing.

The solution used for pickling the germs and filth that collect in the teat cups and hose, while keeping them sweet and apparently clean, is only a chemical substitute for cleanliness. If a careful inspection is made with the cleaning rod in place of the brush commonly used it is likely to disclose a thick collection of corruption which T do not wish my milk to be run thru.

I have argued this question of solution with milk inspectors but have not yet been guilty of preserving the dirt for the next milking. I much prefer to spend twenty minutes or half an hour with rod and water to clean the machine.—F. E. A., Susquehanna County, Pa.

With Economy It Can Be Done

WE TAKE quite a few papers and greatly value Pennsylvania Farmer. Your 1927 Reference Number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription.

I am always interested in the Editor's Neshaminy Garden notes because those talks are like meeting a friend and talking over our problems. What he said recently to the young man who wanted help to start in the poultry business was especially good advice for many a young man today. If he really likes farm life a young man can get a start with little capital, but it means hard work and thrifty management.

Both husband and I were raised on the farm and had a little money saved up when we were married. For two years after that we both worked as hired help on the farm where husband was raised. Then we bought stock and equipment (with what money we had, giving our note for the balance), and rented that same farm on shares. Now, after six years of tenant farming, we have purchased a 70-acre farm on which we will move this spring. Our stock is paid for and we have more than half the price of the new home paid.

Of course, all this was hard work and discouraging sometimes and we didn't have as much as a "flivver" even until this last year, but we always had a roof over our heads and enough to eat and to wear (tho it wasn't always latest style), things which that young man isn't sure of if he goes to the city, and we will enjoy our home much more because we earned it ourselves.

Too many of the young men of today buy a flivver with the first few dollars they can scrape together and it, and the things it leads to, eat all their earnings, so that by the time they acquire a family they have no savings and no disposition to work and deny themselves anything. Then they expect somebody else to furnish the money for them to start at the top, and the advice the Editor gave that young man is the best one can give them.

Long life and success to your paper, in its efforts to help the farmers to get a better living out of the farm and more of the good things of life for the farmer and his family.—Mrs. H. P. H., Lehigh County, Pa.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

A NEW voice, carrying with it the pleasant accent of the Southwest and the Pacific coast, has recently been heard by the fans of WEAF. This is the voice of Arnold Morgan, the latest addition to the staff of WEAF.

Arnold Morgan,
A new WEAF announcer

Mr. Morgan has an intimate acquaintance with every section of this country. Born in the Indian Territory, now the State of Okalhoma, he moved at an early age to the Pacific Northwest and of late years has spent his time in the East. His early youth was spent in Portland, Oregon, where he attended the public schools and planned to make pedagogy his life profession.

After graduating from the State Normal School, Mr. Morgan changed his mind and began the study of concert and oratorio singing. He served for one year as the director of the voice department of a small western university and did considerable private voice teaching. Three years ago he came to New York to continue his musical studies and singing. He soon became a member of the Stellar Male Quartet.

To a certain degree Mr. Morgan is no stranger to WEAF'S radio audience because he was a member of the original Eveready Group, one of the pioneers of broadcasting. He is now the tenor soloist of the Grace Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

Paint Saves the Dollars

Wagons, Barns, Almost Everything I Can Lay My Hands On, Get a Coat Now and Then

PAINT on buildings and machinery indicates that the owner is looking after his business affairs, including his bank balances.

I want to admit right now that I am a crank on the care of the farm buildings. I have been a farmer all my life and I figure that I have made and saved hundreds of dollars because of the care I have given my buildings with the paint pail.

I read in a scientific magazine a short time ago that if the people of the country used paint as they should they would save something like $45,000,000 a year, and I believe it. Take a wagon, for instance. Are its sides cracked, warped, and filled with checks? Are its spokes and hubs in the same condition? Is the tongue weather-beaten and seamy? It means, according to statistics, that the life of the average farm wagon is not more than six years. It should last twenty.

Paint Prevents Checks and Cracks

For the first ten years of its life your wagon should hardly show a check or a crack. "Bah," you say, "how can this be accomplished?" Get out your paint pail and paint your wagon every other year. This sounds foolish to those who never paint their wagons; sounds like a lot of work and expense. But it isn't.

During the year 1925 I painted four of our wagons, accomplishing each job in about four hours' time. It cost less than $5. These four wagons have received a coat of paint every other year, since 1905, and today they are practically as good as new. I have figured that I have saved $150 by the use of $15 worth of paint and my saving has been so apparent that a dozen neighbors have taken the hint and are doing the same thing.

Ordinarily, the mower is exposed to rain and wind, sleet and snow. One hour and 30 cents worth of paint will protect the machine for at least a season. Usually the beam of the farmer's plow is checked and cracked. A single coat a season, ten minutes' work and five cents worth of paint will save it. Rake, hoe and shovel handles can be painted while the boy is harnessing the horses.

The scientifically prepared paint of today has two purposes, to protect as well as to beautify. Its chief value lies in its protection. One trouble with the home made mixture (which I used long ago) is the loose way in which it is mixed, and it soon begins to peel off.

Makes Fence Live Longer

The best kind of paint should be put on your fence within a week after its erection. It should be given two coats and after that one coat every three or four years will be sufficient. By doing this, a fence will be in good condition at the end of fifteen, years or more. If a first class paint is purchased it may be thinned with linseed oil for the first coat. This makes the paint thin enough for the wood to absorb a part of it. The second coat should not be applied until at least four days later; by this time the first coat will have hardened.

I saw in a report sometime ago that ninety per cent of the buildings being erected are being painted. Why? Simply because the farmer does not learn his lesson until he is compelled to pay three times as much for a barn as he did fifteen years ago. Or, in other words, it costs $1000 to build a barn today that could have been built of the same material, if not better, for from $250 to $350. I know this from my own experience.

The farmer who has not built since the big advance in the price of lumber naturally does not take this into consideration. There are thousands of barns thruout the country, now well on the road to ruin, that could be made to last ten years longer if paint were used this spring.

Your own barn may be so bad that you are worrying about building another within a couple of years. Instead of going to the expense of putting up a new one, use about $40 worth of paint and a little of your spare time on the old one. Take a dozen evenings, or two or three spare days early in the spring, and go over the building. See that the boards are on solidly, and repair the worst cracks and holes. Meanwhile go to some reliable paint dealer and buy ten gallons of the best prepared barn paint and five gallons of raw linseed oil, which you can get from any country dealer.

For your first coat take one gallon of paint and one of oil and mix them, and apply this liberally all over the barn. The first coat will be so thin that it will soak into the boards and into the cracks, acting as a preservative. Allow this first coat to dry and harden for four days. For your second coat use two of paint to one of oil, and by the time this coat is on you will regard the result with surprise. Your building will last and look as good as new. Why build a new barn when you can save your old one?—C. A. Umoselle.

Plans for New House

(Continued from page 2)

Everybody wants to know whether we're going to build a bungalow type house, most all on the main floor, or whether it will be two stories. We find there are things to consider on both sides of this question. For a small house with only four, or maybe five rooms, the bungalow type is almost necessary.

I guess the most important part of our new house will be the basement, and that's nothing to make a joke about, either. The old house has a cellar. It once had a window in it, but it was stopped up in an effort to keep out the gale that blew in and froze the potatoes. The foundation is of big heavy boulders—we can't imagine how they ever were placed, and they stand up on a clay shelf which is all the time crumbling a little and makes it impossible to keep the cellar clean. There are cobwebs which can't be kept out even by the most careful cleaning, and the whole effect is of a sort of dungeon where you go only when you have to. That's all going to be different.

There Won't Be Any Dark Corners

The new basement is going to extend under the whole house. It's going to have a concrete wall that comes down smooth and square, and it's going to have a cement floor that can be kept as clean as the upstairs floor. The house will be high enough to give plenty of basement windows so the sunshine and air can come thru them—sunshine in winter and air in summer, and the basement is going to be big, and light, and cheery, and useful.

Why should all that valuable space under the house go to waste, when it is so easy to have a fine workroom there? On washday the clothes are going to be dried there, and the boys are going to have a workshop. There'll be stationary laundry tubs, and the new heating plant that will warm the whole house.

There will be several rooms in the new basement, separated by solid concrete walls. For instance, the coal room will be all by itself, with no dust or dirt anywhere else, and will hold a whole winter's supply. More about plans later.

"The treated plants (tomato) came up and grew much faster than the untreated."
—Willard B. Kille, Swedesboro, N. J.

"The treated plants (tomato) were the first to be above the soil." — William Downham, Marshallton, Delaware.

"My peas were away ahead of his at all stages and matured fully ten days sooner."
—Roy I. Shaw, Twin Falls, Idaho.

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Carleton W. Benton, Lawton, Mich., has something to say about disk harrows which will interest you. He recently wrote as follows:

"Thank you for your letter in answer to mine with reference to the weeder you manufacture.

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105 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name ....

Address ....

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

On May 30 Charlie Miller, returning from Rocky Bend with the pay roll, was robbed. To avert a walkout, Bud Lee covered 80 miles in six hours and put the money into Judith's hands in time in spite of smokeless powder and a silencer that put his horse out of business. Next day, while searching for clews of the holdup, Bud Lee and Judith came upon three of the troublemakers. In the fight that followed Bill Crowdy was injured but Chris Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, escaped.

The night of Marcia's farewell party, just after Lee had kissed Judith and cursed himself immediately for doing it, he and Carson rode into Rocky Bend. Quinnion had been talking, not only about Lee but about Judith. In a back room of the "Jailbird" Lee found his man and in the fight which followed injured him. Instead of getting out of town in a hurry as Carson urged, Lee took the half-conscious Quinnion over to the Golden Spur saloon and forced him to say he'd been lying and to leave the town without delay.

Continued from last week

FOR the first few days following the dance Bud Lee had within his soul room but for one emotion: he had held Judith in his arms. He had set his lips on hers. He went hot and cold with the remembrance. Being a man, he made his man-suppositions of the emotions that rankled in her breast. He imagined her contempt of a man who by his strength had forced her lips to wed his; he pictured her scorn, her growing hatred. He told himself that he should go, rid the ranch of his presence, take his departure without a word with her. For, already, he had fitted her into his theory of the perfect woman, lifting her high above himself and above the human world. It was a continued insult for him to remain here.

But, after careful thought, he remembered what Judith had already told him; he was one of the men whom she could trust to do her work for her, one of the men she most needed, a man whom she would need sorely if Bayne Trevors were lying quiet now but to strike harder, unexpectedly, later.

Judith did not dismiss him, as at first he had been sure she would. So he stayed on, remaining away from the ranch headquarters, sleeping when he could in the cabin above the lake, spending his days with his horses, avoiding her but keeping her personality in his soul, her interests in his heart. When the winter had passed, when she had made her sales and had the money in hand for the payments upon the mortgages, then he would go. Whereat, no doubt, the high gods smiled.

As time passed, there came about a subtle change in the attitude of the outfit toward Pollock Hampton, whom they had been at the beginning prone to accept as a "city guy." It began to appear that under his lightness there was often a steady purpose; that if he didn't know everything about a ranch, he was learning fast; that in his outspoken admiration of things rough and manly and primal there were certain lasting qualities. Whereas formerly his being thrown from a spirited mount was almost a daily occurrence, now he rode rather well. With tanned face and hard hands, he was, as Carson put it, "growing up."

He came to Judith one day serious-faced, thoughtful-eyed.

"Look here, Judith," he began abruptly, "I'm no outsider just looking on at this game. You're the chief owner and the boss and I'm not kicking at that any longer. Your dad raised you to this sort of thing and you have a way of getting by with it. But, on the other hand, I'm part owner and you've got to consider me."

Judith smiled at him.

"What now, Pollock?" she asked.

"You're the boss," he repeated stoutly. "But I've got a right to be next in authority. Under you, you know. Why, by cripes, I go around feeling as if I had to take orders from Carson or Tripp or any other of the foremen!"

"'By cripes' is good!" laughed Judith. "Go ahead."

"That's all," he insisted. "You can tell them, when you get a chance, that I am your little old right-hand man. Suppose," he suggested vaguely, "that you left the ranch a day or so. Or even longer, some time. There's got to be some one here who is the head when there is need for it."

Judith mirthfully acquiesced. Hampton's interest was sufficiently heavy for him to be entitled to some consideration. Besides, she had come to experience a liking for the boy and had seen in him the change for the better which his new life was working in him. Further, she meant to make it her business that she did not leave the ranch for a day or so, or an hour or so, when she should be there. Consequently, within a week Pollock Hampton was known humorously from one end to the other of the big ranch as the Foreman-at-Large.

MARCIA LANGWORTHY, visiting in Southern California, wrote brief notes to Hampton, intricate letters to Judith. The mystery of Bud Lee of which she had had a glimpse when the artist Dick Farris and Lee recognized each other as old friends had piqued her curiosity in a way which allowed that young daughter of Eve no rest until she had made her own investigations. She wrote at length, telling Judith all that she had learned of Lee. How he had been quite the rage, my dear. Oh, tremendously rich, with a great ranch in the South, a wonderful adobe hacienda of the old Spanish days, where, like a young king, he had entertained lavishly. How, believing in his friends, he had lost everything, then had dropped out of the world, content equally to allow that world to believe him soldiering in France or dead in the trenches and to take his wage as a common laborer. Wasn't it too romantic for anything?

In due course, following up her letters, Marcia herself came back to the Blue Lake Ranch, Judith's guest now. The major and Mrs. Langworthy were visiting in the East—it seemed that they always visited somewhere—and Marcia would stay at the ranch indefinitely. Hampton drove into Rocky Bend for her and held the girl's breathless admiration all the way home, handling the reins of his young team in a thoroly reckless, shivery manner.

"Isn't he splendid?" cried Marcia when she slipped away with Judith to her room.

Under the bright approval of Marcia's eyes Hampton flushed with pleasure. Could Mrs. Langworthy have seen them together she would have nudged the major and whispered in his ear.

THE ranch was stocked to its capacity. Carson had bought another herd of cattle; Lee had added to his string of horses. The dry season was on them, herds were moved higher up the slopes into the fresh pastures. Carson, converted now to the silos, was a man with one idea and that idea ensilage. Again the alfalfa acreage was extended, so that each head of cattle might have its daily auxiliary fodder. Carson now agreed with Judith in the matter of holding back sales for the high prices which would come at the heels of the lean months.

The man Donley, who had brought to the ranch the pigeons carrying cholera, was tried in Rocky Bend. The evidence, tho circumstantial, was strong against him, and the prosecution was pushed hard. But it was little surprise to any one at the ranch when the trial resulted in a hung jury. The ablest lawyer in the county had defended Donley, and finally, late in August, secured his acquittal. The man himself did not have ten dollars in the world; the attorney taking his case was a high-priced lawyer. Obviously, to Judith Sanford at least, Bayne Trevors was standing back of every play his hirelings made.

Doc Tripp had the hog-cholera in hand. And every day, out with the livestock whose well being was his responsibility, he worked as he had never worked before, watchful, eager, suspicious.

"If they'll drop cholera down on us out of the blue sky," he snapped, "I'd like to know what they won't try."

During the two months after the dance, Bud Lee and Judith had seen virtually nothing of each other. When routine duties or a necessary report brought them for a few minutes into each other's society there was a marked constraint upon them. Never had the man lost the stinging sense of his offense against her; never had Judith condescended to be anything but cool and brief with him. While no open reference was made to what was past, still the memory of it must lie in each heart, and tho Lee held his eyes level with hers and drank deep of the warm loveliness of her, he told himself angrily that he was beneath her contempt. The chivalry within him, so great and essential a part of the man's nature, was a wounded thing, hurt by his own act. The old feeling of camaraderie which had sprung up between them at times was gone now; they could no longer be "pardners" as they had been that night in the old cabin.

He told himself curtly that he did not regret that; that now it was inevitable that they should be less than strangers since they could not be more than friends. That the girl was ready to forgive him, that she had ever been as harsh with him as he was himself, that there was a golden, delicious possibility that she should feel as he did—so mad an idea had not come to Bud Lee, horse foreman.

A few days after Marcia's arrival there came to the ranch a letter which was addressed:

Pollock Hampton, Esq.,
General Manager,
Blue Lake Ranch.

It was from Doan, Rockwell & Haight, big stock-buyers of Sacramento, submitting an unsolicited order for a surprisingly large shipment of cattle and horses. The price offered was ridiculously low, even for this season of low figures due to the fact that many overstocked ranches were throwing their beef cattle and range horses on the market. So low, in fact, that Judith's first surmise when Hampton brought it to her was that the typist taking the company's dictation had made an error.

Judith tossed the note into the waste-basket. Then she retrieved it to frown at it wonderingly, and, finally, to file it. It began by having for her no significance worthy of speculation. It soon began to puzzle her. Finally, it faintly disturbed her.

HERE were two points of interest. First: Doan, Rockwell & Haight was the company to which Bayne Trevors, when general manager, had made many a sacrifice sale. Because the Blue Lake had knocked down to them before, did they still count confidently upon continued mismanagement? Surely they must know that the management of the ranch had changed. And this brought her to the second point: How did it come about that they had addressed, not her, but Pollock Hampton? Was this just a trifle?

Long ago Judith had told herself that she must keep her two eyes wide open for seeming trifles. In spite of her, tho she scoffed at her "nerves," the girl had the uneasy conviction that this offer had been prompted by Trevors; that Trevors, for purposes of his own, had given instructions that the letter be addressed to Hampton; that this was the first sign of a fresh campaign directed against her from the dark; that trouble was again beginning.

Thoughtfully she smoothed out the letter, impaling it on her file.

Pollock Hampton, Foreman-at-Large, came and went on the ranch, carrying orders, taking always a keen interest in whatever work fell to hand, an interest of a fresh kind, in that it was born of a growing understanding. The men grew to like

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *Mandy Says That Advertising Would Be a Total Loss* : By Leet

GOOD MORNING, MANDY, HOW ARE ALL YOUR FOLKS?
JES TOL'BAL MISSY ACRES, JES TOL'BAL, OUR OLE WHITE MULE DONE DISSAPEAD AN' MAH OLE MAN'S FEELIN' POWAHFUL BAD!
OH, I'M SORRY, MANDY, DID YOU PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE PAPER?
?
GROCERIES
MH-MP!
MAH SOUL AN' BODY, MISSY ACRES DAT NO 'COUNT MULE KAINT READ!

him; Bud Lee tactfully sought to acquaint him with many ranch matters which would prove of value to him. Carson, however, grown nervous over the new method in stock-raising still in its experimental stage, was given to take any suggestion from Hampton in the light of a personal affront.

"D—— him," he growled deep in his throat when Hampton had ridden out with word to shift one of the herds into a fresh pasture, an act on which Carson had already decided, "some day I'll just take him between my thum' an' finger an' annihilate him."

THE bulk of the stock had been steadily shifted higher in the hills. The hogs grazed on the slopes at the north of the Lower End; cattle and horses had been pushed eastward to the little valleys in the mountains about the lake. Even the plateau, where the old cabin stood, was now stocked with Lee's prize string of horses. Then one day Hampton came galloping thru the herds of shorthorns, seeking Carson.

"Crowd them down to the Lower End again," he shouted above the din. "Cut out the scrawny ones and haze the rest into the pens."

Carson's steel-blue eyes snapped. His teeth showed like a dog's.

"Drunk?" he sneered. "What's eating you?"

"Do as you're told," retorted Hampton hotly. "Those are orders from headquarters and it's up to you to obey them. Get me?"

"If ever I do get you, sonny," grunted Carson, "there won't be enough of you left for the dawgs to quarrel over. Orders or no orders, I ain't going to do no such fool thing."

Hampton reined his horse in closer, staring frowningly at the old cattleman. The purplish color of rage mounted in Carson's tanned cheeks.

"You'll do what you're told or go get your time," he announced tersely. "We've got an order for five hundred beef cows and we're selling immediately."

Carson's jaw dropped.

"What?" he demanded, not quite believing his ears. "Say that again, will you?"

"I said it once," retorted Hampton. "Now get busy."

"Who are we selling to? I ain't heard about it."

"An oversight, my dear Mr. Carson," laughed Hampton, his own anger risen. "Quite an oversight that you were not consulted. We are selling to Doan, Rockwell & Haight. Ever heard of them?"

"Who says we're selling?"

"I say so. And, if you've got to have all the news, Miss Sanford says so."

"She does, does she? Hm-m. First I knew of it. What figger?"

"Really, does that concern you? If the price suits me and Miss Sanford, who own the stock, does it in any way affect you? I don't want to quarrel with you, Carson, and I do appreciate that you are a good man in your way. But just because you have worked here a long time, don't make the mistake of thinking that you own the ranch."

With that he whirled his horse, and was gone. Carson, with puckered brows, stared after him.

BUT orders were orders, and Carson tho the heart was sore, barked out his commands to his herders to turn the cattle back toward the lower fields. He had been converted to the new way, he had grown to dream of the fat prices his cow brutes would fetch in the winter market, he knew that prices now were rock-bottom low, that Doan, Rockwell & Haight were close buyers who before now had cut the throat of the Blue Lake ranch in sacrifice sales when Bayne Trevors ran the outfit.

"We're standing to lose thousan's an' thousan's of dollars," he told himself in disgust. "All we've spent on irrigation an' fences an' silos an' ditches, all gone to heck in a han'-basket. Not counting thousan's of more dollars lost in selling at what we can get this time of year. It makes me sick, d—— sick."

Riding down a long, winding trail, out thru a patch of chaparral into a rocky gorge, Hampton turned east again toward the higher plateau. Taking the roundabout way which led from the far side of the lake and along the flank of the mountain to the table-land, he came to a scattering band of horses and Tommy Burkitt.

"Where's Lee?" called Hampton.

Burkitt grinned at him by way of greeting, and then pointed across the plateau to a ravine leading to a still higher, smaller, shut-in valley. Hampton galloped on and a quarter of an hour later came up with Lee. The horse foreman was sitting still in his saddle, his eyes taking stock of a fresh bit of pasture into which he planned turning his horses a little later. It was one of a dozen small meadows on the mountain creeks where the canyon walls widened out into an oval-shaped valley, less than a half-mile long, where there was much rich grass.

"Hello, Hampton," called Lee pleasantly. "What's the word?"

The perspiration streaming down Hampton's face had in no way dampened his ardor.

"Big doings," he cried warmly. "We're cutting loose, Bud, at last and piling up the shining ducats! You're to gather up a hundred of the most likely cayuses you've got and shove them down to the Lower End. We're selling pretty heavily to Doan, Rockwell & Haight."

A new flicker came into Lee's eyes. Then they went hard as polished agate.

"I didn't quite get you, Hampton," he said softly. "You say we're selling a hundred horses? Now?"

Hampton nodded, understanding nothing of what lay in Lee's heart.

"On the jump, just as fast as we can get them on the run," he said triumphantly. "Judith wanted me to tell you."

"I see," answered Lee slowly.

HIS eyes left Hampton's flushed face and went to the distant cliffs. It was no way of Bud's to hide his eyes from a man, and yet now he did hide them. He did not want Hampton to see what they showed so plainly, in spite of his attempt to master his emotion. He was hurt. Long ago he had offended Judith, and she had waited until now to repay his rude insult with this cool slap in the face. She had not consulted him, she had not mentioned a sale to him, and now she sent Hampton and did not even come to him with a word of explanation. It was quite as if she had said.

"You are just a servant of mine, like the rest, Bud Lee, and I treat you accordingly."

Until Judith had come, there had been nothing that the man loved as he did his work among his horses. He watched them as day after day they grew into clean-blooded perfection; he appraised their values; he saw personally to their education, helping each one of them individually to become the true representative of the proudest species of animal life. Had he turned his eye now to the herd down yonder he could have seen the animal he had selected for a brood-mare next year, the three-year-old destined to draw all eyes as he stepped daintily among the best of the single-footers in Golden Gate Park, the rich red bay gelding that he would mate for a splendid carriage team. . . . Oh, he knew them all like human friends, planned the future for each, the sale of each would be no sorrow but rather a triumph of success. And now, to see them lumped and sold to Doan, Rockwell & Haight—even that hurt. But most of all did Judith's treatment of him cut, cut deep.

"You're a fool, Bud Lee," he told himself softly. "Oh, what a fool!"

"THE buyers will be here the first thing tomorrow," said Hampton. "Judith says we're to have everything ready for them."

"I'll not keep her waiting," answered Lee quietly. And with a quick touch of the spur he whirled his horse and left Hampton abruptly, going straight to the plateau.

"Round 'em up, Tommy," he said sharply. "Every d—— hoof of them. They go back to the corrals."

Tho quick questions surged up in Tommy's brain, none of them was asked just yet, for he had seen the look on Lee's face.

It was early in the afternoon when Hampton carried his messages to Carson and Lee. It was after dark when Lee, his work done, his heart still sore and heavy, came into the men's bunk-house. It was very still, tho close to a dozen men were in the room. Lee's eyes found Carson and he guessed the reason for the silence. Carson was in a towering rage that flamed red-hot in his eyes; under the spell of his dominating emotion the men sat and stared at him.

"Well, what's wrong?" asked Lee coolly from the door.

"Good goddlemighty," growled Carson snappishly. "You stan' there an' ask what's the matter. If they's anything that ain't the matter an' you'll spell its name to me I'll put in with you. The whole outfit's going to pot, an' I, for one, don't care how soon it goes."

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

Diluted Scotch

Old Farmer Tightmoney wasn't stingy. He was merely economical in the management of his big farm and all his hired hands. One morning, while repairing the curb to his underground cistern, he very unexpectedly fell in, pulling the rope in with him as he went down. Having always been a good swimmer, he had no trouble in keeping afloat; but the water was cold and he couldn't climb out. His wife was helpless alone and without a rope.

"John!" she yelled excitedly down to him. "I'll ring the dinner bell so's the boys can come in and pull you out."

"What time is it?" he yelled.

"'Bout eleven o'clock."

"No, dang it, let 'em work on till dinner time. I'll just swim around till they come."

The Whole Doggone Family!

"Yes," said the teacher, "we have several plants and flowers named with the prefix 'dog.' Of course, the 'dog-rose' and 'dog-violet' are well known to you all. Can any of you tell me others?"

For some seconds the class remained dumb. Then a bright idea illuminated the face of an urchin, and up went his hand.

"Collie flowers, miss!"

An Opening Wedge

He (to fair stranger)—Pardon me, miss, but do you speak Swiss?

She—No, indeed. Why?

He—Neither do I. Let's get acquainted—that's one thing we already have in common.—Punch Bowl.

"I wish I had lived three hundred years ago."

"Why?"

"I shouldn't have had so much history to learn."—Buen Humor (Madrid).

Eastern Farmers Are Experimenting with the Disc Plow

What is the advantage of a disc plow in rather stony soil? How does the disc plow compare in draft with other plows? Why is it that the disc plow is not used more?—N. N., Lancaster County, Pa.

The disc plow substitutes rolling friction for the sliding friction of mouldboard, landslide and share and the draft is in general somewhat less than that for the standard plow. Tests at Ohio State University indicate that the disc plow pulled about 10 per cent lighter.

The disc plow gives less trouble in tough, sticky, gumbo soil, where mouldboard plows would fail to scour and be hard to penetrate. It is also used in hard packed or stony soil that could be plowed scarcely at all with the ordinary plow. Extra weight piled on the frame adds but little to the draft but is all used in securing better penetration when needed, but better than with the usual type.

Because this plow does not make so smooth a job of plowing, producing a less pulverizing effect, and fails to cover trash well, are probably why it is not used more.—D.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Our Page

Come boys and come girls,
Come join us today,
And help make Our Page
Better in every way.

I should not say "better"
(It can hardly be beat);
I mean, send your letter,
Or a drawing, for a treat!

If you have a pet—
Bird, dog, cat or calf—
Send in an account,
'Twill sure make us laugh.

This Page is for pleasure,
As well as for fun,
To read in your leisure,
When all tasks are done.

Our Page contains knowledge,
It's instructive as well,
It's a letter from our friends
Who in other states dwell.

Now, then, boys and girls,
No matter your age,
Just sit down and write
To our dear old Page.

Send a rhyme, a riddle,
Drawing or a letter,
And still make Our Page
A little bit better.

—Lee A. Faylor, eleven (X), Cumberland Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My rooster that I have been planning to keep to go to the fair, has broken his tail feather and I feel very badly. I am a member of the 4-H Club. I like to sew very much.

We had a test in our school for the whole month. My pet dog died about two weeks ago. Now for a pet I have a horse, his name is Billy. He is big and black. Everybody likes him. I am selling candy to get a camera, then I will take some pictures for the page.—Letha Schutte, (X), Dutchess County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I was born in New Jersey but live in Stockbridge, Mass. My grandma and uncle were here to see us. They went home Thursday. I live on a farm. It has seventy acres. Irving, my brother, just came home. He was skating with his friends.—Virginia Opperman, Berkshire County, Mass.

MY BROTHER AND I
Gertrude A. Schwartz, (X),
Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—One of my brothers works in a creamery and the other is a carpenter. For pets I have a dog, cat, and some guinea pigs. The dog's name is Rover, he likes to play. He barks when strangers come. Rover is afraid of fire and when someone fires off a gun he will run away. He is also a cow dog, when the cows run he will run after them and bark, thinking it great fun.

We have been having some very cold weather here for the last few days. There is some ice near the schoolhouse, and at recess and noon we go sliding on it. In the spring I am going to have a garden with many flowers. I like flowers.—Mary Fretz (X), eleven, Bucks Co., Pa.

I'm sorry, Mary, that you forgot to give your post office address because I can't send you the membership pin, which I have waiting for you.
COUSIN RUTH.

ALONG THE ROAD ABOVE OUR HOUSE
Ira G. Luce, Tioga County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For pets I have two dogs. One named Joe and the other Rover. Joe is very playful. Sometimes Rover gets cross and bites. Joe will stand up and will jump for meat or bread and Rover will, too. When Joe wants a drink he will go to the sink and whine. Joe is a poodle and Rover is a collie. Joe is about three years old and Rover isn't a year old and Rover is the bigger.

We have about twenty-five chickens. I do not feed them but my brothers do. Here is a recipe:

SNOW CAKE

¼ cup of butter
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 egg whites
1½ cups flour

Cream butter; add gradually the sugar and vanilla. Beat the egg-white to a stiff froth and add. Mix and sift flour and baking powder and add too.—Mary Alice Sherman (X), Tucker Co., W. Va.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Last summer we had our Sunday school picnic in the woods. We had great fun. There were many amusements in the wood, see-saws, sliding boards and lots of other things. In the afternoon they had games, then it rained, but soon stopped. We learn many poems at school every Tuesday and Thursday we have them. It has been very cold and rainy weather this week. I am head in all my classes at school, so I do not want to miss and get sick. I have only missed two days. —E. Mildred Good, ten (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—A doctor was at school on February 10 to examine us. I was the best one in the school for I did not have any bad teeth or tonsils. I was good in hearing and seeing. I was all perfect.

I am going to tell you about my trip to Philadelphia on November 14, 1926. We started out about four o'clock in the morning. We got to my uncle's place at seven o'clock. My uncle lives at 1734 Dick Avenue. He does not live in the city but in the outskirts. Then we ate our breakfast. Afterwards we went to the Sesqui.

The first building that we went to was the Government Building. Then we went to the Navy Yard and went on a big ship. We also went in many other buildings.

Then we went to our machine and went to my uncle's. We got home at 11 o'clock in the night. I am sending a poem called:

THE WORLD'S MUSIC

The world's a very happy place,
Where every child should laugh and sing,
And always have a smiling face
And never sulk for anything.

I like to make poems. I also like to read books about brave men and about Presidents.—Aldona Bulota, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a cat named "Goldie." One time she scared me. She jumped up on the piano and walked over the keys.—Evelyn Halteman, Northampton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our farm is near the Delaware River. I can stand on the front porch and throw a stone in the river.

For my pets I have two collie dogs. I helped my father in the fields last summer. I go to Belvidere Grammar School.—Beatrice Cole, eleven, Warren Co., N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have little peeps now to feed and water. I like little peeps and ducks but our ducks haven't laid yet. My brother and I take turns looking for duck and geese eggs. My dog goes along with brother and me all over the farm, but if we go to school he doesn't follow because he knows he mustn't.—Harry J. Edleblute, six (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to help my father pick tomatoes this summer. He is putting out four acres. He plants for a large cannery at Chambersburg.—Hazel Lininger, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—For pets I have a little yellow cat and this morning it caught a ground mole and you should see how it played with it before he gobbled it down. Now I have to go and iron some clothes so I have to finish up my letter.—Helen Zavada, thirteen, Fayette County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, J. Melvin Duttera. **Allegheny County**, John Marshall. **Armstrong County**, June Fryer. **Bedford County**, Laura Gates, Ruth E. Fisher, Kenneth Brown. **Bucks County**, Dorris F. Bennett, Pearl Zeigler, George W. Christman (X), Bertha Schultz (X). **Butler County**, Paulina Barr, Marie Catherine Benson, Anna Kroll, Anna J. McCarren, Mary Baughman, Louis Resnick (no address given), Mary Dudash. **Cambria County**, Anna Smithbower. **Centre County**, Charlotte E. Klinger (X), Pearl E. Hall. **Chester County**, Elizabeth Abel, Grace Reed, Katharine Sautter, T. Kelly, Pauline Hayes (X), Mabel Walton, Phyllis S. Amsler. **Clarion County**, Gladys [illegible] (no address given), Mary A. Miller, Louise Kesler. **Crawford County**, Irene Reninger, Bernice Reisinger, Anna Grinnell (X), Mary Slovinsky. **Cumberland County**, Lee Shearer. **Dauphin County**, Clarence B. Hollinger (X), Allen Holmes. **Delaware County**, Kenneth Haezer. **Fayette County**, John Shenko (X), Helen Zavada. **Franklin County**, Hazel Lininger, Raymond Bricker, Joseph Meyers, Mary Lesher. **Fulton County**, Victor Hess (X). **Jefferson County**, Frank Gregor (no address given). **Juniata County**, Ruth Leister, Nellie Mae Kramer (no address given). **Indiana County**, Genevieve Grofalet. **Lackawanna County**, Connie Taylor. **Lancaster County**, Mildred Rineer, Elizabeth Cockendall (X), Harold Kulp, Alma Wimer, Arlene Rusbong. **Lawrence County**, Joe Cwynar (no address given). **Lehigh County**, C. W. Ernly. **Lycoming County**, Thelma Gouldy, Helen Lowe (X). **Mercer County**, Mary Sadler. **Montgomery County**, Harriet Heckler, Anna Marie Conrad (X), Ethel Kneidel. **Northampton County**, Clare Newman, Emily Hilda Stout, Evelyn Halteman. **Northumberland County**, Emma Mihalik. **Perry County**, Dwight Stamer, James Clelan.
Schuylkill County, Mary Moore. **Somerset County**, Mary Umberger, Naomi Layden (X), Edna Nolte. **Tioga County**, Reva Belle Barick, Marie Barick, Leah Friends. **Washington County**, Ruby Yucelle (X), Sarah Thomas. **Wayne County**, Viola Schenk (X), George Simpson (X), Alice M. Cook. **Westmoreland County**, Michael G. Hream, Helen Greenawalt, Ralph Roe (X), Faye Gilchrist. **York County**, Emma Houdeck, Harry J. Edleblute (X), Jean McGurk, Earl Heindel, Vance Kohler, Elsie Welch, Mary Mackey, Ruth N. Reynolds.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Angelina Genna. **Monmouth County**, Dorothy Miller. **Salem County**, Lucy M. Fluff.

NEW YORK

Seneca County, Mildred Kelley.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Kathryn L. Wentz. **Cecil County**, Franklin Racine, Frances McKinney (no address given).

WEST VIRGINIA

Tucker County, Elmer Luffin (X), Mary Alice Sherman (X).
(X)—Forum Member.

All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.
All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS.—This is the time when we all like to watch things grow. First one little plant pushes up, and then another—and another. In this week's puzzle you can watch some words grow. The little blank spaces in the story below are for the letters which build up the words. The first blank, for just one letter, must be for the letter "A". The first word that you will see grow from this one-letter word has two letters, which you will place in the two blanks, and one of these letters will be the "A" which you have already found. The next word to grow from the two letters will have three letters, and two of those letters will be the two you have already found. When you come to the spot where four letters must be used for a word, you are to add one letter to the three you have already found, and when you come to the five blank spaces, you add one more letter to the four you have found.

> — man said: "I — — going to eat some — — —. It will do me no — — — —. After that I shall see if I can — — — — — the snake with a little music."

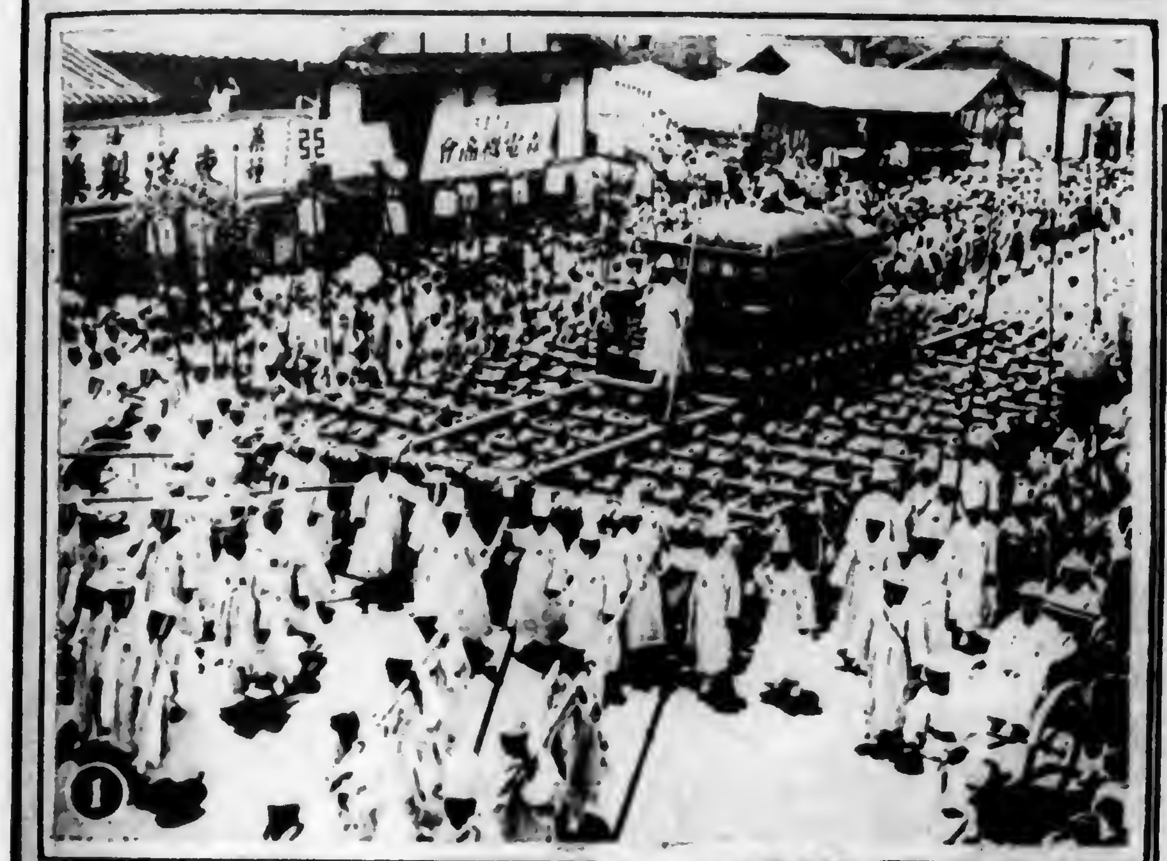
When you have found out the whole crop of five words, (the "A", which I told you, and four other words for each of the words left out in the story), send them to me on a postcard or in a letter so that they reach me by April 3rd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please tell me the name of the county where you live and when your birthday comes. This is a whole lot of things to tell me and every week somebody forgets at least one of them. It is good to hear so regularly from many of my little friends and I want to welcome all the new ones, too. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

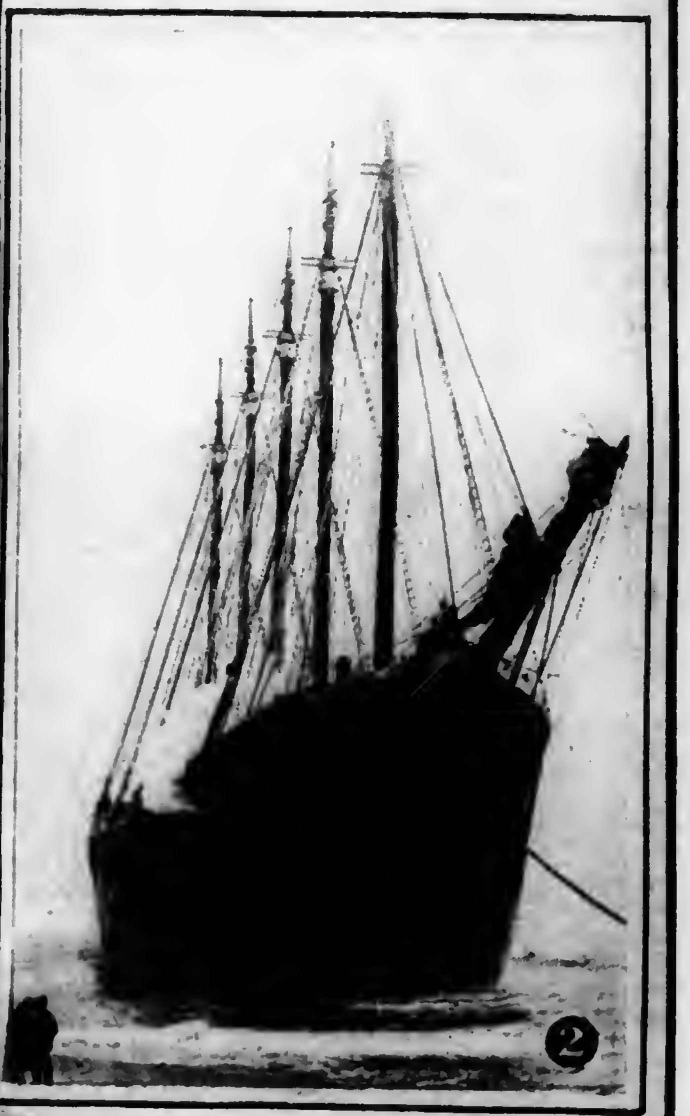
Those letters in the puzzle in the March 5 issue certainly flew around amongst a lot of Little Folks. The five months whose names these letters spell are: FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND DECEMBER.

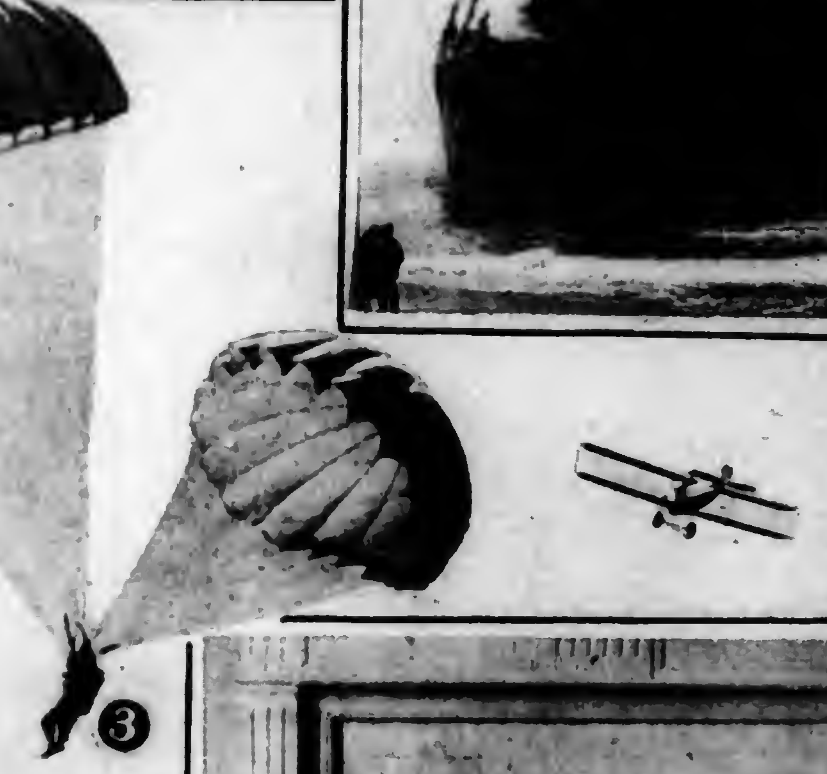
The best answers came from the following prize winners: Emily Branco, age 11, Brier Hill, Pa.; Joe Cwynar, age 8, New Castle, Pa.; Arlene Harper, age 10, Connellsville, Pa.; John A. Harvey, age 9, Oliphant, Pa.; Gordon Horner, age 8, Allentown, N. J.; Mae Johns, age 6, Freeport, Pa.; John Monosky, age 10, Forest City, Pa.; Kathryn B. Mount, age 9, Englishtown, N. J.; Cora E. Orr, age 1, Bridgeton, N. J.; Andrew Watson, age 12, Hudson, N. Y.

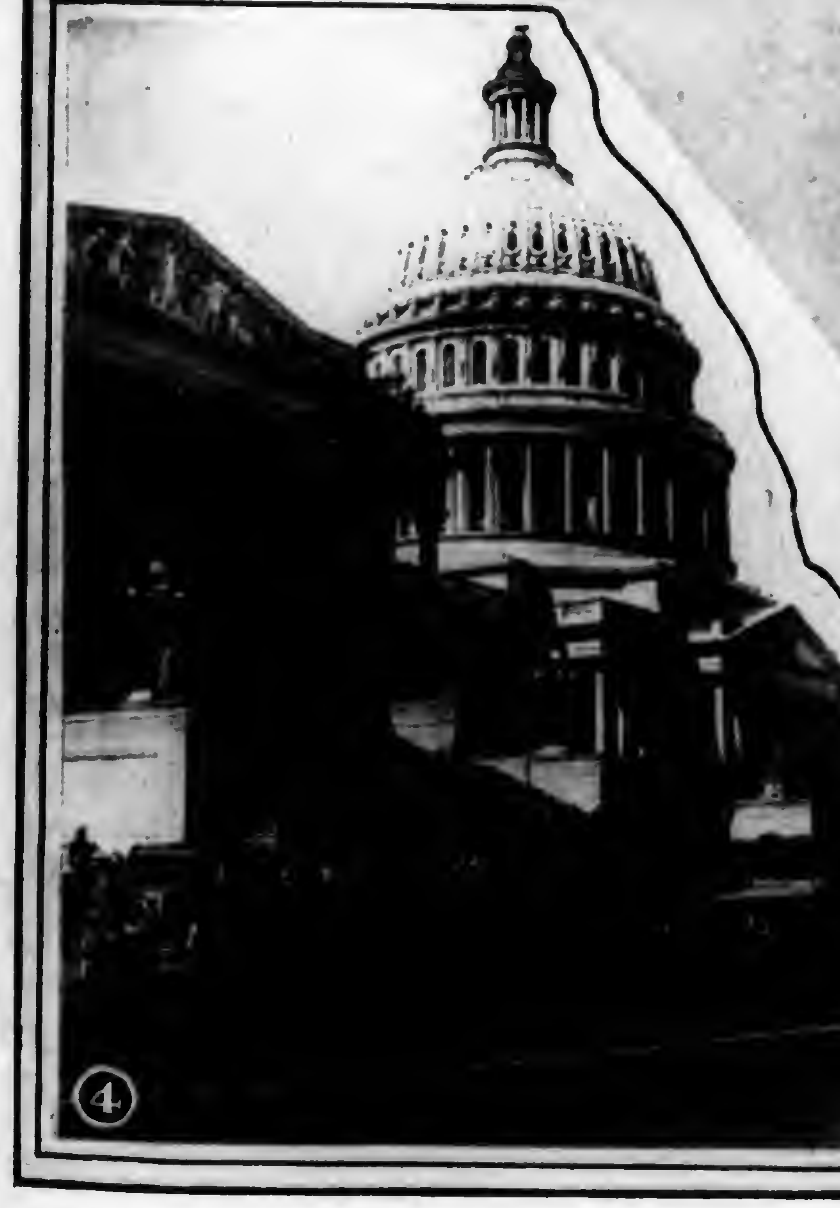
If any of you find that your prizes are a little bit late in reaching you, don't be discouraged. It is because I have been having my glasses changed and one or two things have had to wait while that was going on. I've not forgotten any of you. Your friend, The Puzzle Editor.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









1.—A royal funeral procession in Korea is made impressive by its lines of mourners dressed in the white native costume. The casket is carried on the shoulders of courtiers, followed by many notables.
2.—The five-masted schooner "Nancy," of Philadelphia, Pa., which ran ashore at Nartasket Beach, Hull, Mass., during a 70-mile gale last month.
3.—This daring aviator believes in taking no chances. He is descending to earth after his leap from a plane using two parachutes in case one should fail. He had to count ten before releasing the parachutes. What would happen if the two 'chutes should decide to go in opposite directions?
4.—When the 69th Congress ended at noon on March 4, the members, their wives and many other visitors who packed the gallery poured forth from the Capitol.
5.—Little Paulina Longworth, the daughter of Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, the former Alice Roosevelt, celebrated her second birthday on February 14th. She is called "the most photographed child in the United States."

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

If Mothers Only Realized the Value of Raw Sunshine There Would Be Fewer Twisted Little Bodies

DAY after day, winter and summer, long lines of women with babes in their arms stand in our hospital corridors waiting their turns to enter a certain mysterious room. The door opens and a nurse comes out carrying a tiny naked baby which she gives into the arms of its mother. Thru the open door the women may see a queer bluish light pervading the room, then they notice a large black machine with a big hooded lamp suspended over a baby's crib. The nurse takes another little naked child and the door closes again while the waiting women continue their gossip as they hush the murmuring infants.

In the group are all kinds of babies—Chinese and Irish, Negro and Italian, all Americans by birth, but of every race under the sun. Some there are with crooked legs, protuberant abdomens and bulging foreheads, others look beautifully healthy. What does it all mean?

Our Fashion Book

BEFORE you know it housecleaning days will be here and there won't be a chance to sew. Now is the time to order our Spring and Summer, 1927, Book of Fashions if you haven't a copy already.

We try to print on Our Home Page those patterns which we think you will like best but there are many others which never find room here. Ten cents sent to Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa., will bring our pattern book to you.

The Sunshine Poverty of Cities

These are the children from the crowded tenements of the city, shut off from the life-giving sunshine. Even when the days are bright, the city smoke filters out the sun's rays and few precious sunbeams ever enter the courts and dark rooms. Without sun, these little ones, tho they grow fat, do not develop strong bones. Instead, they get rickets, the marks of which stay with them all thru life. It is to prevent this that a machine has been invented to produce those light rays that the child needs.

Mothers in the country, what does this mean to you? You have day after day of brightest sunshine, yet many country children have rickets, too. At the age of three, four, or five and older, your child is always out-of-doors scampering in the sunshine, but many of the tiny babies get few advantages in their ideal environment. Many of them are left indoors in a crib or coach for twenty-four hours of the day except when they are bundled up tight and taken for a ride with the family. They might almost as well be living in a city tenement.

Do You Give Your Baby Its Chance?

Give the baby a chance! Put it in the sun! Let it sleep and play out-of-doors, so that every hour will be worth while. Each day put it in the sun with no clothes but a diaper—five minutes the first day, seven the next and so on gradually getting him hardened. In hot weather protect the head, and sun him before and after the intense heat of midday. Now that spring is here, start at once to use this old power for the health of your child.—Dr. Florence I. Powdermaker, Ill.

Note:—I would like to quote a sentence from each of two lectures given during the American Health Congress at Atlantic City. Dr. F. Tisdall said: "The sooner mothers learn to expose their babies to the sun until they are tanned as brown as bears, the better it will be for the youngsters." Dr. I. N. Harris said: "Shielding of children's skins against the sun is a crime against nature."

Why torment your children with bow legs, knock knees and flat feet when sun baths will prevent such distress? Why live in fear of rickets, anemia, bronchitis, pneumonia and infant convulsions with health-inspiring sunshine all about us? Let's start today with baby's first sun bath. Use your very brightest room to begin with and place the child in the direct sun coming thru the open window. Five minutes today with sleeves rolled to the elbow. Next week increase the time and remove a stocking also. In another week you may remove both stockings at a time and increase the exposure to ten minutes. Each week ten minutes longer may be added to the sunning time.

In merry May the little one will be ready to have more garments removed, and by June 1 only the diaper will be needed. At this time the bath length may be of an hour's duration for face, head, arms and legs, with the trunk exposed about ten minutes. During July and August the complete bath for the entire body may be increased gradually to the entire hour.

Bulletin Answers All Questions

No doubt you feel puzzled and would like to ask dozens of questions on this subject. I feel quite sure they are all answered by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., in their splendid free bulletin called Sunlight for Babies. Write for this useful plan of what to do and how to do it. Ask for folder Number 5.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

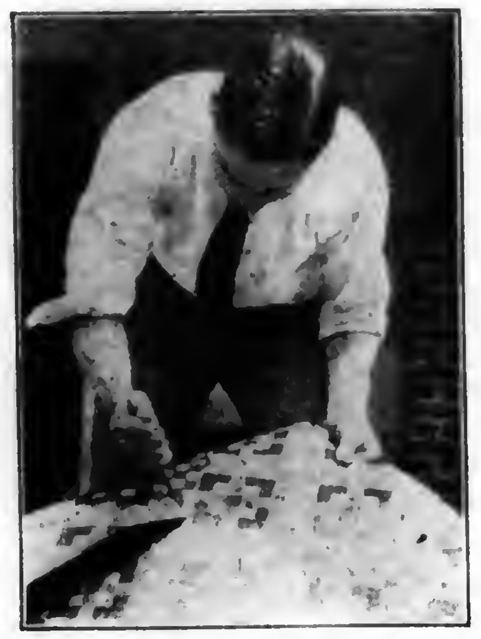
Spring Adventuring

HOUSECLEANING need not be unduly tiresome if cupboards, bookcases, closets, trunks and drawers are all thoroly overhauled and put in order before the heavy cleaning begins. It also helps immeasurably to have the necessary supplies assembled and the work planned and organized, so that there may be no needless waiting nor unnecessary confusion.

Everyone enjoys making things better and actually doing the work need not be dreaded if proper preparations have been made. In fact, the housecleaning season may be made an adventure.—Emma Gary Wallace.

It's All in Knowing How

LINOLEUM is a well-proven floor covering, durable, only slightly affected by changes of temperature and of a handsome appearance. Linoleum is made from cork that comes from Spain, Portugal and North Africa, with linseed oil pressed from flaxseed from the Argentine, with burlap woven in Scotland from jute grown in India, with kauri gum from the pine trees of New Zealand, with resin and other materials from elsewhere. When you do the fox-trot on your linoleum floor, you are globe-trotting with a vengeance.



Making the final cut.

Linoleum is sold in rolls, of either two-yard, three-yard or four-yard widths. It is somewhat brittle when cold, so if you receive your roll of linoleum in cold weather, let it remain unrolled in the house for a day or two.

If the floor is uneven or poor it will be advisable to paste down first an ordinary gray builder's felt, and for a superior job on any floor this is recommended.

Many floors are broken up with fixtures and irregularities. In such cases measure all the edges of the floor carefully and draw on paper a simple floor-plan, noting thereon the length of every edge from one corner to the next. Lay your linoleum on any floor face upward, and with a sharp knife, a rule and a straight-edge, mark out the pattern on the material with scratch lines, then cut these lines deeper into the hard surface with the knife-point, always using it against the straight-edge.

Brittleness Aids Cutting

The final cut may be made with the blade in the manner shown in the accompanying photograph. In the case of long, straight cuts, one may take advantage of the brittleness of the material and after cutting deeply into the surface as above described bend the material along the deep-scratched line, fold it back, and cut with the knife used like a paper-cutter.

The linoleum is so brittle that care must be exercised not to let bends come in the piece where not wanted. On this account it is well to keep the piece rolled as much as possible while handling.

Because of expansion due to temperature changes, it is well to leave an eighth of an inch between wall and edge. This gap can be filled with waterproof cement.

Now as to obstructions in the floor, such as fixtures and pipes. Remove, or at least raise slightly, whatever can be handled in this manner. It is usually possible to raise radiators slightly without uncoupling them, tho it is difficult to do so and still find space on the floor nearby on which to stand without standing on the linoleum you are trying to push under. The method that sometimes overcomes the difficulty is that of keeping the bulk of the linoleum piece quite solidly rolled while the edge is being pushed under the fixture.

There is no way of slipping a hole in the linoleum over a pipe that extends from floor to ceiling. The only recourse here is a neat, straight-line cut from the hole in the material to the nearest edge. The linoleum will bend sufficiently to enable you to force it past the pipe thru this cut to the hole, after which the edges of the cut are pressed together flat upon the floor. They can be cemented together if desired.

The linoleum may be cemented to the floor or the felt paper, or it may be tacked to the floor. Commonly it is quite satisfactory to leave it unfastened and cement about the edges. A waterproof cement can be obtained for this purpose.—Jerome W. Howe.—Mass.

Shad Delicacies

SELECT a fine roe shad. Clean well and wipe dry, then fill with a stuffing of bread crumbs, salt, pepper, butter and chopped parsley, mixed with beaten yolk of egg. Sew up the opening, season the fish with salt and pepper, and cover with bits of butter. Lay in a dripping pan with a little water and bake until the fish is thoroly done, an hour or more, basting often. When ready to serve cover with dressing made of drippings in the pan. Garnish with cress or parsley.

DRESSING

1 tablespoon browned flour (blend with cold water)
1 large spoon of catsup
Juice of one lemon
Salt and pepper

SHAD ROE CROQUETTES

Boil shad roe in salt water 15 minutes. Drain. When cold cut into pieces about two inches thick; season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Dip in egg and crumbs. Fry in deep fat.

SCALLOPED SHAD ROE

Parboil the shad roe, then place in ice water, changing the water until the roe is perfectly cold, white and firm. Break in small pieces and put thru a vegetable press or colander. Season to taste with salt, paprika and kitchen bouquet. Then stir into the roe a cup of rich, drawn butter, beat well and pour into shells or buttered ramekins. Sprinkle with very fine crumbs, dot with butter, cover and place in a quick oven. After ten minutes remove cover and brown delicately.—Jane M. Bush, Pa.

A long-handled dust-pan works as well as a short-handled one and saves many backaches.

A cup made of a bright red apple is just the thing in which to serve fruit cocktail or a salad.

April First Is a Fine Time to Have an Evening of Merriment

NOTHING definite seems to be known as to the origin of April Fool's Day, yet it is a very old custom and generally celebrated in all parts of the world. Perhaps at no other time is it easier to entertain a company of young people, and no elaborate plans need be made.

If you send written invitations, get a sheet of colored cardboard, cut them out in the shape of a Fool's cap and use a nonsense rhyme, or something like this:

April First, is my party,
Your welcome will be hearty.
7 to 10 P. M.

If you have a clever brother willing to dress as a court jester and amuse the company, or a friend who will take the part, he can do much to keep up the merriment of the evening.

Stunts to be tried during the evening are many. Here are a few:

1. Turn out all the lights, announce that it will probably be sometime before they can be fixed, then suddenly flash them on. Some unwary one is certain to be caught in a foolish position.

2. Fill a pillow case with cloth, and a brick or two. Drop it down the stairs, having an accomplice stationed nearby to give a series of agonizing cries. As the company rushes out into the hall to see who is killed shout "April Fool."

What the Curtain Hid from Sight

3. Announce to the guests that you have a new picture to show them. When all have been brought to a proper stage of curiosity, draw the curtain that has concealed a mirror on which you have written with crayon, "April Fool."

4. Pile soft pillows, books, two or three small jars of plants on the floor with a path between along which a person could walk. Offer a small prize to anyone who will walk across the room, blindfolded without touching any of the articles. While some member of the party takes the volunteer into another room to blindfold him, remove the obstructions leaving the room clear. Much merriment will attend his careful progress across the room, and his efforts to avoid the supposed objects in his way.

Ribbons Join the Partners

An easy way to determine dinner partners, is to take as many pieces of ribbon as there are partners. Divide the company with girls in one room and boys in another, put the ribbons in the door, closing it on them so that each ribbon will have one end on the girl's side and the other on the boy's. When every one has secured an end of ribbon open the door, those holding the same ribbon being partners.

The menu may be as simple or as elaborate as the hostess wishes. White turnips may be served in the guise of mashed potatoes, a gold cake may be made of corn meal, pumpkin cubed, and dropped in pineapple juice just before serving, becomes April Fool pineapple sauce, and there are endless varieties of April Fool candy that can be placed in bon bon dishes at each plate.—Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

So It Will Stick

A FEW days after we had papered our walls, I heard a queer noise and looked quickly into the dining room to find the whole ceiling and some of the side wallpaper hanging down over everything. The same sight greeted me when I went upstairs.

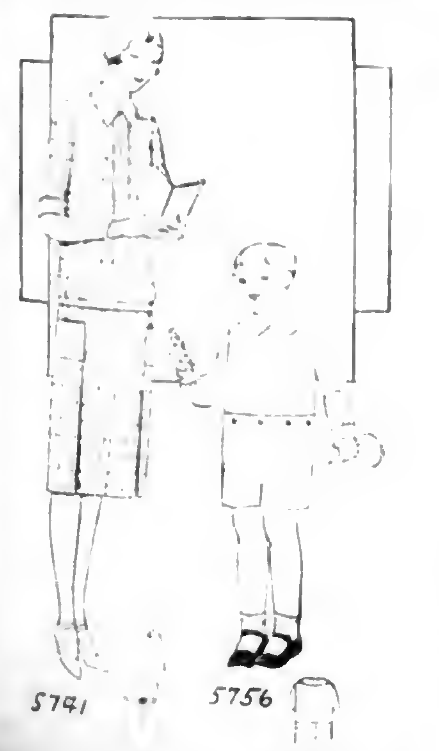
We had to cut the upstairs ceiling away but managed to stick the side wall back into place for a time. In the dining room, the walls had been calcimined and we painted the ceiling before papering again and found the paper would stick. We have also learned that in making paste for wall paper, a small quantity of good brown sugar added just before scalding will stick better than glue.—Mary Stewart Shuman, Pa.

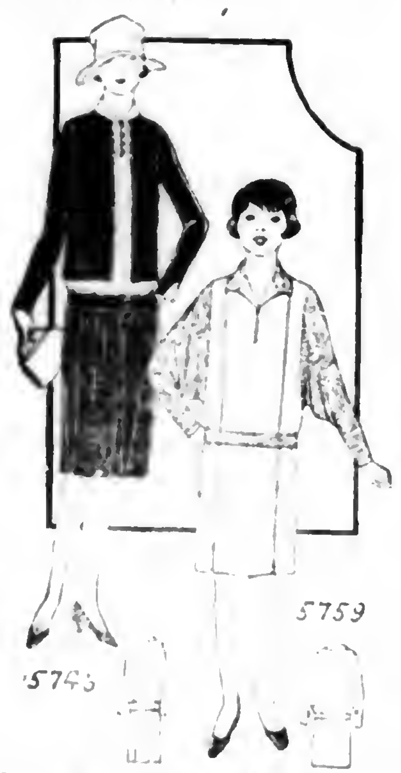
Daffys Are Out—Spring Is Here

Directions for Ordering.—Give number or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5741.—Seven sizes [illegible] 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches bust measure. A [illegible] size will require [illegible] yards of 36-inch material together with five-eighths yard of contrasting material. Pattern 10 cents.

5743.—[illegible] years. If [illegible] size, [illegible] will be required. [illegible]





5746.—[illegible] years. A [illegible] will require [illegible] yards of 40-inch material together with seven-eighths yard of contrasting material. Pattern, [illegible]

5759.—Four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 1[illegible] year size will require 2[illegible] yards of material [illegible] inches wide together with one yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send [illegible] in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of [illegible].

good fence prevents damage and loss

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A well fenced farm means better control of stock, protection for crops and, of course—bigger profits. To over three generations of farmers, "Good Fence" has meant PAGE—America's First Wire Fence.

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Why Burn Coal?
or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?
For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.
Fits Any Stove or Range
Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.
$6
New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit
vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.
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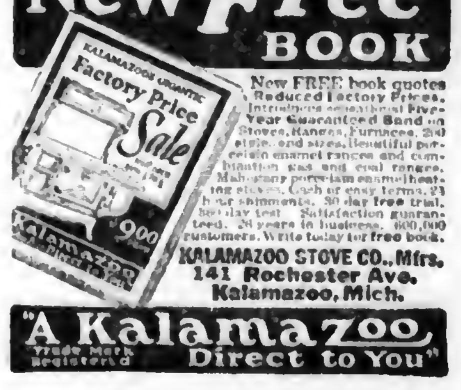

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Cleaned Right—Free From Weeds

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"Silver Mine"—A standard "sprangle" variety of sterling merit. Very hardy. Strong, stiff straw that won't lodge easily. Kernels, bright with very thin hulls—popular with rolled oats makers. A good variety for heavy soils. Early. Often sowed with Canada Field Peas.

"Swedish Select"—popular for a quarter century. Great root development makes it drought-resistant. Does well on trying soils. Succeeds in all sections.

"Cluster"— A typical "horse mane" or "side" variety, kept pure by hand selection of the seed stock. Extremely early. Grain large and plump with medium thin hull.

Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Pasture Grasses

Medium Red that is hardy and safe. Mammoth and Alsike of high germination. Genuine White Blossom Sweet Clover, scarified. Alfalfa—hardy strains—genuine "Grimm" and our own "Northwest" brand. Clean Timothy.

Other Field Crops: "Lancaster Sure Crop"—Corn—best double purpose . . silo-crib . . corn. Maine-Grown and Michigan-Certified Seed Potatoes, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas and other Specialties.

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Hoffman's Farm Seeds Spring 1927

A.H.Hoffman, Inc., Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa.

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-It's CORONA WOOL FAT

Soothing Healing Ointment That Works Like Magic

Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It's different from any salve or ointment you ever tried. It heals and soothes, but will not smart or blister the most sensitive wound. It has healed thousands of stubborn wounds where other lotions have failed.

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LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins $1.25, postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

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Improved Black and English Walnuts, Pecans and Filberts. Grafted stock, grown to plant and when planted grow. Get our beautifully illustrated catalogue. JOHN W. HERSHEY, Nut Tree Nurseries, DOWNINGTOWN, PA.

New Ideal Steel Strong Box

Size 10½ in. x 6⅞ in. x 4⅛ in.

A safe place to keep your valuable papers, insurance policies, deeds, notes, receipts, etc.

Finished in olive green enamel outside with a lustrous green bronze on inside. Has lock and two keys. Nickel-plated, countersunk handle.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Herbs in Garden Corners Are a Lot Better Than Weeds

THE corners of kitchen gardens are too often left uncultivated, a fine place for propagating weeds that scatter their seeds along the planted rows. In waste spaces a variety of herbs may be grown and after the first year require but little care.

The sage is a favorite seasoning in many families, that sold in stores is frequently old and of poor quality. From one good-sized bunch of sage several pickings can be made and the season's supply, as well as some to give away, can be secured. Holt's mammoth sage is a good kind for garden growing and it never starts seeding prematurely, as some varieties will.

Sweet marjoram, sweet basil, thyme, summer savory and mint, are all desirable herbs for flavoring and should have a place in the corner of the kitchen garden where they can grow undisturbed by the plow, year after year. Dill may be grown as an annual. It has an aromatic pungent seed and is much used for flavoring pickles. Fennel is fine for flavoring sauces, and tarragon for seasoning salads.

Good for Kids and Kittens

Catnip is a mild nervine for small children, and a clump of boneset is not out of place in the garden.

As a hedge lavendar is advised. It needs a little protection in winter in northern gardens but its beautiful flowers repay one for all the care given it. Nothing is nicer for perfuming bed linens and for dresser drawers than dried lavendar.

Three other plants may well have a place in some corner of the kitchen garden—parsley, chive and perhaps watercress. If there is a damp edge along the garden, or one where you can make an artificial swamp by piping surplus water, plant watercress and you will no longer need to depend entirely upon lettuce for salads.—Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

Neighborliness Spreads Good Cheer

WITH maple sugar season approaching, I recall many happy hours spent in my childhood with a good neighbor. There never was a sugar season without at least two invitations to her home. She had no children and boiled sugar so we neighbor youngsters could eat all we wanted and then she let us stir little cakes to take home.

Sugar time is a busy time for the housewife who also milks and takes care of chickens and baby chicks and the garden, as this woman did. Few women are willing to do so much for small neighbors, and her loving example lingers with me.

Living on another nearby farm was a lonely old man who was as delighted as we children when he spent an afternoon with this dear lady. She played "Old Sledge" with him and listened patiently to his oft-repeated tales.

Yes, it takes time to be a good neighbor, but it is time well spent when you leave happy memories in children's minds and brighten an unhappy life.—Mrs. E. M. C., N. Y.

Little Care Required

MANY farm folks make the mistake of having too few flowers. They add so much to the beauty of the home and the happiness of home folks. Many busy women say they have no time to fuss with flowers. Then try those that need little or no attention.

I never boast of success with annuals but have many beautiful roses. Among them are Dorothies, a big yellow rose, the old-fashioned single pink, and several "hundred leaf" roses as old as the town itself. The only care they need is to be secured to their trellises occasionally, and some pruning.

We have also set out a white lilac, a mock orange, and several varieties of peonies. By choosing carefully it is possible for the very busiest housewife to have a fine collection of flowering plants that practically take care of themselves, and every farm home should have them.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Orange Marmalade Has a Flavor All Its Own

NOW is the time to make a supply of orange marmalade to last thru the summer months until citrus fruits are again on the market next fall. Select fruit which has a smooth, thin skin. As a rule, large fruits are thinly sliced, but it has been found equally satisfactory to put citrus fruits thru the food chopper, using the fine knife. This saves time. To retain the best flavor and a bright color the mixture should be cooked rapidly.

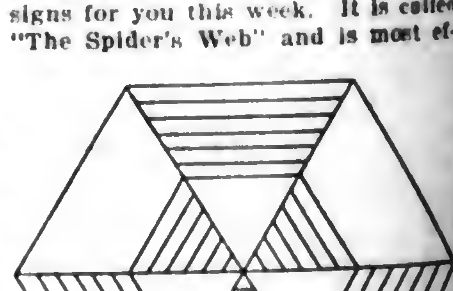
For orange marmalade, take three small oranges, one grapefruit, and one lemon—each with thin peelings. Wash, and cut into thin slices; or cut in sections, remove the seeds and grind in the food chopper. To each pint of fruit add 3 pints of water and let stand over night.

Should Stand Overnight

In the morning, boil one-half hour and let stand until the following day. Measure the mixture and take an equal quantity of sugar, but boil the fruit mixture one-half hour before adding sugar. Then add the sugar and cook until it jells. Test often after the sugar is added to prevent cooking the marmalade too long, which often results in a stiff, dark mixture. Cool the marmalade somewhat before pouring into sterilized glasses, as this prevents the particles of fruit from rising to the top. The finished product should be a beautiful amber-colored marmalade, having the consistency of good jelly.—N. J. College of Agriculture.

The Spider's Web

MANY of our quilters have been asking for patterns to use on plain muslin, and we picture one of the most interesting of old time designs for you this week. It is called "The Spider's Web" and is most effective when made up. You can carry out the bedroom's color scheme by using your favorite thread for the stitches. This design is so very adaptable, too, as it can be enlarged to almost any size you wish. Quilted sofa pillows are in vogue today and I saw one made with the Spider's Web design that was beautiful. Patterns are 15c each, ordered from Quilt Pattern Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Be sure to send a self-addressed envelope with your order.—Gertrude S. Stewart.



NO HOLD BACK

When the milk comes hard—when the cow is nervous and fidgety—you are losing milk you ought to be getting. Any disorder or hurt to the udder or teats, no matter how slight, can undo all of your efforts to get a full milk yield.

Bag Balm is a marvelous healer of all injuries to the delicate tissues of the udder and teats. Sore teats, chaps, cuts, inflammation disappear quickly under the soothing, penetrating action of this great ointment. For Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox or any stoppage of the milk passages Bag Balm gives quick relief.

Bag Balm is a wonderful healer of all annual sores—and it *can't taint the milk*. The big 10-ounce package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Beware of substitutes. Order direct from us if you have difficulty in getting Bag Balm.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR ORDERS *Now*
BUY NOW—PAY LATER

Made of copper-content ROSSMETAL galvanized

Easy erection. Permanent and tight. No shrinking or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Secure wonderful booklet — "What Users Say."

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Check items which interest you and write for catalog.

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Write today for my big Bargain Catalog. It will save you a lot of money. Everything guaranteed. 24 hour service.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Here's to Your Health

By Dr. FRANK McCOY

Copyright, 1926, McCoy Health Service

WE can live many days without eating and two or three weeks without drinking water, but only four minutes without air. The function of breathing is so vitally important that if the inhalation and exhalation of air to the lungs is stopped for only a few minutes death must take place.

Most of the oxygenation of the blood used in the lungs is the air passing in and out thru involuntary breathing. It would be impossible for us to be constantly thinking of the necessity for taking deep breaths, but by systematic exercise of the breathing muscles, increased strength of these muscles can be attained and a better tone of the breathing apparatus developed.

The principal muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm, which is a flat muscle separating the lungs from the stomach and intestines. This muscle is never at rest, but is either contracting or relaxing every minute of the day and night. The usual contractions are about eighteen times per minute, with, of course, eighteen periods of relaxation or expansion.

Some Diaphragms Suffer Neglect

Because the diaphragm has not been sufficiently developed, many people take more than eighteen breaths per minute, due to the weakness of the diaphragm and the fact that only a small amount of air is taken in at each inhalation.

If systematic exercise of the diaphragmatic muscle is practiced, there will be a tendency to take deeper breaths each time, so that no more than sixteen or eighteen breaths per minute will be necessary to supply the lungs with all the needed air with its life-giving oxygen.

Such games as baseball, basketball, wrestling, boxing, etc., will induce heavy breathing and in this way tend to develop the diaphragm by a violent form of involuntary exercise which is forced upon the body because of extreme exertion. Such a small percentage of people, however, take up sports which compel deep breathing that I want to urge upon those of you who are in the majority to start at once taking some form of breathing exercise to develop diaphragmatic strength and control.

Simple Exercise Advised

One of the simplest exercises to take is inhaling and exhaling slowly while you are taking your daily walk. Contract the waist when exhaling and enlarge the waist and lower ribs when inhaling. Inhale slowly and swell up the waist and lower ribs so that your circumference around that section of your body is the very largest possible. Do this slowly while walking four steps, and while taking the next four steps force the air out of your lungs until your waist is of the smallest possible circumference.

Every few days increase the length of time of inhaling and exhaling, so that you take five steps while inhaling and five while exhaling; then increase these to six and so on, until even as high as fourteen steps can finally be taken while you are drawing the air in, and the same number while exhaling.

This is an especially good exercise for those who are recovering from tuberculosis or asthma.

Small fruits have been cultivated for a very much shorter time than the tree fruits but, even so, there are about 1300 varieties of strawberries, 708 of raspberries, 244 of gooseberries, 193 of blackberries, 183 of currants, and 48 of dewberries.

What Prof. Mapes Did in 1847 Distinguishes Mapes Manures Today

If you were asked to compare the values of two fertilizers you wouldn't do it on analysis alone. You'd make a crop test. You know that two fertilizers of the same analysis may produce widely different crop results, due to the difference in materials from which they are compounded. The crop knows what it wants better than the chemical laboratory.

Prof. James J. Mapes, originator of Mapes Manures, was a famous and expert chemist; but he also knew the difference between laboratory tests and crop results. So he bought a farm, in 1847, to check up in the field what he had learned in the laboratory. He asked the crop.

Mapes users know that this is what today distinguishes Mapes Manures. They are made to grow good crops. The materials are selected on the basis of the best crop results. We go to the crop; we ask it what materials it likes best; we put these materials into Mapes Manures. That is why Mapes users are so loyal to Mapes Manures. And that is why more good farmers every year are using Mapes Manures.

Just Mail This Coupon Today

Write today for a list of the crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. You'll be surprised at the little difference in cost between Mapes brands and other brands. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Please tell us what crops you plan to fertilize so that we can be of the greatest possible service to you in selecting the right brand to suit your special needs.

Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop *yield*, the crop *quality* and the crop *profits* with the results from any other fertilizer you can buy. You'll learn what we mean when we say that Mapes Manures are made to grow good crops—not to sell at a price. They are first made right, then priced as low as possible. Mapes "costs little more — worth much more."

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. 12
270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use.........tons of fertilizer on the following crops: ....

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My name is................

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MAPES Manures

cost little more ~ worth much more

Write Your Own Guarantee!

Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the

COPPER-IZED METAL SILO

Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.

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Dept. 3 London, Ohio Est. 1904
Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Cribs, Grain Bins

New Improved Fords Milker $90

Single Unit Complete Electric or Gas Engine

"Worth Twice The Price"

"My Fords Milker certainly does the work fully as well as other milkers I have seen for twice the money. And it is so simple to keep clean," writes John W. Griffi of Pennsylvania.

Our new improved model is a quality machine throughout—greatest of all milking machine values. Heavy pressed, seamless aluminum pails. New Departure ball bearings. Comes complete, ready for work. No extras. Cows like it.

Send for Booklet No. 46

showing models for every purpose; single, double, double single, double double, etc. Agents: Still some open territory. Write for attractive proposition.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213-15 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION *can be Prevented!*

Farmers and dairymen all over the U.S., say that since using the Aborno Treatment their losses from the Abortion Disease have stopped. Easily administered.

Write for free booklet on the treatment of Contagious Abortion.

ABORNO LABORATORY, 55 Jeff Street
Lancaster, Wisconsin

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Dead or Alive?

It's up to you, Mr. Poultryman

Chick losses are due to wrong feeding and lack of proper care at the start. Stop the losses—save the baby chicks by feeding Blatchford's Chick Mash. Contains exactly the ingredients chicks need to keep them healthy and make them grow big quicker. Easy to feed and most economical.

125 years experience in preparing feeds and the Blatchford reputation is your guarantee of highest quality and maximum efficiency. Recommended and used by leading poultrymen everywhere. Means better results and more profit to you. Try a bag and see the chicks and money you save.

Blatchford's Chick Mash

Send for FREE Sample

Just a bit but enough to show quality. Send coupon. Also if interested in MORE EGGS AT LOWEST COST PER EGG send for FREE SAMPLE and complete information about the old reliable

Blatchford's "FILL THE BASKET" Egg Mash

Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 9813 Waukegan, Ill.

Blatchford Calf Meal Co.
Dept. 9813 Waukegan, Ill.

Send me free sample of:

Chick Mash ☐ Egg Mash ☐

and valuable poultry information.

Name................

Address................

Markets

March 21, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75; poor, 75c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; Penna, bbl, $1.25@1.50. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, $12@20; 100-lb sack, 75c@$1; Fla, hmpr, $1.25@2; Texas, ton, $50; crate, $2.75@3.50; hmpr, $1.50@1.75. CARROTS, Texas, bu, bch, $1.50@2.50; loose, $1.50@1.75; crate, $2.75@3.50; Calif, crate, $3.75; N Y, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.75; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 90c@$1.35. DANDELIONS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $5@5.25; N J, bu, No 1s, $2.50@3; No 2, $1.50@2. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, 75c@$2.25; S C, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $1.75@3.50; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, $3@4.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor, 50@60c. ONIONS, yellow, N Y, 100-lb sack, $2.75@3.25; Ohio, 100-lb sack, $2.75@3.25; Mass, 100-lb sack, $3@3.25. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $3@4; plain, $3.50@4; Texas, bu, $1@1.50. PARSNIPS, Penna and N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $14; No 2s, $12; No 3s, $7; hmpr, No 1s, $4; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $3.75@4.25; 120-lb sack, $3@3.25; Penna, 120-lb sack, $2.50@3; bu, $1.25@1.50; poor, $1@1.20; Md and Del, 150-lb sack, Hoosiers, $3; 120-lb sack, $1.75@2.50; red skins, 100-lb sack, $2@2.25. RHUBARB, Mich, 5-lb box, 90c@$1.10; choice 50@65c; Penna doz bchs, $1@1.25. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $2@2.50; poor, $1@1.50. SWEET POTATOES, Del and Md, hmpr, No 1s, $1@1.35; mediums, 50@85c; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1@1.50; mediums, 60@90c; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 75c@$1; No 2, 25@50c. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, 40c@$1. TURNIPS, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2@2.50; white, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.25. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2@3; Del and Md, hmpr, 75c@$1.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Greenings, $2@4; Staymans, $1.50@3; Winesaps, $2.50@3; Rome Beauty, $2@3; bu, Baldwins, $1@1.50; Greenings, $1@1.50; Staymans, $1@1.50; poor, 50@75c; Delicious, $1.25@2; N J, ⅝ bskt, Delicious, $1@1.25; Staymans, 40c@$1; York Imperials, 40@65c; Plum Cider, 40@60c; Ben Davis, 40@50c; various odd No 2s, 15@50c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 27@30c; Leghorns, 26@28c. Chickens, 2½@3-lb avge, 40@42c. Broiling chickens, 1½@2 lbs each, Plymouth Rocks, 46@48c; mixed colors and mixed sizes, 45@46c; poor quality, 35@40c; Leghorns, 42@44c. Capons, 7@8 lbs each, 36@38c; smaller, 32@34c. Roosters, old, 20@22c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 35@36c; mixed colors, 32@34c; Muscovys, 28@30c. Turkeys, fancy hens, 45@48c; gobblers, 28@33c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 27½c; firsts, in new cases, 26c; in second hand cases, 25c; seconds, 23@24c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $10@10.85; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $9@10; cows, good to choice, $6@7.25; fair, $2@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $15.50@16; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, extra, $10@10.60; fair to good, $6@7; common $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@8.75; spring lambs, extra, $16.25@16.50; medium, $14.50@16.50; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $12.50@12.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11.50@11.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $24@24.50; No 2, $22@23; No 3, $20@21; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $20@21. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.38½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.34½; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 55@57c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packd creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 48@51c; extra, 92 score, 47c; 91 score, 46½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 45½c; 88 score, 45c; 87 score, 44½c; 86 score, 44c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c; fresh, 24½@25c; longhorns, round lots, 24½@25c; small jobbing lots, 26@27½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery butter, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 25@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50 ea; springers, 75c@$1.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2 ea; squabs, 35@50c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 20@25c small bch; beans, string, 50c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 15@20c pt; Brussels sprouts, 25@30c qt box; cauliflower, 25@50c hd; carrots, 10c pt box; cabbage, new, 15@30c hd; old, 5@20c; celery, 10@25c stalk; eggplant, 25@35c ea; endive, 10@20c hd; lettuce, long leaf, 5@15c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt box; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 8@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@30c ½ pk; new, 50 ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 45c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 13@15c bch; radishes, 10c bch; rhubarb, 13@15c bch; spinach, 15@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c pt box; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.23; corn, 70c.

Hay and Straw—Hay, baled, timothy, $18@20, straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $40@41; hominy, $38@39; middlings, $40@41; linseed, $54.50@55.50; gluten, $44@45, ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $39@40; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $45@46; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $35@36; 18 per cent, $38@39; 20 per cent, $42@43; 24 per cent, $46@47; 25 per cent, $49@50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $41@42; alfalfa, reground, $43@44.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 475; bulk of sales, $12.75@13; top, $13.25, heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.25@13; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13.25, light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 450; calves, 50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10@11.25; medium, $8.25@10; common, $7@8.25. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11; medium, $8@9.75; common, $7@8.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.25; common and medium, all weights, $5@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6@7.25; common and medium, $3.75@6; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. exeld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $12.75@15.75; cull and common, $6@12.75.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 23@27c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c; dressed, 85c@$2.25 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@35c ½ pk, $1@2 bu; cabbage, 5@22c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 10@20c qt; lima beans, 20@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $37 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48@49c; choice, 46@47c; do, good, 44@45c; do, prints, 49@51c; do, blocks, 48@50c; do, ladies, 30c; Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 26@28c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market steady; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 2 sales, 100 cases, 24½c; closing offerings nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 24¼c; bid, 24½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 27@28c, old hens, 3@4 lbs, 28c, Leghorns and other light stock, 24@26c; old roosters, 20@21c; young chickens, large size, 34@36c; medium size, 35@38c; small size, 45@48c. Capons, all sections, 7 lbs and over, 34@38c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c, puddle, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, mostly $1, new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75; poor low as 25c. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1.50@1.75; new, Texas, crate, $2.25@2.75, bbl, $2.50@3; carlots, N Y, bulk, ton, $14.50@17; Texas, ton, $42@45. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1; new, Texas, bu bskt, $2@2.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30@35c, 10-lb bskt, 90c@$1; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.75@3.25, few low as $1, Arizona, Iceberg, $2.75@3.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1@1.25; poor, 50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, yellows, Ohio and Mich, $3.25@3.75. PARSNIPS, old, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.65. PEPPERS, crate, Fla, fancy, $4@5; choice, $3@3.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Green Mountains, $3.85@4, Mich Rurals, $3@3.25; N Y whites, $2.75@3.25, Penna, $3.25@3.40. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellows, Del, $1@1.25; Tenn, 90c@$1; N J, $1.50; N C, $1.15@1.25. TURNIPS, old, bu bskt, washed, $1.25@1.35.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $3@3.75; Hubbardstons, $2.50@3; Penna and W Va, Stayman Winesaps $3.25@3.50; poor, $1; Rome Beauties, $3.50@3.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.25, Kings, $1.25; Ohio, Baldwins, $1.10@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to 10c higher; top, $12.50, heavies, 260 lbs up, $11@11.50; 210@260 lbs, $11.50@12; all weights, 210 lbs down, pigs included, $12@12.50; packing sows, $9.75@10.40.

Cattle—Nominal.

Calves—Steady; choice vealers, $16.

Sheep—Few late arrivals about steady; choice wooled lambs, $15.75 down; choice clippers, $13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; standard timothy, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@18. No 3, $15.50@16.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $19.50@20.50; No 2, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 1 clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 2, $20.50@21.50; No 1 clover, $24.50@25.50; No 2, $19.50@21.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 52@52½c; No 3, 47½@50c, No 4, 42@46c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 83@85c; standard yellow ear, 76@78c; No 2 yellow shelled, 80@81c; No 3, 76½@78½c; No 4, 70@72c; No 5, 66½@68½c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steadier; creamery, higher than extras, 46@47c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 46c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 45¼@45¾c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 32@33c; No 2, 27c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c, storage packed, 28½@29c; firsts, 25¾@26½c; do, storage packed, 27½@28c, seconds, 24¾@25½c; refrigerator eggs unquoted, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@34c, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 27@32c, nearby pullets, 25@26c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 33@35c; firsts to extra firsts, 30@33c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy specials, 23@23½c; average run, 22@22½c, state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; chickens, by freight, 21@32c; broilers, by freight, @45c; by express, 50@55c; fowls, by freight, 25@26c; by express, 26@27c; roosters, by freight, 17c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 20@40c; fowls, fresh, 21@33c; do, frozen, 21@32c; old roosters, 17@23c; turkeys, fresh, 41@48c; do, frozen, @52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@11.25; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.25@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $5@16.50; culls, lightweight, $4@6.50; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7.50; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, state and Penna, medium to prime, $11@15.75; culls, $7@9.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.75@13; heavy hogs $12.25@12.75; roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $36; middlings, $37, in 100-lb sacks; red dog $43.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $34, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $34, flour middlings, $39; red dog, $42.50, all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail shipments; white hominy feed, $34.25, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $37; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $26, No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $24.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.61¼, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.59¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.48¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.63⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, 90⅛c; No 3 yellow, 88¼c. OATS, No 2 white, 52c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c; No 4 white, 49½@50c; ordinary white, clipped, 52½@55½c; fancy white, clipped, 63½@67½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.08¾. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 88@88¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Fairly active; top, $11.80 paid for for 140@180-lb weights; bulk desirable 150@200-lb averages, $11.50@11.75; most 210@250-lb weights, $11@11.60; 260@325-lb averages, $10.75@11.10.

Cattle—Extreme top heavy steers $12.30, practical top, $13; best yearlings $12; yearling heifers, $11; bulls strong to 25c higher; vealers, 50c lower; stocker and feeder trade firm; supply scarce; meaty 1195-lb offerings up to $9.85; bulk $8@9; with light feeders to $9.25.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed western lambs, $15.60; native lambs, $15.25; fed clipped lambs, $13.85; yearling wethers $13; fat ewes, $9.50; feeding and shearing lambs, $14.85.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 21, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.50
Spring bran	35.00
Soft winter wheat bran	38.00
Hard winter wheat bran	36.50
Standard middlings	37.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.50@41.50
Flour middlings	42.50
Red dog flour	42.75
White hominy	33.00
Yellow hominy	32.50
Gluten feed	38.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.00@40.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.00
34 per cent linseed meal	

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 19, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@45½c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c, ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 19, 1927. Cloverseed, cash, imported, $17.50 asked; domestic, $27; March, $17.50 asked; October, $17.40 asked. Alsike, cash, $23.75; March, $23.75. Timothyseed, old, $2.45; new, $2.60; March, $2.60; April $2.65.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .46	$ .50	$ .53	$ .42
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.27½	.26¾	.29½	.31½
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)	2.75	2.87½	2.87½	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	22.50	22.50	22.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.38½	1.44	1.46	1.68
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.56	.57¾	.57	.49¾

Commodity Prices Slightly Lower

Review of the Week Ending March 19

POTATOES—The market after a week of activity was again dull and prices dropped 10c to 35c. There was practically no movement at the higher levels and dealers were forced to lower prices to make sales. The demand was very indifferent except when something extra fancy was offered. The warmer weather also had a depressing effect on the demand.

APPLES—The market in the East was dull and weak on all but the fanciest stock. Stayman was the chief variety, altho some Yorks, Delicious and Paragon were offered. Some barreled apples sold at very low prices on account of scald.

BUTTER—The market was weak and prices on 92 score dropped 4c per pound. Liberal offering of foreign butter and the fact that large amounts are expected to arrive this week were the chief reasons for the decline. Buyers limited their purchases to immediate needs and stocks of the best grades accumulated.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was weaker and prices were around 20c to 35c lower. Beef steers, heifers and cows also declined. Heavy calves dropped as much as 50c, but stockers and feeders advanced slightly. Fat lambs, yearling wethers and feeding lambs dropped sharply while fat ewes were steady.

HAY—The market was generally slow on all classes. The best grades moved fairly well but lower grades were very slow. Altho receipts were light they were more than ample for the demand.

GRAIN—Wheat prices declined during the week due to a dull export demand and favorable crop conditions. Corn prices held steady under a fair demand and lighter offerings. The oats market was generally firm.

FEEDS—The demand for feeds was dull and prices declined slightly on most all feeds. Production showed some increase. Stocks of cottonseed meal are smaller than last year.

EGGS—Receipts of nearby white eggs were rather liberal during the week and trading was fairly active. Small lots were being repacked for storage but most of the supply sold at prices ranging from 28c to 32c. A few lots of extra fancy stock went directly to retailers at a premium.

POULTRY—The warm, unseasonable weather had a depressing effect on the live poultry market. Receipts were heavy and trading unsatisfactory. Prices were irregular and closed lower. Chickens met a fair demand while broilers were firm. Receipts of fresh killed poultry were light and the market dull and weak.

Adams County, Pa.—Weather has been dry for past two weeks and snow is gone. Roads have been dragged and are in good condition. Not as many spring sales as usual with prices high for good cows and hogs. Wheat is looking fairly good. Farm work is starting. Much pruning to be done in the orchards. Our commissioners debated the question of allowance to our county agent for six weeks and finally granted $1600, the same as last year. He is now working on pork production, baby beef and chicken clubs, etc. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; 4 per cent milk, $2.60; eggs, 20c.—A. R., March 15.

Chester County, Pa.—Wheat fields look poor. Young grass heaved out a good deal. Farm help very scarce. Very few public sales of personal property. Land selling for building purposes or speculation only. Prices, retail: wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.05; oats, 75c; butter, 50@60c; eggs, 30@35c; cows bring from $50 to $150; milk, retail, cheapest grade, 12c qt. —J. E., March 14.

Cortland County, N. Y.—A few farmers are making maple syrup. Some farmers are plowing. A lot of men are out of work. Shops are hiring very few. Prices: eggs, 26c; butter, 55c; potatoes, $1.15; apples, $1; fowls, 30c; young pigs, $6.—A. B. N., March 17.

Greene County, Pa.—Since our 20-inch snow of February 18 and 19, the biggest in 35 years, left, we have had real spring-like weather. Robins and swallows are plentiful. Fields are green. Fruit trees are budding. Farmers busy plowing for corn and oats, building fence, etc. About the usual acreage will be planted to corn and oats. Farmers' crop of hay nearly all gone. Buying western hay and feeding to livestock is not a very paying proposition. Hay and grain high in price. Seed potatoes, $2.75; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; chickens, 25c.—C. M. K., March 15.

Lehigh County, (Upper) Pa.—For the last week or ten days we had very mild weather. People are hunting dandelion and geese have flown north. Some manure has already been hauled, fences repaired and brush removed. Public sales are in full swing. Many farms are changing owners or tenants. Prices realized at these sales are fair. Cows and pigs bring very high prices. Good dairy cows are in great demand. Roads are in very bad shape in many places. Not many potatoes were shipped the last month, due generally to a poor market and the bad roads. Eggs are plentiful and hucksters are paying only 22c; butter, 44c; wheat, $1.25; potatoes, 95c; corn, 80c; chickens, 26c, live weight.—G. J. R., March 14.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather warm and spring-like. Buds are swelling. Farmers not doing any farming yet as the ground is too wet. A few more warm and windy days will bring them out. Public roads have dried off and are improved by dragging and applying cinders. Some farmers selling off their stock and farm implements and taking up other work. Several good farms will lie idle. Taxes and labor consume all the profit. Dealers paying for wheat, $1.25; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; butter, 50c; lard, 15c; eggs, 22c; chickens, 23c; potatoes, $1.30; apples, 50c.—J. H. B., March 15.

Passaic County, N. J.—Weather for the past month has been a little above the seasonable average. The rainfall has been very light. The ground is very nearly settled. Some early ground is in a workable condition. The markets are small and slow. Very few trucks are coming in now and very few buyers are coming on the market. Old carrots are worth from $1 to $1.50 per bu.; parsnips, $1.25@$1.50; Savoy cabbage, $1.75@2 bbl. Leeks were in good demand and selling as high as 90c per dozen. Chickens are laying quite heavy now with the price of eggs down and a rather poor demand.—N. D., March 15.

Potter County, Pa.—Weather has been warm and pleasant this week. Fires have been started in the sugar camps and the first run of sap promises to be a good one. The dirt roads are breaking up, some almost impassable. **Drawing potatoes to** market and hauling lime is hard work for man and beast. Not many autos or trucks seen on these roads. Tractor school was held at the county seat March 3rd. In the afternoon a three-reel picture of the operations of the tractor was shown at the local theatre. We have a broadcasting station in this theatre now, (WKBY). Its first program, March 2, was fine and congratulations came pouring in from distant towns. Buyers are offering 90c per bushel for potatoes, and grocers give 20c per dozen for eggs.—M. C. S., March 12.

Snyder County, Pa.—Roads clean and snow gone. March thus far has been fair. Plowing being done in gravel ridges. Many farm sales daily with large attendance and good prices generally. A sale of western horses was held on the 12th in Middleburgh. Ex-Judge C. R. Savidge, eighty years old, of the Northumberland courts, has turned to breeding fancy Holsteins. Grade cows bring $75@100. Hogs scarce and command good prices at sales. Hundreds of bushels of stored apples are coming into market with demand low. Orchardists getting ready to spray. Wheat and oats passing into the market at something short of $1.50 for wheat and about 40c for oats. Many farmers spending sunny afternoons husking corn. Some looks O. K. Much is soft and will be left in the field. There is a brisk business in baby chicks of all varieties. Eggs plentiful and prices coming down.—W., March 14.

A Rhode Island Red hen, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krum, of Danville, Montour County, Pa., has laid an egg weighing 6¾ ounces and measuring in circumference 7¾ inches one way and 10 inches the other. Mr. and Mrs. Krum would like to know of anyone whose hen lays larger eggs.

The recent ice storm and heavy wind that visited this section broke down poultry fences made of the ordinary poultry netting. The woven wire stood up, however. This type of wire on steel posts makes the best poultry fence. The corner posts should be set in concrete but the line posts should merely be driven in the ground as they will not last forever but rust off at the surface of the ground in time.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

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GUARANTEES entire satisfaction with every bag of feed bearing the name "RYDE." Exhaustive tests have proven that better ingredients or better combinations of materials *cannot be had at any price.* Therefore, insist that your dealer give you RYDE'S FEEDS. Be sure the name is on the bag. Don't accept a substitute. Years of fair dealing and guaranteed satisfaction are typified in the slogan

RYDE'S FOR RESULTS

Ryde's "Startrite" Chick Food

With Buttermilk, will raise every normal chick to maturity. It is a safe, natural food and contains every element necessary to rapid, uniform growth. Includes choicest GRANULAR grains, hulled oats, selected whole seeds *with natural oil retained*, fresh meat scraps and a liberal portion of dried buttermilk. Easy to feed. Economical; one lb. will raise a baby chick well past the danger period. *At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.*

For the growing chick nothing equals RYDE'S HAV-TO-GROW Chick Mash. With Buttermilk. Has minerals, fats and best growing feeds in abundance. Makes broilers or layers in double-quick time.

To make that hen "lay an egg a day" feed RYDE'S HAV-TO-LAY EGG MASH. *With Buttermilk.* Supplies egg making elements for maximum egg production in one convenient-to-feed, unequalled food. Contains choicest ingredients. Economical. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.

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(with concentrated sweet skim milk)

is an economical milk substitute on which your calves will thrive and grow. *Save the milk and earn two profits:* one on milk and the other on the market value of the home grown animal. 100 lbs. RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL makes 100 gallons of rich, nutritious milk substitute. Choicest materials, not a "by product." Especially milled and steam cooked for easy digestion. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags, or write us.

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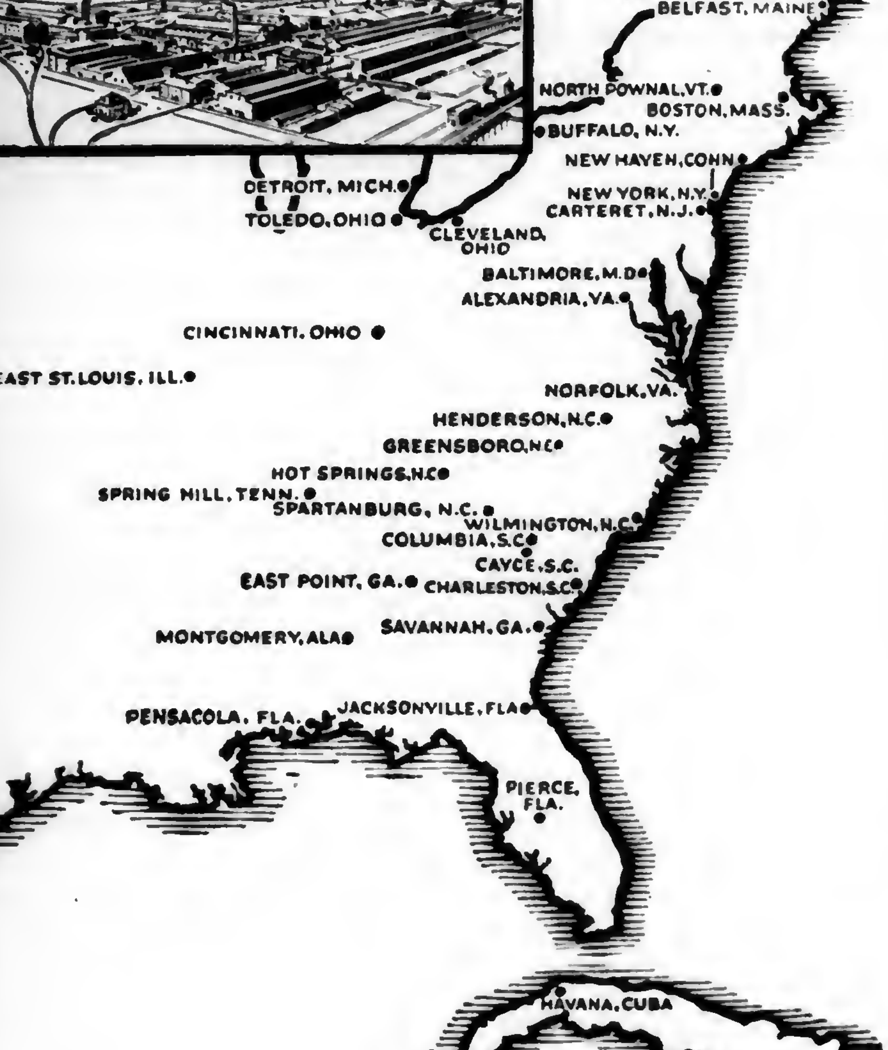

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THIS map tells its own graphic story. Thirty-two "A.A.C." factories in 15 states, from northern Maine to Florida.

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Their manufacturing equipment, unsurpassed in the industry, guarantees you quality fertilizers.

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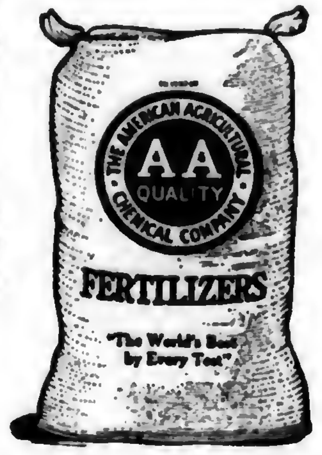
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Executive Offices: 2 Rector St., New York

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Dual Purpose Potato Planters Built Today

What concentrated fertilizer formula would you recommend for potatoes—medium to poor clay loam. Where obtainable?—W. H., Chester County, Pa.

For your conditions an 8-12-8, furnishing 28 units of plant food, should give good results. You could use an 8-16-8 but this would furnish you with a higher proportion of phosphoric acid than may actually be needed. An application of 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of one of these mixtures would represent a practically maximum quantity.

In using concentrated fertilizers the material should be applied on the same plane with the seed piece and about one inch away. There are several makes of potato planters on the market that apply fertilizer in the right manner. Your local dealer should be able to supply you with concentrated fertilizer mixtures.—J. G. Lipman.

Plan Outlined Has Proved Successful

Last spring I plowed down a clover sod, heavily manured. This spring I would like to seed to sweet clover. Would it be all right to sow with barley and if so, how much of each should I use? I have been liming heavy enough to grow a good crop of red clover. How much should this land need for sweet clover?—A. T., Lycoming County, Pa.

Barley and sweet clover have been grown successfully in the manner which you have suggested. It would be preferable to have a fairly thin seeding of barley of about 5 to 6 pecks per acre. The sweet clover seed should be used at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

If your soil contains enough lime to grow a good crop of red clover, it should also grow a good crop of sweet clover. However, if the land had not been limed for more than 2 or 3 years, it might be desirable to apply 1000 to 1200 pounds of hydrated lime per acre or 1500 to 2000 pounds of ground limestone.—J. G. Lipman.

Sulphur As Fertilizer

I am making some inquiries regarding sulphur to be used in soil to exterminate cut worms. Also, is sulphur valuable for fertilizer to any extent to different soils?—A. G., California.

We have done a very considerable amount of work on the use of sulphur for the control of potato scab and of certain diseases of sweet potatoes. We have also carried on extensive experiments designed to show that soluble phosphates can be manufactured by composting ground brimstone with ground phosphate rock and keeping the mixtures sufficiently moist. In carrying on these investigations, we isolated a new species of sulphur oxidizing bacteria which is very efficient in changing sulphur into sulphuric acid.

When sulphur is mixed with soil, it is oxidized more or less rapidly by sulphur oxidizing bacteria into sulphuric acid. The process is hastened when the right type of sulphur oxidizing bacteria is added to the sulphur soil mixtures. When large amounts of sulphur are applied to any given area of soil, the amount of acid produced may become so large as to make the soil too acid for the growth of crops. It can be made acid enough to destroy soil infesting insects and nematodes.

In some of our experiments we were able to make soil practically barren by the use of something like two tons of sulphur per acre. Where the soil contains a relatively high proportion of lime, more sulphur will be required to bring about the accumulation of much acidity in the soil. You will note, therefore, that, theoretically, sulphur can be used for making the soil acid enough to destroy soil infesting insects. On the other hand, it may not be economically possible to use sulphur for the purpose since the cost of very large amounts may become prohibitive.—J. G. Lipman.

Taken from the Week's News

THE FINAL ENROLMENT date for the 1927 ton litter project is May 15th. Swine breeders who raise a litter of pigs to a weight of a ton at the age of 180 days will be eligible to membership in the Keystone Ton Litter Club. The rules and regulations of the contest may be obtained from any county agent.

§ § §

NOT ALL "IMMIGRANTS" are ignorant "foreigners," as we sometimes think of them. Last year 20,944 citizens of the United States emigrated to Canada and were, therefore, "immigrants," from the Canadian point of view. There were also 48,000 British immigrants and 66,000 from other countries.

§ § §

TWENTY-FIVE Dauphin County boys and girls have just received the baby beeves which they will feed and fit for showing at the Baby Beef Club round-up at the State Farm Products Show next January. The beeves average 490 pounds and the cost was $53.90 per head. The Harrisburg Rotary Club is sponsoring this newest baby beef club.

§ § §

A BOX of those shiny little blasting caps, so attractive to children, will blow a hole thru a 2-inch oak plank. One small cap will blow off a child's hand. About 500 children are crippled for life each year because of the carelessness of people who leave blasting caps where they can find them to play with.

§ § §

THERE ARE MANY more potatoes being held on farms now than at this time last year. The U. S. D. A. estimates the holdings on March 1 at 86,948,000 bushels. Last year on the same date the estimate was 68,709,000 bushels, and the year before 131,088,000. Heavy holdings seem to forecast heavy plantings this spring.

§ § §

THE SEED TESTING LABORATORY of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture recently tested a sample of six ears of what appeared to be good seed corn. One ear didn't germinate at all. The highest of the others tested 15 per cent germination. Test Every Ear of Seed should be the corn grower's motto this year.

§ § §

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has announced a net pool price of $2.67 per 100 lbs. for February milk—31 cents above the February price in 1926. This is the same as the January price, altho the February quotation usually drops below that of the preceding month.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

from high producing

WHITE LEGHORNS

Vigorous! Healthy!

Prolific! Low Priced!

Send for Booklet

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226 N. Main St., Toms River, N. J.

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minor., Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Ass't'd.	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
H. & L. Ass't'd.	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Light Ass't'd.	2.50	4.75	[illegible]	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722

LINCOLN, ILL.

Members I. B. C. A.

WHITE LEGHORN and BARRED ROCK CHICKS

From vigorous, healthy, high producing stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English & Beall-Tancred breeding. Strong, healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Hatches every day.

Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high-quality chicks. FREE illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARM

Box F BERLIN, MD.

Leghorn Chicks

GIANT HEAVYWEIGHT LARGE TYPE

Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free Price List. Telegraph for prices and quick shipping date.

FARM SERVICE, Route 19, Tyrone, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Black Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff and White Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Choice Breeder's Chicks

S.C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain AT HATCHERY PRICES

Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton. Free circular. Charges prepaid.

	per 100	per 1,000
March	$16.00	$150.00
April	15.00	140.00
May	14.00	130.00
June	12.00	110.00

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM,

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Worth While Chicks

S. C. Buff Leghorns our specialty, also hatch White Leghorns, Reds and Rocks. Send for Catalog of Walhalla Wonderful Worth While Chicks, now. Don't delay.

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HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Put the same time and money in Hillpot Quality Chicks that you would on ordinary strains and just see how much greater your profits will be. MY FREE BOOK GIVES THE PROOFS from actual experience of the extra money made from Hillpot Quality Chicks. Send Today for This Big, New Book.

LEGHORNS REDS ROCKS WYANDOTTES

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J

"Best-Yet" Chicks

OHIO ACCREDITED

Draw Bigger Poultry Profits from Ohio Accredited Best-Yet Chicks. Hardy vigorous chicks. Quick growers. You will be successful with our healthy chicks from carefully culled, inspected and selected flocks. Good types in the following heavy laying varieties:

Prices prepaid per	25	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00
Wh. Leghorns (Tom Barron & Wycoff blood lines)	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Br. Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00

100% delivery. Our big catalog free. (Members of The International Baby Chick Association.)

BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., BOX P, BLUFFTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	$3.75	$7.25	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
White and Barred Rocks; S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds; Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes; S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Lights and Heavies)	3.25	6.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Buy C-M-L Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 283 to 314.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.50	$10.50	$20.	$97.50	$190.
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	4.25	8.00	15.	72.50	140.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.	77.50	150.

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $7.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

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WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-35)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
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Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

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Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for COOLEY'S NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK, 40 NEW PICTURES, a guide to HIGHER home flock EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS. I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America. No Charge for booklet. Write for it today. Elden E. Cooley, 50 Success St., Frenchtown, N. J.

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One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
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June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

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15 Purebred Varieties. Few 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won 1st prize blue ribbon in large poultry show. Have large flock Morgan Tancred Blood Tested White Leghorns with 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid $150 for 6 eggs to improve his pens. Every breeder culled and selected. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Big discount on chicks and brooders. BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
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White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks

The Kind That Lay

The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.

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Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
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At the touch of the button you have *instant light*. There is no waiting for the starting of the generator to supply the current—because with a Fuller & Johnson battery equipped Power and Light Plant the current is stored away and ready to give you instant light.

That is only *one* of the *many* advantages of the Fuller & Johnson complete lighting plant. Economy of operation, longer life, and less actual attention are assured by the *automatic* "Tapering Charge" feature which is embodied in their design.

Write for complete information explaining *fully* the "Tapering Charge" and how this advanced feature will save you many dollars.

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Established 1840
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Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
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This strain increased Kan. Exp. Station Bd. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1889. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock average up to 271. Customers profits $5.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs. FREE CATALOG
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BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

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S. C. White Leghorns..	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns..	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
S. C. Barred Rocks...	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—The heavy white layers, also Muscovy Ducks. Hatching eggs from either $1.50 per 15 or $2.75 per 30. Parcel Post Paid.
WILLIAM H. SHAFFER, Farmington, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas 14c. Mixed broilers 10c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. J. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks, best for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Nubians. Soon fresh. Registered Purebreds, $60. Grades $45. Toggenburg, Saanan, $10. Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

POULTRY

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorn.
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds..	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broilers or mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this ad, or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

CHIX

May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks...	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends..........	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

ALLEN'S CHICKS
From Contest Winners, Blood Tested, Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds. Catalog.
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
Dept. I,
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

Day-Old Chicks
from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

BABY CHICKS From high quality Rocks & Reds, $14.00; W. & B. Leghorns, $12; Minorcas, $15. Prepaid. Special prices on orders of 500.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns ....12c each; S. C. Bar. P. Rocks.. 14c each; S. C. R. I. Reds ..... 14c each; Mixed L. 9c; Heavy.... 12c each. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
from free range, good laying and culled flocks. 12 varieties 8 cents up. 100 live prepaid. Free circular and prices.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen, Ohio

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS
America's best free range breeders with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons. Illustrated catalogue. For a safe place to buy chicks write SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks
Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 21, Ottawa, O.

ULSH'S CHICKS
"Martin's" Strain White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Fish's Superior Wh. Rocks, Heavy Mixed. Strong chicks from healthy stock. Get circular and low prices. 100% delivery guaranteed.
Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

10,000 Barred Rock Chicks 12c each for May
Order Now, Ship C. O. D. Honest Quality. Egg-bred stock. 10-week pullets $1.50. Sat. Guaranteed. Write for big circular.
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

FIFTEEN LEADING BREEDS OF DAY OLD CHICKS
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. WRITE
H. C. HOUSEWORTH FARMS & HATCHERY,
Port Trevorton, Pa.

LONG'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00; S. C. R. I. Reds, $14.00; Barred P. Rocks, $14.00; Assorted $10.00 per 100. Discount on lots of 500 and more, prepaid live delivery guaranteed. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leg. 12c. Brd. Rocks 14c. Mixed 9c, Heavy Mixed 11c. Reduced on 500 and 1000 lots. Also "Special Matings", postage paid. Free range, 100% guar. New Circular Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

MITCHELL'S FREE RANGE BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds, $14; S. C. White Leghorns, $12; Mixed, $10. Prepaid live arrival guaranteed. MITCHELL'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, R. No. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

A Collar Apiece

EVERY horse should have his own collar, which should fit snugly to the neck from top to bottom. The sore necks are caused by large collars or by draft being too low on the point of the shoulder. To fit a new or old collar to a horse, soak the collar overnight in water, wipe it off in the morning, fit it on the horse and adjust the hames carefully. Work moderately thru the day. The collar should be examined every morning and the bearing surface kept clean and smooth. The horse's neck should be kept clean. A good plan in hot weather is to wash it every night with a weak solution of salt water. Keep the collar and hames tight.—U. S. D. A.

Someone Lowered Average

THE average production of potatoes in Pennsylvania last year was 112 bushels per acre. Some growers must have had very slim crops to bring the average down that low, for

97 farmers grew over 400 bushels on a measured acre, the average yield being 450 bushels per acre on an average area of 12½ acres.

123 farmers, with an average of 11½ acres, grew from 385 to 400 bushels per acre.

235 others grew over 300 bushels per acre on an average of 10 acres.

Says E. L. Nixon, "Twenty per cent of the potato acreage in Pennsylvania produced two-thirds of the state's crop last year."

Form Partnership

OAKLEIGH THORNE, owner of one of the leading Aberdeen-Angus breeding establishments in the country, announces a newly formed partnership at Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. W. H. Pew, formerly head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College and more recently proprietor of Ravendale Farms at Ravenna, Ohio, joins with Mr. Thorne and W. Alan McGregor in the ownership and management of this breeding establishment.

Mr. Pew is a 1907 graduate of the Iowa State College. For two years he was the head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Durham, N. H. He returned to the Iowa State College in 1909 and became head of the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1912, a position which he held until 1918 when he took over Ravendale Farms where he developed a Shorthorn herd of international reputation.

Briarcliff Farms consists of 5000 acres of land well adapted to beef production, a herd of 1000 head of purebred Aberdeen-Angus being maintained at present. The program of development planned consists of the production of choice beef for the eastern market, a breeding ground for high class seed stock and the reestablishment of eastern agriculture on a profitable basis.—W. H. Tomhave.

Business Men Banquet Clinton County Farmers

THE third annual get-together banquet of Clinton County business men and farmers held early in March at Lock Haven brought together over 300 men interested in promoting a better understanding between town and country. This year the farmers were entertained by the business men, but the former are preparing to return the compliment.

State Secretary of Agriculture Jordan attended and in his address outlined the important work of the Department of Agriculture,—corn borer control, tuberculosis eradication, dog law enforcement, etc. Doctor Jordan sees a solution of the farm problem in the increase of about 2,000,000 people each year in the population of the United States.

To emphasize the quality of Clinton County tobacco, Ernest Moran gave Secretary Jordan two two-foot cigars made of locally grown tobacco, one for himself and the other for Governor Fisher. Among the other speakers were E. F. Heffner, president of the Business Men's Association; J. M. Williams, president of the Clinton County Agricultural Extension Association; C. T. Rothrock and County Agent John B. McCool.

The entertainment features included the awarding of prizes for the oldest single man present, for the parent of the greatest number of children (won by the father of 15 children) and for the winner of a memory contest. The program was broadcast by Station WPPL.—W.

How Corn Kings Grow the King of Crops

THE state of Indiana has a 100 Bushel Corn Club, similar to Pennsylvania's Ton Litter and 400-Bushel Potato Clubs. Following are some rules for corn growers that are based on the practices of the Indiana corn kings:

Provide a good rotation of crops in which clover or some other legume is grown every three or four years.

Conserve and apply all the stable manure and supplement it with acid phosphate.

Prepare a good seed bed and cultivate it early to kill weeds as soon as they start.

Use a high yielding strain of corn that is adapted and will mature in the locality where it is to be grown.

Test all seed corn with the use of the modified rag doll tester and discard all diseased and weak ears.

Change the farm layout to get larger-sized fields to economize on man and horse labor.

Last year most of the Indiana champion crops were grown on clover, alfalfa or sweet clover sod. And most of them received fertilizer in the row at the rate of 80 to 125 pounds per acre. The mixtures used were high in phosphorus and potash,—0-12-6 or 0-10-10. The records showed that the larger the field the lower the costs for labor and power.

DAIRY

Milking Shorthorns Some heifers and young bulls over one year, down to six weeks, for sale, price right. Herd sire Glenside Red Boy, sired by Glenside Red Clay by Joe Jonson. All are registered and tuberculin tested. D. N. REAVICK, SPRING MILLS, PA.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. DELAWARE LAND & DEVELOPMENT CO., Mortonville, Penna.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Heifers and heifer calves. Accredited herd. Twelve years Testing Association records including R. of M. records. Prices $75 up. PIONEER FARM, Lock Box 73, TROY, PA.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF born Dec. 21st, dam A. R. record 643 lbs. fat. Accredited herd since 1920. Reg. free. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

White Bull Calf Short Horn milk strain. Will make a 2700 lb. bull. Will sell cheap. CHAS. E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS 2 to 10 months old, best of breeding, accredited. C. A. WRIGHT & SON, CANTON, PA.

SWINE

YOUR CHOICE OF THE BEST BLOOD OF THOROBRED STOCK IN THE COUNTRY. Berkshire, Chester White, Hampshire and O. I. C.'s. Bred gilts, $40, open, $30. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, $7.50. A few young breeding boars 6 to 8 months old, $30. Apply, LEE M. ROYER, Mgr., Brookdale Farms, Coopersburg, Pa.

Berkshires Large and prolific strain. Bred Sows and Gilts, April farrow. 30 fall gilts, special price for short time. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.

PUREBRED REGISTERED DUROCS AND CHESTER WHITES—Bred sows, cows and pigs. Fall gilts and boars and spring pigs. BENJ. P. STUBBS & SON, DELTA, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS weighing around 75 lbs. either sex. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

TWO GOOD STRONG, ACTIVE, REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, 8 mos. old. Well bred and fed. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

DOGS

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Single man, experienced in raising vegetables and small fruits for private family. Must be able to use horse. Wages $50 per month, and board. Apply to Laurel Locks Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged man and wife, no children. Man to work on farm; the woman to assist housekeeper in boarding house. References required. Apply to Laurel Locks Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

FARMER WANTED—Married, capable, experienced man. References required. State full details, wages, etc. E. K. Bready, Bucks County, Chalfont, Pa.

WANTED AT ONCE—Single man for farm and dairy with good habits. Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Lititz, Pa.

FARM LANDS

STROUT'S NEW BIG FARM CATALOG, COPY FREE—The key which unlocks opportunity's golden door, unfolding before you visions of happy moneymaking farm homes and delightful summer places high in the hills, on sparkling bay, lake or stream. Pg. 101 shows 125-acre Shenandoah Valley fruit farm, 3000 prime bearing trees, close town, valuable wood, good 6-room house, other bldgs., almost given away at $1500, third cash, details. Many thousands know the value of dealing through the World's Largest Real Estate agency. Like the man who bought a Strout selected farm in 1924 for $2800 and sold it for $6000 cash, in 1926. And in this big Illus. 1927 catalog there are similar bargains for you. Don't wait, write today for your free copy. Strout Agency, 1422-DE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

WILL SACRIFICE 115 acres, 80 tillable, 14 meadow, 6 timber. Near school, mile from railroad and cement road, 6 miles from city. Water in every field, limestone soil ... good crops, good outlet for ... substantial buildings. For information write A. R. Coover, Realtor, Rt. No. 1, Denver, Pa.

CANADA LAND—If you want to know about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads and ... in Canada, also general information about Canada, can be obtained from Canadian Government Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

50-ACRE FARM for sale. Fine truck land, ½ mile from state highway, 1 mile from R. R. station. Good buildings. Possession at once. Deal with owner. S. J. Parsons, Parsonsburg, Md.

POULTRYMAN wants to rent or buy poultry farm, hard road, good house, electricity and light soil desired. Address Box 102, Lincolndale, N. Y.

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

80 ACRE FARM, fully equipped, possession at once. H. Dykhuis, Owner, Port Norris, N. J.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW FAILS TO COME IN HEAT.—I have a cow supposed to be eight years old which freshened November 14th, and has not come in heat yet. A week ago her hind quarter bag got hard and in about two days the one front quarter also hardened. I milk the other half but do not use the milk. I grease and rub the hardened half with hot fat. What caused this? Is it catchy? Can it be cured?—J. A. G., Reynoldsville, Pa. When a cow fails to come in heat it usually indicates the presence of a corpus luteum in the ovary. Your veterinarian should make an examination and correct the condition. The veterinarian at Brookville or Punxsutawney should be able to be of assistance to you in handling this case. The udder may be infected and this could be treated at the same time as the examination of the cow is made. Frequent milking is always suggested as a means of treatment. Care must be exercised as the germs may come in contact with the udders of other cows and cause a similar condition.

PROBABLY PARASITES.—I have a pig eight weeks old that has fits. It falls down, shakes and tumbles over. Is there any cure?—M. S., Beccaria, Pa. This pig should be given worm medicine. A capsule is to be preferred in cases like this one. Such capsules may be secured from your veterinarian. One might use santonin in doses in the feed. A good growing mixture consists of a ration of 100 lbs. corn, 10 lbs. tankage or fishmeal, 5 lbs. ground alfalfa and 5 lbs. oil meal.

DOG HAS WORMS.—I have a police pup (male) about eight weeks old, in good health, but has worms. What shall I do for him?—J. C. M., Phoenix, Md. You can secure from your druggist some worm tablets used for infants or young children. Follow directions and use one tablespoonful of castor oil as a laxative. Better results may be secured by using capsules obtained from your veterinarian.

HORSE UNTHRIFTY.—I have a horse with a badly swollen sheath. When I work the horse for a day or two the swelling reduces a little. I have kept the affected parts washed clean but this does no good. The horse is in an unthrifty condition. Can you tell me what to do to correct this condition?—J. A. L., Dayton, Pa. Add one handful of oil meal to the grain ration daily. Wash the sheath with warm water and toilet soap, being careful to get all material from the inside. Allow exercise in the feed lot or by driving daily. Try giving a tablespoonful of the following mixture three times daily: Glaubers' salt, 1 pound; soda, ½ pound; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 2 ounces.

Want Higher Tariff

RESOLUTIONS were passed by the Easton Local Farm Bureau that the representatives and senators for Maryland be earnestly requested to use all of their power and influence to increase the tariff on imported canned tomatoes and their products. The great quantities of tomatoes that are annually imported into this country materially lessen the prices for producers here. The Easton Local members are large producers of this vegetable. The state senators and congressmen from the first district were sent copies of this important resolution.

The following officers were elected: A. R. Marvel, chairman; W. J. Shortall, vice chairman, and Albert J. Fike, secretary.—Marylander.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $14 per 100, Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16. Jersey Black Giants $23. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $38 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS from money making flocks, best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits. Will make good layers or early broilers. Leghorns, $12; reds, $13; White and Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $14 per 100. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BIG, strong, healthy baby chicks—Brown, Buff, White Leghorns. Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. Portland Hatchery, 510 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $12—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $14—100; White Rocks, $15—100; Broilers, Mixed, $10—100. Special price for larger orders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Add 1c per chick for less than 100 lots. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY Baby Chicks. Winter laying, barred to the skin, Ringlett Rocks. Pure Tancred White Leghorns from three generations, 250-330 egg stock. Reds, Wyandottes. Free catalogue. Members International Baby Chick Association. Breeders since 1896. Kahler & Son, Hughesville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. Barred Rocks, $14; White Rocks, $16; White Leghorns, $12; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $14; Mixed, $11; lots of 50, 1c more, 25—2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. Order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. Postpaid. From heavy laying free range stock. Special price on large orders. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 21, Richfield, Pa.

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.

TOM BARRON, purebred White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Thompson Ringlet strain. Hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Foster Crawford, Route No. 1, Tyrone, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

EGGS—CHICKS—Bred to lay. Barred Rocks and Single Comb Black Minorcas. Also heavy pullets. H. E. Akers, R. No. 2, Claysville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS $8 per 100, up. Chicks $20, up. Warren Jacoby, Coopersburg, Pa.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere c. o. d. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks from hens, Reams Strain direct. Real producers. Mated to Tancred imperial mating males. $15 per hundred. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Mountain Edge Farm, Dillsburg, Pa.

CHICKS—Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. Leghorns. Famous for producing large white eggs. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Prices reasonable. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 290 egg stock. 15c ... Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin H. Search, Hainesport, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS Order now. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO Smoking or Chewing 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SEND US 5 names of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for $1 and get an extra lb. free. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

PREVENT LOSSES from Coccidiosis, Diarrhea, in your chicks. Use our prevention solution in drinking water. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sixty cents per pint. Fox Hall Poultry Farm, Dover, Del.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pounds slate surface, $1.75. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW 3 Bottom Vulcan Plow for sale. Cost $275.00, will sell for $100.00. Have sold tractor, therefore no use for it. Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, N. J.

SLIGHTLY USED Standard Incubators and brooders. All sizes. Express half paid. 20th year. Save 50%. No postals. L. F. Jones, Danbury, Conn.

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CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. Thornton, Dimock, Pa.

WANTED—Four row potato sprayer. Give description and price. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants, leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best and Livingston Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.60, 1000; 10,000 and over, $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. 300, $1.25; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed collect, 10,000, $15 cash. Prompt shipments, delivered in good condition or money refunded. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—10 million ready—500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25 postpaid. Express collect 10,000, $10. No order too large. Good delivery guaranteed. Wholesale Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

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CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler potatoes. Passed first inspection with less than 2% total disease. Second inspection less than 1%. Just a few of the vigorous strain left. Glenn Carter, Marathon, N. Y.

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ASPARAGUS Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable - The Washington", 100 roots $1.25; 1000—$8.00. Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rustproof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.

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MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt, Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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WANTED, by an experienced, successful farmer and dairyman, a position as manager or head farmer where knowledge and industry will be appreciated. Have just sold my own herd of Jerseys and equipment. Am thirty-eight years old; have wife and one daughter. Address X. Y. Z., Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

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The wonderful SURGE Milker has changed all old ideas of what a milking machine ought to accomplish. You cannot judge this machine by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past. Breeders who used to be afraid to put a machine on their record making pure breds are using the SURGE. They tell us they are making wonderful records—and the udders have never been kept in better condition by the most careful hand milking.

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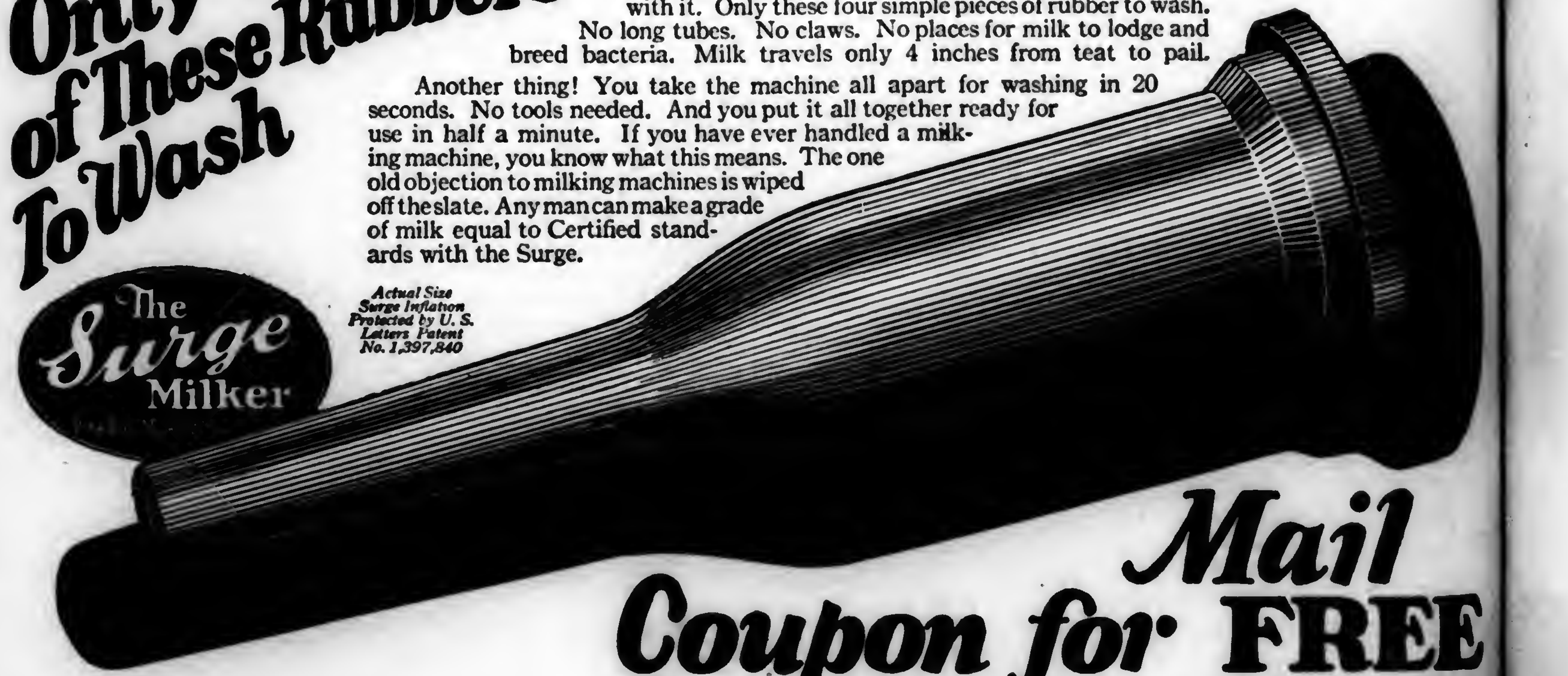

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What power will you use? ☐ Gas ☐ Electricity

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You've been reading here the most surprising statements you have ever read about a milking machine. But you will never believe them as we believe them until you see this wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a FREE demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. We want you to see the Surge Milker milk out a cow that you are ready to bet can't be milked by machine. We want you to take the machine apart and wash it, *yourself*. Just to see how quick and easy it's done.

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2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.
620 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
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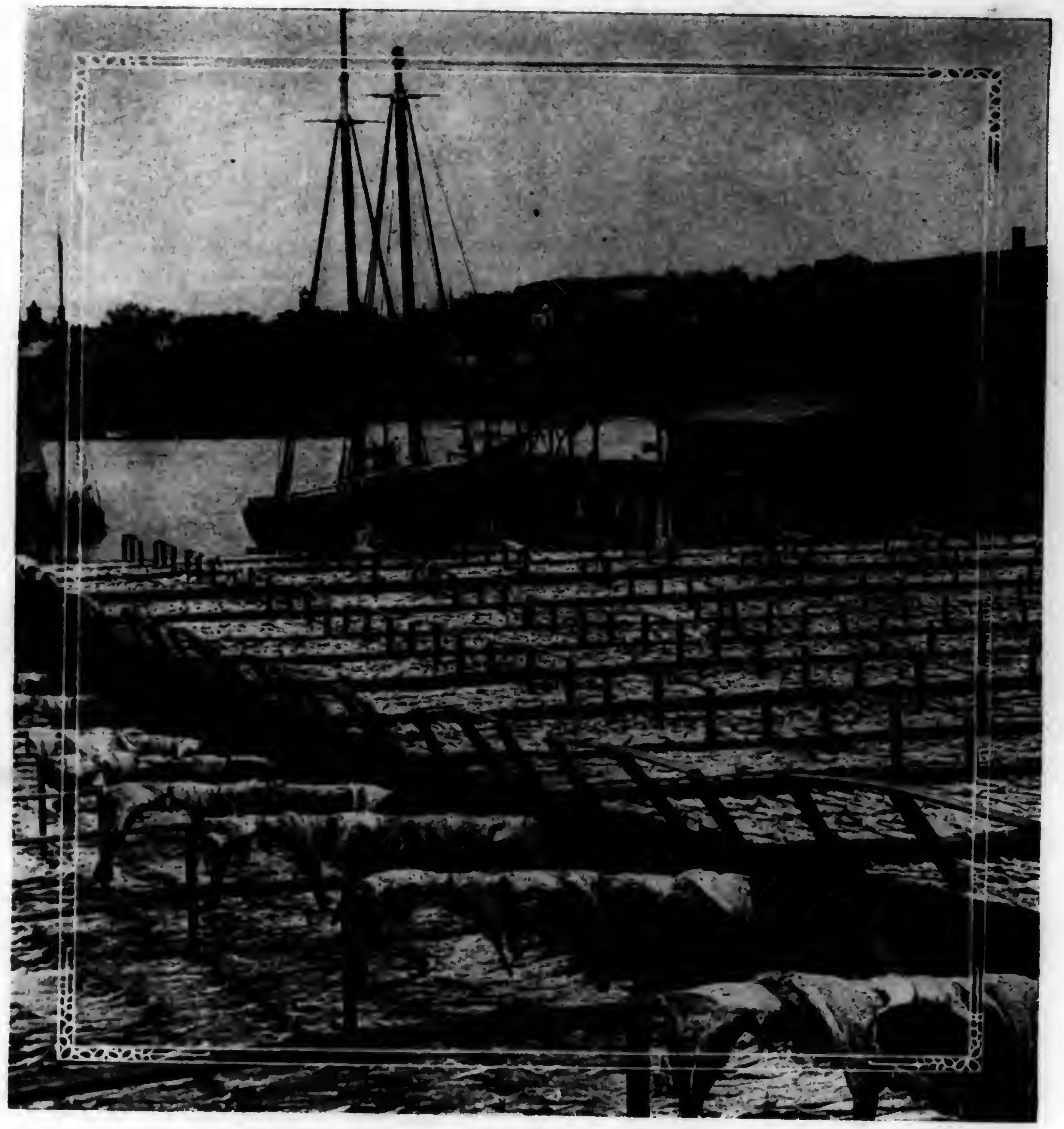

Drying codfish at Gloucester, Massachusetts.

There was a bridegroom, of course, but it was the forty-pound cake that made a real success of Mary's wedding. Page 3.

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Vol. 95—No. 14 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY APRIL 2, 1927 Whole No. 1559

Mary Decided To Get Married

This Is the Story of the Cake That Made Her Wedding a Wonderful Success

By HOWARD MITMAN

MARY decided to get married; and with Mary, to decide a thing was as good as accomplishing it. She cast an appraising eye about and over the sprinkling of eligible, unattached male material in the vicinity and Louis was elected. In her own feminine way she apprized Louis of the honor in store for him, and the thing was settled, pronto.

Mary is a nice girl, a very nice girl, using the term in its finest sense. In fact, she is all we generally mean to convey by the phrase. She is the daughter of one of our near neighbors, a farmer, who belongs to that large, variegated and assorted group we list together as "foreigners." But I can truthfully say this country would be much better off had we more "foreigners" of the type of Mary and her family.

As Everybody Knows There's More Than One Way

Now, there are various ways of getting married and I am not trying to say which is the best. Bill Nye once said the most energetic, business-like justice-of-the-peace he knew in the West used this formula when officiating at a wedding: "Rise; jine hands; hitched; six dollars."

Mary, however, demanded something more. The group to which she belongs considers four things essential to a good wedding: A throng of guests; wine or more potent liquor; dancing; and a wedding cake. Incidentally a bride and groom are also needed, and a priest to conduct the ceremony; but the first four are essential.

Mary liked all the four essentials, except the second, but it seemed unescapable, even tho undesirable. She would minimize it as much as possible, and instead would provide a wonderful wedding cake.

She came to see the missus a week or so before the wedding and asked her to build for her the greatest wedding cake it was possible to build. "Mary X.," said she, "had a wedding cake that weighed twenty-five pounds and I want a bigger and better one."

> "THE whirring clatter of the egg beaters rose and fell, rose and fell, in cakely cadence. The bakers bore about with them that distraught, self-centered, concentrated air ladies so often assume when a wedding is in the offing, raised to the *nth* power, in this case, by the equally absorbing motivation of cake construction."—from Mr. Mitman's story about Mary's wedding cake.

She carried her point, for we all like Mary; and the ladies of the house determined to build for her wedding a very Jumbo of a cake—the largest, best and highest the oven would hold. Everything about it must be in the superlative.

No cake pan at hand was large enough for this giant cake, and none could be purchased; so the tinsmith was commissioned to make one; and he did, sixteen inches square.

It Was a Hectic Time for All Concerned

Then there was a gathering of materials, a studying of cook books, an inspection of utensils, and thermometers and weather reports and a score of other agencies and considerations that might help or hinder the architectural development of a great cake. It was a hectic time; but the temperature rose almost to the fusing point when the day before the wedding came and the carpentering of the cake actually began.

There were, or so it seemed, about six hundred dishes and spoons and beaters and containers of materials, all and sundry, scattered about the kitchen, piled on the tables, the windows, the floors; and even hanging from the ceiling. It was a stirring time. The whirring clatter of the egg beaters rose and fell, rose and fell, in cakely cadence. The bakers bore about with them that distraught, self-centered, concentrated air ladies so often assume when a wedding

(to page 28)

Indiana County Talks Electrification

Farmers and Utility Men Discuss Problems of Building Rural Power Lines

FARMERS of Indiana County and public utility men got together in Indiana, Penna., on March 18 to talk over the problem of bringing electricity into the country districts and using it profitably on the farm and in the farm home. The occasion was Rural Electrification Day, arranged by County Agent J. W. Warner.

County Agent Warner

J. M. McKee, secretary of the Joint Committee on Rural Electrification, gave one of the principal talks of the meeting, reviewing the function of the Joint Committee as a clearing house for questions arising between farmers and the power companies. He explained the workings of General Order 28, recently issued by the Public Service Commission to govern the building of electric lines in rural sections.

Order 28 provides, in part, that rural lines shall be built by the power company, but that the consumers on that line shall be subject to a minimum monthly charge amounting each month to two per cent of the cost of the line. As this two per cent of the construction cost is divided among all the power users on the line, the more consumers there are the less the minimum monthly charge will be. This means that if all the farmers in a community agree to use electricity they can secure it much cheaper than if only a few of them sign up.

The method of procedure for a farmer who wishes to secure electric service is this: First, he should see how many of his neighbors will agree to cooperate with him in securing service. Then he should take his list of prospective buyers of electric current to the power company that serves his section, and make an agreement with the company for the building of the necessary rural line to connect with the existing electric lines. If unable to reach an agreement with the electric power company he should then explain the whole situation to Mr. McKee, of the Joint Committee.

The history of the Joint Committee and the problems it has encountered were discussed by Miles Horst. It is not the cost of generating electricity, but the cost of delivering small quantities to isolated farms, that has hindered rural electrification. Electricity will not be of greatest usefulness to farmers until they find many ways to utilize it profitably. Farm business isn't attractive to the public utility companies as long as farmers, living on long and expensive transmission lines, use little more current than city people.

Pictures Show Ways Electricity Is Used on Farms

J. R. Haswell, State College Extension Agricultural Engineer, gave an illustrated lecture on ways electricity is being used on some Pennsylvania farms. One of his pictures showed an electric motor mounted on a small hand truck with a short shaft. The motor was belted to the shaft, which had pulleys of three different sizes, making it easy to fit the motor to any farm machine.

The power company men on the Rural Electrification Day program were Harry Zieme, E. W. Matthews and F. W. Womer, all of the Penn Public Service Corporation. They devoted much of their time to the discussion of questions raised by the farmers. Following are some of the points brought out in this discussion:

Farmers may reduce the minimum monthly charge for electric service by contributing labor or poles used in the construction of their rural line. The company figures the two per cent per month minimum charge on the amount it spends in building the line. The more the farmers contribute to the cost of the line the less the company will have to spend and the lower the minimum charge will be.

When the company gives an estimate of the cost of building a certain line the cost of right-of-way is not included. If someone charges an exorbitant amount to allow the line to cross his property that amount must be added to the construction cost.

It may require two or three times as much money to build a mile of line in one section as in another. The cost depends on the amount of blasting that must be done for pole holes, the distance poles have to be hauled, the amount of brush that must be cut, etc.

People who refuse to take electric service until after their neighbors have had the line built are only cheating themselves. They must share the cost of the line when they do come in with the rest, so they gain nothing by waiting.

Among the Indiana County farmers on the Electrification Day program were John Smith, of Penn Run, who told how his community got electric service, and William S. Wetzel, of Marion Center, who explained how he uses electricity for pumping water.

County Agent Warner exhibited several reels of very interesting motion pictures showing how electricity is lightening the burdens of the farm woman and simplifying the farmer's power problem.—C. L. W.

Editors' Note.—Copies of General Order 28 and information about its application may be secured from J. M. McKee, Joint Committee on Rural Electrification, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Penna.

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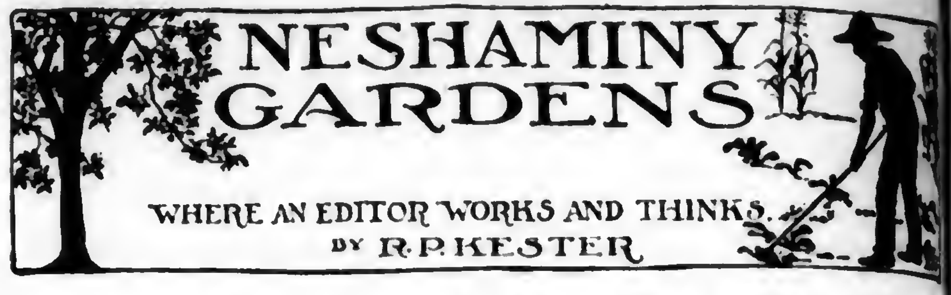


NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

I HAVE a suggestion this morning that I should write some notes on what to plant this year that would be sure to make a profit. The man who suggested the idea assured me that it would be popular. But it is much easier to play the part of a prophet than it is to make a profit. Then, I have read that a prophet soon loses his honor (reputation) among those who know him well. But supposing I did know, would it be good business for me to tell the public? Should I not keep such valuable information to myself and cash in on it? That would be according to human nature, and the fact that I shall probably tell what we plant at Neshaminy Gardens will indicate that I do not know anything about what will be profitable and what will be raised at a loss.

◆ ◆ ◆

I HAD a letter the other day from a man up-state who wants to raise one or two money crops this year,—something that will be sure to bring good prices and pay a profit. Like the colored man who was asked if he could change a twenty-dollar bill, I thank him for the compliment but I can't advise him. Nobody knows whether or not a given acre of tomatoes, celery or peas will return a satisfactory profit. The market gardener, as well as the general farmer, fares best when he diversifies his crops. Two years ago we made money on muskmelons. Last year we did not make a dollar, altho we planted four times as many. The whole thing simmers down to the adoption of a regular policy, and the raising of a sufficient variety. In this way we establish a sort of check-and-balance system, meaning that if one crop proves to be unprofitable another may offset the loss by making a profit. To those who expect me to name crops that will be surely profit makers, this answer will seem like an exhibition of fence-straddling.

◆ ◆ ◆

I DON'T remember that we ever planted anything out-of-doors on the 18th of March before. But the weather was so fine and the ground turned up in good planting condition and we planted some peas and spinach. We have no concern about the spinach seed whatever the weather may be. In fact, there is little use in planting this crop unless it can be put in early. Wrinkled peas are more easily rotted by cold wet weather than the smooth varieties and it is a gamble to plant them so early, but we take a chance on a few. Planting them at this time is on a par with betting on a coin tossed in the air.

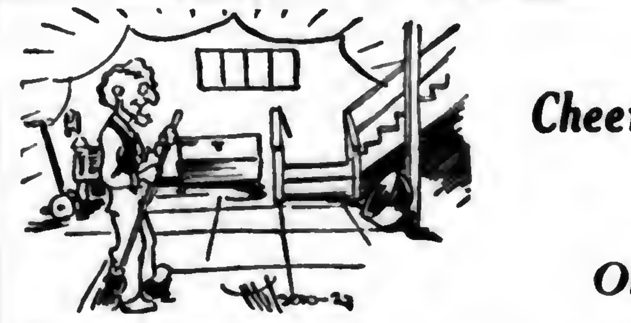
◆ ◆ ◆

WE LEFT the dead tops on the asparagus last fall and mowed them off this spring. The year before we mowed them in the fall. We started the disc harrow over the field after the tops were burned. This will be followed by a regular harrow and then the cultivator.

◆ ◆ ◆

WHEN I started out to look for a two horse-power electric motor to run the pump, I soon found out I did not know anything about motors. I had supposed that a motor was a motor, but I learned differently. They asked me whether I wanted an induction motor, whether the current in our neighborhood required a one-phase, two-phase, or a three-phase motor, and whether the wiring was to be a two-wire or three-wire system. All of this was like asking me riddles in the Greek language. But after telling them I didn't know the answer to any of the questions and getting what information they could give me, and going to the power company and pumping them, then going to other dealers, I finally got a fairly liberal education in electric motors and can talk fluently if not learnedly on the subject.

"The modern girl's hair looks like a mop," says a critic. But that doesn't worry her. She doesn't know what a mop looks like.—London Opinion.



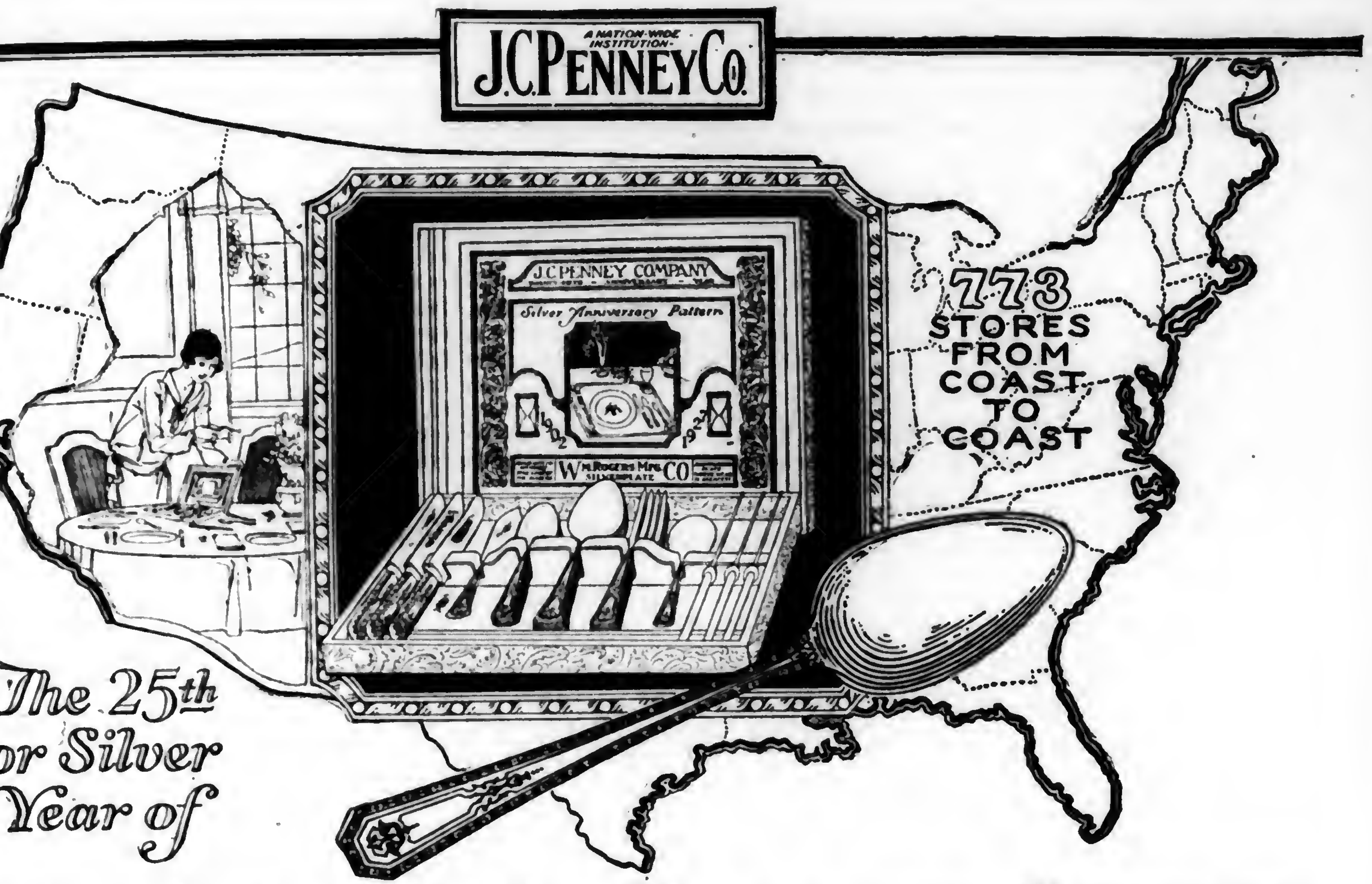
The Cheerful Plowman

The Old Cellar

OH, WELL I remember my father's old cellar, a gloomy old cell he had under his house, a nightmare to me when a slight little feller I worked in its depths with the spider and mouse. It had not a window to let in the daylight, you entered the place thru a two-by-three door, and save for a crack that admitted some gray light 'twas black as the raven that said, "Never more!" Full well I remember the walls,—they were boarded, they bulged in the centers from pressure of ground; and stringers above, they were sooted and sordid, and darkened, and colored, and mottled, and browned.

Each spring, I remember, potatoes in storage insisted on sprouting as tubers will do, and I, as a method of earning my porridge, broke sprouts from each tuber until I was thru! By light of a lantern, so yellow and sickly, I sprouted, and sprouted, and sprouted, for days, until every nerve in my body was prickly and all of my brain was a whirl and a haze! The day it was endless in father's old cellar in spite of the fact that no daylight was there; 'twas endless to me as a slight little feller I sat in the sprouts at the foot of the stair!

Ah, well, that is over and over forever, the darkened old cellar I'll try to forget, and tho I remember I still shall endeavor to rub out the record I'm carrying yet. My basement is roomy, and airy, and sunny, as splendid a room as I have in the house, it cost me a neat little quota of money, it hasn't a spider, it hasn't a mouse! I try to forget as I view its dimensions the cellar my father had under his floor, that darkest, and dampest of ancient inventions, with never a window and scarcely a door!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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Waynesboro
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Little Falls
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Dover
East Liverpool
Findlay
Fostoria
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Galion
Greenville
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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Don't part with your illusions. When they are gone you may still exist, but you have ceased to live.
—Mark Twain.

Political Forces Uniting

WE HOPE that the people of Pennsylvania are keeping a close watch on what is being done by the politicians at Harrisburg. The signs are that there is an amalgamation going on, uniting the political machine of the Pittsburgh area with that of Philadelphia. The union of these forces for the common purpose of preventing any reform or improvement of the election laws by the Legislature, so that crooked elections may continue to be held with impunity, is disgusting to honest citizens. The political leaders who presume to ride roughshod over the people in the dictatorial manner now in evidence at Harrisburg should be remembered and rebuked. If they foolishly believe that the tremendous majority given to Mr. Fisher last fall carried with it a carte blanche authority to crooked politicians they must be blind, or else believe the people are fools.

Governor Fisher's majority was a rebuke to dishonest leaders and expressed a hope that he was a man able and willing to retrieve the fair name of Pennsylvania by making it impossible to continue the holding of farcial elections. If Chairman Mellon's idea is to assure reelection of Dave Reed next year, he is taking a long chance in affronting the intelligence of Pennsylvania voters by working not only to retain the present election laws, but to make detection of fraud still more difficult.

Farmers and the Tariff

ONE of the principal arguments of the proponents of the McNary-Haugen Bill was that it would apply the tariff principle to agricultural products and prevent surpluses from acting as importations. Farmers fully realize that if no more food were produced in this country than our own needs require, the present tariff law would be operative. This is shown by its action on dairy products, poultry and eggs, livestock, etc.

But it is difficult, if not impossible to reduce the big staples such as cotton, wheat, corn, etc., to domestic needs only. To do this would necessitate the increase of pasture and grazing lands, and this in turn would soon over-supply the meat market. Dairying, poultry raising, market gardening and similar lines would naturally be substituted and this would put these branches in the surplus-producing list.

If the protective tariff principle is responsible for the progress and prosperity of this nation in an industrial way, say those who demand farm relief, some way must be found to apply it to agriculture else the protective principle must be abandoned. They claim that the work of the Tariff Commission has failed of its purpose, pointing to the fact that there have been thirteen increases made and only two decreases,—live Bob-whites and paint brush handles. The creation of a tariff commission has so far failed to take the tariff out of politics.

The Mexican Pot Still Simmers

A LITTLE news continues to trickle out of the Mexican situation to the public, but it is not satisfying nor complete. The crux of the matter seems to be whether the United States shall permit the Mexican government to apply its newly made land and concession laws. These laws are retroactive and attempt to correct alleged abuses by irresponsible parties prior to 1917. Some oil land holders in this country claim the laws are confiscatory and ask the government to intervene in their behalf. Reports state that out of 387 foreign oil companies holding 28,500,000 acres of oil lands acquired prior to 1917, all but twenty-two have complied with the new Mexican laws; that but six per cent of this acreage is in the refusal to submit, and that half of this six per cent is the old Doheny holdings, and a lot of the rest belongs to Mr. Mellon. Americans who remember the oil scandals in this country the past three years will not be inclined to get excited over the controversy.

Farm Equipment in Pennsylvania

IN SPITE of the fact that the years from 1920 to 1927 have been seven lean years for farmers, the figures show that there has been sufficient prosperity to advance the move for better equipment materially. For instance, the number of tractors has increased five-fold, and the number of farms supplied with electricity three-fold, while the number of gasoline engines has nearly doubled. However, the field for further development in modern equipment is still large. Out of the 200,000 farms of the state only 12 per cent have tractors, 43 per cent have gasoline engines, and 14 per cent are equipped with electricity. It takes time and money to modernize a farm, but those who have been able to do so find that it pays in more ways than one, provided, of course, that the owner is a good farmer.

Lancaster's New Milk Ordinance

THE Lancaster Board of Health has announced a strict enforcement of a local ordinance which requires milk to come from tuberculin tested cows. The ordinance was passed in August, 1926, but a local milk dealer secured a temporary injunction against the city officials. A decision was just recently handed down by the Lancaster County Court which dissolved this injunction. It is said that the decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

This is but one example showing the drift of city legislation on this question. Leaving out of consideration the question of its justice, such legislation has so far been pronounced legal where it has been tested, and the signs are that other cities will follow the same course. We have received several letters denouncing our stand on this matter (See Page 16), but we have been trying to advise the acceptance of the inevitable so that dairymen would not be put out of business because they refused to do what they could not prevent. Calling us names and making foolish and untrue statements about our being dominated by State College and the veterinarians will not help to sell proscribed milk when the critical time comes. Consumers may be wrong, but they have the final say.

Outlook for 1927

THE old saying that, "One man's guess is as good as another's," may be cited when the question of the future outlook in farming is discussed. Men in the industrial and financial worlds have given more time and attention to gathering facts upon which to base prophecies of future business conditions than have farmers. Of late years the Department of Agriculture has been doing this to some extent. The gathering and publishing of figures relative to "intentions to plant," products on hand and in storage, the trend of prices, probable foreign demand, domestic conditions, etc., all help in formulating a "guess" as to what may be expected during the immediate future. Of course, no formula of any kind can forecast actual happenings because of the unknown and uncertain climatic conditions. The latest judgment of the Department relative to 1927 is summed up as follows:

"A slightly larger supply of farm labor, and possibly lower wages."

"Lower prices for spring and Durham wheats."

"Corn growers are faced with the prospect of lower prices unless acreage is substantially reduced."

"Oats and barley are likely to be in greater demand for feed."

"Prices of cattle are likely to be somewhat higher than in 1926."

"Hog producers have a favorable outlook if production is held down to present levels."

"The dairy industry is on a stronger basis than a year ago."

"Egg and poultry producers may not expect as profitable a year as 1926."

"Potato growers should guard against over-planting."

"Trend of fruit production is upward but as large a crop as last year is not likely. Don't plant more peach trees."

"Increase alsike and red clover seed production."

This information is valuable only as each and every farmer acts if he were the only farmer in the United States and produced all the food raised in the country.

Editorial Sidelights

OCCASIONALLY, in every farming community, valued animals die without apparent cause. Poisonous plants are responsible in many cases. A series of valuable illustrated articles by Doctor E. M. Gress, scheduled for publication in early issues, will enable anyone to identify the common plants that are dangerous to livestock and frequently to children.

Doctor Gress is State Botanist of Pennsylvania. Some of his recent publications on weeds and their control, issued by the State Department of Agriculture, have attracted a great deal of attention. He is interested in crop seeds as well as weeds, and one of his important concerns is to protect farmers from unscrupulous seedsmen who would knowingly sell noxious weeds to those who think they are buying clean seeds.

RECIPROCITY REVIVED

Canada Proposes New Trade Pact—Cautions Against Hasty Income Tax Cuts—Radio Men Tackle Task.

Washington, D. C.

RECENT proposals coming from the Canadian government officials for restricted reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and the Dominion indicate a revival of reciprocity as a live issue before the next Congress.

Back in 1911, the Laurier-Taft reciprocity pact was passed by Congress, but failed to meet the approval of the Canadian parliament. And it was on our statutes, but inoperative, until it was repealed by the tariff act of 1922. It was promoted by American industrial interests that wanted cheap farm products from Canada, but is now strongly urged by the farmers of western Canada who want an outlet for their farm products in the United States.

Grange Opposed Reciprocity

The National Grange is the only national farmers' organization now functioning that was in existence back in 1910-11, when the Taft-Canadian reciprocity bill was before Congress. At its annual session in 1911 the legislative committee, headed by Dr. T. C. Atkeson, presented a strong resolution in opposition to Canadian reciprocity, and it was adopted by the organization.

The present proposition as it comes to Washington is understood to be for free trade between the two countries in fish and other natural products which are interpreted to mean farm products. It is predicted that this is the kind of arrangement the western farm leaders may get if they start any tinkering with the tariff. Protected industries are not likely to lose any advantage under any reciprocity arrangement or revision of the tariff.

Should Pay Debts First

It is asserted by Secretary Mellon that the Treasury surplus for the present fiscal year ending June 30, will be in excess of $500,000,000. Much of this will be applied to retirement of the public debt but there will be an insistent demand for income tax reduction and tariff revision. The administration has let it be known that it is opposed to overhauling the tariff in the next session of Congress, and President Coolidge holds that ample time should be taken to see what the business trend is before making any calculations as to the rate of income tax reduction. It is probable that a 25 per cent cut in income taxes will be proposed, but the sentiment is steadily growing that the surplus should be used in reducing the public debt.

Commission Must Close Stations

The Federal Radio Commission has begun to function in spite of the failure of Congress to provide an appropriation for salaries and maintenance. And the members are finding their task far from easy. The law creating the commission cancelled all of the 18,000 licenses to operate radio stations that are now outstanding. Of these 18,000 radio transmitting stations about 700 are engaged in broadcasting, but with only 90 available wave channels it is evident that some of these will have to close.

Canada Wants More Wave Lengths

Canada is also insisting on having for the exclusive use of its broadcasters at least twelve wave lengths, and it is the desire of the commission to take care of Canada in the reassignment of wave channels so that its stations may broadcast without interference from United States broadcasters.

More Dairy Products Imported

A decline in exports and an increase of imports of dairy products in 1926 compared with the previous five years is reported by the Department of Commerce. Over a five-year period from 1922 to 1926 the export value of these products dropped from $5,441,064 to $3,696,450. This falling off is attributed to the decrease in both the quantity and value of cheese exported.

In the five-year period, 1922 to 1926, the import value of milk, cream, butter and cheese brought into the United States rose from $20,385,563 to $33,186,019. Imports of butter increased in value from $2,645,685 in 1925 to $2,798,736 in 1926, notwithstanding the boost in tariff from 8 to 12 cents a pound.

Addresses Voteless Women Voters

In an address before the Voteless League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia, Senator Arthur Capper said that woman suffrage will fail to justify itself unless the women of America participate to a greater extent in the primary and general elections. "In the five presidential elections between 1880 and 1896, 80 per cent of those entitled to vote did so. This was in the period before we had woman suffrage. In 1920 and 1924 less than 50 per cent of the qualified voters, including men and women, actually cast ballots. More than 25,000,000 men and women who should have voted in the 1924 presidential and congressional elections failed to do so. Surely that is a disgraceful condition, and one that if continued will bring our form of government into disrepute and ultimately to ruin."—E. E. R.

JERSEY TESTS CHICKS

Those Not Up to Standard Are Rejected—Farmers Advised to Arrange Wages with Laborers Beforehand.

Trenton, N. J.

UNDER direction of the State Bureau of Markets something like 4,000,000 chicks from blood tested parents are being raised this spring on New Jersey farms. The department records show that over 125,000 birds were inspected this last season with a rejection of 28,000. Of the total number inspected, 90,000 were tested for hereditary disease and over 7000 were accredited last year and so were not tested, the test being made every two years.

The cost for this work amounted to $9000 last year and is self-supporting in that the poultryman makes a slight payment to defray costs.

Market Growers to Meet

The Trenton Market Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting and banquet in Trenton on March 31st. The membership covers practically all of Mercer County and the activities of the association have been resultful in securing better farmer market conditions in Trenton and other cities in the county. A. E. Mercker, new chief of the State Bureau of Markets, and Charles H. Nissley, state extension specialist in vegetable growing, will address the gathering.

Anticipate Large Berry Crop

Growers in Burlington and adjacent counties report a 20 per cent increase in strawberry acreage this season and indications are that New Jersey should have a large crop this year. Jersey growers are planning to market their berries at as early a date as possible this season.

Committee Sets Wage Scale

The labor committee of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture issued a notice to members recently to arrange definitely the prices they will pay harvesting men this season. In some cases harvesting men have been paid $15 to $22 for a ten-hour working day because they worked in fields with an abundant yield, but the farmer paid the same price per crate as did his neighbor who had a poor crop and who paid big prices for his harvesting. The effort is not to reduce the wage scale but to encourage the members to arrange with their laborers on a proper scale before the season starts.

The committee suggests to its members a wage of 60 cents to 80 cents per crate for asparagus, $1 to $1.25 for cutting and bunching. On tomatoes the scale recommended is 5 to 8 cents per basket, on peas 15 to 25 cents, on beans 15 to 20 cents. There is a lower tendency in central New Jersey on wages for regular farm hands this spring, there being as much as $2.50 to $5 difference between current and last year's prices.

To Discuss Legislation

The topic for discussion by subordinate Granges thruout New Jersey during April is on farm legislation during 1927. At that time the legislature will have finally wound up its session and the Grange will review the new laws and the bills proposed which fell by the wayside. In announcing this topic the State Grange urges the Pomona and subordinate Granges thoroly to consider these farm measures so that there will be a definite and uniform policy developed on important farm matters, before the annual farm legislative conference next fall. The Atlantic conference of the Grange, affecting the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, has been scheduled for New Brunswick on August 22 to 24th.—W. H. B.

PRACTICES CHANGE

Upstate Sections to Increase Potato Acreage—Other Crop Plantings Estimated—Move to Place Responsibility.

Ithaca, N. Y.

A NUMBER of important changes in farm practice are indicated this year in the latest reports from farmers. Fair prices for potatoes have apparently stimulated farmers to plant more next year, especially in upstate sections. Long Island growers are planning little change. Two poor bean years have led to the determination to plant in this state but three-fifths of last year's crop. Cabbage growers are planning to grow more acres of cabbage next year. Peas for both market and canning factories will be decreased. Winter wheat came thru well, and more than the usual spring wheat will be sown. Grain crops will be increased. These estimates are subject to revision should there be decided weather changes from normal.

Bill to License Milk Stations

A bill to license all managers of milk stations, and one to bond operators of such stations, have been introduced by Assemblyman Witter, the dean of the Assembly and the outstanding farm leader in the legislature. This is a move to safeguard the handling of milk, both for the consumer and for the farmer, from such practices as have brought disgrace on some dealers. The former bill will make the manager of such plants directly responsible for any "dishonesty, incompetency, inaccuracy," or other violation of law by any person working under his direction, and would provide for the revokation of his license under such circumstances.

Maple Season Doomed

The most unseasonably warm March since the early eighties promises a cessation of the run of maple sap unless some real cold weather comes very soon. A few good runs have been had by those who were ready early, but lack of frost has halted the flow of sap for the present. —M. G. F.

Deplorable Cut Hits State College Hopes

A MOST deplorable job of paring has been done by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the State College appropriation bill. The bill as introduced called for total appropriations for the use of the State College during the next two years of $4,234,500. Of this amount $2,181,000 was to be used for the general maintenance of the College, $403,500 for agricultural research, $650,000 for agricultural extension and $1,000,000 for new buildings.

The bill as reported out by the Senate Committee reduces these amounts to an extent that will make it impossible for State College to progress as it should during the next biennium. The item to provide for much needed research on agricultural problems suffered the most severe cutting, being reduced from $403,500 to $100,000.

The effects of the pruning of the fund for agricultural extension will be felt in every county of the state if the bill is passed and approved in the form reported by the Senate Committee. Altho $650,000 was asked, and is needed, for extension work, the Committee sliced off $250,000, leaving only $400,000 of state money for the support of extension activities during the next two years. Fortunately, this amount will be pieced out by the federal appropriation, but even with that aid the quarter million dollar reduction will hamper the work in this state.

The committee reduced the general maintenance fund by $31,000, and the proposed new building fund by $150,000.—W.

Editors' Note.—News about other bills before the Pennsylvania Legislature will be found on Page 15.

THIS TRIO WOULDN'T BE MISSED ON THE FARM

TEXT CUT OFF

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TIME is the great test of all things. In the long run only good survives.

"AA Quality" Fertilizers are backed by a first, second and third generation of consistent, enthusiastic farmers—whose soils have been enriched, whose crops have been increased, whose profits have mounted into big money. "AA Quality" Fertilizers have "made good" in the soil, year after year, for three generations.

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GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Parsnip Tops Quarter Cabbage Worms

YESTERDAY, March 10, we finished digging those of our parsnips which wet weather compelled us to leave in the ground over winter. They tasted fine for supper and today we will enjoy some newly dug salsify or "vegetable oyster," another root crop which winters safely in our climate.

To command the top of the market parsnips must be thoroly washed and solidly packed, the top layer or two being "ringed." That is the tops of the roots are placed outwards, the points centering in the round bushel baskets. A little experience enables one to put up a very handsome package.

Among the rotted down parsnip tops it was interesting to discover two fat and healthy looking cabbage worms which had wintered under the litter. However, this pest more commonly winters in the chrysalis form in the northern states, the butterflies emerging on warm sunny days in late March or early April are ready in a day or two to deposit on our newly set cabbage plants the eggs from which worms will hatch within a week under favorable conditions.

Four Generations Work on Late Crop

As a rule this pest is not as serious on the early crop as on plantings for late summer and fall harvest. This is explained by the fact that three or more generations develop during the summer, grand-children and great-grand-children of the early butterflies all being on the job by autumn.

If it were not for a rather long list of natural enemies the common cabbage worm would undoubtedly prove a much more serious pest. Certain large wasps prey on the worms. There is a little bug that lies in ambush within flowers which the butterflies frequent. The bug rushes out, captures the butterfly and sucks away its life fluids.

Several very important parasites of the cabbage worm have been introduced from Europe. The winged adults of these fly about and deposit eggs within the cabbage worms, the larvae eventually killing their hosts. In addition to this there is a disease which sometimes destroys numbers of cabbage worms while many birds consider them a delicacy.

Spray or Dust Applied Early

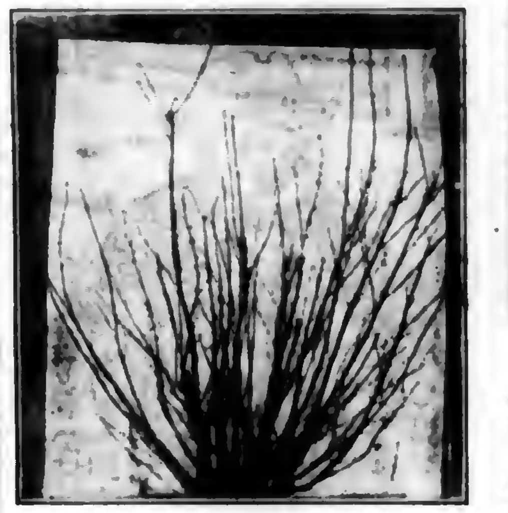
When artificial methods of control are required the all-important thing is to start early, as soon as a serious infestation appears imminent from the discovery of limited damage or the appearance of numbers of the butterflies. Moreover, arsenical poisons may be used with perfect safety before the heads develop to an appreciable extent. As a spray 1½ pounds of calcium arsenate, or 3 pounds of lead arsenate dissolved with 2 pounds of soap in 50 gallons of water is a standard recommendation. Dusts may be applied to advantage when the foliage is wet with dew. A pound of either of the poisons with 5 pounds of hydrated lime provides a good mixture.

Liberal application is necessary. Where the area is not extensive a large tin can with plenty of holes punched in the bottom will serve to shake the dust into the plants. The efficiency of such a device may be greatly improved as follows: Cut a square piece of heavy flat tin or other thin sheet metal of such a size that it will just go into the can and rest flat on the bottom. Remove the tin and with a pair of pliers bend about one-half inch of each corner at right angles so that we now have a sort of little table. Place this in the can, legs down and the dust will no longer pack or clog the holes but will sift thru evenly.—G. S. W.

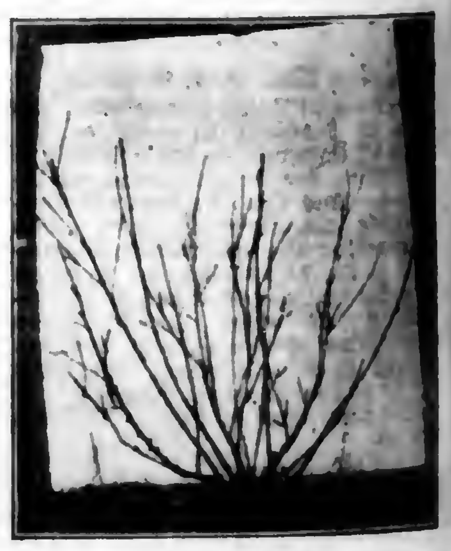
Pruning Currants Shouldn't Be a Hit or Miss Operation

IN PRUNING red and white currants the habit of bearing ought to be kept in mind. The fruit is borne on one-year wood and on spurs from two- and three-year or older wood. The best clusters are found on wood not over three years old.

It is customary to remove all branches over three years old, leaving enough of the vigorous one-year gray-colored shoots to replace them. If these have made a strong growth they may be tipped back a fourth of their length. All weak new growth should come out, and any sprawly shoots or branches should also be removed as fruit borne there is certain to get down in the mud. The center of the bush is kept open. A rule often followed is to leave three one-year shoots, three two-year branches, and three three-year branches to a bush.



Before pruning.



After pruning.

Gooseberries are pruned in a similar fashion. The branches bear more numerous and vigorous sideshoots than do currants, and these may need thinning.

Black currants bear on one-year wood, and wood older than two years is customarily taken out. They are pruned rather vigorously, leaving six to eight branches and maintaining an open center.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

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The Lee Hookless Fastener is the greatest improvement ever made in work and play clothing. It is combined with the superior long wear Lee fabrics introduced last year. The Hookless Fastener will not jam, rust or break and launders with perfect safety. It can be had in Lee Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits. The same garments available with buttons also.

Ask your dealer to show you the new Lee Buttonless Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits. Inspect them . . . try them on . . pull the Hookless Fastener up and down. Then enter the $1,000 cash prize contest.

$1,000 *in Cash Prizes!*

First Prize	$250
Second Prize . . .	125
Third Prize	75
Fourth Prize . . .	50

One Hundred Prizes of $5 Each

Rules—

1. These prizes will be given for the best names received for Lee Buttonless Work and Play Garments, together with reasons for the name, written in not more than 25 words. Any number of names may be submitted but each name must be accompanied with reasons.
2. All names with accompanying reasons must be written on a Lee Official Entry Blank. Entry blanks can be secured from any dealer in your town handling Lee Union-Alls, Overalls or Play Suits. There are Lee dealers in nearly every city and town in the United States.
3. You can get many valuable suggestions for a name by carefully inspecting the Lee Buttonless garments at any Lee store and by talking to any man or boy who wears Lee garments.
4. Send your entries to Prize Department 128 The H. D. Lee Merc. Company, Kansas City, Mo. No entries returned.
5. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, a prize identical in all respects with that tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.
6. Contest opens March 1st and closes June 1st, 1927. Anyone may compete except Lee employees and their families.

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

III. In Western North Carolina

THE district of which Asheville is the center is appropriately called "The Land of the Sky," from its towering peaks and azure skies. We reached it from Bristol, Tenn., over a marvel of mountain highway engineering which left us dizzy. Offhand, I should say that this road has at least fifty curves of ninety degrees, or more, to the mile.

In these mountains can be seen, at close range, the impact of the new order on the old. "Our Southern Highlanders," as they sometimes are called by northern philanthropists, are white folks of arrested development. They are mostly of Scotch and Irish descent. Hidden among the mountains for generations, remote from the expanding life of the lowlands, they have continued to live the crude life of the frontier, often in an appalling ignorance and lack of the common home conveniences that most of us consider essential.

Where Man Is at a Standstill

The mountaineers are a distinctive type—the men lank, stoop-shouldered, hands in pockets, keen-eyed but enervated, the inevitable quid of tobacco bulging the cheek; the women slattern, metallic-voiced, the snuff stick hanging dejectedly from their lips. They all have a furtive, hunted look, as tho haunted by the rigors of their meager existence. Here the white man's civilization has been at a standstill for over a century.

"The old order changeth, giving
place to the new,
And God fulfills Himself in
many ways."

The genii that are working miracles among the mountain whites of the South are the familiar ones of good roads and good schools. Modern cement and sand-clay roads are piercing districts once remote, bringing the mountaineers into touch with the surging life of the Piedmont and the valleys. They still go to market in their canvas-covered Conestoga wagons, exact reproductions of the "prairie schooners" that led the vanguard of civilization in the West. From every little over-shot water mill in the mountain glades rides a man on horseback, with flapping saddle-bags, a sack of meal slung across the horse behind him. I met more horse-flesh in a day's journey than can be seen in a month's travel on Pennsylvania roads.

Here and there are modern consolidated rural schools, with the auto buses that carry the children to and fro. There is one in the meadow that was a rhododendron thicket twenty-two years ago, when I wandered up and down the nearby stream, and occasionally caught a trout.

Consolidation Solved Problem

I sympathize with the Editor of a contemporary farm paper in his fight against the compulsory consolidation of rural schools regardless of the wishes of the people of the district, especially where the roads are snowbound frequently. Here, however, the main roads are clear all the winter, tho the side roads may be desperately muddy, and consolidation is a practicable solution of the problem. North Carolina and her daughter, Tennessee, are making tremendous strides in rural education and are putting to shame some of the richer states of the North, Pennsylvania not excepted.

Good roads, good schools and good churches are essential to rural progress, here or elsewhere. They are transforming "Our Southern Highlanders," once objects of northern charity, into alert, self-respecting and self-supporting citizens of the republic.

"Good Road" Tried Car's Power

Only the main highways of western North Carolina are improved; most of the side roads are unspeakably muddy at this time of the year. I have learned, by sad experience, that in this part of the country a "good road" means any public right of way that is not hopelessly impassable. One side trip that I took, by slow and slippery stages, carried me to the brink of a morass that I had not the courage to attempt. So I sat me down, by the side of the road to watch the race of men go by.

Life brings a varied assortment of trials, but few are more exasperating than to sit by a mudhole in a real car and watch a string of "flivvers" plow thru, making no more noise about it than usual. Every impudent driver gave me an airy wave of the hand and a sardonic grin as he emerged on solid earth. After coming to the boiling point under this humiliating treatment, I tried it myself—and made it.

I find that most of the muddy places in life, that we are afraid to cross, are not as deep as they look.—S. W. Fletcher.

The U. S. D. A. Takes a Hand

THE United States Department has established grading rules for asparagus that will apply to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland conditions. This is the first time that the federal department has taken steps to systematize the grades of asparagus that are marketed from these big commercial producing sections. These new rules are expected to bring order and a common understanding between sellers and buyers out of the present chaotic condition that now exists on the determination of specific grades.

Under the present system of grading asparagus, every grower packs what he considers fancy, extra fancy, colossal and cull grades. In numerous instances one farmer's fancy is another's colossal grade, and vice versa. This haphazard system has resulted in growers being dissatisfied with the prices returned by the commission houses and the utter impossibility for the city dealers to quote prices according to any definite grade. It has created dissatisfaction among the retail dealers, because they could not buy over the telephone according to definite rules. It has resulted in the retailer going into the market and picking out the grades that his trade demands rather than buying according to some specific standard.

With the idea of clarifying this situation, the department has established rules that will be easy to meet on any ordinary farm, without the installation of any additional machinery or equipment.

Grades

The U. S. No. 1 grade shall consist of fresh well-trimmed stalks of

(Continued on next page)

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sparagus which are not badly ooked and which do not have oken or spreading tips. These lks shall be free from decay and mage caused by dirt, disease, in- ts or mechanical means.

Unless otherwise specified the di- meter of each stalk shall be not less an 1-4 of an inch and the length all not be less than 8½ inches.

In order to allow for the proper ariations incident to proper grad- s and handling, not more than 5 r cent by count of any lot may ot meet the size requirements. In ddition not more than 10 per cent y count of any lot may be below e remaining requirements of this ade but no part of this tolerance all be allowed for decay.

Size Requirements

The following terms are provided r describing the diameters of any t: Very small means less than 1-4 ch; small means 1-4 to 9-16; me- um means 9-16 to 3-4 inclusive d large means over 3-4 of an inch n diameter.

Color Specifications

In addition to the size and grade, y lot of asparagus may be classi- d as green asparagus if 90 per nt by count of the stalks in any is of a green color covering not ss than 4½ inches of the length of e stalk.

Definition of Terms.

"Well-trimmed" means that the tts of the stalks shall be evenly d smoothly cut and free from ringy and frayed ends.

"Badly crooked" means that the stalk is so misshapen or curved that its appearance is seriously affected.

"Diameter" means the thickness of the stalk taken at a point not more than 8½ inches from the tip.

These requirements are not being enforced on the growers, but are merely the advance step in the establishment of the packing regulations that will finally be adopted in the marketing and selling of asparagus.

These rules have the approval of the retail buyers who have for many years been asking for definite grades on the asparagus crop.

The asparagus crop of the four states mentioned above returns the growers about four million dollars every spring and it is growing in importance as an early money crop.—A. K.

Paper Prevents Scald

At the Farm Show in Harrisburg I saw apples packed with oiled paper in the baskets. Does this stuff bring more money on the markets?—L. R., Chester County, Pa.

A comparison of prices will show that apples packed with shredded oiled paper will bring 10c to 50c per bushel more than equally good stock packed without the paper. In addition to this there is often a greater difference for when apples are placed in storage the paper helps prevent scald. Scalded apples are hard to sell, especially when the market is oversupplied and recently Pennsylvania apples that were badly scalded sold as low as $1.25 per barrel.—W. R. Whitacre.

hila. Trade Wants Green Grass

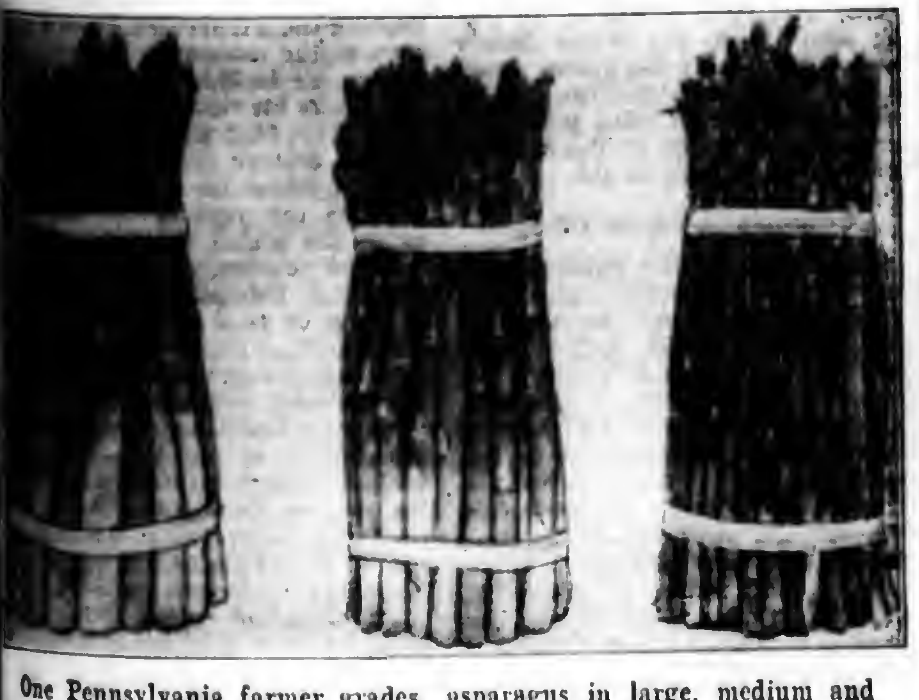
Is there a good market for Penn- ylvania asparagus? I am planning to put out five acres this year and want to know about selling.—S. T., Bucks County, Pa.

Philadelphia would probably be e market in which you would sell st of your asparagus. In general nnsylvania asparagus brings a gher price on this market than at from other sections. This is iefly because Philadelphia buyers nt green asparagus and the larger rcentage of the Pennsylvania "grass" coming here is green. By een the buyers mean that about ree-quarters of the stalk is green.

White asparagus is popular in me markets and to grow it the ws are kept well hilled and the lks cut as soon as they push thru e soil. Green asparagus is not hill- and it takes a longer time until it ready to cut. For this reason a riety should be chosen that does t shoot quickly and holds a firm p or head. Some growers claim at they will get a larger yield by owing white asparagus since the stalks will average larger in diameter and give more bunches per acre.

There are a number of things that help in the marketing of asparagus. To bring top prices it should be graded into as many sizes as the grower finds practical. Three is the usual number. The illustration shows how one Pennsylvania farmer bunches his stock. He claims that he is well repaid for his time and labor. Most growers with a commercial acreage use bunching machines and use a tape to tie the bunches. Some have their name or trade-marks printed on this tape. The tapes should be tied as close to the ends as practical since it makes the bunch look longer. The butts should be cut off evenly with a sharp knife.

A crate holding one dozen bunches is most popular as it displays the stock to best advantage and can be easily used for express shipment to nearby markets. The bottoms of the crates should be lined with a moist moss or parchment paper to keep the asparagus fresh.—W. R. Whitacre.



One Pennsylvania farmer grades asparagus in large, medium and small sizes as shown above.

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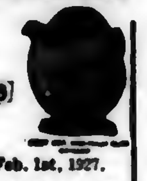

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St. Louis, Missouri.

Gentlemen:—If the poultry breeders only realized that their success depends upon keeping their flocks in good healthy condition at all times, they would make much more profit and be far more successful.

My thirty-two years of scientific breeding has resulted in producing "The World's Greatest Strain" of White Wyandottes. They are not only wonderful egg producers, but they win the coveted prizes in America's leading poultry shows when exhibited by me and my customers. My strain is known in many foreign countries. I know that to produce birds of this quality, it is necessary to keep them in good healthy condition.

I use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription because I have found it a wonderful and safe tonic. It undoubtedly increases egg production and fertility, and develops chicks to maturity quickly. Best of all, it keeps the whole flock in a healthy laying condition and hastens moult.

I use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in the fall and when the first cold, damp weather starts in, as a preventive of colds—a forerunner of ROUP—a disease I have not had for at least fifteen years because of using this tonic as a preventive. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription because I feel Dr. LeGear's wide experience as a veterinarian enables him to prepare products that are reliable and safe, and can be used by the beginner as well as by the experienced breeder alike successfully.

Yours very truly,
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Get a pail or package from your dealer. Mix with mash feed. If not thoroughly satisfied with results, return empty package to your dealer and he will refund your money. Convince yourself by trial and test that it is all—does all—that thousands of successful poultrymen claim for it.

White Diarrhoea Baby Chicks' Greatest Enemy

This highly contagious disease can wipe out whole flocks. No chick up to two weeks is immune. Protect them by putting Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in all drinking water until third or fourth week. Thousands of poultrymen for years have used no other preventive. Also clean up your poultry houses with *Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant*. Get rid of winter filth, germ diseases and vermin. If not satisfied with any Dr. LeGear product return empty package and dealer will refund purchase price.

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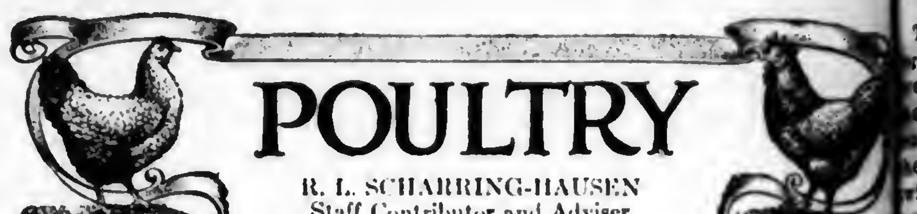


POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Is There Any Better Than the Barred Rock?

We plan to get a few chickens this spring. Have not had any for several years. Preference has always been for Barred Rocks as all-around fowl. Is there any better? There is a splendid market here for chickens for eating. How do Jersey Black Giants and Cornish Indian Games do for market? What about capons?—Mrs. W. S. H., Cape May County, N. J.

Plymouth Rocks make one of the best general purpose and table fowls, and for your purpose a good laying strain would be the thing, rather than a strain bred for exhibition purposes. There is all the difference in the world between bred-to-lay poultry and the ordinary kind.

Leghorns make the best small broilers, while the heavier breeds make better chickens for cutting up to fry. Giants make very good large roasters. A cross between Cornish and Wyandottes also makes a very good roasting chicken. I do not think you will make much on capons unless you have a special market.

Let me suggest that you get in touch with the County Agricultural Agent at Cape May Court House and ask his advice as well.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Cut Off Her Head!

I found a pullet with her head and neck bloody as tho she had been fighting. The next day she was very weak. She died in the night. Is there a disease that would cause hemorrhage of the comb?—H. W. P., Bradford County, Pa.

Hemorrhage of the comb, such as you describe, seems to be quite common but it is not a disease and the other members of the flocks are in no danger. The bleeding is caused by some injury to the comb, not necessarily received in a fight.

If you find such a hen in time before she is too much weakened by loss of blood, and can stop the blood by applying alum or some other tic, she will generally recover. ever, if she seems weak the thing to do is to cut off her and put her in the pot, as the is perfectly wholesome.—R. Scharring-Hausen.

Turkey Eggs Will Hatch in Incubat

I have a turkey hen that has knees. Please give me some ideas hatching young turkey eggs and goo eggs and whether it is advisable t hatch same.—J. E. Y., Butler Co ty, Pa.

If the turkey hen has rough, legs it would help to soak them warm, soapy water and afterw apply carbolated vaseline, repeati every day or two.

Eggs from young birds are not good for hatching purposes as the from older birds, but sometimes good results. Turkey eggs are hatch ed in incubators the same as h eggs, but goose eggs are not v successfully hatched that way.— L. Scharring-Hausen.

Cockerel Has Rheumatis

I have a Park's Barred Rock cockerel that has a stiff knee that ju acts like rheumatism. What can I do for him?—T. G. S., Clearfield Cou ty, Pa.

Unless your lame cockerel is pa ticularly valuable it would be bett to replace him with a healthy, activ bird than attempt to cure him a use him for breeding purposes. N bird with any sort of ailment h any place in the breeding flock.

If the cockerel seems in goo health and weight aside from th lameness you might give him a do of worm remedy, feed a diet contain ing greens and milk, give three four drops of cod liver oil a day, and see that he is exposed to direct sunlight.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Geese Easily and Cheaply Raised

ANY farmer who has a piece of marshy pasture near his buildings with a small stream running thru it has a good chance to make a little extra money by raising a flock of geese. Geese are easily and cheaply raised, requiring feed only as young goslings and during the fattening period. The goose is a grazing bird, and makes most of its growth on pasture.

There are two common breeds of geese: the gray Toulouse and the white Embden. The adult Toulouse gander attains a weight of 26 lbs. The adult goose and young gander weigh 20 lbs., and the young goose, 16 lbs. The adult Embden gander weighs 20 lbs., the adult goose and young gander weigh 18 lbs. and the young goose weighs 16 lbs.

Chooses Mates for Life

Geese make the best breeders after they are two years old, and should be kept for about ten years, or as long as they breed well. Adult geese are very hardy and long-lived. One or two geese are generally mated to one gander, and it is best to make the matings sometime in advance of the breeding season, as they are sometimes very choice in such matters. They generally mate for life, but will take other mates if the original mating is broken up. The eggs are more fertile if the geese are able to mate in deep water.

No special house is required for old geese; merely an open shed for protection in the worst weather. My own geese find shelter about the buildings. They find their own living during the winter unless the ground is covered with snow, when they get a little scratch feed and a few apples, of which they are very fond.

Gander Has Shrill Cry

In determining the sex of geese it will be noticed that the male is larger and coarser in appearance, has a heavier head, and a shriller cry than the female. When the flock is feeding the gander will spend a large part of the time with his head high in the air looking for possible danger, while his mates are quietly grasing. As a final test, an examination of the vent of the female will disclose a series of folds, while pressure on the vent of the male will cause the sexual organ to protrude.

Geese commonly start to lay during late February. Some time in January it is a good plan to give them a little laying mash in a hopper, and also to provide oyster shell. During cold weather they are often shut in a small pen deeply littered with straw at night, and the eggs gathered the first thing in the morning to keep them from freezing. Later the goose will make a nest in the pen or in a spot of her own choosing, line it with down, and lay there. If "broken up" when she becomes broody a goose will lay two or three clutches of eggs, from fifteen to thirty in total number.

(Continued on next page)

The first eggs are usually set under r hens, which cover from three to e, while the later ones are given to goose, which can take care of or more. When set under hens he eggs should be turned by hand wice a day and sprinkled with warm ater occasionally, especially tord the last. The incubation ped takes four weeks.

It is a good plan to take the gos away as soon as they are out the shell and put them in a warm until they have dried off and ined strength; otherwise they may tramped on and killed. Later they can be put back in the nest.

About a day after they are hatch the goslings are ready to eat. It been my experience that if they not fed soon enough they will become weak and refuse to eat altogether. Bread and milk or equal parts of corn meal and middlings ake good feeds. A colored woman my acquaintance who is very sucssful with all kinds of poultry feeds y corn meal to young goslings and declares that any other sort of mash is "pisen."

oslings Require Sand or Grit

Young goslings also require sand fine grit and a growing sod to ick, or some other form of green uff. They must have plenty of resh water so provided that they cannot get into it.

Unless the weather is warm and settled it is best to keep the youngters in a pen or limited run for the rst ten days, as it is almost imposble to revive a wet and chilled gosng. Then, if the weather is nice, they may be allowed to range with he hen or goose. Geese are very ainstaking with their small fry, and he gander accepts his share of the esponsibility in raising them. I ally think that if the goslings are ft to the care of the old geese ey do best, altho they do well with hen or even when raised entirely y hand.

After they are several weeks old ey may be given a chick growing ash if it is desired to feed them. It a good idea to see that the growg goslings are under shelter at ght until they are feathered out, fter which they need nothing but well watered pasture until the e comes to fatten them in the ll.

Geese are very interesting and inlligent birds; more so than any ther kind of poultry on the farm.— L. Scharring-Hausen.

e Think Gas Stove Works Fine

A FEW years ago we bought an oil brooder for 300 chicks. We d a small gas stove, the kind to at a bathroom. We put heavy re around the stove to keep the icks from getting too close to the ve, put sand on the floor and put e hover over the stove. We buy 300 icks at a time and put a wire ound hover and give the chicks re room as they grow older.

When a few weeks old we put the icks in a room made by putting board or wire two feet high across e house. We have a gas stove in ere and we put timothy chaff on e floor. Then we get 300 more icks and start over again.

When the second lot gets old ough to leave their baby pen we ve the first lot to the winter pen nced with wire and let them run. t night they roost in the house.

The second crop stays in the first ouse until fall. We keep a window pen where the gas stove is and ave no trouble with fumes. When e use both stoves we open two winows. Our windows slide. Our ouse is low, has a shed roof and we ut cheap roofing over the floor very year. We like the gas fine and e soon understands how to use it. —W. J. M., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Why Camel leads the world

GOODNESS has made Camels the leader of the world that they are today. Goodness means the quality of the tobaccos from which they are made, the skill with which the tobaccos are blended to bring out the fragrance, to produce the mildness, to give that subtle quality and taste that smokers find only in Camel.

Goodness means such a standard of uniformity that the billionth or the trillionth Camel is sure to be just as good as the first. It means the honesty, the truthfulness, the sincerity of purpose to make and keep Camel the leader—the cigarette most preferred by the greatest number.

Have a Camel!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

© 1927

Raise them to Profit-Makers with the
BLUE HEN COLONY BROODER

PLENTY of good fresh air kept to the right warmth by its large magazine stove which burns 24 hours without recoaling.

No crowded, huddled, smothering chicks (it is built large enough to take care of its rated capacity) because its new hover spreads an even heat from the stove to its outside edge.

A real, live money-making Proposition to User-Agents. Write us Today

Easy to control—inexpensive to operate—built to last.

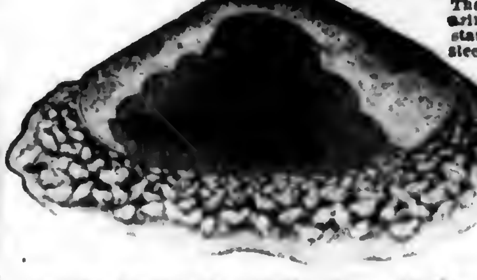
Write for the new, free "Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts"

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 E. Janet Rd. Lancaster, Pa.

Ross Brooder House
ROSSMETAL Galvanized. Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity for 500 chicks. Special concession for order now—write today.
ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO., 318 Warder St., Springfield, O
Makers Rossmetal Silos--Hog Houses--Corn Cribs,etc

More Egg Money
Make $1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains breeding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.
3 Months' Trial 10c 50 Cents a Year
Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 7, Mount Morris, Ill.

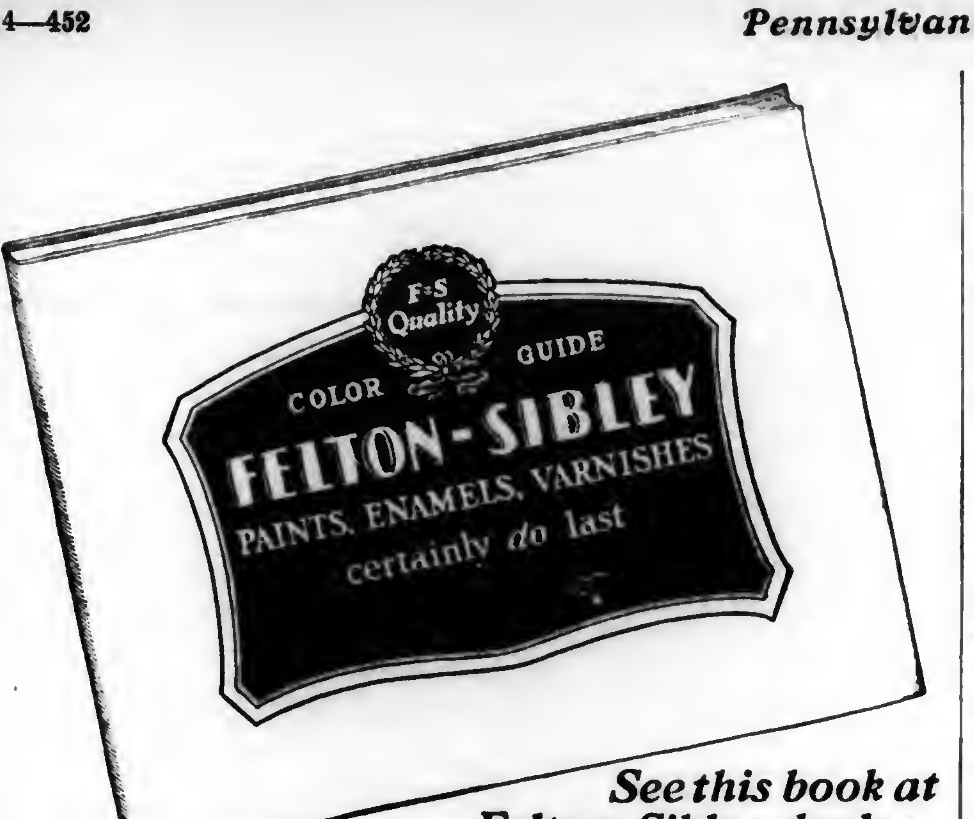
MAGIC BROODER
SAFE—ECONOMICAL—IT SATISFIES



The Double heat control, Gas Chamber and coal magazine so constructed, it works like MAGIC. Substantially built of high-grade castings and heavy steel deflector. It spreads the heat keeping chicks warm and healthy.

Made in Three Sizes
The New Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.
Our Improved Roof Pipe adds greatly to the efficiency of the brooder, as it catches condensation above roof keeping flues open for good draft.
Write for (free) Complete Catalogue.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED

UNITED BROODER COMPANY, 302 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

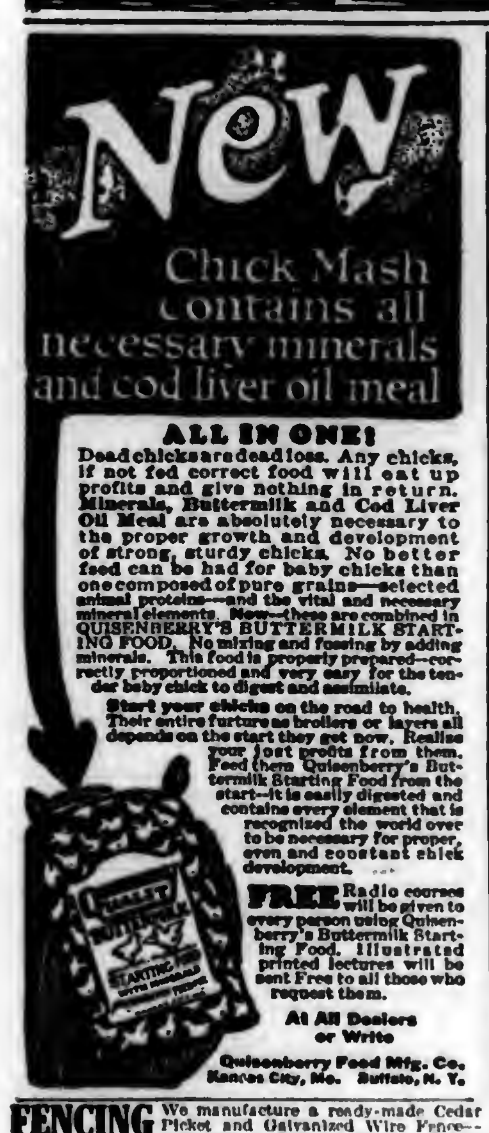


See this book at Felton-Sibley dealers

Whether you actually buy any paint or not, Felton-Sibley dealers will be glad to let you look over this new and extremely helpful color book. It shows you 15 complete buildings (large size) painted in various color combinations and so gives you a definite idea of just what the job you are contemplating will look like when it is finished. If you use Felton-Sibley Paints you can be sure of unusual coverage and the utmost protection for years—Felton-Sibley Paints—"certainly do last".

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.,
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863.

FELTON SIBLEY
Ready Mixed Paints


New
Chick Mash contains all necessary minerals and cod liver oil meal

ALL IN ONE!

Dead chicks are dead loss. Any chicks, if not fed correct food will eat up profits and give nothing in return. Minerals, Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil Meal are absolutely necessary to the proper growth and development of strong, sturdy chicks. No better feed can be had for baby chicks than one composed of pure grains—selected animal proteins—and the vital and necessary mineral elements. Now—these are combined in QUISENBERRY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD. No mixing and fussing by adding minerals. This food is properly prepared—correctly proportioned and very easy for the tender baby chick to digest and assimilate.

Start your chicks on the road to health. Their entire future as broilers or layers all depends on the start they get now. Realize your lost profits from them. Feed them Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food from the start—it is easily digested and contains every element that is recognized the world over to be necessary for proper, even and constant chick development.

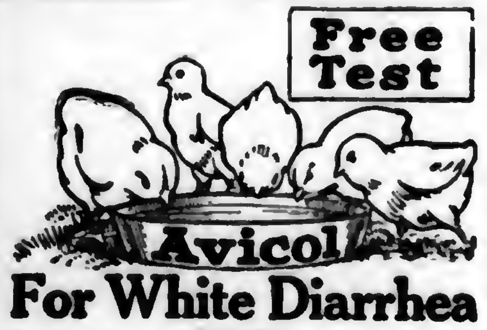
FREE Radio courses will be given to every person using Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food. Illustrated printed lectures will be sent Free to all those who request them.

At All Dealers or Write

Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co.
Kansas City, Mo. Buffalo, N. Y.

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—Interwoven — Painted Green — Red — or Plain,—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.

Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.
NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., Burlington, N. J.



For White Diarrhea

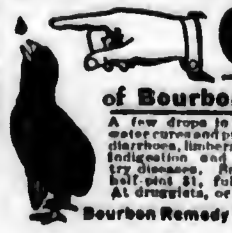
In few hours, disease is stopped and sick chicks full of pep.

It's easy to stop chicks dying from white diarrhea. All you need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers, year after year, raise nealy every chick by this simple precaution. Mrs. E. E. Franks, Ramsdell, Tex., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since.

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. If you have never tried Avicol, write for a free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package, to **Burrell-Dugger Co., 847 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.** It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

For Barn Sanitation
Use Agricultural Gypsum

It keeps down flies and odors in barns, poultry houses and other buildings. Increases value of manure. Adds lime and sulphur to the soil. Many other uses. 100-lb. bags, freight prepaid, only $1.50. Special price carload lots. *Write for valuable free book.*
The American Gypsum Company
Dept. B Port Clinton, Ohio



One Drop
of Bourbon Poultry Remedy
Cures Gapes

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

NEST BOX NOTES

BABY chicks should receive no solid food until two or three days after they are hatched. This gives the yolk of the egg which is taken into the body of the chick just before it is hatched a chance to be absorbed. Food taken before the yolk is absorbed interferes with digestion and causes diarrhea which may result in death.

• • •

As the chicks are put in the brooder, each one should be given a few drops of sour milk with a medicine dropper or have its beak dipped in a pan of the milk so that it gets a swallow or two. The sour milk acts as an intestinal disinfectant and helps to ward off white diarrhea. Dilute condensed buttermilk serves the same purpose.

• • •

Baby chicks are very thirsty and should have all the sour skimmilk or dilute buttermilk they want from the very first. After feeding commences the milk may be continued, but a separate fountain for water should be supplied as the milk alone does not seem to be sufficient to satisfy their thirst.

• • •

Half-inch square mesh wire makes a better fence to keep the chicks near the stove for the first few days than does the ordinary inch mesh poultry netting, as some enterprising individuals always manage to squeeze thru the latter. This fence should be removed before too long as it is not a good plan to confine the chicks under the hover any longer than is necessary.

• • •

Drinking fountains must be kept clean or intestinal trouble will follow. This is especially true of the milk vessels which soon acquire a high smell if not cleaned out every day.

• • •

Toe picking and cannibalism may be caused by lack of minerals or by improper temperature conditions. This often causes serious losses. There are several methods used to prevent this trouble. A teaspoon of iodized salt or of baking soda per gallon of drinking water is used by some poultrymen. Last season I found that condensed buttermilk fed as it comes from the keg, in amounts that the chicks would clean up in 20 minutes, stopped the trouble in my flocks.

If condensed buttermilk is fed to chicks in its original form it should be spread on a piece of board and this leaned up against the side of the pen so that the chicks can pick it off without getting their feet in it. Otherwise it may start the chicks to toe picking and will also cause balls of dirt to form on the toes of the chicks.

• • •

From this time on it is a good thing to feed Leghorns all the grain they will eat, or to give a fattening mash at noon composed of equal parts of cornmeal, rolled oats, and condensed buttermilk, allowing 5 pounds of the mixture to 100 hens. Leghorns that are laying heavily are liable to get thin and then may fall off in production or get prolapsis of the oviduct.

• • •

A good many poultrymen are planning to keep their chicks inside for several weeks after they are hatched, and some will not be let out at all. These measures are designed to protect the chicks from worms and coccidiosis which are present in infected soil. A well-balanced ration with the addition of cod liver oil and green stuff will keep confined chicks in good health and prevent leg weakness.

• • •

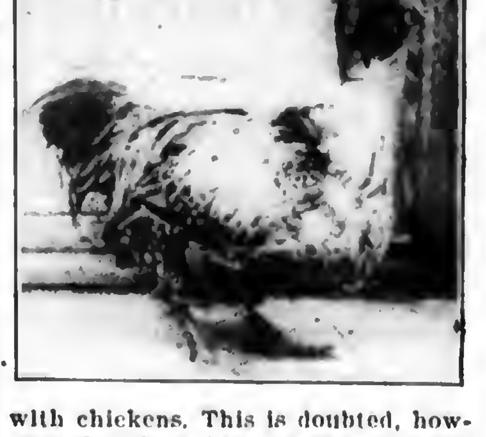
It is a good thing to whitewash the brooder houses before the chicks are put in. Floors should be carefully scraped and disinfected. We often whitewash the floors in addition as the lime not only acts as a disinfectant but also seals harmful material in.—R. L. Scharring-Hansen.

Brooders Burn Gas

I NOTICED a small item about brooding with gas. I have some information which may be useful. I am now brooding 2400 baby chicks with gasoline, under four colony brooders heated with a gasoline burner under each. I used this last year with satisfactory results. I would use city gas instead except that the cost is prohibitive. There are several brooders which ordinarily burn cheap fuel oil but which I think could be arranged to burn natural or city gas.—W. S. B., Cumberland County, N. J.

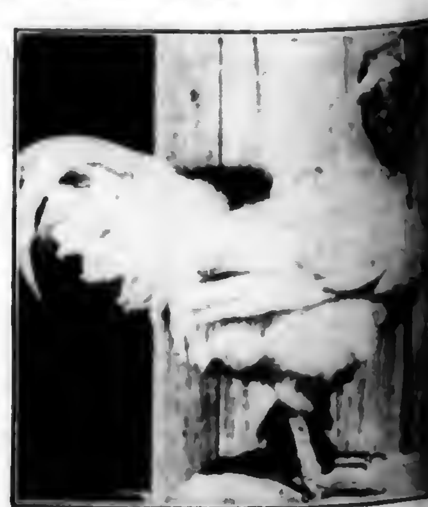
What Do You Think They Are?

THE accompanying photographs show two specimens of a strange kind of bird called turken. Some western breeders claim to have produced turkens by crossing turkeys



with chickens. This is doubted, however, for these bare-necked chickens breed true and such a crossing is not encountered under ordinary farm conditions.

The Feathered World of London, England, says that the Naked Necks have been raised in that vicinity for at least 40 years, being known as German Naked Necks. They are bred in all parts of the United States and have been exhibited at leading poultry shows. Turken enthusiasts claim that their birds are good layers and satisfactory for meat, but no one claims they are beautiful. The photographs on this page show turkens in the flock owned by E. M. Mengel, Lehigh County, Pa.



ome Bills That Keep Pennsylvania Legislature Busy

THE Legislature has entered the last three-week lap of its session with a large percentage of the 700 bills introduced still in committee. March 23 was the final date et for the introduction of bills in he House of Representatives and up to that time about 1900 bills were introduced.

• • •

PUBLIC WANTS BALLOT REFORM.—Public sentiment has become so strong that the passage of lection reform bills in some form s practically assured. Real progress as been made during the past week. While a bill limiting campaign expenditures has not been reported om committee, other bills providing r the use of voting machines, the andatory opening of ballot boxes, d limiting the assistance which an be given voters at the polls have ade progress. While the bills are ot out of danger, according to close bservers, the prospects for favorable ction are good at this writing.

• • •

THREE-CENT GAS TAX BILL AY PASS.—The three-cent gasoline tax bill, while opposed by the Grange and automobile clubs, will be eported favorably by the House ommittee, according to the latest reports.

• • •

ARMORY BILL INTRODUCED.—he latest move to secure more adeuate facilities for housing the State arm Products Show in Harrisburg s the introduction of a bill by Repsentative Brown which asks for an ppropriation of $350,000 to be used y the Department of Agriculture d the Armory Board in erecting a ilding to be used for the farm how in January each year and for mory purposes during the remainer of the year.

• • •

WOULD MORTGAGE CROPS.—wners and tenants of land will be le to mortgage their interests in owing crops, including fruit and egetables, if a bill introduced in e Senate last week passes.

• • •

DOG LAW AMENDMENTS OFRED.—Several amendments to e State Dog Law have been preted during the past week. One uld make the present dog law ap to the entire state. Philadelphia, tsburgh and Scranton have not en included in the state enforcent of the law during the past; s was taken care of by local cials. Another amendment rees the age at which dogs must be ensed from six to four months. ll another modification would ke it impossible for a police officer other local official to shoot a ensed dog running at large until definite case of rabies is estabhed.

• • •

NO ACTION ON TAX COLLECON BILL.—In spite of constant itation for reducing the cost of tax llection, the Schantz bill, which ovides for the collection of taxes ru the county treasurer has not en reported from the Committee on nance to which it was referred re than a month ago.

• • •

WOULD MAKE TULIP THE ATE FLOWER.—A bill designatg the tulip tree and flower as the ate tree and flower for Pennsylnia has been introduced by Sen Earnest. Pennsylvania is said be the only state that does not ve a state flower. The tulip has n selected because it is found in parts of the state, because it is important timber tree, because its f resembles a keystone in shape d because it is one of the most autiful shade trees.—J.

A man worth knowing—The Delco-Light Dealer

The Delco-Light Dealer comes to your home with a Delco-Light Plant on the back of his car. Without obligation he will demonstrate Delco-Light Electricity in your home. He is a trained farm electric specialist. Welcome his demonstration.

DELCO-LIGHT

Demonstrated, installed and serviced by over 3500 Farm Electric Specialists

DELCO-LIGHT men are factory-trained men—men who understand the farmer's needs—men who know their products—men who have demonstrated their ability and knowledge of farm electricity on more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand farms now serviced by Delco-Light.

There is a Delco-Light man near you. Ask him to show you how you can get the greatest benefit from Delco-Light farm electricity. Have him demonstrate Delco-Light—how it operates—what it does. Let him show you how, at low cost, you can have electricity that does the chores—how you can have electric light wherever you want it—light to read by—light to work by—*clean, safe, dependable* Delco-Light.

If you are not already acquainted with the Delco-Light man in your community, write to us for his name and complete information.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, Dept. M-203 DAYTON, OHIO
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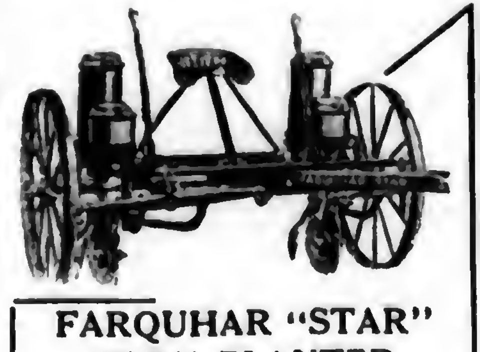
J. J. POCOCK,
810 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Al HATTENBACH, President,
Suburban Electrical Development Co.,
5620 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.



FARQUHAR "STAR" CORN PLANTER

Puts the kernels where you want them.—On Level Ground or on Steep Hillsides.—Each row has separate adjustment as to Depth.

Write for Catalog No. 728 and learn of the many new and desirable features of the Farquhar "Star."

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 746 York, Pa.

Use Sterilac

An **IDEAL** ***Poultry Disinfectant***

Sterilac protects poultry health — prevents disease — assures success in every stage of poultry raising. An improved form of the famous Dakin disinfectant in a convenient dry powder form that doesn't lose its strength. Strong and powerful—non-poisonous.

A small amount of this powder dissolved makes a practical disinfectant and deodorant. Approved by leading poultrymen.

Send $1 for a "Money Back" Trial
Enough Sterilac to make 60 gallons of solution of ordinary strength.

The Sterilac Company
North Chicago, Illinois

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

BETTER CROPS FROM THE ONE HORSE FARM

The small farm is just the place where compact and efficient work will be done by the

Clark One Horse Disk-Harrows

Market gardeners, truckmen, florists and others will obtain greater yields and bigger profits from the use of these light draft 1-horse harrows.

In several styles and types; one at least, just what you need. Disks are forged sharp — dustproof oil soaked hardwood bearings.

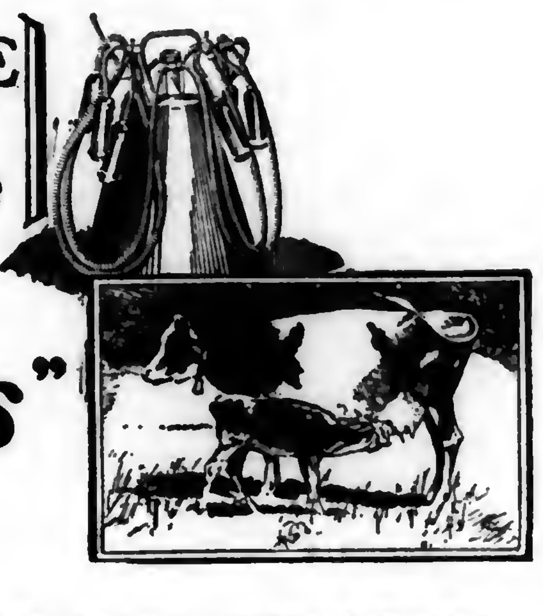
Send for book "The Soil and Its Tillage"—and our new catalogue; also names of nearest dealers.

The Cutaway Harrow Company
90 Main St., Higganum, Conn.
Maker of the original Clark Disk Harrows and Plows

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

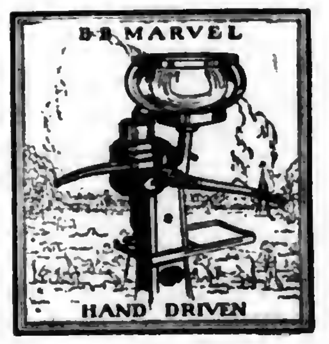
Is machine milking better than hand milking?

EMPIRE Milking Machine Owners vote "Yes"



EMPIRE owners say that machine milking is easier and cheaper, takes less time, keeps cows in better condition, gives cleaner milk, saves the wages and keep of a hired man, gets more milk per day for more days—that if they had to go back to hand milking they'd sell their cows and go into some other business.

If you keep six or more cows you are losing money by hand milking. You could put the money you now pay out for wages and keep of a hired man into the bank and make dairying a better, more profitable business. Sold on easy payment plan. Send for booklet—mail the coupon today.



The New B B Marvel Cream Separators—more cream from every can of milk

The improved, permanently balanced bowl of the new B B Marvel is the greatest separator improvement in twenty-five years. It does away with bothersome neck springs and bushings. Its automatically oiled ball bearing spindle supported by a stationary shaft assures freedom from vibration—clean skimming—all the cream all the time.

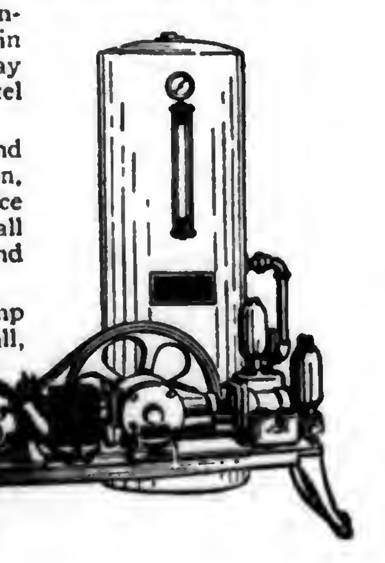
Rerun skim milk from any other separator through a B B Marvel. Note the results. You too will want this extra cream from every can of milk. Sold on easy payment plan. Send for booklet—mail the coupon today.

You certainly can afford running water

The Empire Water System is a small investment that pays big dividends in comfort and convenience, saves time and work every day in the year. Costs only about what you pay for a first-rate radio set—about a nickel a day to run.

You get bath room conveniences, and big savings in time and labor in kitchen, laundry and dairy work. Fire insurance costs are lower. Cows and hogs get all the water they want—more milk and heavier hogs.

Empire Water System—motor, pump and tank equipment—is easy to install, automatic and silent in operation, provides a steady flow at any faucet, capacity 300 gallons an hour. Sold on easy payment plan. Mail the coupon today.



EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY
Dept. 12; 97 Humboldt St., Rochester, N. Y.

Please send, without obligation, the booklets checked and your easy payment plan.
☐ "How to Milk for Bigger Profits"
☐ "The Latest Development in Cream Separators
☐ "The Empire Book of Better Water Systems"

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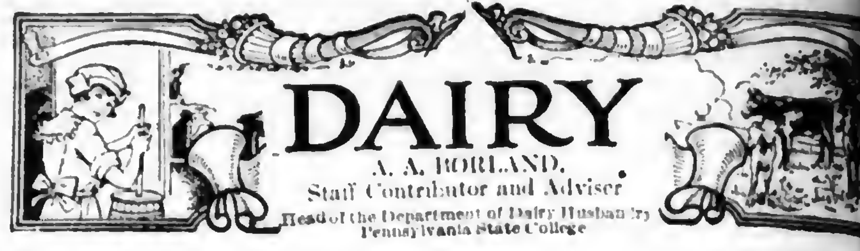

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

The Manager Tells His Own Story

TO HAVE the highest producing dairy herd in the county cow testing association is no mean honor in these days when the handling of cows for efficient milk production has become a science.

This honor in the Venango Cow Testing Association for 1926 goes to River Ridge Farm, Franklin, Pennsylvania, of which the late Joseph C. Sibley was proprietor and John L. Hanna is the manager. The herd of purebred registered Jerseys averaged 414.9 pounds of butterfat for the year and outstripped its nearest competitor by 47.8 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Yours for the Asking

PENNSYLVANIA is a great vegetable gardening state and it also has a great vegetable forcing industry, ranking third among all states in sales of products grown in greenhouses. Vegetables are raised in greenhouses in more than 30 counties. Two bulletins on vegetable production in the Keystone State have been published by the State Department of Agriculture. No. 396, "The Pennsylvania Vegetable Forcing Industry," deals with the production of vegetables under glass. No. 408, "The Vegetable Industry in Pennsylvania," gives valuable information about the production of vegetables in gardens and on truck farms. These bulletins may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture Harrisburg, Pa.

Upon the request of the writer, Mr. Hanna has very kindly given the following interesting account of the River Ridge herd and the methods used to obtain the excellent results that are being secured.

"Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, who owned this herd up until his death, May 19, 1926, was a close student of Jerseys for fifty years, having owned the best blood obtainable in this country. He confined himself entirely to American bred animals. All credit for our success with Jerseys is tirely due to Mr. Sibley, who only possessed a most brilliant m but was a deep student and a kee and practical observer. Our polic of breeding and rations were entire ly directed by him and carried ou to the last word.

Prefer Large-Boned Type

"Believing that an animal have a robust constitution, we sta our calves on a small quantity o lime water, which is given each da in their milk ration. We think tha this helps in making a large bo frame to which we are more parti than to the more delicate type.

"We also believe in plenty of fres air and avoid a close or heated barn. Our cow, Passport, which beat th world's record for pounds of mil production in 1915 by producing 1 694.8 pounds of milk was kept i the open air during the entire ye her test was carried on. Throu the winter she was confined in a she with the south side open and th temperature going as low as 2 de grees below zero.

"We have always mixed our rations, changing the mixture quently when we feel that such change would be beneficial. roughage we feed clover hay, fa, ensilage and beets, making ent combinations of the rough which prevents the cows becomi stale on any one.

No Chills for Our Cows

"We believe that during the col months the water should have th chill taken off and an abundant su ply should be within reach at a times. The silage and beets wou be better if the chill was taken o as less feed would be needed to ma tain the bodily warmth and heat this cold mass of food.

"We milk at 5:30 in the morni and 5:30 in the evening and th hours are never varied. When milker takes it on himself to rough and is inclined to be a lo broadcaster or to change the milki period he resigns without delay.

"Too much attention cannot given to the manner of milking an care of udders as a good produ

(Continued on next page)

"Controlled by State College"

DEAR MR. KESTER:—Enclosed find some literature which you may be interested in.

As I understand your paper is controlled to a certain extent by State College it is not to be expected that we can count on you for any assistance for our cause.

However, I have no objection to letting you know that we are still on the job.

I take it that the reason you are not making any mention of the growth of our movement is that you are afraid we will secure still more followers.

I do not believe that in the end you will secure much satisfaction from having taken this position.

Very sincerely, Joseph Cope.

The literature referred to by Mr. Cope is a large eight-page circular much too long to be reproduced here. Its title is, "Some Glimpses of The Truth between The Atlantic and Pacific with The Assistance of Government Agencies." Assuming that Mr. Cope would like to see it widely distributed we take the liberty of saying that copies may be obtained the Department of Publicity Membership, Pennsylvania Farmer Protective Association, Chester Coun ty Unit, Oakbourne, Pa. This is th name that appears on the circular.

The letterhead used by Mr. Co gives this as the purpose of the Pen sylvania Farmers' Protective As ciation, Chester County Uni "Pledged to do as much as possib to discourage the compulsory ods which may be used to accom the tuberculin testing of cattle."

The Association, we learn, was ganized April 15, 1926. The ex tive committee is given as foll President, Clarence B. Hope, P oy; vice president, George D. T West Chester, R. D. 3; secretary, Paul Emery, Honeybrook; treasur A. S. Copeland, Coatesville, No. W. B. Cornog, Uwchlan; Jo Cope, Oakbourne; F. H. Strickl Glen Moore.

The letterhead is embellished these sentiments:

"Why study the history of Roman Empire if not to preve similar fate for America?"

"Eternal vigilance is the pri liberty."—The Editors.

UNADILLA
the most convenient silo made

Instead of laboriously *pitching* tons of silage out over your head twice a day for seven or eight months every year, *push* it out the *Unadilla* way!

Air tight, water tight, frost repellent doors that just *can't* freeze or stick—give a continuous opening at the level of the silage.

The money you put in a Unadilla is insurance of good silage, well kept and the greatest degree of convenience found in any silo made.

Write for prices and big illustrated catalog. Worth-while discounts allowed on early shipment, cash orders.

Makers of sturdy storage tanks, vats and water tubs—ask for literature regarding this Unadilla line.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N. Y.

Try This Strainer for 10 Days

At Our Risk

Dr. Clark's PURITY Milk Strainer is the only strainer on the market that is *guaranteed to remove all the dust, dirt and sediment from your milk.*

Unless milk is clean, it won't test Grade "A" regardless of the percentage of butter fat—that's why thousands of farmers and dairymen who use PURITY strainers get more money for their milk. Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer is simple to use—strains quickly and is easy to clean, saves time—saves labor—insures absolutely clean milk. Made in two sizes—10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by good dealers everywhere.

Write for 10 Day Test Offer

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may be greatly injured by a slow, lazy milker as well as by one who does not always milk straight down, thus avoiding the tendency to pull at an angle which is the cause of defective quarters in the udders of many cows. This is especially true of the left rear quarter.

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"As breeders we must fully recognize the value of heredity (long lines of good ancestry without bar sinister) culture, i. e., good care, good feed, good water, then environment, meaning good air, quiet and peaceful surroundings, with well mannered ladies and gentlemen around us. A cow has her 'hell on earth' as well as the human when her highly nervous system is racked by shouting and cursing, as well as by blows.

"We may feed our families with an abundance of the choicest food, but this will avail but little in making a happy home when love and gentleness are absent. Governor Hoard used to say, 'Treat a cow as a lady if you wish to find money in the pail.' The production of milk is a nervous function and you cannot disturb that function without financial loss."—A. A. Borland.

Dairy Cow Needs "Salads" Too

I have a ten-year-old Jersey whose milk causes a can of cream to get an old odor. Last summer, just as she was going dry the same thing occurred.—J. S., Lawrence County, Pa.

The milk from certain cows that are well advanced in lactation sometimes shows an abnormal character, especially when the animals receive no succulence, such as silage and roots. At times the milk develops a salty or bitter flavor. After a few hours a pronounced odor of rancid butter is noticed. Milk in this condition is not in any degree unwholesome but so objectionable in odor and taste that it is worthless.

Lipase Prevents Churning

The cream from such milk is churned with great difficulty and sometimes cannot be churned by any method that can be devised. This trouble is not, like most abnormal tastes which develop in milk, caused by the action of bacteria but by an enzyme known as lipase which is secreted in the milk and which causes a decomposition of the fat resulting in the rancid odor.

Reducing the grain ration to the amount actually needed by the cow and giving two or three doses of Epsom salts at intervals of three days may assist in removing the cause. The only certain method of preventing the development of the condition in the milk is to heat the milk to the boiling point immediately after milking and then to cool as rapidly as convenient.—A. A. Borland.

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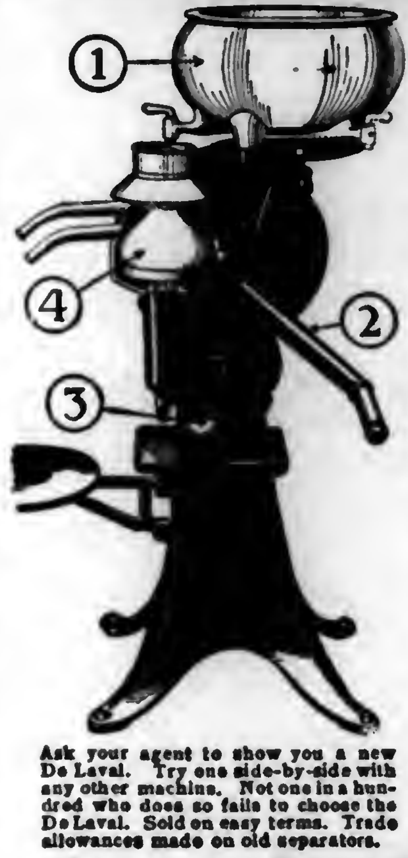

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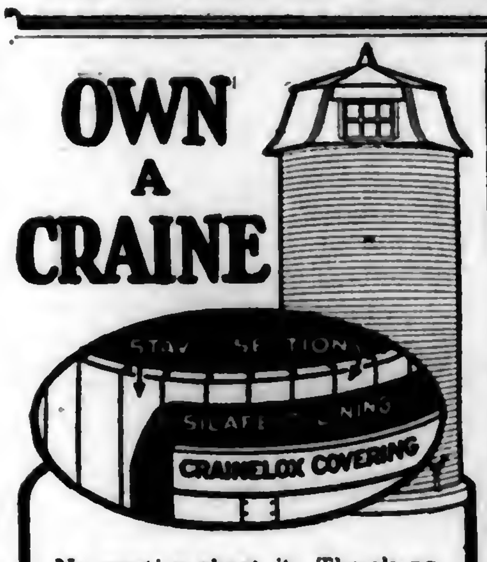

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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Terms Unfamiliar

In looking over your reference number I found two things that I am asking questions on. What is gaskins on a horse and what is the purse as applied to beef cattle?—C. B., Delaware County, N. Y.

The score card used in the reference number of Pennsylvania Farmer is similar to those used in schools and colleges in scoring animals for points and getting the different parts of the animal fixed in the mind of the student. The term gaskins in the score card refers to the muscle on the hind leg above the hock.

The term purse in fat cattle refers to scrotum, bag or external covering remaining after an animal has been castrated. This usually extends as the animal improves in condition and in a measure indicates the degree of fatness in a finished animal. —W. H. Tomhave.

Sorghum Nearly As Good As "Canned" Corn

Is sorghum (sugar cane) good feed for milk cows and will it make as well in a silo as corn fodder? Which is best for little pigs, sweet or sour, milk, cooked food or uncooked food? —A. J. B., Crawford County, Pa.

Sorghum may be used either as silage or as a soiling crop for dairy cattle. It has a high feeding value and ranks next to corn as a crop for silage. Experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station show that only about three to five per cent more milk is produced when cows are fed corn silage than when sorghum or cane silage is fed. It can be put in the silo fully as well as corn.

It is doubtful if it is as economical to grow the sorghum for silage in Pennsylvania as corn because of the longer growing season required. In the southern states it is considered more economical because of the greater yield, but that would not be true in Pennsylvania.

The sweet milk is better than the sour milk for the small pigs which you are feeding. While there may be no appreciable difference in the feeding value of sweet and sour milk, small pigs will do better on the sweet milk because it is a more uniform product than the sour milk.

It is not considered necessary or economical to cook feed for pigs. Practically all experiments that have been conducted to determine the value of cooking feed for pigs show an actual loss in food nutrients or the efficiency of the feed thru cooking. In addition to the loss in feeding value you have the expense of fuel equipment and labor.

The only time when it pays to cook the feed for swine is when potatoes are fed. During cold weather it is often desirable to use warm water for pigs as this will make them consume more water.—W. H. Tomhave.

Skimmilk Powder Satisfactory for Pigs

Can skimmilk powder be fed to pigs the same as skimmilk with the same results?—C. D. S., Broome County, N. Y.

The skimmilk powder can be fed to pigs in place of the skimmilk from the cream separator with satisfactory results. A combination of 9 pounds of skimmilk powder and 91 pounds of water will be the equivalent to 100 pounds of skimmilk.

The results secured from the use of skimmilk powder are fully as satisfactory as when the skimmilk is fed. In feeding trials conducted, it was found that no difficulty whatever was encountered in the feeding of skimmilk powder.

The only factor of importance that will have to be taken into consideration is the cost of powder as compared with skimmilk.—W. H. T.

It was a dark night and the motorist was lost. Presently he saw a sign on a post. With great difficulty he climbed the post, struck a match, and read, "Wet Paint."—Georgia Cracker.

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Won't Produce As It Is

Last spring I seeded an eight-acre field and secured a very good stand. However, this soil is in bad condition and cannot be expected to produce a good crop of hay. The principal requirement is more nitrogen. When would you advise that I sow nitrate of soda, and how much should be applied to insure a good crop?—F. L. B., Potter County, Pa.

Nitrate of soda may be used on your grass land at the rate of 75 to 150 pounds per acre, and the application could be made early in April. It is probable that an application of 100 to 125 pounds per acre would give you the most economical returns.—J. G. L.

Failed Second Time

My grass seeding failed last year so I sowed alfalfa in the fall. Due to the drought or to bad seed that also failed. Can I secure a hay crop this summer if I harrow the ground early this spring and sow grass seed again?—M. T. S., York County, Pa.

Your chances for getting a good stand of grass if you harrowed the ground and sowed grass seed in the spring would not be very good. It would be better for you to plow the ground as early as you can, or, if you prefer it, to disc it and harrow it thoroly and sow oats with clover seed. The oats could be harvested early, to give you a good hay crop. The clover would then come along if your land is not too sour.

Instead of red clover, you might sow sweet clover with the oats, or you might sow a mixture of oats and Canada field peas together with the red and sweet clover seed. In this way, you would have hay for feeding in the late summer and fall, and would have a good stand of clover for next year.—J. G. L.

Bothered With Quack Grass

Please advise me what can be done to kill quack grass.—C. D. C., Susquehanna County, Pa.

Clean cultivation of crops planted in rows or hills is considered the most important means for ridding the land of quack grass. Other methods suggested are fall plowing and a partial summer fallow. Crops like barnyard millet, which fully shade the ground, are often helpful.—J. G. L.

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Care of Cow Prior to Freshening

Please give me information regarding care of cow from now until she has her calf, probably about the middle of June.—R. G. G., Jefferson County, Pa.

A cow should be allowed to stand dry six to eight weeks. If you were to dry her off between the middle of April and the first of May she would have about the proper rest period. It usually takes about two weeks to dry off a cow if she is giving a fair allowance of milk. The best method is to cut down her feed. The grain mixture may be entirely removed and the roughage should consist largely of timothy hay, corn stover, or other roughage low in protein.

The common method of drying a cow is to lengthen the interval between milking by omitting one milking each day. After a few days the milk is drawn only once in two days. When the production of milk reaches as low a level as four to five quarts daily, the milking may be discontinued entirely. You are not likely to have any trouble with the cow's udder by this method. The udder will fill up for a few days and then the milk is gradually reabsorbed and no harm will result.

In case the milk becomes clotted in the cow's teats before the drying off period begins, the allowance of grain should be cut down and the ration be made laxative in character. Bran is especially adapted for feeding at such a time. The milk should be drawn several times during the day. The portion of the udder affected should be bathed with hot water and vigorously rubbed or kneaded afterwards. Camphorated oil or vaseline may then be applied.

Minerals Stored for Future Use

A good grain mixture for a cow when dry may be made from two parts by weight of corn meal, two parts of ground oats, two parts of wheat bran, and one part of linseed oil meal.

About a week before the cow freshens corn meal may be left out of the grain mixture and the grain allowance cut to about one-half the usual amount. A cow should be well fed during the dry period as it has been found that this is the time when she stores up nutrients and especially minerals to be used after she freshens. A grain allowance of 7-12 pounds daily will be advisable during the period when she is dry, except for a few days before freshening when half this amount would perhaps be sufficient.

The cow should also have plenty of good leguminous roughage during her dry period. Alfalfa hay, clover hay or soy bean hay is excellent for this purpose.—A. A. Borland.

Soil Science Congress Meets in June

THE first International Congress of Soil Science will be held in Washington, June 13-22, 1927. Dr. A. G. McCall, executive secretary, says this will be a world-wide conference of soil scientists to discuss soil investigations, soil utilization, and soil conservation. The most distinguished soil workers from all foreign countries will attend at the invitation of the Federal government. Dr. J. G. Lipman, Soils and Fertilizers Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, is president of the organization.

At the close of the conference a trans-continental excursion to the Pacific Coast via the southern route and back thru Western Canada and the Middle West, will be run to give the foreign delegates an opportunity to study the various soil types and conditions on the American continent. The estimated cost is around $300 from Washington and return.

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Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

The night of Marcia's farewell party, just after Lee had kissed Judith and cursed himself immediately for doing it, he and Carson rode into Rocky Bend. Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, had been talking, not only about Lee but about Judith. In a back room of the "Jailbird" Lee found his man and in the fight which followed injured him, forced him to say he'd been lying and to leave town without delay.

Months passed. Hampton was no longer the "city guy." Soon after Marcia's return Doan, Rockwell & Haight addressed him as "general manager" when sending an unsolicited order for a large shipment of cattle and horses at a ridiculously low figure. The order bothered Judith. Trevors had sold to that concern when manager. Trouble was brewing. A few days later Hampton rushed up to Carson and ordered him to crowd the cattle to the lower End, 500 were to be sold to Doan, Rockwell & Haight. Carson was angry. And when Hampton a few minutes later greeted Lee with "we're cutting loose, Bud, at last and piling up the shining ducats! Selling 100 horses to Doan, Rockwell & Haight" Lee's heart was sore. Why had Judith done this thing without a word? Coming into the bunk-house that evening Lee found Carson prophesying dire calamity to the ranch and all concerned.

Continued from last week

LEE didn't hear the rest. It had been his intention to come in and smoke with the boys, and perhaps play a game of whist. Anything to keep from thinking. But now, moving on impulse, he turned and left the shack, going swiftly up the knoll to the ranch-house.

Just stepping into the courtyard soft under the moon, tinkling with the play of the fountains, stirred his heart to quicker beating. He had not set foot here for over two months, not since that night which he knew he should forget and yet to whose memory he clung desperately. This was the first time in many a long week that he had gone out of his way to seek Judith. And now words which Judith herself had spoken to him one day were now at least a part of the cause sending him to speak with her. She had said that he was loyal, and that she needed loyal men. He still took her wage, he was still a Blue Lake ranch-hand, he still owed her his loyalty, tho it came from a sore heart.

If she were hard driven in some way which she had not seen fit to confide to him, if she were forced to make this tremendous sale, if she were mad or had at last lost her nerve, frightened at the thought of the heavy sums of money to be raised at the end of the winter, well, then it still could do no harm for him to speak his mind to her. Hampton had told him the price which the horses were to bring; it was pitifully small and Lee meant to tell her so, to tell her further that he would guarantee an enormous gain over it if she gave him time. He would be doing his part tho she called him meddler for his pains.

MARCIA LANGWORTHY, hidden in a big chair on the veranda, watched him approach with interest, tho Lee was unconscious of her presence. He had lifted a hand to rap at the door when she called to him.

"Good evening, Mr. Mysterious Lee. Have you forgotten me?"

Tho he had pretty well forgotten her, it was not necessary to tell her that he had. He came toward her, putting out his hand.

"Good evening, Miss Langworthy," he said cordially. "I haven't seen much of you this time, have I? Two reasons, you know: busy all day and half the night, for one thing, and for another, Hampton has monopolized you, hasn't he?"

Marcia laughed softly.

"To a man your size the second reason is absurd. . . . Will you sit down? You see, I am taking it for granted that you came here to see me. Unless," and her eyes twinkled brightly up at him, "you were surreptitiously calling on Mrs. Simpson."

"I'd love to talk with you," he assured her. "But, as I've just hinted, my work here has got into the habit of running away with me into the night. I really came up for a word with Miss Sanford."

"Oh, didn't you know?" asked Marcia. "Judith isn't here."

"Isn't here?" He frowned. "No, I didn't know. I haven't seen much of her lately and didn't know her plans. Where is she?"

"In San Francisco. Her lawyers sent for her, you know. Something about a tangle in her father's business. Funny you hadn't heard; she left Saturday night."

Saturday? This was Tuesday evening. Judith had been away three full days. Lee, thinking hurriedly, thought that he saw now the explanation of Judith's ordering a sale like this. Her lawyers had found what Marcia called a "tangle" in Luke Sanford's affairs; there had been an insistent call for a large sum of money to straighten it out, and Judith had accepted the only solution.

Still, it didn't seem like Judith to sell like this at a figure so ridiculously low. Doan, Rockwell & Haight were not the only buyers on the coast; Lee himself could get more fon the horses if he had two days' time to look around; the cattle were worth a great deal more than they were being sold for, even with the market down.

"Did she have an idea what the trouble was before she left?" he asked finally.

"Why," said Marcia, "I don't know. You see, she slipped out late Saturday night after we'd all gone to bed. There was a message for her over the telephone; she got up, dressed, saddled her own horse and rode into Rocky Bend alone, just leaving a note for me that she might be gone a week or two."

Just why he experienced a sense of uneasiness even then, Lee did not know. It was like Judith to act swiftly when need be; to go alone and on the spur of the minute to catch her train; to slip out quietly without disturbing her guest.

"You have heard from her since?" he demanded abruptly.

"Not a word," said Marcia. "She doesn't like letter-writing and so I haven't expected to hear from her."

Lee chatted with her for a moment, then claiming work still to be done, turned to go back down the knoll. A new thought upon him, he once more came to Marcia's side.

"I expect I'd better see Hampton," he said. "Do you know where he is?"

"Where he has been every night since Judith left," laughed Marcia. "He's old Mr. Business Man these days. In the office."

There Lee found him. Hampton, his hair ruffled, Judith's table littered with market reports, and many sheets of paper covered with untidy figures, looked up at Lee's entrance.

"Hello, Bud," he said, reaching for cigarette and match. "Got everything ready for tomorrow?"

"Why didn't you tell me Miss Sanford had gone away?" was Lee's sharp rejoinder. Hampton flushed.

"Devil take those two eyes of yours, Bud," he said testily. "They've got a way of boring thru a man until he feels like they were scorching the furniture behind him. Well, I'll tell you. While Judith is away I am running this outfit. And if the men think I'm coming straight from her with an order they obey it. If they get the notion she isn't here, they're apt to ask questions. That's why."

"This sale to Doan, Rockwell & Haight," said Lee quickly. "You didn't cook that up, did you, Hampton?"

"Lord, no!" cried Hampton. From its place on a file he took a yellow slip of paper, tossing it to Lee. "She sent me that this morning."

It was a Western Union telegram, saying briefly:

Pollock Hampton,
Blue Lake Ranch.

Am forced to sell heavily. Sending Doan, Rockwell & Haight Wednesday morning, one hundred horses; as many beef cattle as Carson can round up. Accept terms made in their letter to you last week.

Judith Sanford.

The date-line upon the message gave the sending point as San Francisco.

"THEY wrote you a letter offering to buy?" said Lee, his eyes rising slowly from the paper in his fingers. "How'd it happen they didn't write to her?"

"Well, it's a natural enough mistake, isn't it? Knowing that she and I were both part-owners, knowing that we were both here, isn't it quite to be expected that they would write to the man instead of to the woman? Of course I gave her the letter as soon as I had opened it."

"Of course," answered Lee.

But his thoughts were not with his answer. They were with Bayne Trevors. He knew that Trevors had long ago sold to these people; he knew, too, that at least two of the heavy shareholders in the Western Lumber Company were interested in Doan, Rockwell & Haight. Tom Rockwell himself was second vice president of the lumber company.

"Have you had any other word from Miss Sanford?" he asked.

"No."

"Know who her lawyers are?"

"No. I don't."

"Anything in her papers here that would tell us?"

"No. Her papers are in the safe yonder and it's locked and I don't know the combination."

"Know what hotel she is stopping at in the city?"

"No. Look here, Bud; what are you driving at? I don't get you."

"No?" answered Lee absently.

What Bud Lee was thinking was: "Here are too many coincidences!" Little things, each one in itself safe from suspicion. But when he meditated that the offer had come from this particular firm, that it had come just a few days before Judith's first departure from the ranch, that it had been addressed not to her but to Hampton, so that he must have the opportunity to read it, that she had been called suddenly to the city, that that call had come after the house was quiet, its occupants in bed, that no letter had come since she had left, that no one knew where to reach her—when he passed all of these things in review the bitterness in his heart died under them and the first anxiety sprang up anew, grown almost into fear for her.

"THERE'S just one thing, Hampton," he said, his eyes hard on the boy's face. "We don't sell a single hoof in the morning. Not a cow nor a horse until Judith is here herself."

Hampton, new in his role of general manager, flushed hotly, his own eyes showing fight.

"I like you, Lee," he said sharply, his tone that of master to man. "And I don't want us to quarrel. But Judith wired me to sell, I've wired the buyers an acceptance and we do sell in the morning!"

For a full minute Bud Lee stood stone still, staring into Hampton's face. Then, tossing the telegram to the table, he turned and went out. His face had gone suddenly white.

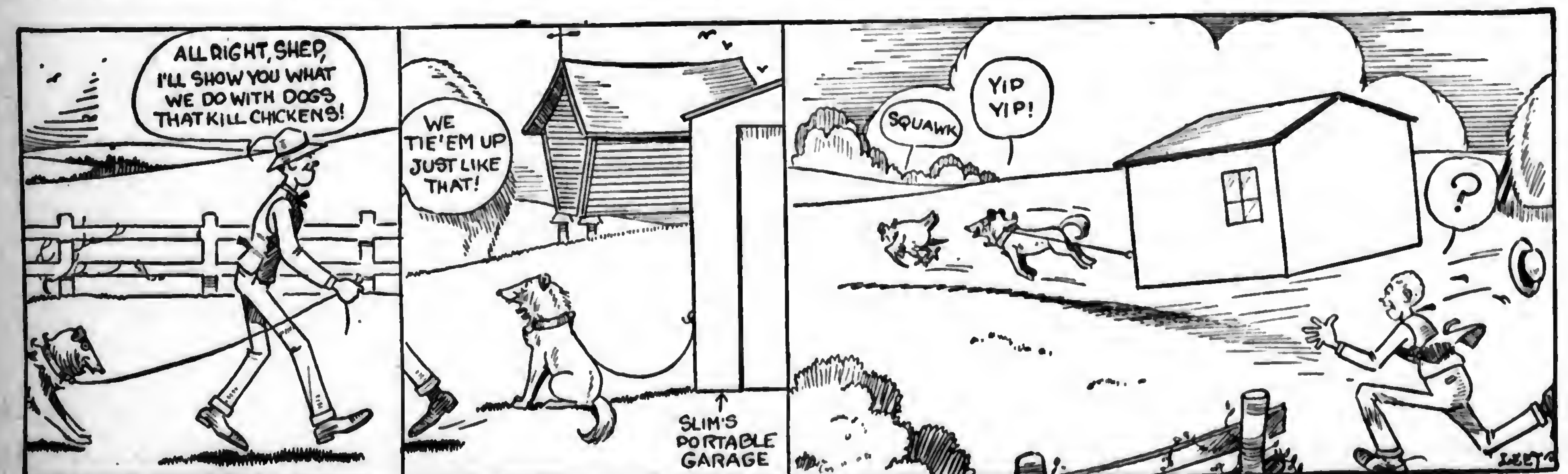
"They've got you somehow, Judith girl," he whispered thru tense lips. "But the fight is still to be made. And, by gosh, there's a day of squaring accounts coming for a man named Bayne Trevors!"

He went to the bunk-house, neither seeing Marcia nor hearing her when she called after him, and with a word to Carson brought the irate cattle foreman hurriedly outside.

Bayne Trevors's way had ever been to play safe, the way of a coward or a wise man. Even now, no doubt he was giving an account of himself in legitimate endeavor at the lumber camp, putting in his appearance at his regular hour, safe miles lying between him and that which might occur upon the Blue Lake ranch, establishing alibis, conducting himself like the man he wished the world to think him. But in the mind of Bud Lee there was no question, no doubt. Bayne Trevors, or one of Bayne Trevors's gang, was even at this instant holding Judith somewhere until this

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim's Flivver Cage Wasn't Intended for a Dog House* : : By Leet


ALL RIGHT, SHEP, I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT WE DO WITH DOGS THAT KILL CHICKENS!
WE TIE 'EM UP JUST LIKE THAT!
SLIM'S PORTABLE GARAGE
SQUAWK
YIP YIP!
?
LEET

Business Men Backed the Boys and Girls

It will soon be time for the potato clubs to prepare for the 1927 season. This picture shows last year's boys' and girls' Disease-Free Potato Club organized in Somerset County by County Agent C. C. McDowell. Each club member received a bushel of disease-free seed from his sponsor, a Somerset business man, which was grown beside his father's home-grown seed for comparison.

colossal deal could be put over. Trevors or one of his gang—and Lee's face went whiter, his hands shut tighter into hard fists, as there came to his mind the picture of Quinnion's twisted face and evil, red-rimmed eyes.

"Well?" snapped Carson. "What now?"

"There's going to be no sale in the morning," said Lee, and at the new strange tone in Lee's voice Carson jerked up his head, thrusting it forward, peering at the other thru the moonlit night.

"Say it again," muttered Carson. "Who said so? Miss Judith?"

"She isn't here," replied Lee briefly. "Hasn't been here since Saturday night."

Now, with more cause than ever, did Carson stare at him.

"Then what did Pollock Hampton say sell for? By cripes, if this is one of that young hop-o'-my-thumb's jokes, I'm going up to the house an' murder him. That's all. An' right now."

Lee laid a hand on Carson's arm.

"Hold on, old-timer," he said shortly. "We'll have a talk with him after a while. Now I want to talk with you."

CONTENTING himself with the coldest of brief outlines, Bud Lee told Carson of Judith's absence and of his own suspicions. Carson, who had listened to him gravely, at the end shook his head.

"That's a pretty bald play, Bud," he said slowly. "I don't believe Trevors would get that coarse in his work. It doesn't look like him a little bit."

"Does this sale look the least little bit like Judith?" demanded Lee sharply. "Is it her style to go over our heads this way, Carson? If she's got to sell heavily, why pick out this particular set of buyers? Why is the deal rushed thru while she's away? I tell you there's a nigger in the woodpile and it's up to you and me to smoke him out. Come up to the house with me."

Marcia did not see them as they drew near in the moonlight. For, with a plan shaping in his brain, Lee judged best that they should not be seen. He and Carson passed in a wide arc about the left end of the courtyard, around the end of the house and so to a door opening from the office to the back of the house. This door he found unlocked and pushed quietly open.

Hampton lifted swift eyes, sensing something stern and ominous in this silent approach.

"We want to talk things over with you," began Lee.

"If you've come to bulldoze me out of that deal in the morning," retorted Hampton, "you might as well keep still. I'm going to sell."

"I don't know that you'd exactly call it bull-dozing," smiled Lee, determined to be pleasant with the young fellow as long as possible. "But you've got sense enough to listen to reason, Hampton."

"Have I?" jeered Pollock. "Thanks."

"If Miss Sanford wants the deal to go thru," continued Lee, "why, then, of course, thru it goes. If she doesn't, there's going to be no sale."

"I tell you she wired me to sell; I showed you the telegram—"

"But you didn't prove to me that she sent it. You didn't know yourself whether it had been sent by her or Doan, Rockwell & Haight, or by Bayne Trevors or the devil himself." He took up the telephone and said unto it, "Western Union, Rocky Bend . . . . That you, Benton? This is Lee of the Blue Lake. We want to get in communication with Miss Judith Sanford, somewhere in San Francisco. Send this message to every hotel there, will you? And rush it: 'Must have word with you immediately. Important. Telephone.' Got it? Oh, sign it, Carson and—and Tripp. Rush it, I tell you Benton. And if you get in touch with Miss Sanford in any way, tip us off here, will you? Thanks."

"She might be visiting with friends," muttered Hampton, little pleased at the thought that Lee and Carson were seeking to rob him of his newly acquired importance.

"Where's Mrs. Simpson?" asked Lee.

"Gone to bed," answered Hampton.

"And Miss Langworthy is still on the veranda. Now Hampton, Carson and I want a look at Miss Sanford's room. Come with us, will you?"

"I'm damned if I will!" cried the boy hotly. "I don't know what you are up to, but I'm boss here, and I'm giving orders, not taking them. If there's any reason in all this, I've got the right to know what it is."

"Yes," answered Lee thoughtfully. "You've got the right. I just don't like the looks of affairs, Hampton. I don't believe all that I hear. I don't believe Miss Sanford sent that wire. I don't believe she is in San Francisco. I do believe that your friend Trevors has got hold of her somehow, and that he is playing you for a sucker. That's our reason in this. Now will you come with us to her room?"

"Trevors?" said Hampton. Then he laughed. "You are like the rest, Bud. Trevors is a gentleman, and you try to make him a crook. Such a scheme as you imagine is absurd and ridiculous. And I won't go prying with you into Judith's room."

"Come on, Carson," said Lee. "If Hampton wants to stay here, let him."

But the young fellow was on his feet, his face flushed, his eyes excited.

"You'll get out of this house and do it quick!" he cried sharply. "If you think for one little minute that I'll stand for your high-handed actions, you're mistaken."

AT A LOOK from Lee, Carson stepped quickly forward, so that Hampton stood between them.

"You come with us," and now Lee no longer sought to be pleasant. "And keep still or we'll stop your mouth with a yard of cloth. This way, Carson."

With right and left arms gripped, with lagging feet and furious eyes, Hampton went between them to the door. For an instant only did he struggle; then, with a snort of disgust, seeing the futility of making a fool of himself, he went quietly.

Just what he expected as a result of a visit to the girl's room, Lee did not know. He hoped for some sign to tell him something, anything.

Quietly the three went thru the house until they came to Judith's dainty blue-and-white bedroom. Here all had been set in order by Mrs. Simpson. A great vase of rosebuds, brought by Jose this morning, accepted by Mrs. Simpson with suspicion and searched carefully for a lurking scorpion or a coiled rattlesnake, stood on a table by the window. On entering the room a sort of awkward shyness fell over both Lee and Carson. Hampton, freed now and standing alone, tho under Carson's hard eye, stared at them angrily.

"When you get thru with this foolishness," he told them stiffly, "you can either apologize or call for your time."

Neither answered. Carson little by little had come to share Lee's uncertainty and anxiety; and now, like Lee, sought eagerly to find a sign—something to tell that Judith had been lured away by Trevors or Quinnion; or that she had been overpowered here and taken out, perhaps thru a window.

But Judith had gone Saturday night, and Mrs. Simpson had done her work thoroly. It might be well to call the housekeeper and question her. Had she found a chair overturned, a rug rumpled, a table shoved a little from its accustomed place? But, again, it would be as well not to start suspicion and surmise in other minds if, after all, there were no true cause for it. Judith might be in San Francisco; she might have sent the order to sell.

"Chances is we're smelling powder where there wasn't no shot," said Carson hesitatingly.

"Bright boy!" mocked Hampton. "You'll make a great little gumshoe artist one of these days."

HAD Bud Lee not loved Judith as he did, with his whole heart and soul, it well might have been that he and Carson and Hampton would have gone out of the room knowing no more than when they had come in. But it seemed to Lee that the room which knew Judith so intimately, was seeking to open its dumb lips to whisper to him of danger to her. He had come here troubled for her; he stood, looking about him frowningly, his heart heavy, fear mounting within him. And at length he found a sign.

At the far end of the room, in a corner, was Judith's writing-table, on which were several opened letters, pen and ink, a pad of paper. Lee stepped to it. If she had been lured away after nightfall, then some message had come to her. If that message had come by word of mouth, there was no need seeking it; if it had been a note, fate might have kept it here.

Impaled on a sharp file was a sheet of notepaper. The note was brief, typewritten, even to the signature—that of Doc Tripp. It ran:

Dear Judith:

I am afraid of a new trouble. Have spotted another one of T's gang working for us. Also have got a bullet-hole in my right hand. Nothing serious so far. Come down right away. Don't let any one see you as I want to spring a surprise on them. Am not even using the telephone, as I've a notion they are watching me. Hurry.

Tripp.

"Come back to the office," said Le bluntly. And well in front of Car son and Hampton, who stared won deringly at the paper in his han he went to the office telephone an called for Tripp.

"How's your hand?" he aske when Tripp answered.

"All right," replied Tripp. "Why?"

"Get it hurt?"

"No."

"Did you write Miss Sanford hurry-up note within the last fe days?"

"No."

"Sure of that, Doc? Typewritte note?"

"Of course I'm sure," snappe Tripp. "What's wrong?"

"God knows," answered Lee short ly. "But you'd better come up her and come on the jump. Also, ke your mouth shut until you can ge a chance to talk with me or Carson."

He clicked up the receiver an turned terrible eyes on the two me watching him.

"They've got her," he said slowly. "They've got her, Carson. They'v had her since Saturday night!"

Carson read the note. Only the did it pass into Hampton's hands. The boy, angered at the way i which he had been ignored, insulted in his sense of dignity by tho words of Lee's to Tripp, "Talk wit me or Carson," seeing the reins o power being snatched from h hands, was speechless with wrath.

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

Surprise in Store

First Guest—I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel "The Palms" do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place.

Second Guest—You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their stay.—St. Louis Star.

Impartial Judgment

Teacher—Johnny, will you define the genders?

Johnny—There are two genders, masculine and feminine. Masculine is divided into two parts, temperate and intemperate; and feminine into torrid and frigid.

Pastor Johnson—"De choir will now sing, 'I'm Glad Salvation's Free,' while Deacon Ketcham passes de hat. De congregation will please 'member, while salvation am free, we have to pay de choir foh singin' about it. All please contribute accordin' to yo' means and not yo' meanness."

Cross Words

Botanist—"I've just discovered a new plant."

His Wife—"Call it Qtzphomx."

"Why?"

"Because it fits perfectly in this cross-word puzzle I'm inventing."—Christian Science Monitor.

Lady—Why did you become a tramp?

Hercules—The doctor's fault, mum. He told me to take walks after meals, an' I've been walking after 'em ever since.—The Medical Quip.

His First Choice

Pat and Mike were looking into a jeweler's window.

"Mike," said Pat, "how'd ye loike to have your pick here?"

"Faith," answered Mike, "Oi'd rather have me shovel."

Woman (examining squirrel for coat)—Could I wear this in the rain without hurting it?

Shop Assistant—Have you ever seen a squirrel carrying an umbrella?—London Tit-B'ts.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have four tame rabbits. They have little ones now. I get in the wood in the evening when I get home from school and feed my rabbits, then my work is done and I go sledding till supper is ready.—Vance Kohler, seven, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My grandpa Kulp had a sale on March 8th. My grandpa died, now they are stopping farming. In a few weeks we are moving on that farm where grandpa lived. — Harold Kulp, Lancaster County, Pa.

TWO DAYS AFTER CHRISTMAS
Ada P. Gehman, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I took a trip to Pike County. I was there for two days. Two of my brothers go hunting there every year. One of my brothers has killed three deer and the other has killed two deer.—Corinne Taylor, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have spent part of my winter crocheting altho I have my school studies.

I took music lessons three different summers and found it wasn't hard to learn.—Evelyn Stake, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin last week, thank you. Father is getting better. We have three calves and we are raising two of them. My brother and sisters and I are helping to raise them.

I am going to tell you about our trip to Shillington. The road we went down was rough and stony; it was up one hill and down another. The road we came home on was a state road and it was around one corner and up a hill or down hill and around another corner.

Last summer when we put the wheat away father had not been well so my oldest sister and I pitched some of the wheat and it made us very tired. My sisters are helping me hold the horse in the picture.—Lida Moore, thirteen (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

I'M STANDING AT THE RIGHT
Lida Moore, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin and letter a very long time ago. I wanted to write to the Y. P. F., but due to the sickness of my sister-in-law it was impossible. I took care of her two babies and was kept quite busy. Thank you very much for the pin. I think it is very pretty.

It is very nice today; so warm. The pussy willows are in bloom here and the robins are singing out in the woods. My brother found a swan and we don't know what to do with it yet. My brother is going to try to get a picture of it, then maybe I'll send one to you. The swan couldn't walk or fly any more it was so tired but it is all right now and I guess my brother will let it fly again.—Theodora Grunthaner, (X), Elk County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—At home we have two little steers. They are called baby beeves. We got them to raise and then we will have to take them up to Harrisburg to the State Farm Show. We call them Sambo and Tex. We have 86 chickens and get about 61 eggs. We are building two brooder houses and we are going to get 1500 little chicks.

In my school I won two prizes. One was for knowing the capitals of the United States. Another one was for getting the most words out of the word quadruplication. I got 82 and one boy in my class got 81, so it was pretty close.—Clarence B. Hollinger, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a pet dog and cat. The other day my pet cat got in the oven and my grandmother shut the door without seeing the cat. My pet dog barked for her to open the door and kitty was crying. My grandmother did not know what my dog meant until she opened the oven door.—Dorris F. Bennett, twelve, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a freshman in Sinking Spring High School and rank first in a class of twenty. I play forward on the class basketball team. I am a member of Troop 1 Boy Scouts of this town and am a first-class Scout.

We expect to take a trip to Michigan this summer to visit some friends of ours.—Stanley Weidman, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a sophomore in high school. We sophomore girls have cooking this year and we cook every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. I am sending you a recipe of what we made last Wednesday.

COCOANUT KISSES

4 egg whites
2 cups granulated sugar
¼ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup cocoanut

Beat egg whites and sugar up well with an egg-beater. Then add vanilla and cocoanut. Beat until stiff enough to drop from a tablespoon into a buttered and floured pan, then sprinkle a little cocoanut over the top of your kisses and let brown in a moderate oven until done. I hope you have luck with these cocoanut kisses.—Tulli Kelly, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My sisters and I each have a little Bantam and one of them stole her nest and hatched out four little ones. I hope it stays warm now for them for they are so small.

I help my mother when I am home from school and mind my little sister and go for milk.—Phyllis S. Amster, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a society in our school. One of the girls is president, one secretary, one treasurer and I am librarian. I expect to take the high school entrance examination this spring. — Josephine Light, thirteen, Lebanon County, Pa.

ALL OF US
Isabel Pontius, Union County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two cats now. We only had one that would stay at home. Her name is Wampus. The other is Buttercup. She wanted to stay at Uncle Charley's all the time for our dogs would run after her but the dogs don't bother her now. Our old dog came from Italy. She is a Collie.—Pearl E. Hall, nine, Centre County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—One of the pleasantest signs of spring in the city streets is the popping up of little stands where flowers are sold right in the midst of the roaring traffic and so placed that even those people who feel it is very important always to be in a hurry find time to stop and look. Sometimes they buy flowers to take back into their offices and then they will find that there are things more important than being in a hurry. I must have come upon a number of these little flower stands,—and maybe loitered in a city square where plants are poking their heads up in the flower beds and in the very grass itself.

The first flower you get a whiff of in the puzzle this week begins with "NAR," and I think we all know that "CISSUS" will need to follow in order to give the name "NARCISSUS." If you look carefully at the little bits of flowers in the puzzle, you will find the rest of that word, and I don't really believe you will have much trouble in finding the names of the nine flowers hidden (or not really hidden —just popping up unexpectedly) in the puzzle below.

When you have all these names, let me have your list either on a postcard or in a letter. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please tell me the name of the county where you live and when your birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAR	DELION
HYA	CUS
DAN	LET
DAF	UTUS
VIO	CINTH
PAN	IP
CRO	FODIL
TUL	CISSUS
ARB	SY

The answer to the March 12 puzzle (about the fast walking-stick) is: HURRICANE. The high winds had evidently twisted one of the letters about, but the following Little Folks won out:

Vera R. Angstadt, age 11, West Leesport, Pa.; Josephine Bertovich, age 11, Masontown, Pa.; Melvin C. Chronister, age 11, Dillsburg, Pa.; George R. Davis, Jr., age 8, West Grove, Pa.; Catharine Hostetter, age 12, Littlestown, Pa.; John L. Hunter, Jr., age 9, Smithfield, Pa.; Margaret MacCare, age 9, Burgettstown, Pa.; Dorothy Mulford, age 6, Bridgeton, N. J.; Harvey Ogden, age 8, Brandywine Summit, Pa.; Harry Pierce, age 8, Livermore, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—At school we play ball. In winter we go sledding and have fun. Some of us fall off in the snow. We have five more weeks of school and I am glad when school stops.

We are going to get about 500 Leghorn chickens. I am getting sleepy so I guess I will close.—Harold Good, eight, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—As this is a day of sorrow for me, I will try to cheer myself up by writing. Yesterday I got the grippe. I did not want to miss school but suppose I will have to. I am trying for high honors in my class. —Virginia Althoff, (X), Adams County, Pa.

Decision Isn't Ready

WORDS in front of us, words in back of us, words to all sides of us! Contest papers are piled so high here in the office we can hardly see over the top. So far we've been getting all those lists in shape, now I hope to be able to look them over. Right now I haven't the least idea who found the most words or who will win the prizes but by this time next week I think that I'll be ready to tell you. My desk neighbor got discouraged when she saw all your long lists coming in and gave up in despair, so that's one prize I won't have to think about any more.

Many of you are forgetting to give your addresses when writing the Forum. I have pins for Esther Wynn, Mary E. Ressler, and Bertha Rupert and can't send them because I haven't their post office addresses.

Several are asking what the (X) after a name means. If you'll look at the end of each week's list you will see. Forum friends who have been made members because of especially good contributions to the page have the (X) appearing with their names.

Many other questions are on my desk waiting for answers. I'll try to get around to them before very long. Sorry to keep you cousins waiting.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Virginia Althoff (X), Marion Coulson. **Allegheny County**, Frank Seiler (X). **Armstrong County**, O. F. Miller. **Bedford County**, Edna Brightbill. **Berks County**, Grace E. Degler (no address given), Mary F. Geiger, Mabel M. Heffelfinger (X), Stanley Weidman. **Bradford County**, Florence Chase. **Bucks County**, Evelyn Berber, Theodore Kiefer. **Carbon County**, Kathryn Bollinger. **Centre County**, Thelma Beck (X), Irene Beck (X), Helen Beck (X), Irene Limbert, Hellen Weaver (no address). **Chester County**, Blanche M. Steel, Reba Hoss, Dorothy Schott (X), Anna L. Shutz (X), Cornelia Brown (X), Walter Clemons. **Clarion County**, Edgar Delp (X). **Clinton County**, Bertha Rupert (X), Minnie Leathers, Pearl Ruhl. **Clearfield County**, Lois Naretland. **Columbia County**, Helen Wilson. **Cumberland County**, Marguerite Sebo, Newton Moyer, Lester M. Zinn, Lee A. Faylor (X). **Elk County**, Theodora Grunthaner, (X). **Erie County**, Christina Bittles. **Franklin County**, Evelyn Stake, Gerald F. Hammond (X), (no address given). **Fulton County**, Anna Johnston (X). **Jefferson County**, Albert Steele. **Lackawanna County**, Philura M. Kilpple (X). **Lancaster County**, John Brenner, Katherine Hershey (X), Harold C. Good, Anna Mary Kauffman, Florence E. Getz. **Lebanon County**, Josephine Light (no address given). **Luzerne County**, Eleanore Jachimoic. **Lycoming County**, Blanche Snyder, Emery Plank (X). **Mercer County**, Marian Heckathorn (X), Sara Smith. **Mifflin County**, C. Samuel Yohn, Martha Zook (X). **Montgomery County**, Mildred Royer, Dorothy Collins. **Perry County**, Sara Louise Rice. **Schuylkill County**, Lester E. Dewald (X), Sarah A. Koch. **Somerset County**, Mary Martnahin, Helen Ott, Beatrice Sayler. **Susquehanna County**, Doris E. Taylor. **Tioga County**, Ruth G. Rogers, Nina Harvey Leolyn. **Union County**, Betty Louise (no address given), Florence Straub. **Venango County**, Geraldine Ross, Dorothy Irwin. **Wayne County**, Bertha Thompson, Dorothy Laub (X). **Westmoreland County**, Anna Polander, Ruth Horrell. **York County**, Hazel A. Montgomery, Edna M. Spahr, Samuel Newcomer, Ruth V. Gauch, Mary Almoney, Pearl Hisland.

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County, Marie Wagner. **Morris County**, Alice Bezela. **Salem County**, Frances Dennis (X), Gertrude Massey. **Sussex County**, Vivian De Groat.

NEW YORK

Broome County, Helen Hreher. **Delaware County**, Fred Carter (X), E. Webster Haight (X). **Madison County**, Arnold C. Smith. **Tioga County**, Antionette Judski.

MARYLAND

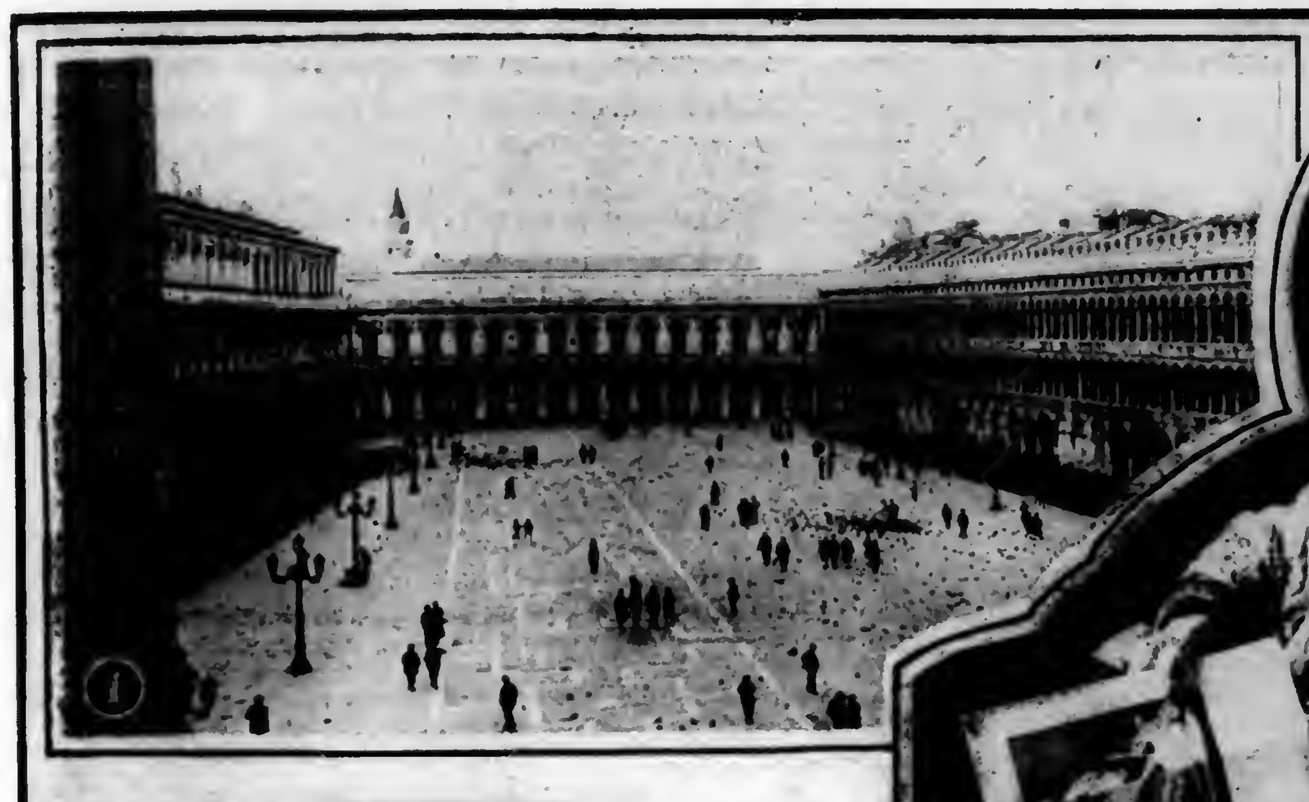
Baltimore County, Harold E. Shaffer. **Caroline County**, Dorothy Ellen Butler, Louise Sullivan (X). **Cecil County**, Anna M. Beers (X). **Wicomico County**, Cora Birckhead.

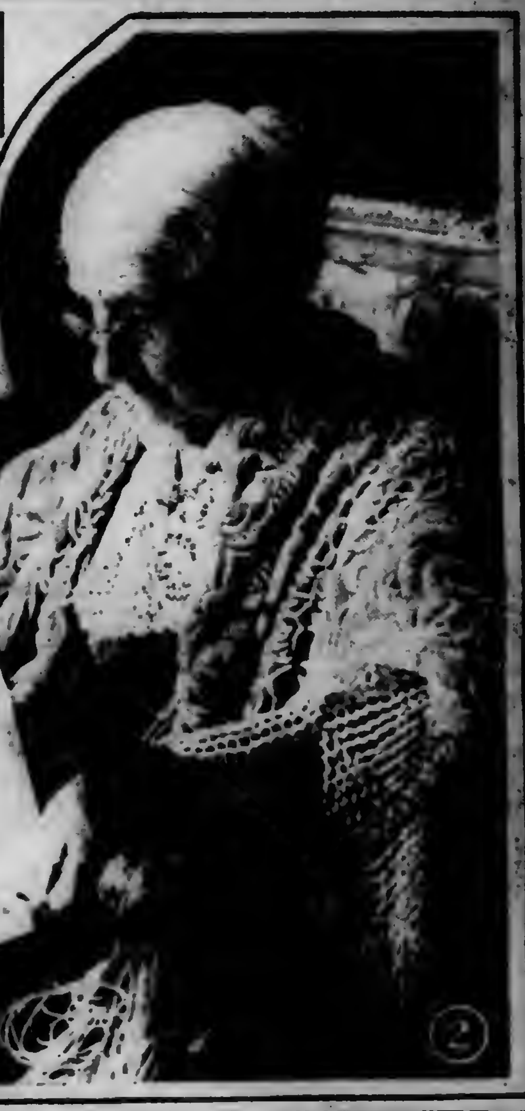
(X)—Forum Member.

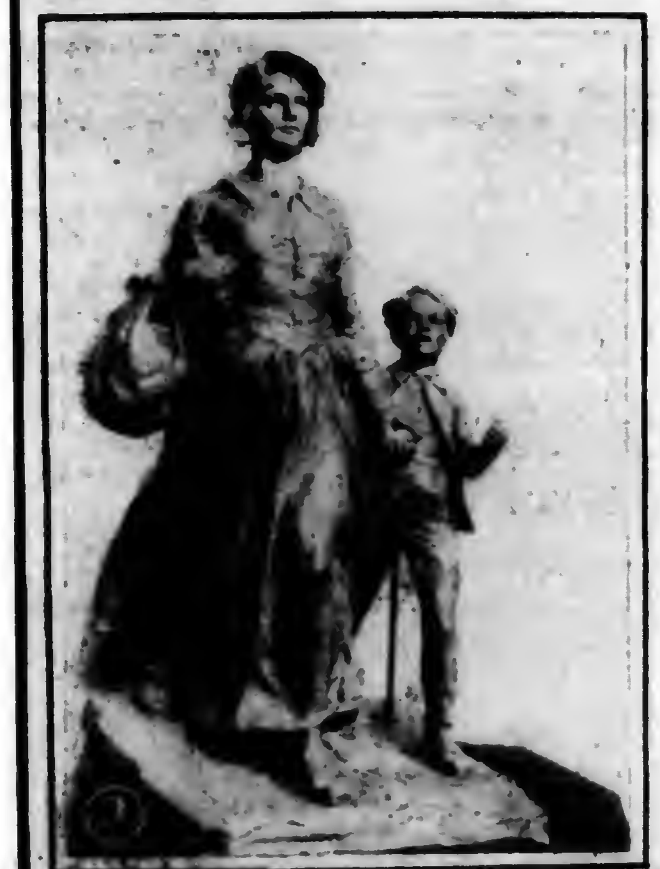
All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

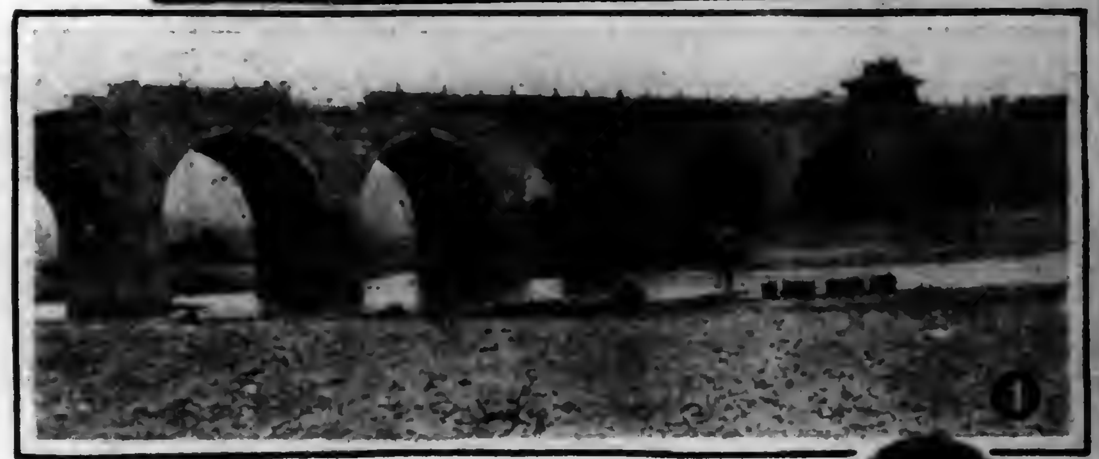
All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

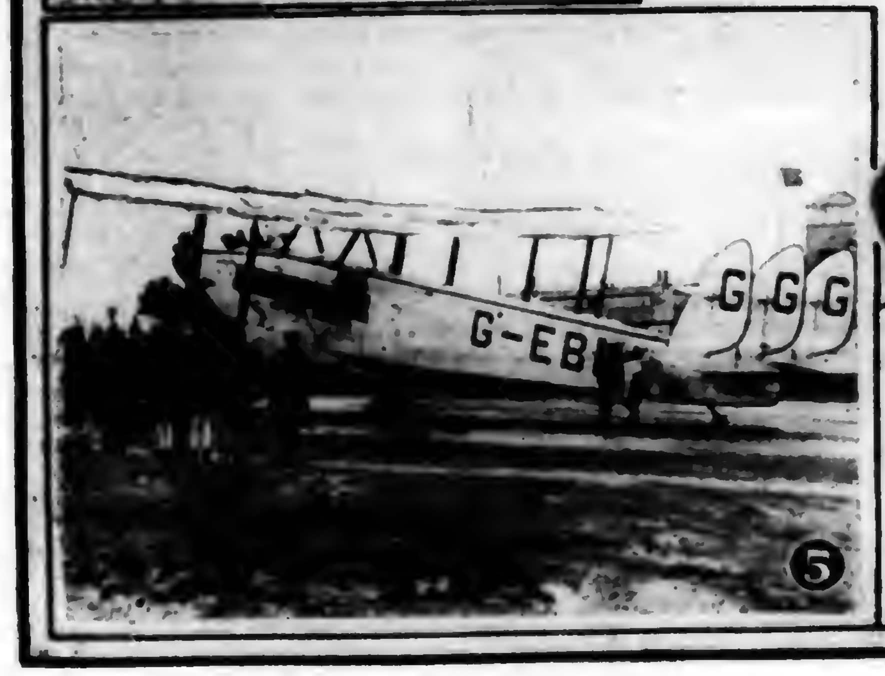
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

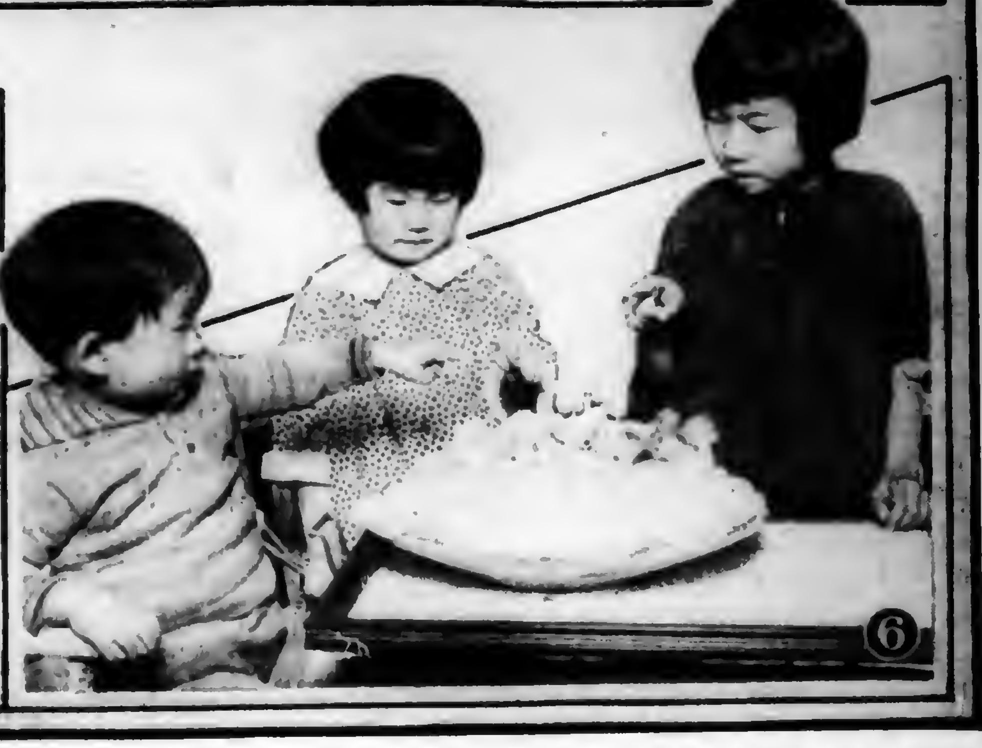












(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—The picturesque Plaza of San Marco in Venice, Italy, is a gathering place for huge flocks of pigeons.

2.—Mrs. Betty Wollman, 91-year-old Kansas frontier woman, was chosen to select one of twelve models on exhibition in New York, for a statue of "The Pioneer Woman" to be erected in Oklahoma. Mrs. Wollman, who is a stock broker now, still remembers the exciting days "on the border."

3.—One of the twelve models for "The Pioneer Woman" from which Mrs. Wollman (see No. 2.) found it difficult to choose.

4.—That the Romans got the idea of the arch with the keystone from China is substantiated by this old, broken bridge at Ching Hsing, Shansi Province, which was built about the time of the birth of Christ.

5.—The first service machines of a new air route between England and Egypt left Croydon for Cairo on March 8th. Four of the passengers were women.

6.—Little Sumi Tamura, daughter of the Japanese Consul at Chicago, celebrated her sixth birthday with a doll party.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Father Hadn't Any Trouble Keeping Daughter on the Farm

"YES, Madge," I addressed my sixteen-year-old daughter in a business-like tone, "I am going to grant you the use of the back chicken-lot. Yes, I want to give you the opportunity of raising those broilers you have been talking about."

"Oh, daddy, do you really mean it?"

"Yes, my dear, I really mean it under one condition—that you do not allow them to get out and mix up with my White Leghorns."

"I promise you, daddy, I will take care of that, but what about the rent?"

"I don't want any rent," I assured her. "I want to prove to some of these farmers around here that you can make good on the farm as well as some of their sons."

Madge was delighted, her face beamed with anticipation.

Hog Money Buys Chicks

"I certainly appreciate that kind offer, daddy. I will take the money I got for my hog last fall and buy 200 Rhode Island Red chicks. I am sure they will not interfere with my school work and music."

"But you will have to get up earlier every morning," I warned her.

"Oh, I don't mind that. What's an extra hour of sleep compared to raising chickens?"

Madge was young and full of energy. Rising an hour earlier had no telling effect on her. She arose smiling and happy—out with the chickens by the time I was at the barn feeding the stock. Under this early morning exercise her appetite grew keener and she soon became rosy cheeked.

Immediately after breakfast she washed the dishes for mother then spent one half hour at the piano. School was out the first of June and she graduated with high honors despite the fact she had interests at home.

By the middle of June she had raised 175 out of the 200 chicks, and sold them at the top market price.

Tackles "Truck" with Vengeance

She was radiant when the last shipment was off and back came her check for $160. So interested had she become in earning money that she insisted I should allow her to take charge of my roadside stand. It is needless to say that a bright, happy smiling girl made good there.

She brought out many good ideas of her own. She arranged the shelves more attractively than I deemed it possible for plain garden "truck" to look. She added fresh home-made pies and cake, butter and candy. She readily built up a trade far and wide, earning sufficient money to pay her first term thru college.

Her application is in for next summer's job in the roadside stand

Timely Tips

WHERE there is no vacuum cleaner a large heavy rug can be freshened without removing from the floor if it is sprinkled with perfectly dry salt. Do this on a bright, sunny day. Leave the salt on the rug for an hour, then sweep with a clean broom—against the nap of the rug. Take up the salt and sweep again, this time with the nap. The salt will sweeten the rug, freshen the colors and prove helpful in keeping away moths.

• • •

When the cane seats of chairs have become loose and sagging they can be tightened satisfactorily by turning the chair upside down and washing the cane well with warm water and soap. Leave the chair in the open air to dry. If the cane is not broken the seat will be as firm as when new.

• • •

Use one-half cup of hot vinegar and 3 tablespoons of salt to clean copper and brass. After the tarnish has been removed a few drops of olive oil rubbed briskly over the metal gives it a burnish. Apply the oil frequently and the metal will need no cleaning for several weeks. Kerosene may be used instead of the olive oil.—Jane M. Bush, Pa.

• • •

A slice of raw potato will remove mud stains from finely-woven, black silk. The starch from the potato that remains on the cloth may be brushed off easily after it dries.

• • •

Becoming and suitable clothes, not necessarily those that are expensive, make one well-dressed. The State College at Ithaca, N. Y., has a new bulletin on artistry in dress which may help solve some problems. Those who ask for copies should mention number E-144.

Cook Books Take a Lot for Granted

MANY cook books credit the inexperienced cook with something like divine intuition about the period of time necessary for baking. "Bake until done," "bake until nicely browned," "bake in a moderate oven" or simply "bake" is likely to be the only instruction given. But with no more direction than this, the same recipe may come out of the oven in countless variations.

A plain loaf cake beaten one minute after mixing and put into an oven at 340 degrees Fahrenheit, bakes evenly to a medium brown in about 40 minutes. The same cake baked at 400 degrees Fahrenheit is dark brown in half an hour, is likely to hump in the middle and fall after once rising and probably crack.

A slow oven means one with a temperature from 250 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit, a moderate oven is one from 350 to 400 degrees, and a hot oven is one from 400 to 450 degrees. A little knowledge of the temperature to use and an oven thermometer to help in regulating the temperature will prevent many disasters.—New York State College of Agriculture.

My Two Neighbors —Merry Leisure and Peggy Drone

TODAY our village school sent the children home an hour earlier, for the parents and teachers are having one of their fine get-togethers at the school building. Merry Leisure went driving by at about one o'clock, for she has already learned the benefits of seeing how her children measure up with forty or more others of the same grade and age. She will spend a profitable hour in each of two rooms, and be on time for the meeting when roll is called. Peggy Drone will not be there. She will not be thru in time to go, and then the supper must be prepared. Altho she has but one child, her work is never done. There is no getaway to attend any of the community welfare meetings and she seldom pays the friendly call.

These two neighbors have many similar characteristics. Both are hustlers; both are ambitious; both are splendid wives and good mothers. Merry has studied a little more and has with the interest and cooperation of her help-mate, tried a little harder to keep up with progress. She has more improvements in her home, and one which she praises most often is her oil range. She says it is her chief economy—not only for fuel, but for the moments it saves.

The year before Merry made this purchase, the wood burned in the kitchen range (for cooking only. A basement heater did the rest.) cost an average of six dollars each month—seventy-two dollars for the year. The time spent by her good husband splitting is not included in that cost. The new oil range operates on an average of three dollars per month, and does the same amount of cooking, baking, canning and laundry chores for that same family of four

Clings Tenaciously to Old Range

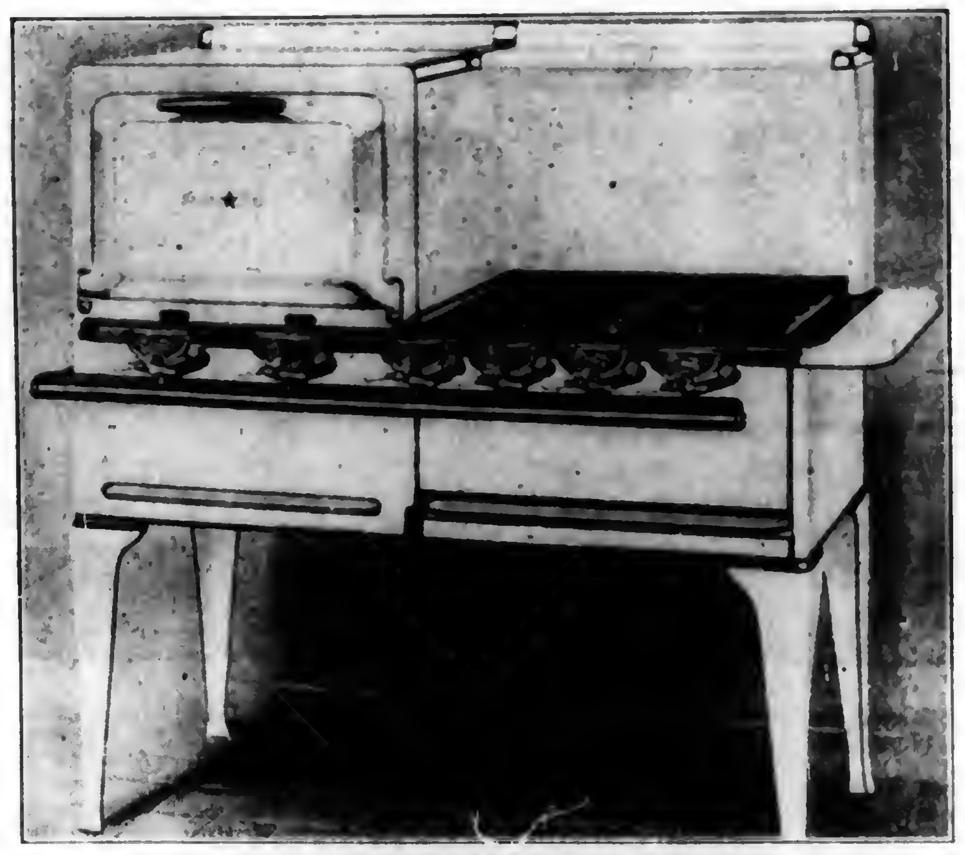
Peggy Drone clings to her old wood range. She is parched and wearied with summer cooking and canning. The house and entire family are made uncomfortable, too, by the constant heat of that big mass of iron that cools so slowly. Today when Merry lighted her oven for baking and was preparing the tasty dinner and arranging for a quick supper, Peggy was going dolefully from task to task of routine housework never daring to forget to return about every twenty minutes to place a few more sticks on the kitchen fire. Even then she wasted a half hour coaxing it up to a fair heat at eleven o'clock when she wished to prepare a supper pudding along with dinner cooking. Dinner over—Merry washed off her oil range as deftly as a dish, and left a peaceful kitchen. Peggy, wanting a neat kitchen, too, gave another half hour to blackening and polishing the dusty, red, old thing.

Lost Hours Never Return

How much money do you waste each year in fuel? Perhaps enough to buy a very good oil range.

How many of those coveted hours escape while you are coaxing and feeding your beloved wood-fire? Perhaps enough to enable you to share the benefits of Parent-Teacher meetings and other gatherings all for the good of you, your family, and your community.

You may never have thought of comparing the two kinds of ranges in just that way before. Get your pencils and do a little figuring. A just decision may save you many hours of useless fatigue, put a few dollars in your purse for needed improvements, give you time to do the things you have dreamed about, and keep you young. Is that worth while?—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.



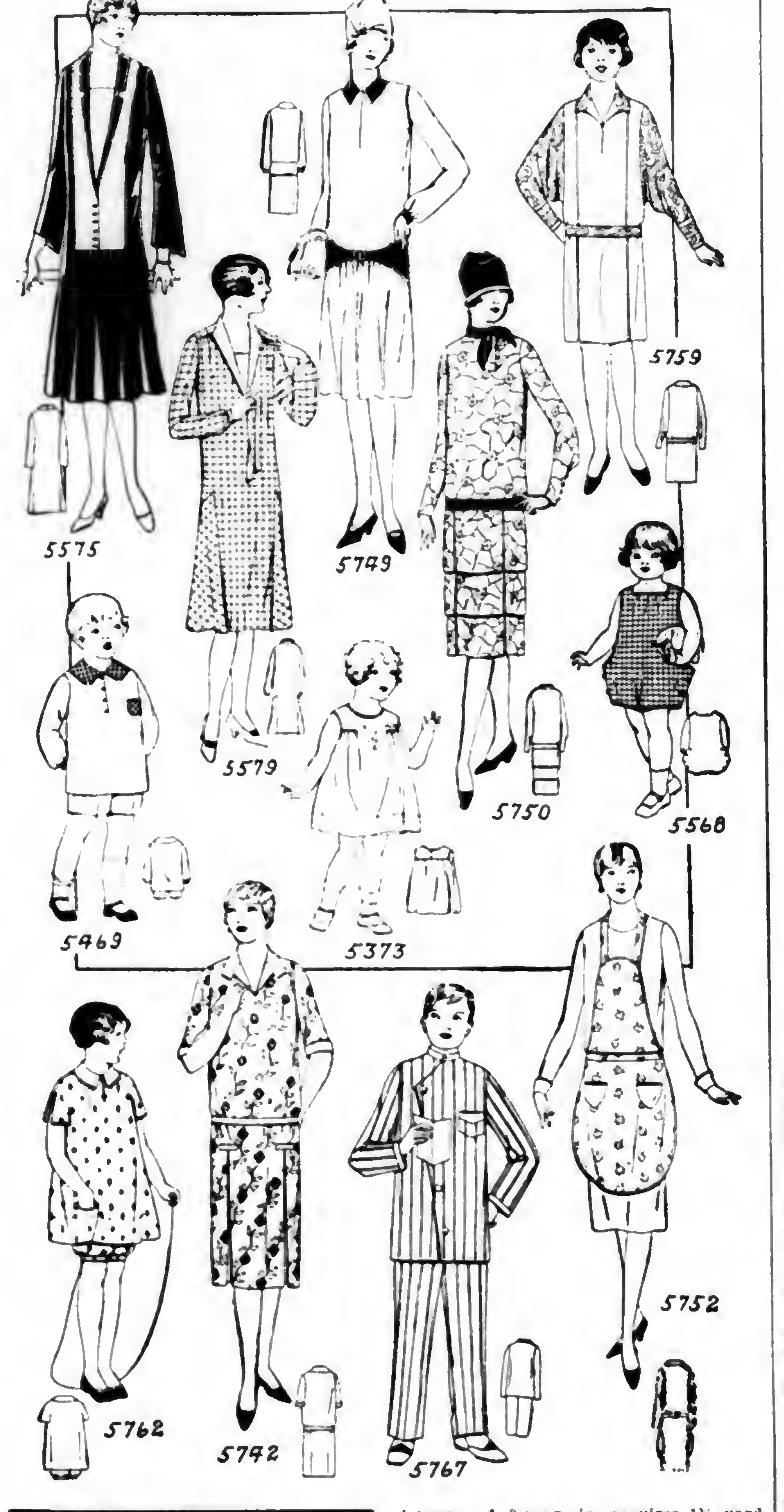
No city bride with an up-to-date electric range is prouder than my country neighbor who uses this porcelain oil range. For information about it write: Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa., sending self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

Pickle Supplies Dwindle This Time of Year

WITH one can of corn use one small head of cabbage chopped fine. Add one can of pimento cut in short strips. (Or one green and one red pepper may be used.) Cook with one pint of vinegar and two cups of sugar, for ten minutes. Then seal. It will keep without processing, and is relished as a salad to eat with any kind of sandwiches. We like it here as an occasional sandwich filling. The above proportions may vary with family tastes.—Mabel G. Felnt.

Unique Touches Relieve Severity

And They Add a Lot of Satisfaction, Too



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5575.—Six sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5749.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1½ yard of lining 36 inches wide for the underbody, and 3¼ yards of material 40 inches wide together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5759.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅛ yards of 40-inch material with one yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5469.—Three sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with ⅛ yard of contrasting for pocket, collar and cuffs facing. Price 10c.

5579.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3⅛ yards of 54-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5373.—Five sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires 1½ yard of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5750.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1 yard of 36-inch lining for the skirt portions, 4 yards of 32-inch material and ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5568.—Three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 1-year size requires 1⅜ yard of 36-inch material if made without sleeves. With sleeves 1½ yard is required. Price 10c.

5762.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5742.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs, pockets and a straight belt 2 inches wide when finished. Price 10c.

5767.—Five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14-year size requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5752.—One size, medium. It requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material 6 inches wide for the pockets. Price 10c.

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Stanley's Crow Repellent

Like most other corn-growers, Mr. Tyler didn't believe that anything could stop the awful waste caused by the pesky crows. But he was willing to try almost everything. So he sent for some Stanley's Crow Repellent. He coated his seed-corn with it, and planted it at once, as it is not necessary to wait for it to dry, nor does it clog the planter. And from that day, Mr. Tyler's worries over crows were over for good and all time. If you want to stop your worries too, then do as hundreds of corn-growers are doing. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. "Money Back" guarantee. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

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I pulled 74 stumps in one day, without help, at a cost of less than 4 cents each. My stumps run up to two feet in diameter.

(Signed) J. F. Sherrill,
Shulls Mills, N. C.

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George McKinley,
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Clutch Type One-Man Puller—lighter weight; easier to move; more powerful.

Drum Type One-Man Puller, mounted on wheels. Easy to move.

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Read Mr. Sherrill's letter opposite and what others say. Think of it! He pulled 74 stumps—a lot of them big ones, too, in a single day without help, with his KIRSTIN One-Man Stump Puller. Prove to your own satisfaction, on your own stumps, that the KIRSTIN is the most powerful One-Man Puller made. See how the KIRSTIN gives enormous power to pull your stumps without help. Know the facts—how the KIRSTIN will increase the value of your land, give you greater income, turn waste acres into profit.

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You take no risk with a KIRSTIN. This One-Man Puller is guaranteed to make good all claims. Easy to operate; easy to move. Four speeds. Automatic take-up; extra long cable enables you to pull many stumps without moving. Try it for 30 days in your own stump field and be convinced.

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Thousands of KIRSTINS in use—every owner a booster. A KIRSTIN quickly pays for itself in increased land values. Many owners make good profit clearing land for others after getting rid of their own stumps.

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Armed With Field Glasses Children Learn to Love Birds

ONE great joy that comes to us who live in the country is that of hearing and seeing the birds. Yet how many people there are who live in the country year after year who cannot identify the songs, and do not know the birds by sight.

A pair of field glasses was given to the children recently, and I am regretting the years that I have lived without them. Brother at five knew the commoner birds by name and knew their songs. Among his favorites were the sparrow, robin, bob-o-link, red-headed woodpecker, red winged blackbird, bluejay, bluebird, turtle dove, Baltimore oriole and crow.

The thing that pleased me was his interest and now that interest will grow from year to year. Sister at ten knew more birds and their songs than her mother.

One member of our family who is an ardent bird fan, armed himself with field glasses last Sunday and went to the woods down by the river. He identified 60 birds that day. I was amazed — for I would have guessed that we do not have over 30 varieties in this section.

The children are delighted to have a trip to the woods with this particular uncle, who knows so many interesting things to tell them about the birds and animals.

Turtle Doves Live in the Orchard

We have a turtle dove family in our orchard—we like to think the same family comes back year after year. I never had a good look at them until we had the field glasses this spring.

Then in a pear tree by the house we have a Baltimore oriole nest. There was great excitement one day recently. Both children came rushing into the house: "Mother, Mother, the orioles are back, the orioles are back."

I was very busy that day, but I found time to listen for the orioles, and when I heard their song I dropped everything, armed myself with the bird glasses and sat on the edge of the porch until I had a good look.

I love the summer mornings. As soon as I get up I throw open the doors and windows and flood the house with the early morning sunshine and the songs of birds.

Does it not add cheer to the breakfast and start the day right to hear the full bird orchestra when the family has gathered together?

It does not take any extra time to develop an interest in birds—it does not take an extra moment to listen to the bird songs that flood the air—so let us resolve that having eyes we will see, and having ears we will hear.—May H. Mumaw—Ohio.

Year After Year Perennials Make Us Glad

PERENNIALS are my dearest pets. Nothing gives greater pleasure as spring opens than watching bulbs peep thru the ground and soon blossom. When we move to a new home and find flowers, I always feel grateful to those who have loved flowers, and have given me so much pleasure. When I plant perennials I know that sometime in the future someone will be made glad. We have narcissi, tulips, and hyacinths.

At one home where we lived there were fifteen lilac trees in the yard. One year we sold ten dollars worth of blossoms, but they gave us far more than money value in delightful fragrance. I decided then that if we ever owned our own home I would plant fully that many lilacs.

Peonies are such a joy, too. We have three varieties and are gladdened yearly with the way they multiply. A flowering currant bush is thrifty and easy to grow. I am told they grow and live forever. With a slight expenditure of both time and money, you can start a fine collection of perennials.

The old-fashioned flower garden is one of the pleasures of long ago, which farm women of today should adopt and cherish.—Mrs. L. K. Crowell, N. Y.

Why All the Rumpus?

WHEN the weather gets so it invites us to come out of doors, somebody says, "It's time the house had a thoro cleaning;" and then it is on. Rugs come up, curtains come down, furniture is disarranged, meals are irregular, and in the general turmoil dispositions get upset as well. While making things spic-and-span indoors, the fresh breezes, the birds, and the sunshine are neglected and when it is over everyone, for several days, is too tired to enjoy them.

But why all the rumpus? A house that is given reasonable care thruout the year should not be especially dirty. If the annual or semi-annual cleaning which takes in every crack and cranny is spread out over several weeks instead of being concentrated into a period of a few days, it can be done with very little of the traditional flurry.

One or two rooms cleaned each week, with curtains washed and rugs cleaned, leaves the rest of the house in order and preserves the tempers both of those who do the cleaning and of the others who have to live in the house during the process.—N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Stamped for Embroidering

SUMMER days will soon be here when the woman who plans her daily household tasks will find short in-between-whiles to sit on the front porch with a piece of fancy work, a book or a magazine. If you haven't any fancy work ready for those in-between-whiles perhaps you'd like to order one of the following stamped ready for embroidering.

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1101	Laundry bag stamped on tan crash	59c
1795	Misses' apron stamped on fast-color, gray-green crash	50c
1191	Child's apron stamped on brown, orange or pink suiting, 12-year size only, comes made up	75c
1171	Glass towel, knife and fork design, on red or blue bordered toweling	23c
1172	Glass towel, pitcher design, on red or blue bordered toweling	23c
1533	Five-piece luncheon set. Set contains one 36x36-inch lunch cloth and four 10-inch napkins	75c
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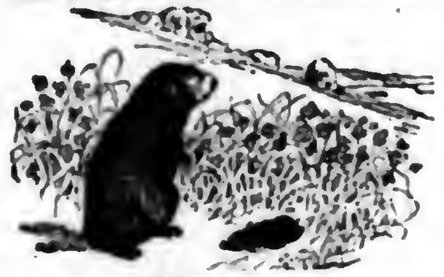

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Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

IN a severe storm one of our plants standing out-of-doors was bent away over and the slender stalk broken.

"We might as well throw it away," some one said.

"But wait a few days," another said. "Let's see what we can do for this plant."

And he found a long round rod, cut it off the required length, drove it down into the soft earth by the stem of the broken plant and tied it there with a soft string. Then we waited. Would the plant, hurt so by the wind and storm, die and be lost? No! Leaning hard on the support of the rod, it kept on growing, and the day came when it bore a lovely blossom. We brought it in from outdoors and placed it on Father's table, for he it was who had begged for its life.

"You were right, Father," the one who gave it to him said. "We would have thrown the plant away, but now we are all glad we did not."

Storms Encompass Us

Wounded, yet blossoming! Have you never seen anything like that in the life of mortals? So often men are broken and wounded by the bitter experiences they have to endure. Storms of temptation, winds of passion, whirlwinds of every sort lash and pound the heart of us all sooner or later. Well for us if we are strong enough to stand up against these influences and not be utterly cast out.

But is there not something almost human in the story of the plant after it had been crushed and bowed down by trouble? It lay with its head bent and its prospects broken; but after all it came to its blossoming. It could not have done this, however, had not a kindly hand lifted it and supported it while it was growing from budding to blossoming.

And do we not know of men that have apparently lost out and gone down to defeat, who by the help of some man or woman in whose heart the love of God reigns have been redeemed, and beautified and blessed all the rest of their days? It is wonderful what the love of God can do. No man can be so broken, so borne down by evil that there is not a chance for him if he will yield himself to the uplifting influence of good.

Let's Put a Lamp in the Window

But what a helpful thought it is that you and I may be the means of helping these bruised souls to the life of beauty and usefulness! And how kind God is in using such humble instrumentalities as we are to accomplish such a great purpose! That is His way. He makes you and me His helpers; and if we do the little things we can, He will put His strong Hand under ours and lift till joy comes.

"But I never could do anything like that!" Don't say it! Many a wayward boy has been led safe home at last by a lamp in a window. Only a smile at the right time and a kindly word may win a wanderer back to the ways of right.

For God never asks any of us to do things that are beyond our power. We can light the lamp and set it in the window. We can pull the curtain back so that the light may throw its beams far down the road. We can speak the kindly word, and we can, if nothing more, say to the sorrowing one, "I am sorry for you!"

Let's not cast out life's broken flowers! Let's drive down a good strong stake and some day our hearts will be rejoiced by the blossoms they bear!

Build Fences This Spring!

Good fences bring about better farming resulting in better crops at lower cost. They save freight and hauling costs because crops are marketed as pork, beef, eggs, wool and dairy products. They distribute the work and save hired labor. Decide now to make Super-Zinced Fences help you make bigger profits for this year and many years.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mary Decided to Get Married

(Continued from page 3)

is in the offing, raised to the nth power, in this case, by the equally absorbing motivation of cake construction.

From morn to noon they stirred, from noon to dewy eve; and when the electric light first gleamed it fell on the perfection of a cake ready for the icing and the ornamentation.

I am not sufficiently conversant with the technique of caking to detail its manufacture; but it was made in strata or layers, superimposed, one upon another, like Ossa piled upon Pelion, near Tempe's Vale. Between the strata were wondrous mixtures of minced nut meats and other commestibles, so essential to a wedding cake. The icing was put over the whole, binding the layers together into a homogenous entity.

Then the wedding tracery was put on. Wreaths of green leaves and pink rosebuds grew where none had been known before. Vines climbed its cliff-like sides and o'er-leaped its rounded top. There was every delight the most imposing wedding cake could demand. It was a triumphant cake, a marvel of a cake, and it weighed FORTY POUNDS!

Only the Best Good Enough

Of one of the ingredients only have I any direct knowledge. No confection can be better than the materials of which it is made. A cake made of Chinese eggs or frozen eggs or of stale, moldy eggs, will be just that kind of cake; no better. Nothing but the very best must go into Mary's cake, and the very best eggs did go in—our new-laid, white eggs, and there were sixty-four of them!

We learned afterward, there were over 150 guests at Mary's wedding, so in every slice of cake there was approximately four-tenths of an egg.

This mammoth among cakes cost Mary $25.00 and when, after it was all over, she came to pay for it she was bubbling over with delight; possibly being newly married had something to do with it, but much, I am sure, was owing to her successful wedding cake. Said she, "It put out the eye" of the other Mary.

Goshawks Visit Pennsylvania This Year

GOSHAWKS are ordinarily rare birds in Pennsylvania. This year, however, there has been an unprecedented invasion of these birds from the north where their food supply has been so depleted that it has been necessary for them to move southward in order to find enough food upon which to live.

The goshawk is a large, heavy-bodied bird about two feet long with a wing spread of over three feet. They are long-bodied, short-winged, swift-flying birds, gray in color. Any large, dashing, short-winged, long-tailed hawk is likely to be of this species.

Hawks with a white mark above the tail should not be shot. Long-winged, short-tailed hawks should not be molested.

Goshawks are so savage in temperament and so fearless that they often pursue chickens and game into houses or hollow trees and they have been known to snatch wounded birds from the very hands of hunters. Therefore, those who hunt these hawks may see the birds actually pursuing their prey.—Penna. Board of Game Commissioners.

"Hello, Smith, suppose a man marries his first wife's stepsister's aunt, what relation is he to her?"

"First — wife — step—aunt—er—let me see. Oh, I don't know."

"He's her husband."—Ottawa Citizen.

Greet Red Mite Invaders with Oil Bath

A NUMBER of fruit growers in central and southern New Jersey are using oil to destroy the European red mite infestations on their trees this spring, reports A. L. Pierstorff, extension specialist in fruit growing, Rutgers University.

The minute red eggs of the insect pass the winter on the under side of twigs and limbs and hatch early in the spring. It has been found that these eggs can be largely destroyed by spraying them with dilute oil just before hatching occurs. At this time the egg covering seems to be more easily affected.

Observation has shown that this sensitivity of the eggs is fairly high during the period beginning just before the apple buds swell and ending when the fruit buds show silvery. That is the time to turn on the spray.

To avoid any chance of injury to the apple trees, oil must not be used after the buds reach the silvery stage. On peach trees the application should be made before the buds swell. Likewise the oil mixture must not be too strong. The New Jersey Experiment Station recommends for apple trees a stabilized lubricating oil emulsion spray, at the rate of 3 per cent actual oil or 2¼ gallons of oil emulsion to 50 gallons of water. On peach trees the oil emulsion should be used at the rate of 1½ gallons of emulsion to 50 gallons of water. Miscible oils also can be used, at the manufacturers' recommendations.

Oil sprays should not be applied to the trees when the temperature is below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Thoro spraying is necessary to successfully control the red mite.

"Billy" Sunday at the wheel of the new 10-20 tractor which is going to speed up work on his 120-acre farm in the Hood River Valley, Oregon.

Dairy Demonstration Train Starts Travels Early Next Month

A BOYS' and girls' dairy demonstration train will be operated by the New York Central Railroad in the northern, central and northwestern counties of Pennsylvania beginning May 8th. The plan for the operation of this train is the result of the success of a similar project carried out in the spring of 1925 when the New York Central Lines, in cooperation with the State Chamber of Commerce, the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State College and other agencies cooperated in the operation of a soil testing and soil improvement laboratory and demonstration train.

Soil tests were made for nearly 1500 farmers and 64 sweet clover soil improvement demonstrations were established in nine counties.

Purposes Outlined and Approved

The next logical step toward better farming is the development of greater interest in dairy cattle of the better kind. To promote such development the following outline of purposes for this year's Dairy Demonstration Train has been drawn up and approved by the cooperating organizations.

1. To direct and focus attention of all people of the state to the importance of boys' and girls' club work and the agricultural projects in the schools, particularly in dairying.

2. To stimulate the greater use of milk and all dairy products thruout the state, particularly among school children, and to emphasize child health.

3. To further and assist the State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education, in the establishment of dairy calf projects of Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds among the boys and girls and to supply dairy calves to boys' and girls' club members where desired.

4. To coordinate the work and programs of the agricultural, commercial and financial interests of the territory covered in the deevlopment of boys' and girls' activities in connection with agriculture.

5. To encourage a closer working relationship between the business interests of town and country and the educational and dairy interests of the state.

Preliminary dairy meetings aud rallies for adults will be held during April thruout the territory to be visited by the train. These meetings are being arranged by local committees of the cooperating organizations.

Schedule Subject to Change

The following tentative schedule has been adopted for the Dairy Demonstration Train. Three or four of the towns named may be dropped if there is not evidence of sufficient interest in the dairy program.

Date.	Day	Town.	Time.
May 7	—Sat.	North Girard	9:00-12:00
		North East	1:30- 5:30
" 8	—Sun.	Erie (lay over) possibly open	2:00- 4:00
" 9	—Mon.	Russell	9:00-12:00
		†Warren	1:30- 5:30
" 10	—Tues.	Youngsville	9:00-12:00
		Titusville	1:30- 9:30
" 11	—Wed.	Beaver Falls	9:00- 4:00
" 12	—Thur.	Jamestown	9:00-12:30
		†Stoneboro	1:30- 5:30
" 13	—Fri.	Franklin	9:00-12:00
		Shippenville	1:30- 5:30
" 14	—Sat.	Clarion	9:00-12:00
		Brookville	1:30- 5:30
" 15	—Sun.	Clearfield (lay over)	
" 16	—Mon.	DuBois	9:00-12:00
		†Clearfield	1:30- 5:30
" 17	—Tue.	Philipsburg	9:00-12:00
		Mill Hall	1:30- 5:30
" 18	—Wed.	Jersey Shore	9:30-12:00
		Wellsboro	1:30- 5:30
" 19	—Thur.	Tioga	9:00-12:00
		†Elkland	1:30- 5:30
" 20	—Fri.	Knoxville	9:00-12:00
		Harrison Valley	1:30- 5:30
" 21	—Sat.	Westfield	9:00- 4:00

† Indicates that train can be held for evening program if desired by the committees and people of the community.

Back Railroad in Undertaking

The following organizations are cooperating with the railroad in the promotion of this comprehensive dairy improvement program:

The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce; State Department of Education, Vocational Bureau; agricultural supervisors in high schools and county supervisors; State Department of Agriculture; Dairy Department, Pennsylvania State College; National Dairy Council; The National Dairy Association; Pittsburgh Dairy Council; American Jersey Cattle Club; Holstein-Friesian Association of America; American Guernsey Cattle Club; Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey State Associations; The Dairymen's League; Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association; local Granges; Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association; local banks; local Chambers of Comerce; Civic Clubs; other organizations.

Taken from the Week's News

A NEW YORK STATE chicken thief was sentenced to 12 years in prison the other day. That isn't the regular penalty for chicken stealing in the Empire State, but this man had already been convicted of crime twice. Under the new Baumes law, which is said to be driving hardened criminals out of New York, old offenders are given extra heavy sentences.

• • •

It required about 250,000 TONS of milk (500,000,000 pounds) to make all the butter, cheese and condensed milk imported into the United States last year. Until December butter imports and exports were nearly balanced, but during the last month of the year the New York price went enough higher than the London price to permit more than 2,000,000 pounds of butter to enter this country, in spite of the tariff.

• • •

How much does it cost to maintain and operate farm machinery? H. B. Josephson, research engineer at the Pennsylvania State College, is trying to answer that question. He is going to farmers of typical Pennsylvania counties for the answer. College students aiding in the work have gathered facts from machine-equipped farms in Clearfield, Chester, Erie, Blair, Bradford and Centre Counties. The state and federal departments of agriculture are cooperating in this fact-finding project. The completely summarized returns should contain some interesting facts.

• • •

This is an early season for the early season growers. By March 1 daily shipments of lettuce from California amounted to 200 carloads, and Texas was sending 75 cars of spinach to northern markets every 24 hours.

• • •

The states of Missouri and Virginia shipped more eggs to Philadelphia during February than Pennsylvania. Minnesota, with her cooperative creameries shipped more than half of the 5,762,565 pounds of butter received in the same month.

• • •

More milk powder and condensed milk, and less whole milk, is being used in manufactured products such as milk chocolate, according to figures on 1926 consumption just released by the U. S. D. A.

Why Do Without Electric Service?

Model 600 GENCO Light & Power Plant

You can equip your property with electricity for approximately
ONE DOLLAR A DAY
for one year

The following is the approximate cost of wiring a farm property including installation of GENCO LIGHT & POWER Plant, Model 600 with 16 cell, 32 volt, 80 A. H. Battery.

HOUSE—9 outlets at $3.50 per outlet	$ 31.50
TOOL HOUSE—1 outlet, 1 snapswitch	4.00
CHICKEN HOUSE—2 outlets, 1 snapswitch	6.00
BARN—2 outlets, 1 snapswitch	6.00
OUTSIDE WIRES—180 ft. at 7c running foot	12.60
CONNECTING OUT BUILDINGS—$2.50 per building	10.00
SETTING UP PLANT, FUSE BOXES, ETC.	10.00
MODEL 600 GENCO LIGHT & POWER PLANT F. O. B. Hanover, Pa.	295.00
	$375.10

For a short time only we will furnish gratis a set of eight Electric Fixtures, Brown Tone Finish, no charge. Value $45.

Can you afford to delay the installation of electric service on your property at this cost? Write us for full information on how you can install this service on term payments as low as $19 a month.

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NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
General Offices Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Markets

March 28, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, S C, dozen bchs, Colossal, $7.25@7.50; fancy, $5@$6.25; choice, $3@4.25; jumbo, $7@8; extra fancy, $6@7; fancy, $5@6; choice, $3.50@5. BEETS, old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@60c; Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.25. BROCCOLI, Del and Md, crate, bunched, $2.25@2.75. CABBAGE, old, N Y, 100-lb sack, 65@75c. Fla, hmpr, $1@1.75; Texas, hmpr, $1.75; crate, $3@3.75; poor, $2@2.50; Ala, $3@$3.25. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75; crate, $3; Calif, $2.50@3.25; poor, $1.75@2; La, bu, 50c@$1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 85c@$1.25. DANDELIONS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; Penna, bu, 75c@$1. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, 75c@$1; bu, fancy blue, 60@65c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, fancy, $1.35@1.40; fair to good, 90c@$1.25; poor, 50@75c. ONIONS, new, Texas, crate, No 1s, $4.50; boilers, $1; old, N Y, 100-lb sack, $2.75@3.50; poor, sprouted, low as 75c@$1.25; Ohio, yellow, 100-lb sacks, $3; Ind, yellow, 100-lb sack, $3.25@3.50; Spanish, crate, 50 onions, $1.85. PARSNIPS, N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c. POTATOES, new, Fla, bu, Spaulding Rose, No 1s, $9@10.50; No 2s, $8@9.50; No 3s, $6; Fla, bu boxes, No 1s, $3@3.25; No 2s, $2.50@2.75; No 3s, $2; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, Green Mountains, $3.75@4; Spaulding Rose, $3.75@3.90; Maine, 120-lb sacks, Green Mountains, $3.10@3.25; Penna, 120-lb sacks, round whites, $2.65@2.85; poor, $2.25@2.50; bu, $1.25@1.50; fancy Bucks County stock higher; poor, $1; Del-Md, red skins, 100@105-lb sacks, $2@2.40; N J, red skins, 3-bskt sack, $2.25@2.50. RADISHES, Va, hmpr, reds, $1@1.25; whites, $2@2.25; S C, hmpr, reds, $1@1.50; poor, 25@75c; N J and Penna, hot house, bch, 2@4c. RAPE, Eastern Shore Va, hmpr, 75c@$1.15. RHUBARB, N J and Penna, bch, 5@8c; Mich, hot house, 5-lb box, fancy, 90c@$1.25; choice, 50@65c. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@2. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1@1.50; Norfolk, bu, 50c@$1; Norfolk, bbl, $1.25@1.75; poor, 75c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, 75c@$1.50; N J, hmpr, fancy, $1.65@1.75; No 1s, $1.25@1.50; mediums, 60@90c; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 75c@$1; No 2s, 15@40c. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore Va, hmpr, 75c@$4.25. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2@2.75; Del-Md, hmpr, 75c@$1.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $2.25@3.50; ungraded, $1.75@$2; Penna, Rome Beauty, $3.25; Winesaps, $1.75@2.50; Staymans, scalded, $1.75@2.25; Va, Staymans, scalded, $2@2.25; bushels, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.50; fancy, $1.75; poor, 90c; Ben Davis, 75c@$1; Starks, $1@1.25; Greenings, $1.25@1.35; Del-Md, Rome Beauty, $1@1.25; Staymans, $1@1.25; Paragons, $1@1.26; Penna, Staymans, No 1s, $1.25@1.60; poor, scalded, 85c; N J, ⅝ bskts, Delicious, $1@1.35; Staymans, 35@90c; Smith Cider, 50@65c; Black Twigs, 50@65c; Rome Beauty, 50@90c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 30@31c; Leghorns, fancy, 28@30c; ordinary, 25@27c. Chickens, 2½@3 lbs, 40@42c. Broiling chickens, 1½@2 lbs, Plymouth Rocks, 50@52c; mixed colors and mixed sizes, 48@50c; poor, 35@40c; Leghorns, 44@46c. Capons, 7@8 lbs, 35@38c; smaller, 32@34c. Roosters, old, 20@21c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 31@33c; mixed colors, 28@30c. Turkeys, fancy, hens, 48@50c; gobblers, 28@32c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 27c; firsts, in new cases, 25½c; in second hand cases, 24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $10@10.85; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $9@10; cows, good to choice, $6@7.25; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@8.75; spring lambs, extra, $16.50@16.75; medium, $14.50@15.50; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11.75@12.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21.50@22.50; No 3, $18.50@19.50; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@24.

Wheat—Car lots in export elevator: No 2 red winter, $1.41; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.37; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Nominal in the absence of business.

Oats—No 2 white, 56@57c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 53@56c; extras, 92 score, 52c; 91 score, 51½c; 90 score, 51c; 89 score, 50½c; 88 score, 50c; 87 score, 49½c; 86 score, 49c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c; fresh, 24½@25c; longhorns, round lots, 24½@25c; small jobbing lots, 26@27½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 24@26c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50; springers, 75c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 35@50c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 20@25c small [illegible]; beans, string, 50c ¼ pk, beans, [illegible] 15@20c pint; Brussels sprouts, 25c; cauliflower, 25@50c head; carrots, 10c pint box; cabbage, new, 15@30c head, old, 5@20c head; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplant, 25@35c ea; endive, 10@20c hd, lettuce, long leaf, 5@15c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt box; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea, scallions, 8@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@30c ½ pk; new, 50c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 45@50c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 13@15c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 13@15c bch; spinach, 15@20c bch; tomatoes, 25c pt box; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; corn, 68c.

Hay and Straw—Hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $40@41; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $43@44; linseed, $54.50@55.50; gluten, $44@45; ground oats, $40@41; alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 450; bulk of sales, $13.25@13.50; top, $13.75; heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13.25; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $13@13.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $13.25@13.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 500. Calves, 150.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.25@11.50; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.25@8.50. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $10@11.25; medium, $8.25@10; common, $7@8.25.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.25; common and medium, all weights, $5@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.25@7.50; common and medium, $3.75@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. exeld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $12.75@15.75; cull and common, $6@12.75.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .51½	$ .46	$ .51	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.27⅛	.27½	.26	.30¼
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)......	2.55	2.75	2.62½	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	10.75	10.50	10.26	9.12½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	22.00	22.50	22.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.41	1.38½	1.44½	1.72½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.56½	.56	.56¾	.50½

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52@53c; choice, 50@51c; do, good, 48@49c; do, prints, 52@54c; do, blocks, 51@53c; do, ladles, 30c; Md, Penna, rolls, 26@28c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26@27c; store-packed, 25@26c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 36@28c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market slightly easier; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 24¼@24½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 30@31c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 31@32c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@28c; old roosters, 20@21c; young chickens, winter, large size, 34@38c; winter, small size, 45@48c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, colored, 50@52c; springers, 1¼ lbs and over, Leghorns, 45@46c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 20@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c, dressed, 8c@$2.25.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@35c ½ pk, $1@2 bu; cabbage, 5@12c hd, lettuce, 10@20c hd, celery, 5@10c stalk, horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box, soup beans, 10@20c qt, lima beans, 20@40c qt, dried corn, 10@15c glass, spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk, turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk, rhubarb, 8@10c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c, bran, $37 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, mostly $1, new stock, Texas, bu bskt, $2@2.25, poor, $1. CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@1.50; new, Texas, crate, $2.50@3; bbl, $2.75@3.25. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1; new, Texas, bu bskt $1.75@2.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.50; poor, 50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, yellows, Ohio and Mich, $3.25@3.50; poor, $1, N Y, best, $3@3.50, poor $1. PARSNIPS, old, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $3.75@4; Mich Rurals, $3.25@3.50, N Y whites, $3.25@3.40.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $3.50@3.75; poor, $2.75; Hubbardstons, $2.50, Penna, Stayman Winesaps, $2.75@3; poor, $1; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $1.15@1.35; Penna, Stayman Winesaps, 75c@$1; Rome Beauties, 85c@$1.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Top, $12.75; heavies, 250 lbs up, $11.25@12; 225@250 lbs, $12@12.15; 200@225 lbs, mostly $12.40@12.60, 160@200 lbs, $12.60@12.65; 160 lbs down, including pigs, $12.65@12.75; packing sows, $9.50@10.25.

Cattle—Quotably steady.

Calves—Steady; choice veals, $15.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice wooled lambs $16; choice clipped lambs, $14.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; standard timothy, $18.50@19; No 2 timothy, $17@18; No 3, $15.50@16.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $19.50@20.50; No 2, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 1 clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 2, $20.50@21.50; No 1 clover, $24.50@25.50; No 2, $19.50@21.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 52½@53c; No 3, 46½@49c; No 4, 42@46c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 83@85c; standard, 76@78c, No 2 yellow shelled, 78@80c, No 3, 76½@77½c. No 4, 69½@71½c; No 5, 65½@68½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm, creamery, higher than extras, 52@52½c, creamery, extras, 92 score, 51½c, firsts, 88@91 score, 50¼@51c, packing stock, current make, No 1, 32@33c, No 2, 27c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 26¾@27½c, do, storage packed, 28@28½c, fresh gathered, firsts, 25½@26c, do, storage packed, 27@27½c, fresh gathered, seconds, 24½@25c, nearby hennery whites closely selected extras, 33@34c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 27@32c; nearby pullets, 25@26c, nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@32c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 23@23½c, do, average run, 22@22½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c, do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady, broilers, by express, 35@55c; fowls, by express, 29@30c.

Dressed Poultry—Steady, fowls, fresh, 22@33c, do, frozen, 21@32c, chickens, frozen, 20@38c, old roosters, 17@23c, turkeys, fresh, 35@45c, do, frozen, 40@48c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, $7@10.75; state bulls, $4@7.40, cows, $2.50@6.75.

Calves—Veals, common to prime, $5@16, culls lightweights, $5@[illegible]; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $2.50@2.75; culls, $2.50@3, lambs, state and Penna, medium to prime, $11@16, culls, $7@9.

Hogs—Light to mediumweights, $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.50@13.25, heavy hogs, $12.25@12.50, roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment. City bran, $36, middlings, $37, in 100-lb sacks, red dog, $43.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $35, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $36; flour middlings, $39; red dog, $42.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipments, white hominy feed $33.25, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $37.50, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $26; No 2, $24@25, No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.46⅜, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.59⅞, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.49⅞, No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.66, No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87⅜c, No 3 yellow, 83⅞c. OATS, No 2 white, 52½c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c; No 4 white, 49½@50c, ordinary white, clipped, 52@55c; fancy white, clipped, 63@66½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.14. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 87¼@89¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Bulk better grades light hogs, $11.90@12.20; most mediumweight butchers, $11.15@11.90; heavy butchers, $10.75@11.15; few sales packing sows, $10@10.25; medium to good slaughter pigs, $11.75@12; heavyweights, $10.75@11.30, medium, $10.90@12; lights, $11.40@12.25.

Cattle—Bulk Prices: Fed steers, $9.50@12; stockers and feeders, $8@9.25; fat cows, $6.25@7.50; heifers, $8@9.75; veal calves, $8.50@11.50.

Sheep—Bulk prices follow. Fed western lambs, $15@16; natives, $14.25@15.50; clipped lambs, $13.25@14.25; wooled culls, $11.50@12.75; fat ewes, $8@9.50; feeding and shearing lambs, $13.50@14.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 26, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45c; ½-blood, combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood, combing, 44@45c, ¼-blood, combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43c; ½-blood, combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood, combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood, combing, 43½@44c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, March 28, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran ....$	35.50
Spring bran	35.00@35.25
Soft winter wheat bran	35.50@36.50
Hard winter wheat bran.....	35.00@35.50
Standard middlings	36.50
Soft winter wheat middlings.	37.25@40.00
Flour middlings	38.50@41.00
Red dog flour	42.00@42.50
White hominy	31.75@32.75
Yellow hominy	31.75@32.75
Gluten feed	38.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	36.25@36.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	40.75@41.75
34 per cent linseed meal......	49.75@50.20

Millfeed in continued light supply with moderate demand.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 26, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, foreign, $17.40 asked; domestic, $27; March, foreign, $17.40 asked; October, domestic, $17. Alsike, cash, $23.75; March, $23.75. Timothy, cash, $2.60; March, $2.60; April, $2.60; May, $2.70 asked.

Stronger Tone Felt in Few Markets

Review of the Week Ending March 26

EGGS—Trading was rather slow on the New York egg market toward the close of the week and prices were slightly lower. Nearby white eggs were irregular and the demand was not sufficient to clean up daily arrivals. Some dealers were putting fresh stock in storage rather than sell at lower prices.

POULTRY—There was a fairly active demand for live fowl in New York and the market was firm. Prices were slightly higher. Receipts of broilers were light and the demand active. Chickens held steady and there was a good demand for old roosters.

BUTTER—Following a week of declining prices with buyers purchasing for immediate needs only the butter market advanced sharply. The strengthening of the market was due chiefly to lighter supplies and to the fact that buyer's stocks were exhausted. At the close of the week the market showed an easier tone but in most cases prices held firm.

POTATOES—The markets thruout the country showed a weaker tendency. Supplies were moderate to liberal and trading rather slow. Shipping point markets also reported a slow demand. In Philadelphia prices were lower on all but extra fancy stock. There were a few lots of fancy Bucks County potatoes that jobbed out at around $1.60 per bushel.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was strong and prices were higher than last week. Heavy steers advanced about 25c and heifers were higher. Cows were irregular with heavy calves steady. Stockers and feeders were generally steady.

HAY—The markets were steady. Receipts were light but fully ample for the demand. The demand for timothy was light in the eastern markets.

GRAIN—Prices were lower than last week on practically all grains. Country receipts of corn fell off due to farm work but commercial stocks were large. Corn futures were about 3c lower on account of the limited demand. Wheat prices were lower but export business increased at the lower levels.

FEEDS—The market showed a weaker tendency. Wheat feeds were slightly lower at most markets and the moderate supplies were more than ample for the demand.

County News and Comment

BERKS COUNTY, PA.—We have had ideal spring weather for some time. Roads are drying off and where the supervisors are on the job, streets are improved. Most of the manure has been taken to the fields already and farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather to gain headway in their spring work. Clover seed has been bought by the county committee for the county for all the Granges and delivery will be made in a few days. Plowing has been started both for oats and corn and the ground seems to be in a fair condition. Daily shipments of little chicks are being received at local post office at an average of 98 per cent delivery. One car of dairy feed was unloaded by the local Grange last week and two carloads of spring fertilizers have been ordered for delivery the first week in April. A big acreage of potatoes will again be planted in this section. Many farmers have already placed their orders for spray materials. Farm stock sales have all been held and fair prices realized. Most of the wheat has been sold to dealers during the last few weeks and very little remains in storage on the farms. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn on cob, 68c; oats, 48c; potatoes, 90c; eggs, 24c; apples, 50c. Chickens at sales as high as 34c; pigs, $18 cwt.—W. N. M., March 21.

BLAIR COUNTY, PA.—We have had some fine weather and quite warm. It is cooler now. There is quite a lot of plowing done and some clover seed down. Many sales of farm equipment this spring. Wheat is looking fine. Is none the worse for lying bare much of the winter. The wheat market is slack and it is only bringing $1.20 at the mills. Corn, 75c; oats, 50c; seed oats, $1; hay, $25; straw, $15; eggs, 25c.—H. E. H., March 26.

CENTRE COUNTY, PA.—The State College creamery held its annual social evening for its patrons on March 17th. The program was entirely different from any ever had before. The music was furnished by the College Band. Each family took a cake and the creamery furnished ice cream and coffee. The great crowd of dairymen and their families was abundantly served in record time.—A., March 21.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA.—Very warm weather during first half of March. Grain that was sown early looks good, later grain not so good. Much progress in farm work. Some oats sown. Quite a lot of plowing done. Not much grass seed sown yet. Blossoms have not yet appeared. Much work being done improving roads. Local prices: wheat, $1.32; corn, 78c; oats, 50c; potatoes, $1.50; eggs, 25c; butter, 60c.—I. F. M., March 26.

LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.—After ten days of spring weather we are having a two-day rain. Shickshinny reports the thermometer at 70 degrees in the shade. Several public sales have been held in the vicinity of western lower Luzerne County lately. At one a fine big team of horses brought $407, at private sale they were offered for $350 to a tenant farmer. Miss Catharine Wheeler, of Muhlenburg, who has finished three years of club work, has won a trip to Washington, D. C., the week of June 16, to attend the First National Club Camp. Each state is entitled to send two boys and two girls. Plans have been prepared for a new steel bridge across the Susquehanna River at Retreat Insane Asylum below Hunlock Creek. The estimated cost of the bridge is $200,000. Newport township is asked to share the cost of erection. Prices: apples, $1 per bushel in market but only 50c in the country; chickens, 26c; hay, good, $20@25 ton, poor $15; eggs, 30c; butter, country, 50@52c; creamery, 58c.—M. G. T., March 20.

MONROE COUNTY, PA.—The weather was very warm during the past week and the thermometer registered as high as 93 one day. No clover seed sown. Grain is looking good. Few farmers have begun plowing. Stock bringing big prices on public sales, cows from $80 to $200; horses slow, yearlings from $40 to $50. The West End Fair Association purchased its own property and will incorporate. It was the only fair in the county last year and is in the heart of the agricultural district. Francis Marvin, of Bartonsville, offers a site for county fair with all buildings and conveniences. Quite a number of chicks have been hatched in the county. The county superintendent is conducting a spelling bee of all school children in the county. The roads have opened and are being scraped. Prices: rye, $1; oats, 60c; poultry, 25c; pork, 18c; corn, $1.10; buckwheat, $1.25.—G. E. S., March 20.

TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—At this writing it is bright and sunny and the snow is mostly gone. Sugar making is in full progress but promises a short season as the nights are too warm. Markets are full of produce and prices low. Potatoes are selling at cars in some villages for $1 per bu. Peddlers on the streets selling them for 35c a peck and turnips the same. Carrots, $1 bu.; onions, 5c lb.; eggs, 25c at store to producer; apples, $1@2, according to varieties. Strawberries are now on market at 45c qt. —C. A. A. B., March 26.

Truck Acreage Estimates

ACCORDING to the estimates on the intended acreages to be planted to truck crops in New Jersey, a falling off of five per cent from last year's acreage is predicted for both table and can-house tomatoes. Cantaloupe plantings will decrease seven per cent, while watermelons, according to these early compilations, will suffer a still greater cut of 15 per cent. Sweet corn acreage will be five per cent short of last year's market, if the farmers plant as they have indicated. Onion and string bean plantings will show a slight set back of three per cent. The lima bean acreage will drop 12 per cent.

Strawberries promise to be plentiful this summer, with a 20 per cent increase in acreage. A government report warns that prices will probably be lower than last year, because of the large acreage planted to strawberries in the South and Mid-West. Green peas will be more plentiful by 10 per cent than they were last season.

Other crops which show increases are as follows: Cucumbers, eight per cent; asparagus, seven per cent; peppers, six per cent; spinach (spring), three per cent, and lettuce (spring) two per cent. No change is indicated in the acreage of cabbage, celery and eggplant.

These estimates are based on the present intentions of farmers and will be checked by later figures made after the crops are in the ground.

Results of Fruit Survey

SECRETARY W. B. DURYEE, of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, has just issued some important figures on the peach marketing situation as it affects New Jersey growers. The statistics give the ages, varieties and numbers of peach trees growing in New Jersey and competing states. The results of this survey show New Jersey orchardists how they can meet the severe competition of other states by regulating the kinds and quantities of their future plantings.

California is the leading peach producing state, with nearly as many trees as the entire Atlantic Seaboard. While most of this western state's peach crop is canned or dried, her carlot shipments of fresh peaches have been increasing. The average age of California trees is nearly eight years, while that of New Jersey's is seven years.

New Jersey is third of all states in the number of trees in commercial peach orchards, while North Carolina shows herself as a dangerous competitor, with very young trees averaging less than 5½ years. Both North Carolina and Illinois, which is fifth in the total number of commercial peach trees, all of them averaging less than five years, will be giving New Jersey stiff competition in the Pittsburgh market within a few years.

In New Jersey the Elberta is by far the leading variety in point of numbers. So popular is this variety that along the entire Atlantic Seaboard it comprises 53 per cent of all commercial plantings. Nearly 10,000,000 trees thruout this coast section are Elbertas. Approximately 60 per cent of them are under eight years of age, so that they have not yet reached the peak of production.

The results of its apple survey are likewise given out by the Department of Agriculture. The survey includes the leading varieties, numbers and ages of apple trees by counties. Comprising 17 per cent of New Jersey's apple trees, the Delicious variety stands first in number. It has gained steadily in popularity for the last few years.

Over a period of 25 years, the Stayman had always led other apple trees in numbers. In 1921, this variety reached its peak of popularity, 27 per cent of the entire state's plantings being in Stayman. By 1924, however, Stayman plantings had dropped to 15 per cent of the state's total.

The Department announces that information in greater detail will shortly be available for public distribution in a publication known as circular No. 110.

Do Federal Funds Help?

Does the federal government contribute to any of the education costs in Pennsylvania?—R. J., Chester County, Pa.

Yes. The government of the United States contributes annually $576,765.74 for the purpose of aiding in promoting vocational education in agriculture, home economics, trade and industry, and continuation school subjects, and for training teachers for above fields.—K.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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A LUCKY CHOICE
"I was lucky enough," writes a Pine Tree Customer, "to select your chicks from the vast number of kinds advertised."
You, too, will be "lucky" if you order Pine Tree Chicks, dependable for 35 years.

April Deliveries	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns...	$9.00	$16.00	$80.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00	19.00	92.50
W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes	12.50	23.00	112.50

Every shipment prepaid and protected by the most liberal guarantee made by any Hatchery. Free Chick Book describes Special Matings. Write for it.
PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box F Stockton, New Jersey
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner since 1892
BABY CHICKS

A Buying Guide

BEFORE you order dinner at a restaurant, you consult the bill-of-fare. Before you take a long trip by motor-car, you pore over road maps. Before you start out on a shopping trip, you should consult the advertisements in this magazine. For the same reasons!

The advertising pages are a buying guide to you in the purchase of everything you need. A guide that saves your time and conserves your energy; that saves useless steps and guards against false ones; that puts the s-t-r-e-t-c-h in family budgets.

The advertisements in this magazine are so interesting, it is difficult to see how anyone could overlook them . . . fail to profit by them. Just check with yourself and be sure that you are reading the advertisements regularly—the big ones and the little ones. It is time well spent . . . always.

Avoid time-wasting, money-wasting detours on the road to merchandise value. Read the advertising "road maps"

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

TRAPNEST BRED CHICKS
No need to buy commercial hatchery chicks. At just a penny more than ordinary chicks cost you can get Kime Chicks from stock trapnested the year around. We specialize on Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, S. C. White Leghorns. The foundation stock was from some of the finest pens produced by America's leading breeders. All three varieties $16 per 100. 100% alive, postpaid. Order from ad. Catalog Free.
KIME HATCHERY, Dept. 2, Montoursville, Pa.

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns..	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns..	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
S. C. Barred Rocks...	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

HA! LOOK $150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens
15 Purebred Varieties, Few 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won 1st prize blue ribbon in large poultry show. Have large flock Morgan Tancred Blood Tested White Leghorns with 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid $150 for 6 eggs to improve his pens. Every breeder culled and selected. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Big discount on chicks and brooders.
BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STURDY BABY CHICKS
Quality chicks at lower prices. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.
Send for prices
HIGHLAND FARMS
Route 13 Freeport, Penna.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS
For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
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VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds..	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broilers or mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, H. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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From Contest Winners, Blood Tested, Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds. Catalog.
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Dept. I,
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS—MAY DELIVERIES
Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & R. C. Reds. .$13 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $14 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write
BEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

10,000 Barred Rock Chicks 12c each for May
Order Now. Ship C. O. D. Honest Quality. Egg-bred stock. 10-week pullets $1.50. Sat. Guaranteed. Write for big circular.
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DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
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GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—The heavy white layers, also Muscovy Ducks. Hatching eggs from either $1.50 per 15 or $2.75 per 30. Parcel Post Paid.
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CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. 12c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
WHARTON ACCREDITED CHICKS
Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and legbanded by expert trained by Poultry Dept. Ohio State Univ. and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders. WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 106,
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CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY,
Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

Choice Breeder's Chicks
S.C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain
AT HATCHERY PRICES
Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton
Free circular. Charges prepaid

	per 100	per 1,000
March	$16.00	$150.00
April	15.00	140.00
May	14.00	130.00
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BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM,
C. H. Chandler, Prop. Monmouth Junction, N. J.
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The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns..	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds......	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes..	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks
The Kind That Lay
The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.
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Box N Pittstown, N. J.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns............ "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
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June 1 and later all chicks reduced 2c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
Write Today.
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TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns.
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 30, Phoenixville, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS FOR MAY
From high quality Rocks and Reds $12, W. and Brown Leghorns $10, Mixed $8, prepaid. Special prices on large orders.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Association

CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns.....12c each
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Mixed L. 9c; Heavy.... 12c each
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

OSSEGE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!
You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story.
Write for it today
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 21 Main St., Ottawa, Ohio

FIFTEEN LEADING BREEDS OF DAY OLD CHICKS
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. WRITE
H. C. HOUSEWORTH FARMS & HATCHERY,
Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leg. 12c. Brd. Rocks 14c. Mixed 9c. Heavy Mixed 11c. Reduced on 500 and 1000 lots. Also "Special Matings", postage paid. Free range. 100% guar. New Circular Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Rhode Island Reds, P. Rocks, W. Rocks, W. Leghorns. G. I. SIPPLE, Box 25, Swineford, Pa.

60 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks, best for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns, 13c. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

Quality Is the First Consideration of Consumer—Price the Second

THE exporting of apples and the requirements of fruits and vegetables to meet the chain store demands were two of the leading questions discussed at the meeting of the Middle Atlantic States marketing officials, in Wilmington, Del., March 15th. "Europe is no dumping ground for apples that will not meet the requirements of the best American trade," said Herschel Jones, New York, who exported over 1000 cars of apples to foreign markets the past winter.

If this country should lose its foreign apple market, it would result in a reduction of at least one dollar per barrel on all the fruit sold or sacrificed in the local markets. With a forty million barrel crop and an export safety valve market of six million barrels this channel has added close to $50,000,000 to the income of the American fruit growers.

Mr. Jones further stressed the need for higher fruit standards than those known as U. S. Number 1.

When you hear the rattle it's time to jump.

The European buyer is particular about what he buys. He demands a certain grade and nothing but the best will answer his full requirements. The exporter must pay more attention to the packing of a super pack for this discriminating market and he will be amply repaid for the effort. Evidence of this was shown in some particular lots of apples that netted the growers close to $6 per barrel at shipping point.

Might As Well Be Kept at Home

Mr. H. Q. Baum, buyer for one of the largest chain stores, also stressed the need for a higher standard and recommended that at least one-third of the stuff now shipped to terminal markets be left at home, or disposed of thru other channels.

Mr. Baum further recommended that packages be made smaller and that more fruit and produce be packed in consumer packages, like the four-quart climax for peaches and tomatoes. The one-dozen-bunch asparagus crate for New Jersey asparagus was advised.

The western grower has it on the eastern grower because the produce and fruit is packed in an attractive display package. An attractive package is half sold on its appearance. The consumer does not buy on a price basis. Quality first and price as a second consideration has been the experience of this store buyer who sells nearly two million dollars' worth of food products every day in the year.

"The New Jersey tomato gives us a headache," was the answer to a question regarding this commodity. "We have more trouble in handling this one crop during three weeks than we have all the rest of the year, by buying tomatoes from every part of the United States."

Shipping point inspection has grown from 50,000 cars four years ago to over a quarter of a million last year, according to F. G. Robb, fruit inspection service, Washington. Shipping point inspection protects the shipper and assures the buyer that he is getting what he is paying for. It has helped to build confidence between consumer and producer as no other factor in recent years. Inspection for canning crops is still in the experimental stage but he believed that it would be worked out satisfactorily in a short time.

A discussion on poultry standardizations was opened by Dr. A. M. Jull, Washington. The big problem is to get the poultrymen of the eastern group of states and the group in the middle western states to agree on the establishment of definite terms for certification and accrediting of poultry flocks in the disease elimination campaign now going on in all parts of the country.

Representatives from all of the Middle Atlantic group of states spoke on the work they were doing in the control of disease in their respective states. New Jersey was represented in this discussion by A. C. Jones, of Trenton.—A. K.

Interesting Old State Laws

A LAW enacted in Pennsylvania in 1881 which made any dairyman who brought watered, sour or tainted milk to a creamery, or kept back the "strippings," subject to a fine of $10 to $100.

As early as 1862 a law was passed which required the cutting of Canada thistles on all land. The owner could be fined $15 for not doing so.

One of the first, if not the first law, to regulate the sale of fertilizer by providing for chemical analyses to check on guarantees, was passed in 1879.

One of the first state appropriations for animal disease control work was made in 1878 when "$200 or as much of it as necessary" was appropriated to the State Board of Agriculture for the actual expenses incurred in the investigation of "epidemic or endemic diseases among domestic animals."

The first law to regulate the operation of automobiles was passed in 1903 for the purpose of keeping "the highways as free as practicable from reckless use of dangerous motor vehicles." The speed limit in cities was fixed at eight miles per hour and at 20 miles per hour on the open highway. Each automobile had to carry "two lighted lamps" in front and one red light in the rear and be equipped with a "bell, horn or other signal device." The motor vehicle was required to stop when signaled to do so by the driver of a horse when meeting on the highway.—Geo. F. Johnson.

To Study Marketing Problems

MORE than 130 leaders of farmers' cooperative organizations and other authorities on cooperation from Europe and America will lecture at the third summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation in Chicago, June 20 to July 16th. Sessions will be held at the Northwestern University School of Commerce. The Institute will be devoted principally to problems of marketing livestock and wool, dairy and poultry products, perishable fruits and vegetables, grain and cotton. The first summer session of the Institute was held two years ago at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
on CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?
Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Asst'd.	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
H.&L. Asst'd.	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Light Asst'd.	2.50	4.75	9	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

WHITE LEGHORN and BARRED ROCK CHICKS
From vigorous, healthy, high-producing stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English & Beall-Tancred breeding. Strong, healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Hatches every day.
Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high-quality chicks. FREE illustrated catalog and prices.
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QUALITY CHIX
For Immediate Delivery
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Mixed
Prices Reasonable Upon Application
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HILLPOT Quality Chicks
Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year. Send TODAY for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.
Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes
Box 28,
W. F. HILLPOT Frenchtown N J

SUNBEAM CHICKS
HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door.	50	100	500
Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns....	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred and White Rocks.......	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. and R. C. Reds............	7.75	15.00	72.50
Silver and White Wyandottes....	8.25	16.00	77.50
Wh. & Buff Orpington & Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.50

Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.
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LeghornChicks
GIANT HEAVYWEIGHT LARGE TYPE
Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free Price List. Telegraph for prices and quick shipping date.
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BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Buff and Black Leghorns...	3.25	6.00	11.00
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds...	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
R. C. Black Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff and White Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Glaser's Pure Breeds
America's Leading and Finest Strains
Foundation Stock from Trapnested and Pedigreed Tancred and Wyckoff S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. You can't buy better; Sheppard's "Famous" Laying Anconas and Everylay Brown Leghorns, at $13. per 100; $62.50 for 500 and $120. for 1000.
Thompson's "Ringlet" and Holterman's "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks, Pape's Black Minorcas (also White Rocks), $15. for 100; $72.50 for 500; $140 for 1000.
Finest Quality S. Lace and White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $16. for 100; $77.50 for 500 and $150 for 1000.
Partridge Plymouth Rocks at $16. 100; $78.50 for 500; $150. for 1000.
Assorted Heavy Breeds at $12. a hundred. Assorted Light Breeds at $9. a hundred. These Chicks should win in the fall and winter shows for you and prove wonderful layers. Member of International Baby Chick Association, and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Association. Reference: Peoples Banking Company.
Order direct from this ad or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive literature. Our Flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.
GLASER HATCHERIES, Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr., Box M, McComb, Ohio

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD
OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns..........	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas..	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons..	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites..................	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas..............	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.
NABOB HATCHERIES. Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
BUY
Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality
If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.
Fine Illustrated Catalog Free
Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $11.00 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY. NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

EXTRA QUALITY EASTERN BABY CHICKS
Hatched May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Hogan-tested, pure-bred well mated hens produce these vigorous and pepful chicks. Sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid. 100% live and safe delivery guaranteed. 10% of amount books order. Free circular.
LARGE TYPE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. ALL ONE PRICE, $7 per 50, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F, SHERIDAN, PA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas...	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I. Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy mixed chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds and ends) mixed chicks...	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO.. Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, POSTPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas..........	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas..........	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns...	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks..........	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas.	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns..........	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmer's State Bank, Dun & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.
NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

20th Century CHIX FOR 27 YEARS
WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males..............	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns..............	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas..............	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas...	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-33)..........	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY. Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

SCOTT BROS. CHICK PRICES

	25	50	100
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns..............	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks; R. C. R. I. Reds..........	3.75	7.25	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00

Our hundreds of repeat orders year after year prove without a doubt the quality and popularity of our chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog on request. Bank reference. 5% discount on orders of 500 or more. Order and be convinced.
SCOTT BROS. HATCHERY, Box 5A, Edison, Ohio

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS
Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock
40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns
White, Barred & Buff Rocks
White Wyandotte, Reds, Black Minorcas
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas
Light Brahmas, Black Giants
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds
[illegible]
Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

Sturdy Quality Smith Hatched Chicks
Single Reds 100—$16.00, Barred Rocks 100—$16:00, White Rocks and Wyandottes 100—$17.00, White English Leghorns 100—$15.00, Assorted 100—$12.00 prepaid.
Lancaster Chick Hatchery
532 New Dauphin St., Lancaster, Pa.
Telephone 2764.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES
One of our Flocks, of over 300 hens, has the OHIO STATE RECORD OF 215.6 EGGS per hen. Won 2 years, 12 Leading Varieties. 1350 White Leghorn Breeders diarrhea tested. Many sires from Tom Barron direct with blood lines 280 to 314 eggs. 85% of our orders are from old PLEASED CUSTOMERS. One writes, "White Rock Pullets laying at 4 months, one week. We think they are remarkable." Another, "Good as you sent 4 years ago. I am boosting for Archbold." Another, "Best Success I ever had." Mrs. C., "Prettiest Chicks I ever saw." Mrs. D., "Will recommend you to my friends." J. K., Jan. 26, "Those I got last year are dandy. Laying good now." L. J., "Laying since July. Best investment I ever made." We are Breeders of long experience.
Get the Best, write for our Free Literature today.
ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, Inc.
E. E. Rupp, Mgr.
Box 61, ARCHBOLD, OHIO

Jones Barred Rock and S. C. White Leghorn CHICKS
We hold the World's Official Record on Barred Rocks—313 Eggs in 365 Days
A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good quality guaranteed. Send for Price List.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, — — Delaware

SUMMER CHICKS
A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. R. C. Reds, 12c each. H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS
All leading varieties. America, Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices sent prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
$9.00 per 100 and up.
Hogan tested for heavy egg production. Our 16th year hatching. White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas and Broilers. 100% delivery to your door. 24 page illustrated catalogue and price list free.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY,
Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Big Fluffy Chicks
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS
All leading varieties. Buy strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Prompt attention—quick delivery—100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for folder.
HEWITT HATCHERIES,
2104 Green St. Dept. O, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHIX

May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Rasom's Barred Rocks...	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends..........	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

Day-Old Chicks
from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

LONG'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00; S. C. R. I. Reds, $14.00; Barred P. Rocks, $14.00; Assorted $10.00 per 100. Discount on lots of 500 and more, prepaid live delivery guaranteed. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 512, Waterloo, Iowa,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 512, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 500 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 512, Waterloo, Iowa

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses this year. Raise 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding. **"Ray-Glass" Windows** let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 220 Mansfield, O.

Why Farmers Stay on the Farm

An Attempt to Analyze the Situation

By H. G. NIESLEY

NOT "How are you going to keep them down on the farm?" but "Why farmers stay on the farm" is the topic in which both you and I are interested. Why people continue to live on the farms of the United States in the face of the many alluring possibilities that present themselves daily to the modern farmer is a question more difficult to analyze than why they leave.

According to government figures the movement cityward is not very extensive. There were only 1.5 per cent fewer people living on the farms January 1, 1926, than on the same date of 1925. This number was exceeded so much in many of the past years that we can safely say that agriculture has lost about four and one-half million farm people during the past half century. Yet, why do not more leave, especially since the year 1920 during which time we experienced the greatest demoralization of agriculture since the period immediately following the Civil War?

Purchasing Power Has Diminished

In terms of the other things that it would buy the purchasing power of farm produce has been so low since 1920 that it has tended to lead people away rather than toward the farm.

That the farm offers a home where family and labor may be kept together certainly must be placed first in any enumeration of reasons why people stay on the farm. From personal observation you can easily point out hundreds of farmers in this and other states who are still living on farms that have long since passed the point of making a profit for the operator. Why? Because of a tie that it is next to impossible to break. These farms provide sufficient food and shelter for the occupants and under favorable seasons a little surplus may be left to sell.

The farmer stays on the farm, too, because it provides an independence that few other industries offer. By nature he is a lover of ownership. He has food in plenty and most of it is of the type that he desires. Farm crops, garden, livestock and dairy products, even if not produced on a commercial basis, may be produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the owner's or operator's primary desires.

A peaceful and quiet life such as probably no other industry can offer is provided by the old farm. This attribute alone has a very strong affinity for those who have spent the greater part of their useful years tilling the soil and who would enjoy their greatest happiness thruout their remaining years in a place where they are familiar with conditions.

Farmer Held by His Land

Habit, one of the all-powerful factors in determining our destiny, is especially exemplified in the farmer who still clings to the land. Influences there have been so strong that they have excluded many outside influences. Probably you have often heard farmers remark that they were glad to return to their farms after spending a busy day in the city.

Country boys and girls soon begin to share the tasks on the farm by helping with the chores about the barn, by owning a calf, pig or colt, in organized club work, thus molding them for a love and joy in rural conditions.

From a social and economic viewpoint the independence of the farmer is most important in keeping him on the farm. He is not tied down by routine hours and days of labor. By that I mean that fifteen minutes late does not lead to a discharge, tho if this be negligence the farmer is unable to successfully meet competition. He has within his own power, to a considerable extent, the arrangement of his own hours of labor. However, this phase of independence is less in our commercialized system of farming than it was at one time when we were a self-sufficing agriculture. Yet this may be cited as an item much appreciated by the farmer and one that often holds him on the farm.

Farming Permits Free Thinking

Farming is then a business that permits free thinking and acting to a very large extent and develops initiative. The farmer chooses his rotation, crops, varieties, fertilizer, and markets much according to his own likes. Often he has a choice and his primary job is to make decisions. This was what led Theodore Roosevelt to say once, "The permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon any other factor. We cannot afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm."

The love of posterity seems to predominate so in the minds of the rural classes, that they willingly sacrifice the city influence for their children's freedom and independence.

Desire for gain is another attribute that keeps farmers on the farm. The hope for increased value of land now owned.

Nothing is quite so fascinating as nature, and so the farmer, in observing crop and animal growth, is attracted by the wide open spaces. His association with animals carries with it an attraction hard to divorce, after it is once established.

The present-day educational system has had a tremendous influence in educating for the farm rather than away from it, and good schools lead farmers to stay in the country to educate their families.

Not Easily Liquidated

The technical immobility of its capitalization makes the farm a very difficult asset to liquidate. Many would leave the farm today but they cannot sell. It has not offered the brightest opportunity in recent years and capital moves toward profitable enterprises.

Land is the basis of life, and thus offers a security that attracts people beyond the passing lure of high wages in the city and factory. Land remains after all else goes, which makes it the greatest security of investment.

Farmers, therefore, will continue to live on farms, even tho immediate returns may not be great; they build their futures on hope, both of posterity and future goods.

While we can expect to find much movement away from the farm, yet these great magnetic influences will continue to exert an almost irresistible attraction for farm people.

May Write Own Will

Would a will written by the testator hold good in Pennsylvania?—J. S. B., Pennsylvania.

A will written by a testator himself, if written so that his purpose is clearly set forth, and is dated, witnessed and signed will hold in this state. All that the courts require is that there be no uncertainty as to what the testator wishes to do with his property. Of course, he must be of sound mind and not subject to any charge of "over influence" by another. But these conditions apply to any will.—K.

VILL DOUBLE TREAD TIRES

From Factory to You at these low prices. The largest rebuilt double-tread tire manufacturer in Penna., offering these tires at this remarkable low price. Save jobber's profit.

OVERSIZE CORDS

Size		Price	Tubes
30x3	......	$4.00	$1.00
30x3½	......	5.00	1.75
29x4.40	Bal..	6.50	2.00
31x4	......	8.00	2.00
32x4	......	8.25	2.25
33x4	......	8.50	2.25
34x4	......	8.75	2.45
32x4½	......	9.50	2.75
33x4½	......	9.75	2.85
34x4½	......	10.00	4.00
35x4½	......	10.50	4.00
33x5	......	11.00	4.25
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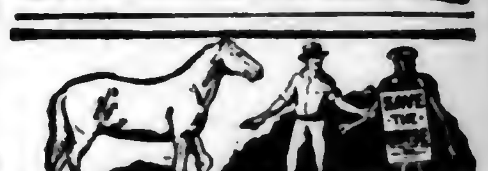

SAVE-THE-HORSE stops lameness while horse works, or money back.

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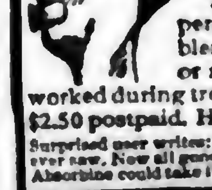

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

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Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large $1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.
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MINERAL COMPOUND FOR — In use over 30 yrs.

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Herd Sire, Confident Senator 93001, by Lone Pine Senator 50906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.

Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.

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of both sexes and all ages for sale. T. B. tested: fifty herds to select from. Apply to
HARRY DAGUE, WHITFORD, PA.
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Berkshires Large and prolific strain. Bred Sows and Gilts. A. R. [illegible] fall gilts special price for short time. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.

PUREBRED REGISTERED DUROCS AND CHESTER WHITES—Bred sows, sows and pigs. Fall gilts and boars and spring pigs. BENJ. F. STUBBS & SON, DELTA, PA.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

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WORLD'S Best Nubians. Some fresh. Registered Pure breds $60, Grades $45, Toggenburg, Saanan, $10. Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS four weeks old. Barron heavy laying White Leghorns, 100, $30; 500, $145. Strong, fast feathering, raised past greatest danger. Save feed, labor, time, heat, worry. Call, see them. Robert Seiliger, 950 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks from heavy Beams Strain direct. Real producers. Mated to Tancred imperial mating males. $15 per hundred. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Mountain Edge Farm, Gillsburg, Pa.

CHICKS, pullets. Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. Leghorns. Famous for production of large white eggs. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Prices reasonable. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 290-300 egg stock. 15 eggs $1.50; 100—$6.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

TANCRED LEGHORN Hatching Eggs, fine stock $8—100. Fred Setch, Elmer Road, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Order now. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses to sell our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Powders. Bigler Company, X-345, Springfield, Ills.

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WE HAVE a wonderful combination brush set for the home. Five pieces. Ten uses. Costs less than $3.00. 100% profit. Write 610 Bankers Reserve Life Bldg., Dept. 845, Omaha, Nebr.

FARMER WANTED Married, capable, experienced man. References required. State full details, wages, etc. E. K. Bready, Bucks County, Chalfont, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL

GOVERNMENT Forest Rangers needed frequently. $125-$200 month. Home furnished. Enjoy the outdoors. Particulars about home instruction free. Write, Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SHEATH SWELLS.—I have a horse that swells at his sheath. What is good to reduce the swelling? The same horse rubs his tail.—C. F. M., Pottstown, Pa. Wash the sheath with warm water and toilet soap, cleaning the inside carefully. Allow regular exercise with a good grain to which a handful of oil meal has been added. Rubbing the tail may indicate worms. You can relieve this condition usually by washing the base of the tail with warm water and soap. Groom the animal carefully daily. Exercise will help and increase the grain ration as exercise is increased.

DEPRAVED APPETITE. — When my cows are in the barnyard they begin to lick the ground. Can you tell me just what is lacking in their feed that would cause them to do this? They are also constipated. What should I do for them? For two weeks I have been feeding just a sloppy bran instead of the other mill feed. Salt is placed so that they can lick it whenever they care for it. Is there any danger of their getting too much salt?—J. K., Baden, Pa. Add a handful of oil meal once or twice daily to the feed. Feed the bran dry for a change and note the effect. Allow the animals to have access to a mixture of 4 parts steamed bone meal and one part salt. They can eat an unlimited amount. You might try adding tankage or fish meal to the feed beginning with very small amounts until the animals get used to the feed. After they develop a taste for it, try using two to four tablespoonfuls in the diet daily.

PROPER TIME FOR CASTRATION.—Are cats too old to be altered when two years old?—L. M. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. Cats may be operated on at two years of age altho the mortality is higher than when kittens. You could feel reasonably safe regarding the operation by securing the services of a small animal specialist. Living at Pittsburgh makes this problem easier to solve.

A Common Nuisance

I have just received thru the mail, (as did mostly everyone else in the neighborhood) a package of neckties for which we are to send a sum of money, or, if we don't want them, there is postage inclosed for their return. Pocketbooks were sent to some. What can we do to discourage this nuisance?—G. S., Lycoming County, Pa.

The business of merchandising this kind of goods by chance in this way has become altogether too common of late. Names are secured from telephone directories, and in other ways, and the sender mails out small articles in a wholesale way. A price is put on which covers the cost, postage and a calculated loss. Usually the price asked is not exorbitant, but it is not good business and should be discouraged. Many people will send the money, since it is so easy to do so; or, if they do not do so at once, they respond after receiving an urgent letter.

Perhaps the only way to discourage it is not to return the goods or the money. Nothing can be done about it, providing the goods are not destroyed or used. The receiver is not even under obligation to take them to the post office. However, the average human being is a believer in fair-play, and is not inclined to follow this course, even tho he is safe from legal prosecution. The best way would be for everyone who receives a package in this way to return it at once. If sales were not satisfactory the business would soon be discontinued.—K.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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STURDY CHICKS from money making flocks, best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits. Will make good layers or early broilers. Leghorns, $12; reds, $13; White and Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $14 per 100. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

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CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns $12, Barred Rocks $14, Mixed $10. Postpaid. From heavy laying free range stock. Special price on large orders. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

HUSKY CHICKS—Wyckoff Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Heavy Mixed for broilers, 12c; Light Mixed, 9c. Discount on large orders. Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Treverton, Penna.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly, 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 21, Richfield, Pa.

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.

TOM BARRON, purebred White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Thompson Ringlet strain. Hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Foster Crawford, Route No. 1, Tyrone, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

EGGS—CHICKS—Bred to lay. Barred Rocks and Single Comb Black Minorcas. Also heavy pullets. H. E. Akers, R. No. 2, Clearville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 11c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. H. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chambley, Draper, Va.

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PURE BRED White Chinese Goose Eggs, 35 cents each. Clark Cline, R. No. 2, Phillipsburg, N. J.

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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS $8 per 100, up. Chicks $20, up. Warren Jacoby, Coopersburg, Pa.

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$1000 GETS 140 ACRES EQUIPPED. Income averaged $58 weekly last year; near fine lake, beautiful scenery and resort district, near advantages; 75 acres easily worked loam, pastures 28 head, spring-watered; 10 acres woodland, 150 apple trees, other fruit; attractive 6-room house like new, A-1 cement basement barn for 25 head, silo, large poultry houses, etc. Leaving for West, yours for only $1400 including 4 horses, 12 cows, young stock, full equipment; only $1000 cash, large Federal Farm Loan. Bentley Bros., Strout Agency, 738 Main St., Honesdale, Pa.

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

50-ACRE FARM for sale. Fine truck land. ½ mile from state highway, 1 mile from R. R. station. Good buildings. Possession at once. Deal with owner. M. J. Parsons, Parsonsburg, Md.

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

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80 ACRE FARM, fully equipped, possession at once. H. Dykhuis, Owner, Port Norris, N. J.

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CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler potatoes. Passed first inspection with less than 2% total disease. Second inspection less than 1%. Just a few of the vigorous strain left. Glenn Carter, Marathon, N. Y.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants, leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best and Livingston Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over, $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Open field grown, will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express collect: 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Bermuda onions same prices. Large plants, prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

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APPLE TREES 25c, peach 15c, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and apricot 40c, prepaid. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

CLARAGE CORN holds world's record, 168 bushels per acre. Also fine for silage. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

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60 BLOOMING GLADIOLI $1 None alike. 12 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer. Sam. Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

DAHLIAS—12 live bulbs, 60c. Anna Lesco, Forest City, Pa.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SEND US 5 names of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for $1 and get an extra lb. free. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable?—"The Washington", 100 roots $1.25; 1000—$8.00. Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rustproof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.

PEDIGREED Washington Asparagus. Large, strong roots, 1,000 $8.50, express prepaid. John B. Miller, Rt. No. 1, Kinzers, Pa.

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1-Ton Truck complete with Stake Body $680 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Quality Features of the world's most popular gear-shift truck!

Chevrolet is the world's most popular gear-shift truck because it offers, at amazingly low prices, scores of quality features not found on any other haulage unit in the low price field.

These all contribute to the modern design which has made Chevrolet Trucks famous the world over for dependable, economical transportation, slow depreciation, handling ease and driving comfort. Included in the list are numerous recent mechanical improvements of the utmost importance, such as—AC oil filter and AC air cleaner to protect the motor from excessive wear and to maintain at its peak efficiency the smooth, effortless power for which Chevrolet's motor has long been famous.

Other new features are an improved transmission and new gear-shift lever; a new and more conveniently located emergency brake; crowned fenders; a new radiator of greater cooling capacity; a new 17-inch steering wheel—and even bullet-type headlamps have been added to give a distinctive touch of smartness.

These are but a few of the many new quality features offered you in Chevrolet Trucks—in addition to the 6-inch channel steel frame, super-rugged rear axle, oversize brakes, semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the load, and numerous other examples of truck-type construction that long ago swept Chevrolet to unrivalled sales leadership in the field of gear-shift trucks.

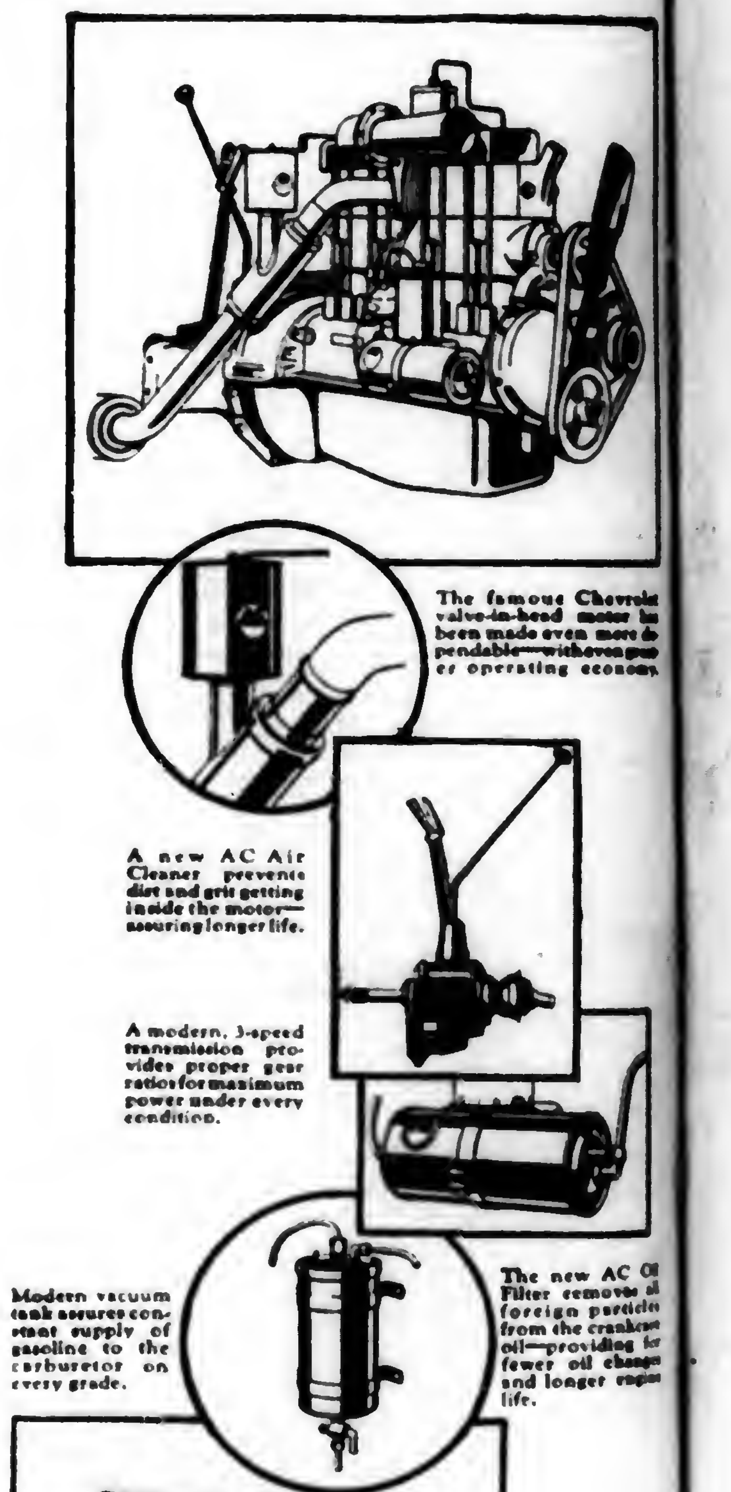
If you want the utmost in commercial transportation combined with true economy, see the nearest Chevrolet dealer. Have him show you why Chevrolet Trucks have been the choice of so many thousands of buyers—from men who operate only a single unit, to large companies which maintain huge fleets. Have him give you a trial load demonstration—*have him prove the advantages of buying a Chevrolet Truck!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. Division of General Motors Corporation

1-Ton Truck Stake Body $680
1-Ton Truck Chassis $495
1-Ton Truck Panel Body $755
½-Ton Truck Chassis $395
1-Ton Truck Cab and Chassis $610

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

In addition to these low prices, Chevrolet's delivered prices include the lowest handling and financing charges available.



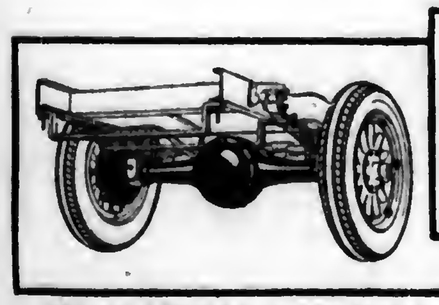
The famous Chevrolet valve-in-head motor has been made even more dependable—with even greater operating economy.

A new AC Air Cleaner prevents dirt and grit getting inside the motor—assuring longer life.

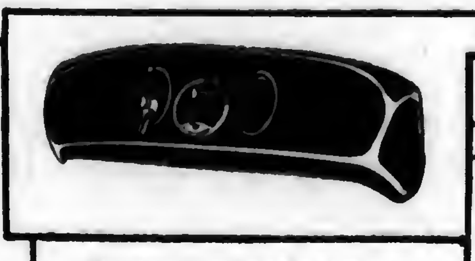
A modern, 3-speed transmission provides proper gear ratios for maximum power under every condition.

Modern vacuum tank assures constant supply of gasoline to the carburetor on every grade.

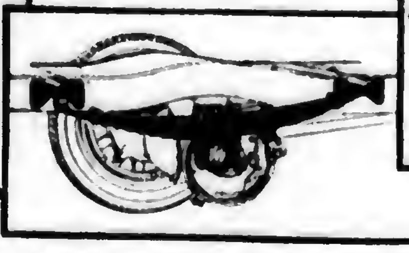
The new AC Oil Filter removes all foreign particles from the crankcase oil—providing for fewer oil changes and longer engine life.



The rugged Chevrolet rear axle possesses abundant strength and stamina for the heaviest haulage duty—giving faultless performance under every condition.



The instrument panel is conveniently located and is complete with speedometer, oil gauge, ammeter.



Heavy, extra-leaved semi-elliptic springs—set parallel to the frame—effectively cushion the load and chassis against road shocks.

A husky, 6" channel steel frame is a contributing factor to the long life and faultless performance of Chevrolet Trucks.

World's Largest Builder of Gear-shift Trucks

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1927 No. 15

Healthy, happy and strong.

A few cents and a few minutes will lock out that dangerous robber of the oats fields—smut. Page 3.

John Deere NJ Two-Row

Save $4.50 Every Day with This Two-Row

One man, with three horses and the John Deere NJ Two-Row, does as much work in a day as two men, with four horses and two single-row cultivators. That means a saving of approximately $4.50 a day.

Built Especially for Narrow-Row Crops

This two-row cultivator can be used in rows from 28 to 40 inches wide—just what you need to reduce your costs in cultivating potatoes, beans, tobacco, cabbage, etc.

Cultivates rows planted with either single-row or two-row planter—spacing lever in front of seat enables you to space gangs instantly to conform to rows as they vary in width.

Master lever raises or lowers all rigs at same time—no stops at ends of rows.

Easy guide through pedal control. Rigs always work parallel—shovels always point straight ahead and cut out full width of gangs. Four-horse hitch and tractor hitch can be furnished.

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The popular single-row cultivator for narrow-row or wide-row crops. Quickly adjustable to rows from 28 inches narrow to 48 inches wide.

Quick, easy lever control to meet all requirements of thorough work. Quick and wide dodge in crooked rows. You will like its strength—frame will not sag, wheels will not spread.

WRITE TODAY for free folder describing the type of cultivator in which you are interested. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Folder SJ-6-36

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When you pick the fence to protect your fields and your stock, do you pick quality fence or just buy the cheapest?
Leadclad fences are thoroughbred fences that give you high returns for your money, the same as quality seed and thoroughbred breeding stock.

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Leadclad fences have seven times as much coating as the ordinary fences you have been using, and that heavy coating is old fashioned Lead.
We want to PROVE to you that a Leadclad fence will make you money by lasting as long as several ordinary fences, but we can't prove it, unless you TRY it.
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Boneset's Cousin, White Snakeroot, Has Vicious Tendencies

By Dr. E. M. GRESS, Penna. State Botanist

Editors' Note.—This is the first of a series of articles on poisonous plants commonly found in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

MILK-SICKNESS was a dreaded disease among the earlier settlers of our country, particularly in the Ohio Valley where the white snakeroot is so common. The common name milk-sick-plant was derived from the fact that the milk of cows eating the plant caused sickness and often the death of those who drank the milk.

A few years ago the following article appeared in one of the newspapers: "Poison milk fatal to farmer and wife. Succumbing within a few hours of each other of milk poison, the result of cows eating white snakeroot plant, Cletus Watson, 30, and his wife, Ella Watson, 24, of Cowden, Illinois, were buried in the same grave. They were ill only eight hours."

It has been reported also that milk-sickness caused the death of Abraham Lincoln's mother. Of course, in those early days it was not known that the poison was caused by white snakeroot.

In experimenting at the North Carolina station, a cow was fed white snakeroot in sufficient quantity to produce "trembles," which is the name applied to this sickness in cattle. A calf was then fed the milk and died of trembles, and butter made from the milk killed rats in a few hours.

No Farmer Should Harbor the Weed

From the above accounts it can be seen that white snakeroot is very poisonous and since it is so common in Pennsylvania every farmer should become acquainted with the plant so as to be sure to keep it out of his pasture.

White snakeroot, called scientifically "Eupatorium urticaefolium," is known locally by many other common names. Among these are white sanicle, Indian sanicle, rich weed, hemp agrimony, upland boneset, stevia and nettle-leaved sanicle.

White snakeroot is a woodland plant and consequently has decreased with the reduction of our forest area. The plant is still quite common thruout Pennsylvania and, no doubt, is still causing some loss of livestock, particularly where pasture fields include a wooded area.

It has perennial roots but an annual herbaceous stem. It begins to bloom the latter part of July and continues to October or even later. The plant is from one to four feet high. The leaves are opposite, ovate, sharp pointed, with three prominent veins and toothed margins. The small white flowers form heads which are arranged in rather loose spreading clusters.

White snakeroot is a close relative of the plant commonly called boneset or thoroughwort, also of the famous Joe Pye weed, both of which are medicinal plants.

The marked symptom of poisoning in animals is trembling due to muscular weakness which causes the animal finally to fall to the ground. The breath has a foul odor described as "garlicky," "pungent" or "fetid." The symptoms of milk sickness in human beings are weakness, debility, loss of appetite, obstinate constipation, violent vomiting, foul breath and finally coma and death.

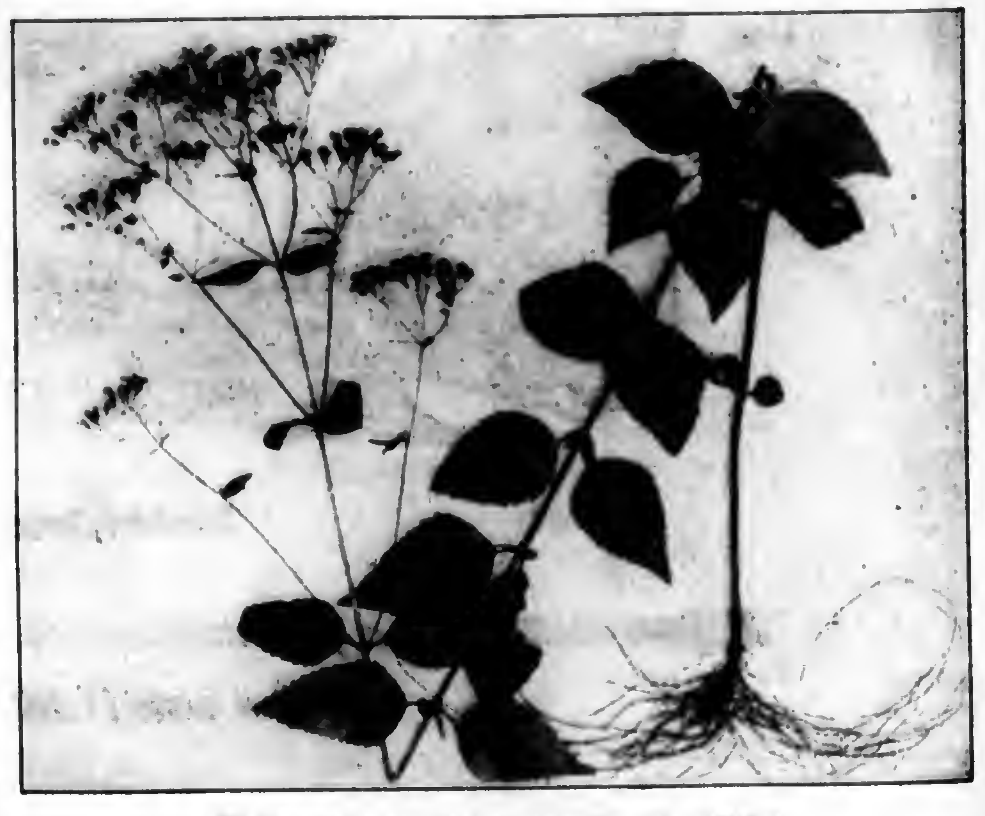
There is at present no satisfactory remedy for the sickness caused by this poisonous plant. If pastured animals show any symptoms of white snakeroot poisoning, the pasture should be searched for the plant. If found it should, of course, be eradicated at once, which can be done most effectively by pulling it up by the roots.

The Kind of Business That's Out-of-Date

A FRIEND of mine bought a five-eighths bushel basket of New Jersey potatoes on the Dock Street market a few weeks ago. They were what are commonly called "red skins" and are quite popular with some classes of trade, because of their good cooking quality.

It was one of the finest looking baskets of potatoes I have seen this season. All the potatoes on the TOP of the basket were clean and of good uniform size. The basket of potatoes was to be divided among three of us and when they were dumped out I saw one of the most artistic frauds that I have ever seen on the market. In the bottom, on the top and along the cracks in the sides were fine large potatoes. The center had carefully been filled in with potatoes ranging from the size of a pullet egg to that of a marble.

This is the kind of business that hurts the potato market and is responsible for the bad feeling between farmers and dealers. Dishonest packing is going out of fashion and it is well that it is, for it does not pay. —W.



White snakeroot is no respecter of persons.

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Vol. 95—No. 15 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY APRIL 9, 1927 Whole No. 1560

It Is Easy To Stop The Oat Smut Thief

A Few Cents and a Few Minutes Will Save The Bushels That Now Are Lost

By R. S. KIRBY

Extension Plant Pathologist, The Pennsylvania State College

IF THIEVES or other marauders got into your oats field each year and destroyed all oats plants in one out of every 12½ acres, every oat grower would spend considerable cash and a lot of time protecting his crop from this loss. Yet, a fungus thief has each year been quietly entering Pennsylvania oat fields and robbing them of more and more grain, all because farmers will not spend a couple cents and a few minutes to protect each acre.

Smut is the name of this oat field thief. Due to lack of treatment, smut has been increasing year by year. In 1923 it caused an average loss in Pennsylvania of nine-tenths of a bushel in each acre, while last year the yield was reduced 2.76 bushels in each acre, or a total of about 3,091,000 bushels for the whole state. This means a monetary loss of about $1,500,000 or $1.34 for each acre of oats grown for grain.

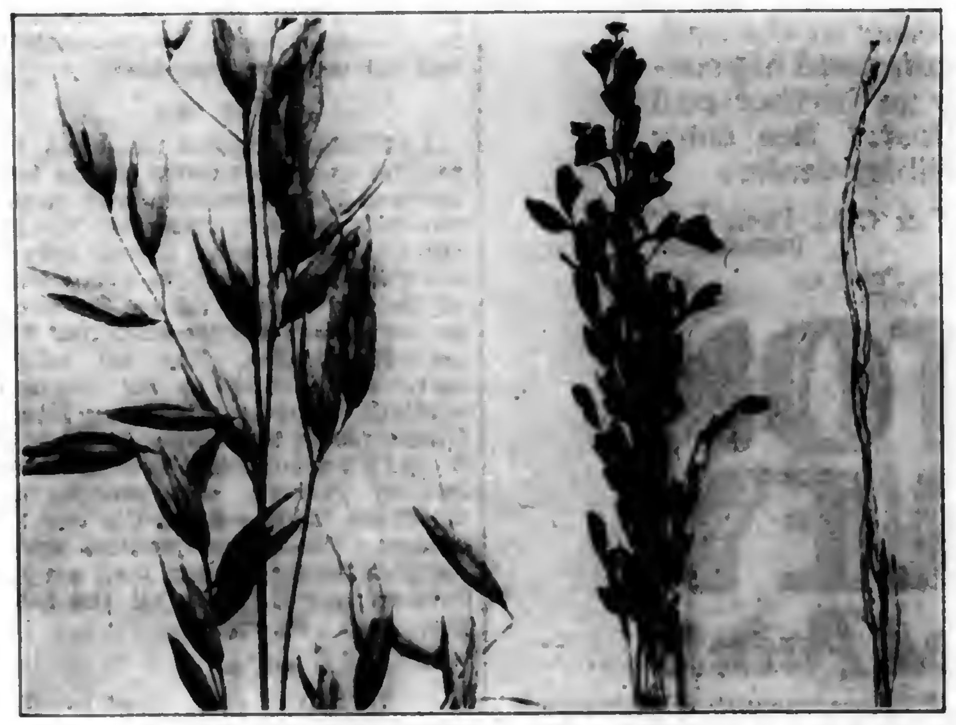
Robbers in the Plant World

Smuts like those occurring on oats are nothing but plants which have lost their power of making their own food and must, therefore, rob some higher plant of food. The little smut plants are like the higher and larger plants, in that they have delicate root and stem-like structures and seeds which botany books call spores.

The two smuts attacking oats look so much alike and pass their life in so nearly the same way that they will here be considered as one disease.

Oat smuts are first evident as the heads emerge. Affected heads consist of a brownish-black smut mass which has replaced all of the oat kernels and most of the glumes or hulls of the oats. The smutted heads fail to form a spreading panicle like the healthy ones and the black powdery smut mass is usually blown away, leaving the bare stems and a few empty hulls that easily escape observation at harvesting. The smutted plants are, on the average, slightly shorter than the healthy ones.

The dusty brownish-black masses of oat smut are composed of millions of seed or spores of the parasitic smut plant. As the healthy heads emerge a little earlier than the smutted ones, they have reached the blossoming stage by the time the smut spores are being spread. The spores are carried to healthy heads by the wind or by direct contact. They either lodge on the outside of the oat hull, or, falling between the open hulls, adhere to the parts of the oat flower. Those spores lodging on the outside of the hull do not play an important role in the infection of the seed. Those that adhere to parts of the oat flower start to sprout by the production of a short, delicate, root-like tube. This minute fungous tube grows down between the oat kernel and hull, where it forms numerous branches as the kernel matures, and this fungous growth finally becomes dormant along with the seed. Under exceptionally dry conditions at the time the spores are scattered they may not germinate and grow into the seed coat until after the oats are stored.



Left to right: A healthy oat head; a smutted head; what is left after the smut has finished its work.

Winters Inside the Hull

Thus the fungus usually passes the winter as resting root-like tubes (mycelium) chiefly in the seed coat and inside the hull. The mycelium in the seed coat is chiefly responsible for the smutted plants arising from inoculated seed. In the case of hulless oats, the fungus passes the winter as mycelium only in the seed coat. In the spring when the seeds sprout, the growth of the mycelium is renewed.

The disease penetrates the young sprout of the oat before the plant reaches the surface of the soil. No infection results after this time.

Once inside the plant the fungus continues its growth in the young developing tissues without any marked external evidence of the disease. As the young flower parts of the oat plant are formed, the fungus develops vigorously within them, bringing about their replacement with its own spores or seed. It is not until these affected oat heads emerge that the percentage of diseased plants in a field can be readily determined.

Soil temperature and soil moisture at planting time have a marked influence on (to page 16)

They Hunted for Pork in Those Days

Jersey Farmers of Colonial Times Treated Their Hogs Like Wild Game

By CARL R. WOODWARD

New Jersey State College of Agriculture

HOG raising was an important part of the diversified farm business of the early settlers in New Jersey. When the Swedes and the English migrated to the New World, they brought their hogs with them. Here the animals rapidly multiplied, and being given a large measure of freedom to range thru the woods, the feeding problem at first gave little trouble.

Thomas Budd, a Quaker of Burlington, writing in 1685, remarked:

> "The Hogs are fat in the Woods when it is a good Mast-year." (A year when nuts are plentiful.)

Under these conditions, the hogs tended to revert to their former wild state, and the story is told of an old Swede whose father bought land from the Indians:

> "Whilst he was yet very young, the Swedes . . . . had already a sufficient flock of all these animals. The hogs had propagated so much at that time, that they ran about wild in the woods, and that the people were obliged to shoot them, when they intended to make use of them."

But even before the end of the 17th Century, the region which one day was to originate the splendid Duroc-Jersey hog, had made considerable progress in pork production, and the opportunities of the trade were pointed out by Thomas Budd:

> "Pork is about half the price as in England, therefore, the Inhabitants will seldom have their Market spoiled by any that come from England, of which Commodity the Inhabitants in a few years will have Quantities to sell to the Merchant, which is salted, and packed in Barrels, and so transported to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Nevis and other Islands. Hams of Bacon are also made, much after the same manner as in West-Falia, and the Bacon eats much like it."

Porker Causes a Stir in Philadelphia

Apparently the Jersey farmers progressed in the art of pork production. Nearly one-hundred years later the colony produced a record-breaking hog, which created considerable interest in Philadelphia. In the Pennsylvania Chronicle for December 7, 1767, appears the following account:

> "One Day last Week a Hog that weighs upward of 850 lbs. was brought to Town, alive, from New Jersey. Those who have seen him think he is the largest creature of the Kind ever raised in America. It is said he will be sold, next Market Day, for the Gratification of the true Lovers of fat Pork."

But by this time, the profits in swine were dependent upon the corn-pork price ratio. The following from the diary of Jacob Spicer, farmer and prominent citizen of Cold Spring Neck, Cape May County, speaks for itself. (Incidentally, who said farm cost accounting is a new idea?)

> Feb. 2, 1762. Weighed my old sow, she weighed 220½ lbs., and my stunted pig, about 6 months old weighed 89½. She eat up almost all my crop of corn!"

After a long calculation of what it cost him to feed and fatten 8 hogs, he comes to the following conclusions:

> "So that the value of the hogs was totally sunk by feeding them, particularly when corn is worth 3 s. per bushel, and pork 30 s. per 100 lbs. The common governing rate when they sell hogs here alive, is 2 s. per pound poor, and when filled with swill will weigh prodigiously."

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5. Can be raised without releasing gears to cut banks and hedge rows.

A farmer wrote: "My 1926 Walter Wood 2-horse 5 ft. Mower runs so easily, I want to buy pair shafts to use instead pole."

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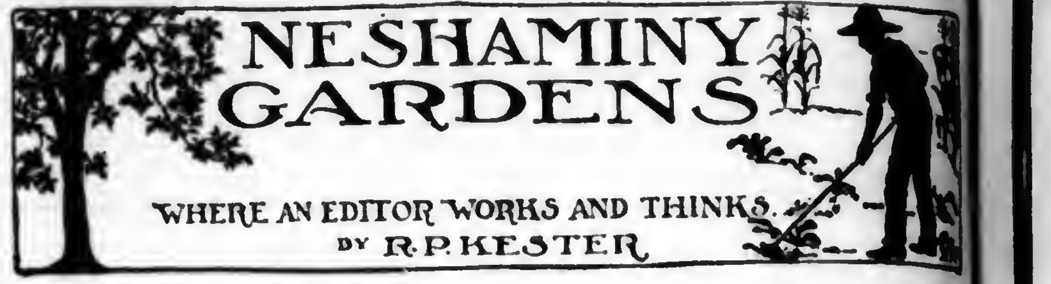

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THOSE who think it should be an easy matter for farmers to regulate the size of crops to suit the demand and thus prevent surpluses and consequent low prices are talking thru their hats. For instance, every well-informed farmer knows that the potato crop last year was big enough to meet the demand and at the same time return fair prices. In spite of this knowledge, the figures showing the intention to plant this year indicate an increase of fifteen per cent in the acreage planted to potatoes. If the intentions are carried out and the yield is a normal one, potato raisers will be begging for a market and selling at low prices next fall. But how can it be helped when farmers themselves will not use good judgment?

◆ ◆ ◆

LETTERS continue to come in relative to my comments on the letter from the young man who would like to have a rich man start him in the poultry business. These letters neutralize each other, as about half of the writers pat me on the back for my answer and the other half hit me with a brick. The net result leaves me holding to my original opinion. A most interesting letter from a reader in Delaware tells how he and his wife started with nothing, but by industry and practice of thrift are fairly well on the way to success. These two qualities made a reputation for them in their neighborhood and they get all the help they need. So, there!

◆ ◆ ◆

A FRIEND of mine asked me the other day whether the picture at the head of these notes was drawn to represent me at Neshaminy Gardens. When answered in the affirmative he said he thought it was not true to nature. When asked the reason he said he believed that if it were drawn from life the man would be seen sitting under the tree. Well, I do sit under a tree sometimes. What's the use of shade if you don't use it occasionally? But I also use a hoe, and pride myself in the quality of work I do with it. In fact, I find few people who can use a hoe properly.

◆ ◆ ◆

A READER in Wayne County, Pa., asks several questions which I shall answer briefly without repeating the questions.

Grapevines should be pruned severely, leaving two buds on four or six lateral branches. It should have been done before this. They may bleed badly now. Fruit trees may be pruned almost any time of year. Thin out the branches so that the head is open and there are no overlapping limbs. Cut back limbs which made excessive growth. Trees may be grafted any time after sap starts to flow, usually from the middle of May to the middle of June in your locality. Strawberry, blackberry and raspberry plants should be taken up and reset as early in spring as possible. Cut back the tops of the raspberry and blackberry plants to six or eight inches and be sure to set them at least as deep as they were.

◆ ◆ ◆

AN IMPLEMENT dealer in our town, seeing my note relative to our desire to get an orchard disc, telephoned that he had one and asked us to look at it. It was just the kind I had in mind and, the price being satisfactory, we bought it. We tried it out in the peach orchard the other day and it promises to be just the thing. It is of the cutaway type and it seems as if it would thoroly pulverize the top soil if used as it should be. There are small patches of grass here and there, but by beginning early and keeping at it the disc will make short work of the grass. An orchard disc is one which is spread out by having two halves fastened on the ends of a long plank beam, thus permitting the disc to work close to the trunk by reaching under the limbs. The discs are adjustable and reversible.

The Cheerful Plowman

Fireproof Safe

MY UNCLE, Henry Grigger, had virtues by the score, he wouldn't steal a penny or bust a neighbor's door. He lived and moved uprightly in all the walks of life, was careful of his horses and gracious to his wife! Yet, Henry, (can you beat it?) was careless every day with all his legal papers, he laid them not away! That is, he did not file them where they were safe and sound, in bureau drawers and boxes his papers lay around! Yes, deeds were stuffed in boxes and mortgages and wills in envelopes were hidden in cedar chests and tills!

His home burned down one Sunday when Henry was at Church, and how that fire upset him and put him in the lurch! It balled him up so badly and mussed his business so for many months he scarcely knew where to turn or go! He paid some bills, I'm certain, that he had paid before, for his receipts had perished in flames behind the door! A pile of paper money, some tens and twenties, too, went up in smoke that Sunday. What else was there to do? The mortgage on old Shipley's fair piece of fertile land was burned right where it rested, —beneath the parlor stand! A contract for an auto, a license, and a deed, were all reduced to ashes along with other screed!

Poor Henry; lack of system, and lack of decent care for precious legal papers brought him some silver hair! I learned my lesson early from watching him perform, I lost all taste for facing a mix-up and a storm, so long ago I purchased a dandy fireproof safe, against whose steel fire demons may spend their force and chafe! Each precious legal paper of which I live possessed is filed away securely; my feelings are at rest!—J. Edw. Tufft.

BELOW: *Rear view of the McCormick-Deering 15-30 and the new corn stubble pulverizer developed by the Harvester engineers to destroy stalks and borers left in the field.*

Three Trainloads *of* McCormick-Deering Tractors *off to fight the Corn Borer*

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture, in carrying out its carefully organized program for corn borer control, has recently put into service several hundred McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractors. The illustration above shows the first special train of tractors leaving one of the tractor plants of the Harvester Company.

The emergency order was given precedence over regular tractor deliveries, the entire consignment being headed eastward at once, going to the infested areas in three trainloads. Over a hundred International Motor Trucks were hurried overland for use in delivering tractors and other equipment to the various sections.

800 Corn Stubble Pulverizers

As further weapons in the borer warfare the government is using 800 corn stubble pulverizers, a special implement designed by the Engineering Department of the Company to aid in destroying the pest which has been wintering in the corn stubble of the east central states. The pulverizer is a sturdy 2-row implement which occupies an important place in the eradication program. It covers 25 to 30 acres a day and is operated by power from the tractor.

Heavy-Duty Tractor Power

These McCormick-Deering Tractors are all of the heavy-duty 15-30 h. p. size, especially qualified by their three-plow capacity and three-way power delivery—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—to play a major part in the government's plans for corn borer control.

War is declared on the Borer

POWER and machines must hold the front line trenches against the European corn borer which is threatening the corn belt.

The prime objective is to kill the borer or rid the fields of the stalks that harbor the borer. Pulverizing the stubble or turning it under by super-clean plowing, turning the corn into ensilage for the silo or into shredded fodder, low cutting with a special attachment for corn binders are among the practices recommended by the authorities.

We will mail to any address free illustrated booklets regarding the corn borer, its history, the official plans for its control, mechanical and other methods of procedure.

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.
—Phillips Brooks

Fix Up the Home Grounds

MANY rural people are making an effort to improve the appearance of their farms and home grounds because of the increased number of passersby. Good roads and automobiles have increased the travel many times in almost every locality, and those having even a little bit of civic pride are responding by cleaning up, planting, painting and otherwise adorning their premises. But there is still a great opportunity for improvement in most places. It is one of the ways farmers may advertise their places and their products, and at the same time add to their own pleasure of living. A well-kept lawn planted to a few shrubs, rose bushes and other flowers would transform into a thing of beauty many a place that is now ignored as being slovenly. We have gone far past the time when anyone may hold the old-fashioned thought that fixing up about the place is a waste of time. The times demand it and our own pride should cause it to be done.

Reduce Production Costs

IT IS NOT necessarily suggesting an increase in production to urge the application of plenty of plant food for crops. "More from each acre, but fewer acres," is a motto which we would like to see adopted by every farmer, fruit-grower and gardener. It is sound economic sense, because it automatically reduces one of the largest items of production costs—labor. The plowing, preparing and cultivating of two or three acres when the same amount might be produced on one acre is disastrous, yet there are thousands of farmers who do this year after year. A glance at the average yields of any state, or of the United States, and a comparison of them with what is done by some is proof of the statement. Land which will not so respond should be considered as not adaptable to that crop and be given over to something else. Fertilizer prices now are closer to pre-war prices than any other thing in the cost of production. Let us concentrate labor and fertility.

Low Stocks of Grain

WITH the exception of wheat there is less grain remaining on farms at this season of the year than there has been for several years. In the case of wheat, the figures show that there were 6,786,000 bushels in farmers' hands on March 1st. This is about 1,000,000 bushels more than last year and about the same amount as the five-year average. The stocks of corn, oats, barley and rye are much below last year and the five-year average.

"Fuel Dope" Ineffective

THE United States Bureau of Standards after making more than one hundred tests of "fuel dope," preparations made for the purpose of increasing the power of gasoline, has given out the information that none of them has shown any appreciable merit. We pass this information along so that our readers may be informed if an invitation to buy dope of this kind comes their way.

Who Wants to Know?

IN SPITE of our frequent requests that readers sign their names to letters when writing this office, we continue to receive letters asking for information which can be given by mail only because the questions are not of sufficient general importance to merit publication. For instance, we have on the desk a card signed "A Farmer," asking where he can find goats for sale. Answers to such questions are not proper subjects for news columns because it would be giving free advertising, altho we answer by mail hundreds of similar requests in a year. Just why "A Farmer" should withhold his name in writing is not clear. If he succeeds in getting some goats people will find it out anyway. We are always anxious to accommodate our readers, but when they fail to sign their letters—well, "that gets our goat."

Be Sure of Your Seed Corn

AGAIN we urge our readers to test their seed corn before planting time. The county agent in your county will gladly help you in determining the viability of seed corn. While the practice of testing seed should be an annual custom, it is ten times more important than usual this year. The investigations which have been made in all parts of the country show a tremendous amount of poor seed, some of the tests showing only twenty-five per cent germination. Dead seed cannot always be known by looking at it. While that which is discolored is evidently bad, sometimes clean bright corn is low in vitality and will produce a poor stand. It is not enough to select at random a given number of grains. Each ear should be sampled, marked and tested. In this way the grains from a poor ear are detected and the ear may then be eliminated.

Ballot Reform Moves Slowly

WE HAVE always had full confidence in the integrity of old "Vox Populi," once he is aroused. The only trouble is it requires an earthquake to shake him out of his indifference. But such an event occurred when the crooked political leaders attempted to kill Governor Fisher's ballot reform bills and pass others which would make election control still easier. The protest from the public was so great and so ominous that even the thick hides and the calloused consciences of the gang leaders were pierced and they took the hint and put the bills back upon the calendar. But not without some alteration, however, and the dropping of one of the four bills.

Governor Fisher has received considerable criticism for consenting to any change. But one must remember that, since the opposition was strong enough to kill all of them, some compromise no doubt was necessary in order to get anything thru. The bills as they now stand will be a great step forward in the matter of assuring cleaner elections.

Farmers and Firearms

THE political leaders at Harrisburg have given out word that the farmers of the state caused the defeat of the Salus Arms Bill—a measure intended to make it difficult for gangmen, thieves and hold-up men to secure and possess weapons which are easily concealed on the person. Somehow, we doubt the truth of the statement. Even if farmers did not approve of the bill, since when have the legislators begun to pass or defeat measures at the behest of a few farmers? There is evidently something else in the woodpile besides wood. When one considers the people who were really opposed to it, and realizes the relationship which exists between gangmen and gang politicians, the doubt concerning the influence of farmers increases. True, some sportsmen opposed the bill because of the requirement that every gun owner should secure a permit to own a gun, but we do not believe that there was any strong uprising on the part of either sportsmen or farmers.

Editorial Sidelights

MR. KIRBY, who writes this week on the control of another destructive crop disease (Page 3), is a man of broad education. He started out by going to college and getting a degree in New Mexico. Then he went up into the Corn Belt and got another degree at the Iowa State College. Finally he secured his Ph. D. at Cornell University and then came down to Pennsylvania to fight plant diseases as a member of the State College Agricultural Extension Department. We should call him Doctor Kirby, but that doesn't come natural yet.

WE DOUBT if any agricultural organization can claim greater accomplishments in the last few years than the cow testing associations. The results obtained by these organizations in Pennsylvania are amazing. For example: In 1920 only one association in the state had reached average butterfat production of more than 300 pounds. In 1926 15 passed the 300-pound average.

Again, in 1920, no Pennsylvania association averaged as high as 8000 pounds of milk per cow for the year. In 1926 no less than 11 associations had an average production per cow above that amount.

To give still more figures, in 1914 only four C. T. A. herds in Pennsylvania had an average production of more than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. In 1920 some 94 herds passed that average, and in 1926 the number had jumped to 377. The owners of the 377 herds which reached the 300-pound goal in 1926 were awarded ribbons at the recent State Farm Products Show by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.

That brings us to the list of names on Page 14. Beginning with the Coventry Association this week, we plan to publish the names of all C. T. A. members in Pennsylvania who reach the average of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow during 1927. As each association completes its year's work the names of the herd owners who pass the goal will be given. Thus, at the end of the year we shall have given a complete list of those who will be honored by the Dairymen's Association at the next Harrisburg meeting, in January, 1928.

GETS WHAT HE'S AFTER

Advocate Tells One Story, Opponent Another—Women Concerned About Public Affairs—Buys Thoroughbreds.

Washington, D. C.

THE farm situation investigator seems to be able to get what he goes after. If he is an advocate of the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief he brings back the report that this is what the farmers want and they will not be satisfied with anything else. If he opposed the McNary-Haugen equalization fee scheme he usually returns with plenty of first-hand evidence that the farmers are not asking for any such legislation. It is quite definitely settled, however, that whatever farm relief bill comes up in the next Congress, it will not be the McNary-Haugen bill in its present form.

Women Are Aroused

The women of the nation are becoming thoroly aroused over the laxity of law enforcement and the need of public officials who are in sympathy with the law. A women's conference on law enforcement is called to be held in Washington May 6 and 7th. The leaders issuing the call say the women of the United States will not favor the nomination or election of any candidate for any office who is not loyal to the Constitution of the United States.

Pensions Won't Be Withheld

The 493,000 veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and Indian Wars, and their widows, will receive their pensions money as usual, according to a ruling of the comptroller general, with the approval of President Coolidge, which makes available for the payment of the May and June pensions, Treasury funds aggregating $37,500,000.

Canada Gets Six Wave Lengths

The Federal Radio Commission announces that in view of the existing situation between the United States and Canada relative to the use of broadcasting channels, six of the 95 available wave lengths will be reserved for Canadian broadcasters. These are the same channels that were maintained exclusively for Canadian broadcasting stations until last July, when a decision of the attorney general resulted in the withdrawal of authority over radio broadcasting from the Department of Commerce.

Horse Isn't Extinct

Since the government's horse breeding activities have been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Army Remount Service, the United States Army has become the world's most extensive breeder of horses. With the recent purchase of 14 thorobred stallions the government now has 510 stallions. The records show that these stallions have produced close to 25,000 colts, 7000 having foaled in the last year. It is expected that the number of foals will reach 10,000 this year. Much success is attending the work of the government in horse breeding at the Morgan Horse Farm in Vermont, where many excellent Morgans have been bred.

Must Consider Farmer's Pocket

Suggestions looking toward the bettering of home conditions on the farms were made by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in an address before the Better Homes Conference in Washington. The farmer lacks just now the ready money that the city man has. Therefore, according to Secretary Jardine, when the makers of apparatus and appliances start out to improve the conveniences of the farm house, they must invent things adapted to the conditions which surround the farm home. There must be less expensive heating plants, less costly kitchen facilities—for lighting, cooking, disposal of sewage, and radio sets adapted to farm use.

Tenant May Move Silo

When a tenant erects a wooden silo on the property of the landlord at his own expense, he has the right of ownership and can remove the silo off the farm, according to recent court decision. In the case just decided, the silo was purchased by the tenant and erected on a cement foundation. After the order was placed the landlord notified the tenant that he was not interested in the wooden silo, and would not be holden for payment.—E. E. R.

BILLS FOLLOW BUDGET

More Money Available Than Expected Eases Situation—Many Farmers Sign Up for Testing—Collect Weed Data.

Harrisburg, Pa.

APPROPRIATION bills before the two houses of the Legislature in the wind-up of the present session are closely following the budget except where some special considerations call for increases. In the House the manner in which the appropriation committee kept in touch with the budget authorities was especially notable. If this is maintained there is every probability that the budget will be really fixed as the guide for a long time to come. The fact that more money is in sight than estimated at the start of the administration has eased up some of the situations created where departments made requests for funds to carry out certain plans which could not be provided for at first.

One of the features of the last week has been the manner in which opposition to the extra cent in the gasoline tax abated. As this money is to be devoted to roads there has been much activity to secure additions to the primary system.

Cattle Work Increasing

Indications are that the Legislature will adhere to the allowances worked out sometime ago for State College, tuberculosis work in cattle herds and other matters pertaining to agriculture. Efforts have been made to find more money for the field operations on cattle and the pests. Experience the last eighteen months in the cattle campaign has been closely checked up. One of the remarkable features is the way in which owners of herds in the central counties, especially in the Susquehanna Valley, have commenced to sign up for testing.

Awards Due Any Day

The State Highway Department will offer something like two dozen road construction projects for bidding in April. Awards on March bids are due any day and meanwhile preparations are under way for a flying start on the extensive mileage carried over from 1926.

Ready for the Weeds

State agricultural department authorities have begun organizing to combat weeds and have assembled data on practically every weed in Pennsylvania, making ready especially to advise people how to battle the dozen most destructive and troublesome. State Botanist E. M. Gress is urging farmers to watch seeds sown and to prevent weeds from maturing.

Favor More Medical Inspection

If plans now under way for the State Medical Service are carried out there will be an expansion of medical inspection in the rural districts. Intensive studies have been made and the Legislature is looking with considerable favor upon the requests for additional funds.

Governor May Tour State

Governor John S. Fisher may make some tours of the state during the summer and fall. The Governor has been declining invitations to speak until the Legislature is over and bills and reorganizations are handled.—T. C.

NEW BODY FORMED

Blueberry Growers Organize—Area Testing May Be up to Counties—Competitors' Apple Packs Are Better.

Trenton, N. J

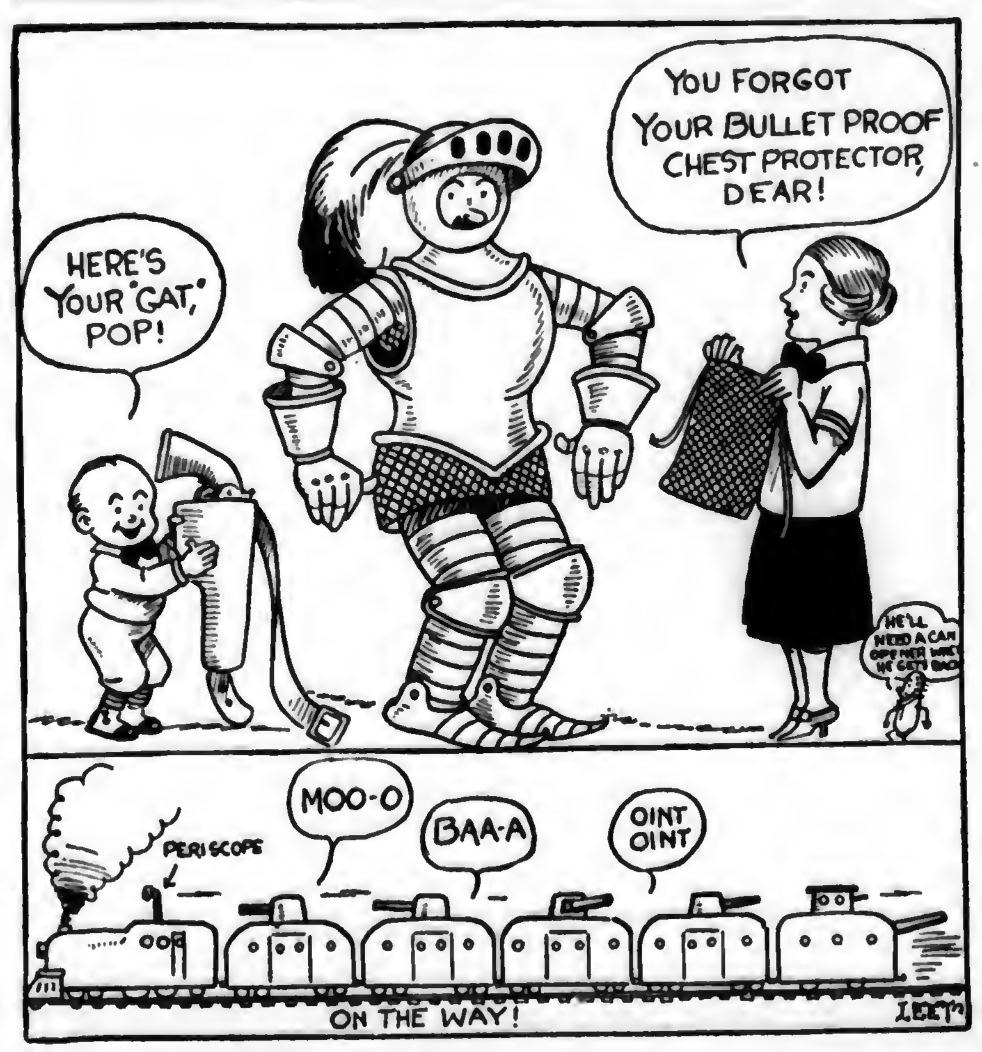
THE Blueberry Cooperative Association was formed at Pemberton, N. J., last month with 95 per cent of the blueberry acreage in New Jersey represented in its membership. The association is to market the berries grown by its membership and is modeled closely after the cranberry association. Officers elected at the meeting of incorporation are: president, H. B. Scammell; vice president, Stanley Scoville; secretary and treasurer, Sidney Hutton.

Dairymen Approve Test Bill

The eighth annual banquet of the Salem - Cumberland - Gloucester Holstein-Friesian Association was held in Salem in late March, with practically all of its 250 members attending. Discussion at the meeting centered principally around legislative matters of interest to dairymen. Favorable comment was expressed on the passage of the new area testing bill which would permit counties to force tuberculin testing of dairy cattle.

General approval was also expressed over the passage of the new milk ordinance bill, in which New Jersey dairymen have been interested this season. One of the addresses of the meeting was on the subject of high quality in market milk, by Dr. Franklin N. Strickland, president of the Rhode Island Holstein-Friesian Association.

FARMER BROWN TAKES HIS LIVESTOCK TO CHICAGO


HERE'S YOUR "GAT," POP!
YOU FORGOT YOUR BULLET PROOF CHEST PROTECTOR, DEAR!
HE'LL NEED A CAN OPENER WHEN HE GETS BACK
MOO-O
BAA-A
OINT OINT
PERISCOPE
ON THE WAY!
LEET

Eggs Must Weigh More

Both the Vineland and Bergen egg-laying contests will enforce a new regulation commencing with the new contests next November with reference to weight as well as number of eggs produced. Every egg will be weighed and the records will become a part of the official contest records. An egg in the 18-ounce per dozen class does not count; eggs to be officially counted must weigh more than 20 ounces per dozen. The new regulations are to enable the officials to weed out the hens which lay small eggs.

Talk Better Marketing

Apple growers in central and western New Jersey are discussing plans to aid sales at local and county meetings this spring. The comparison of western apple marketing methods with those now employed in New Jersey has brought to light many interesting facts concerning grading, package and general marketing methods. The horticultural leaders in the state have been pointing out that New Jersey growers must merchandise their apples in proper business ways or they will lose out to the well advertised packs of competing production areas.

The better handling of the fruit from the tree to the market has also been stressed, it being pointed out that the nearness of growers to good markets has encouraged them to market over-ripe and bruised fruit.—W. H. B.

WANT 1927 DAIRY SHOW

Move Afoot to Hold Exposition in N. Y.—Owls Aren't Enemies Claimed to Be—Commissioner Accountable.

Ithaca, N. Y.

OFFICERS of New York State cattle breeding clubs have lined up for support of an effort to bring the next annual dairy show to this state, the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse lending approval. The show was held here for the first time in 1923, and the facilities of the state fair grounds were found admirable.

War on White Owls

A deplorable slaughter of the Canadian white owl that has come here in great numbers this winter still continues. Some sportsmen's clubs are even going so far as to ask members to wage merciless war on them, claiming they are eating rabbits and pheasants. Prof. A. A. Allen, of Cornell, told a Farmers' Week audience that he had had 200 dead white owls sent him this winter and had found bird remains in the crops of but two. Their food is rodents, on which they live in the Arctic regions.

The unusual migration of these beautiful birds was caused by the fact that once in every eleven years the mice on which the owls normally live are wiped out by disease, and the birds have to go south or starve.

State Fair Management

The state fair has been reformed in harmony with the principle of consolidation of departments. It will now be administered by a bureau in the state's agricultural department, the head being called the general manager, appointed by the commissioner of agriculture and responsible only to him. The former method of management thru a commission has gone tho it will continue in an unpaid, advisory capacity. Little change is expected, excepting that hereafter the commissioner of agriculture is now accountable for all departments, and there may be some economy in the new method.—M. G. F.

ABOVE: Arsenate of lead *with* KAYSO.
AT RIGHT: *without* KAYSO—note uneven coating.

INSURE 100% RESULTS
by adding just 2% to your spray cost

The best insecticide in the world can't protect your fruit unless the fruit is completely covered. Between the drops of spray shown in the right-hand illustration (without KAYSO) all sorts of insects and fungi can find plenty of room to start trouble.

For instance, in a laboratory test, even though double-strength arsenate of lead was used (without KAYSO), 50% of all the coddling moths put on an apple entered the fruit *between the drops of spray.*

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KAYSO corrects just that condition. It spreads the spray in a uniform, all-over coating, instead of a splotchy, uneven pattern. And it guards the spray against run-off during rains or heavy dews.

One pound of KAYSO is usually enough for 100 gallons of spray, so that it rarely represents more than 2% of the cost. And if you figure in the expense of the labor, KAYSO amounts to *less* than 2%. Isn't it worth that little additional investment to make sure of 100% efficiency?

KAYSO may be used in any spray mixture—wet or dry. Lime-Sulfur, Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead, Nicotine and Whitewash, all cover better and stick longer, when mixed with KAYSO. It is the perfect emulsifier for the home-making of oil sprays that will not break down in the hardest water.

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

One Job Finished Is Worth Two Begun

BY THE time these notes reach our readers a great many of us will be in the midst of early planting operations. There will be many, many things all of which should be done at once, and which by necessity must be done one by one. The soundness of our judgment in determining the most important jobs, the ones to be done first, will influence profits in no small degree.

Peter Henderson, one of the foremost vegetable growers of the last century, advised that gardening jobs be taken up and completed one by one. It is the old irons in the fire adage applied to gardening. Certainly it strengthens morale to concentrate thought, horses, tractor and labor on each job until finished. Better one or two plots fitted and planted when rain comes than three or four ready or partly ready to plant and held up by inclement weather.

A few years ago a four-acre field which had been in late cabbage missed being fall plowed when a sudden freeze locked the soil for the winter. The area was to be planted in strawberries and accordingly had been listed for plowing at the earliest possible moment. About 9 A. M. one day in early April the tractor plow was started. Continuous operation completed this part of the job by 3 P. M. Right after noon that which had been plowed earliest was ready for the plank drag which was started with the team that had hauled three tons of fertilizer to the ends of the field in the latter part of the forenoon. Right behind the drag followed a one-horse, 7-foot fertilizer spreader.

Persistence Wins

BIOGRAPHY interests me. I like to compare notes with the lives of men and women who have won their share of life's good things. I like to check up and see just how I stand in this quest of fame and fortune. When I read that Conrad never wrote a line for publication until he was 40, never in fact, spoke English until he was 20; that Napoleon was almost forced to suicide thru despair of getting ahead; that Lincoln was a struggling, penniless, small-town lawyer at 32; that Woolworth "went under" twice before he could convince the public generally that his five-and-ten idea was a good one; then I just draw in my belt a notch or two, throw back my shoulders and set to with new hope, new enthusiasm. These men were no wonder-children Heaven sent to set the world on fire. They just had honest-to-goodness persistence in going after what they wanted to do.—Arrowheads.

Tractor Worked Unceasingly

The plowing completed, the tractor was started back onto the same field this time hauling a double acting disc harrow, cultipacker and plank drag, mixing in fertilizer, pulverizing, firming and smoothing the soil at one passage of the combination. By quitting time the field was ready to plant but was held a couple days in hope of a rain before actual setting was begun, a great advantage with strawberries.

That evening the tractor was gone over with oil and grease. The old automobile gas head lamp which had been mounted at the front was lighted and the outfit returned to the field to plow three acres for peas. This job was completed soon after midnight and the tractor operator slept until nearly 10 A. M., by which time the soil was in shape to harrow. The same combination used the day previous was put into operation and at 2 P. M. a gang seeder started drilling the peas, finishing the job, completing the planting, 21 hours after ground had been broken.

Not always are we able to accomplish things so expeditiously but anything we can do to drive the work instead of letting the work drive us is worth while. In the first case we are masters of the situation. In the second, we are in danger of becoming slaves to circumstances of weather, weeds, etc.

Depth Depends on Several Factors

The matter of depth of seed covering deserves especial attention in early spring. Consideration of soil variation, moisture content, drainage, exposure and rainfall make definite recommendations dangerous. In general we may cover much more lightly than is advisable later. Soil temperatures are inclined to be higher near the surface, germination may be quicker.

It is not always safe to set garden seed drills according to the indicated adjustments for rate of sowing. A long plank with a couple of strips of flooring, lath or narrow boards nailed on four inches apart makes a convenient runway for tests. The drill is run between the strips, the seeds cannot roll away and the actual rate of seeding may be accurately determined. It is important with most drills to push the machine at about the same speed at which it will be run in the field for the rate of sowing may be heavier at lower speeds. A memorandum of the actual settings used will be very useful later.

"Get Them While They Are Babies"

When we begin planting the kiddies will usually be buzzing around and will want to plant something, too. As a rule, they will surprise us in their aptitude. It may be only to set a few plants, at the beginning of a row or to drop and press in a half dozen hills of squashes but childhood impressions are lasting. Gardening, giving as it does so intimate contact with the soil, growing things, Nature, is first class education, for young and old.

I shall never forget how, when I was a little fellow, I dug near my father's greenhouse a hole perhaps three feet square and two feet deep, then broached to him the idea of filling this with rich compost and growing a crop of prizetaking pumpkins. He did not laugh but helped me wheel in the rich material and had me tramp it firm. That must have been a very busy time on Dad's truck farm with minutes and memory at a premium but he saw to it that I had seed of the biggest strain and that I planted them correctly. Later I was given lessons in weed control,—get them while they are babies,—and assistance in fighting striped beetles. I doubt if I appreciated it then but I certainly do today.—Gilbert S. Watts.

All Celery Hearts Aren't in the East

NOT long ago we wrote of the good demand for quality celery hearts. We growers in the East must "keep alive" for shippers also are discovering this market. Note the following clipping from a recent issue of Crops and Markets.

> CELERY HEARTS SHIPPED FROM CALIFORNIA
>
> The New York City market recently received a carload of celery hearts from California. The stock was bunched, wrapped and packed in asparagus crates. There were a dozen such bunches or packages in each crate, put up similar to asparagus, and each package contained eight hearts. Even tho the general market for celery was dull at the time this car arrived, the celery hearts sold readily at $1.25 per crate.

To avoid opportunity for oversight when work begins in the field I have just placed an order for the parchment paper which will be required to wrap celery hearts next August and later. This is to be cut in sheets 12 by 18 inches in size from what is known as 30-pound vegetable parchment, that is, a ream of 500 sheets 24 by 36 will weigh 30 pounds. At slight additional cost the farm trade-mark, registered in the state of Pennsylvania, will be printed to center 3 inches from the top and 5½ inches from the left margin. The paper will be shipped July 1 via freight and without further thought will be on hand when needed.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Does Lime Drive Ammonia Out of Fertilizer?

Will I get the same benefit from my fertilizers on lettuce and cabbage if I lime immediately before I set? My land needs lime but I have been told it will drive the ammonia out of fertilizer the same as from chicken manure if applied at the same time. Is there anything better than tar to use on sweet corn to keep the crows from pulling it?—R., Columbia County, Pa.

It is true that lime coming in intimate contact with manure tends to cause excessive liberation and loss of nitrogen. On the other hand, when lime and commercial fertilizer are both applied before planting and harrowed into the soil no such action takes place. In fact, this is a very common practice. The editors can suggest nothing better than coal tar, except the advertised commercial crow repellents, to protect sweet corn from crows. Unfortunately, the coal tar is quite difficult to apply under ordinary conditions. Readers are invited to send in letters telling of the extent of the damage they have suffered from crows, and of their experiences with commercial and other crow repellents.

Clubroot Lives from Season to Season

Please tell me something that will kill clubroot in cabbage.—Mrs. R. M., Washington County, Pa.

Clubroot on cabbage cannot be cured in the ordinary sense of the word but there are several things which we may do to ward off the attack or reduce the extent of infestation where the disease is already prevalent.

Bearing in mind that the organism lives over in the soil for a number of years we should be very careful to grow our plants in a location which has produced no cabbage, cauliflower, kale, etc., for six or more years.

In the second place, since clubroot thrives best in an acid or sour soil, we should lime well, preferably some time before planting the crop. In any event, lime.

Finally, cabbage should be grown in a rotation which allows four or five years between plantings of the crop or the closely related crops mentioned above.—G. S. W.

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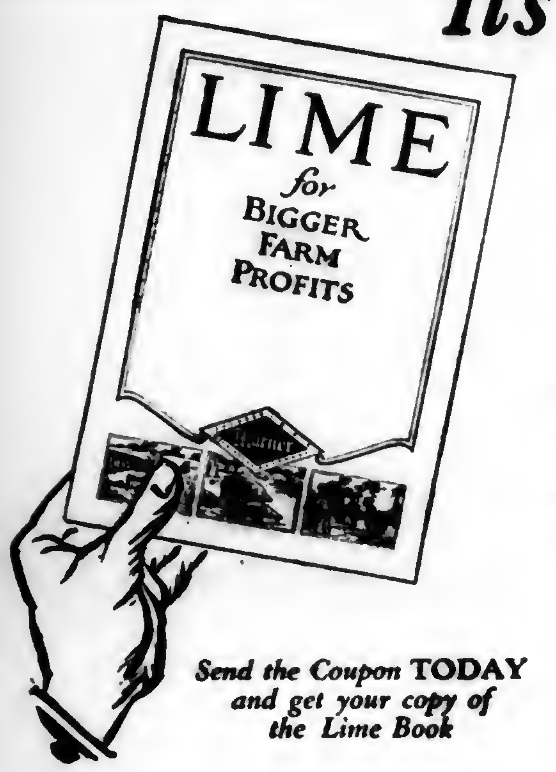
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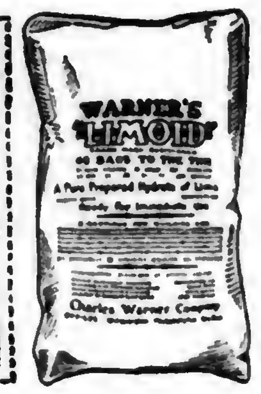

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

IV. Apple Growing Above the Clouds

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C., of which Asheville is the metropolis, and the adjacent county of Haywood, of which Waynesville is the county seat, are coming forward rapidly in apple growing. We usually think of the South as too warm for commercial apple production, yet where the elevation is sufficient to insure cool summers, and the winters cold enough to provide an adequate resting period for the trees, the King of Fruits is quite at home.

There are over 12,000 acres of apples in these two counties, mainly in plantings of two to twenty acres and with a number of individual holdings of 150 to 500 acres, which would be considered large even in the North. More than half the trees are not yet in bearing; they were planted in 1917 and 1918, during the boom period, mainly by business men of Asheville and Waynesville.

One Asheville man, carried away by his enthusiasm, planted an orchard of 50,000 trees, and laid out a scenic highway thru the middle of it. Now, I suspect, he would like to drop method of soil management would be practicable here.

I failed to find any very striking evidence of the "thermal belt" or "frostless zone" which has been said to exist in these mountains. Certain elevations are freer from frost than others but this is determined by local topography and air currents and is not constant at any certain elevation. The "band of green along the mountain side," of which I have heard, exists mostly in imagination. In the Asheville district elevations between 2200 and 2600 feet are thought to be less subject to mountain fogs, which freeze on the blossoms, than sites that are higher or lower.

Equals Northern Averages

Mr. Black is a retired merchant who has brought to his apple enterprise the shrewdness and initiative that made him successful in business. He has 500 acres of bearing trees. Last year the home orchard of 250 acres yielded 100,000 bushels, which is as good as the average production of northern orchards. The trees are set about twenty-eight feet apart; they do not grow as large here as in the North. The training is poor, unless we hold to the idea that every tree ought to be allowed to grow just as it pleases, but he believes in and practices the open pruning that brings size and color. Each tree gets four pounds of nitrate before blossoming; it could use twice that amount with profit.

Mr. C. A. Black's apple orchard "above the clouds."

one or two ciphers from these figures.

"Apple Growing Above the Clouds" is literal description, not hyperbole. Some of the best orchards in this district are at an elevation of 3000 feet or over. The orchard of C. A. Black, near Waynesville, is at an elevation of 3200 feet but he has a block of trees on the mountain 800 feet higher.

As I drove up to his house the upper part of the home orchard was hidden by the white veil of a cloud, which clung to the mountain side at an elevation of about 3400 feet, but the mountain-top orchard was bathed in sunshine. This orchard, Mr. Black tells me, has failed to produce a good crop only once in eighteen years.

Only Tractor Orchard in County

The limiting factor here is frost killing the blossoms. Heretofore, the apples from the mountain orchard have been brought down laboriously on a sled, but a road is now being cut. Mr. Black claims that his lower orchard is the only one in Haywood County that can be cultivated with a tractor. Most of the orchards are terraced or have roads cut thru them every other row. Practically all are in sod, with orchard grass and blue grass predominating. Occasionally the sod is partially disced and red clover seed scattered. No other

Sprays Applied Five Times

I was surprised to find that the spraying problem is less serious here than in many parts of Pennsylvania. As a rule, the longer the growing season the more abundant the pests. Mr. Black sprays five times, using five large power outfits for the 250 acres. The delayed dormant application is oil; the pink, petal fall and one summer application are with lime-sulphur and lead; the last spray is Bordeaux and lead. He has not found it necessary to use nicotine, altho there are some plant lice. There is little scale, scab or bitter rot, practically no blotch, nor red mite, red bug, Oriental moth or Japanese beetle, and codling moth is easily controlled. I saw his fruit in storage and it looked clean.

Several mountain streams supply water to all parts of the orchard. Last year he dusted for the first time

(Continued on next page)

and is so well pleased with the results that he will continue it on certain blocks.

The list of varieties is familiar—Stayman, Rome, York, Winesap, Delicious, Black Twig, and finally that pair of irresponsible and irrepressible rogues, Ben Davis and Gano. A suave peddler in Asheville, who took me for a northern tourist and hence legitimate prey, tried to sell me a peck of Ben Davis as "Mountain Beauties, mighty fine." I gave him a short course in systematic pomology, without charge, and he departed a disillusioned man. The Staymans raised down here are exceptionally crisp and highly flavored. This variety, with Rome and Delicious, seem to be the most dependable sorts.

The best part of this story is yet to come. Here is that rara avis, a man who actually made money in apple growing during the last few years. His market is Charlotte, N. C., and other mill towns within trucking distance of 100 to 150 miles. None of his apples are graded except to take out the cider stock, and none are sold in packages. They are sold in bulk tree run, culls out.

From five to twelve truck peddlers come to the farm every day to take away apples from his two common storages and leave money; this is the advantage of a location on a paved road. Some are shipped in bulk by rail to Charlotte. The culls go there also, to be made into cider. This year the net price at the farm is seventy cents to $1.25 a bushel according to variety, Stayman and Delicious being the best sellers. Charles Webb, near Asheville, sold his 5000-bushel crop out of common storage for $1.75 to $3.50 a bushel.

Climate Increases Land Valuation

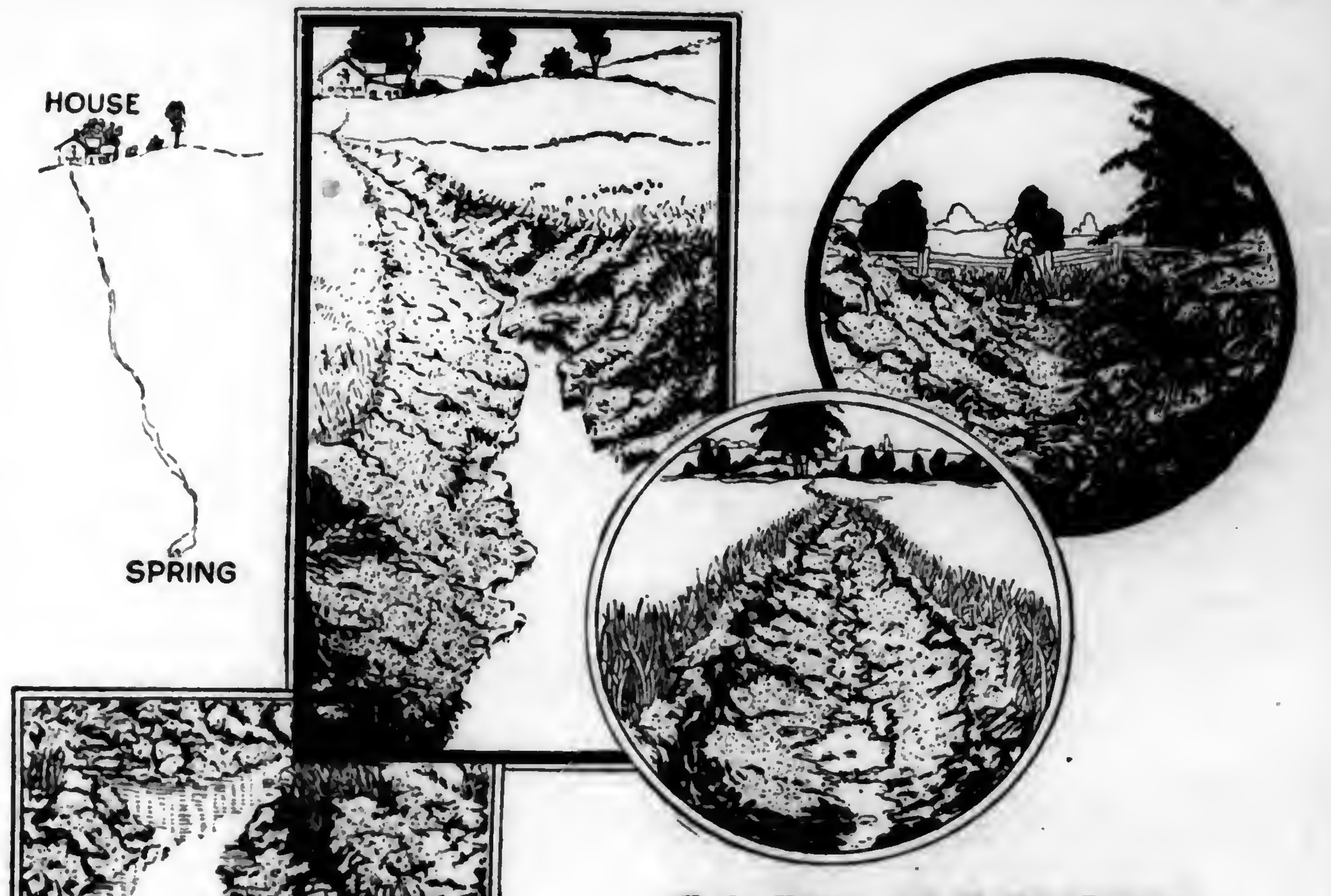
This is good money when we consider that the cost of production is low. Mr. Black figures that he could sell for fifty cents a bushel at the farm and still make some money. The saving on packages is a nice little profit in itself. Labor is comparatively cheap, but the land values are surprisingly high. Unimproved land, so steep that some people might think all it is good for is to lean up against, is valued at $150 an acre or better. I suppose half of this valuation must be in climate, which is capitalized around here almost as much as in California and Florida. It does have a certain attraction to a pilgrim recently released from icebound central Pennsylvania.

Today (February 10) there are indubitable signs of spring. The frogs are cheeping lustily in the meadows, the caressing notes of the bluebird rejoice the heart, the jonquil and yellow Jasmine gladden the eye. The great miracle of Nature—and portent of the resurrection—has once more come to pass.

My impressions of the outlook for apple growing in the Land of the Sky are altogether favorable. Not everybody would care to have an orchard above the clouds. Steep land orcharding has its disadvantages, but against these must be set the assets of a long growing season, mild winters which help out in pruning, low cost of production, no packages required, and a ready market at a fair price. Then there is the climate, which, in this section, should always be spelled with capitals and followed by an exclamation point, thus: CLIMATE!—S. W. Fletcher.

Crib Corn Not Condemned

CORN in the crib will not be subject to the clean-up regulations in the campaign against the corn borer in northwestern Pennsylvania. Director Hadley, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, thinks it is advisable for farmers to empty their cribs before early June, but the danger of infestation from this source is not considered great enough to require regulations to enforce the destruction or use of crib corn.



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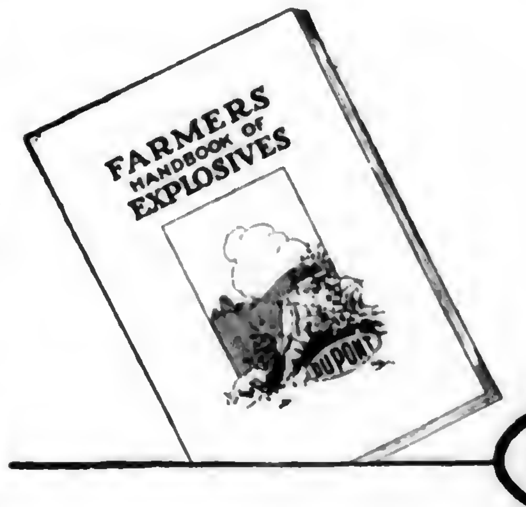

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The entire job cost less than half the cost of digging such a ditch by hand.

Only one of the many uses of du Pont explosives on the farm. Perhaps *you* have a job for this very efficient, very low pay farm hand. Send for the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It costs nothing to open your eyes to new opportunities.

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A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c; half-pint $1; full pint $1.60. At druggists, or sent by mail.

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Barnyard Fowls Replaced by Purebreds

I have a farm flock of mixed chickens but should like to get a better class. Should welcome any suggestions or advice as to the best way to improve the flock. The chicken house is anything but modern. Is it a good or a bad practice to allow chickens to pick at meat that is lying about the place?—Mrs. N. M., Chester County, Pa.

Your decision to replace your present barnyard fowls with a flock of purebreds is a very good one. Purebreds present a handsome uniform appearance, are more productive, and are able to transmit these qualities to their offspring. It is also often possible to sell hatching eggs from purebred flocks to commercial hatcheries at a figure much above the store price for ordinary eggs.

S. C. R. I. Reds make a good breed for a farm flock. A good way to start would be to buy chicks in March or early April and raise them in a colony house under a coal brooder. A 10x12 building will take care of 300 chicks, which should give at least 100 pullets in the fall.

I would advise you to get the chicks you buy in one lot, as they are easier to handle if all are of the same age and come into laying uniformly. It is also best to get chicks of the heavy breeds rather early, in order that they may mature in time to lay in the fall. Late hatched chicks are seldom profitable.

To avoid disease and parasites, it would be advisable to breed these chicks and raise the pullets away from the old birds that you have now. As they stop laying during the summer you can sell them and go into the winter with your new flock of nice purebred pullets.

For suggestions on brooding, and for plans for colony houses and laying houses, I would write to the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, and to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station at State College, Pa. This service is free. If you have a county agricultural agent it would pay to get in touch with him, as he would be able to pay your farm a personal visit and make suggestions on the ground.

As for the meat you speak of, it is very liable to cause a disease known as limber neck, which is a form of poisoning coming from eating decayed substances. Affected birds lose control of their muscles and the neck hangs limp, whence the name. Fresh butcher scraps in small quantities are good for chickens, or meat may be boiled and used with the broth in mixing a wet mash with laying mash.

To get good chicks you will have to pay $20 to $30 per hundred, but while this may seem high, the results are worth it.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Bird Lame Two Months

I have a chicken which hasn't been able to walk properly for two months. Please tell me what to give it. First I thought it was worms and gave two doses of castor oil.—Mrs. E. L. M., Chester County, Pa.

There are a number of things that might cause lameness in a chicken such as you describe. Worms, tuberculosis or certain internal disturbances that react on the nervous system might be responsible. If the bird is very light it may have tuberculosis in which case the bird should be killed and burned, as the disease is incurable and contagious. If the bird has been sick for a long time the best thing that you can do is to dispose of it.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Jersey's a Good Place to Locate

How much capital do you think a man and wife should have to start in the poultry business? How many acres would you advise buying? What sections of New Jersey can you recommend? Are some sections of New Jersey better for poultry than southeastern Pennsylvania? What is the average profit per bird per year in New Jersey, etc.?—Mrs. G. P. B., Cook County, Illinois.

There are two prominent centers of poultry production in New Jersey: the Toms River section near the east coast, and the Vineland section in the south central part. Both sections have a light soil, a comparatively mild climate, and are near the wonderful markets provided by the Jersey coast resorts, as well as not far from New York City. A great deal of poultry keeping is done in other parts of the state as well.

New Jersey is peculiarly well situated for the production and sale of high class eggs, has a very strong poultry department at the State Experiment Station, and from these standpoints is not excelled by any other section in the East.

Extra Land Comes in Handy

Laying hens are not given much range on many poultry farms, but range must be provided for breeding stock and rearing pullets. It seems to me that ten or fifteen acres would make a handy size farm, especially if young stock is to be reared, as it is necessary to change the range from year to year.

A little extra land to provide room for a garden and allow for future expansion would seem advisable. Such a farm would cost from $5000 to $15,000, depending upon its location, the dwelling and other buildings and equipment. Some cash, at least, would be required in buying, and you would have to take into account interest on the remainder and taxes and insurance.

To rear a pullet will probably cost over a dollar. To feed her for a year will cost around three. Experienced, successful poultrymen make a profit of from $2 to $4 per bird a year above feed costs, with overhead expenses still to come out.

Better Start on a Small Scale

The possibilities in poultry are very great, especially in selling breeding stock from trapnested, high producing strains, and are excelled by no other branch of farming. At the same time, thousands of would-be poultrymen have failed, because poultry farming requires more than ordinary ability to insure success.

One of the most important causes of such failures is starting in on a large scale without experience; and most successful poultrymen have started in a small way, expanding as they mastered the details of the business. One man can handle from 1000 to 2000 layers when he knows the business; but it is much safer to start with 200 and work up.

If you should purchase a poultry farm here, it might be a good plan for your husband to secure employment on a poultry farm in the neighborhood for a year for the sake of the experience, while you take care of a small flock at home; provided, of course, that you intend to take an active part in the work.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

"I'M GOING down to the city today. Any errands you want done?"

That was the call we received over the telephone from a neighbor one morning, and it sounded good, for there were some errands we needed to have done, and were too busy to stop all business to do them. So we thanked the good friend, and when he stopped on his way to town we had our jobs all written down so that he would not forget them.

Wasn't it kind of our neighbor to think of this? You know how it is with most of us when we make a trip to the city. We have so much to do! Keeps us busy from one end of the day to the other; and do the best we can, it may be late choretime when we reach home. And then to have things to do for other folks, that makes us hurry just so much more and the lamps may be lighted when we drive into the yard.

Ready to Help at All Times

Yes, it sure was fine in our neighbor to be so good; but that is his way, always ready to do a good turn when he can. Often we need a helping hand on the farm, and we do not have to send a messenger to this accommodating neighbor to let him know. Sometimes I think he must be just watching for a chance to come over and help me get in my hay when it looks as if we might have a shower any minute.

Some of our folks may be sick. Our good neighbor has a way of finding it out and he does not wait to be called before he drops in and offers to do the chores or anything else that needs doing. If something is needed from town he will get out the car and go after it. Our neighbor is worth his weight in gold.

I have been thinking—is not such kindness enough to make a man thoughtful? Am I not a better man because of the goodness of my neighbor? Does his offer to do me a good turn not awaken in me a longing to help him, and to give everybody else a lift when I can?

Why Are We Here?

After all, what are we in this world for, anyway? A man I used to know said one time that he thought this was one of the finest verses in the Bible: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" And there is another word of later date that makes it even stronger. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

While neither of these may be a perfect definition of the Christian religion, I do think they cover doing errands down-town for other folks, bringing in the wood when everybody else is sick and helping with the chores whenever and wherever one can. The man who can do that, and do it with good grace and a spirit of love is on the straight road to the best there is.

"But we have so much else to do? How can we ever get round to live this kind of a life?" So we say sometimes, and I know of no better answer than this: Let us be sure we are placing first things first. Much that we do never ought to be done. It is only a worry and waste of life and strength. Why wear ourselves out to no purpose? Oh, if we only could have a clearer vision of the things which really count for most! How it would simplify and magnify life!

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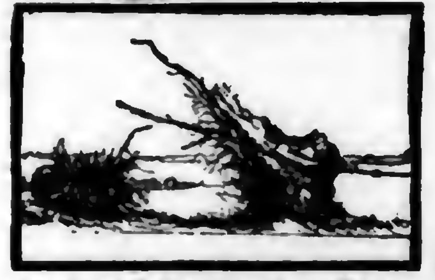

One Man Pulls Big, Little, Green, Rotten, Low-Cut, Tap-Rooted Stumps

One Man Pulls Trees, Hedges or Brush

One Man Moves Buildings, Pulls Out Stalled Automobiles, Wagons, Tractors, etc.

Kirstin ONE MAN Stump Puller

Single — Double — Triple Power

The Kirstin weighs less and costs less. Has greater speed, strength and power. **Lasts longer! Guaranteed 3 years against breakage — flaw or no flaw!** Pulls stubborn stumps in a few minutes at low cost. Several speeds. Low speed starts stumps—high, **rips 'em out quick!** Patented, quick-cable take-up **saves time**, cable and machine. Government Officials, University Experts, Land Clearing Contractors, thousands of Farmers —ALL AGREE it is the cheapest, quickest and easiest way to pull stumps!

Read These Letters From Kirstin Users

My 13-year-old boy easily pulls big solid birch stumps from red clay with our Kirstin. It does all you claim and more.—G. E. Clark, Brampton, Mich.

It is wonderful the power your Kirstin develops. I use it for clearing steep hillsides of oak, pine and spruce stumps and standing trees. I would not be without it.—E. E. Frederick, Pocket Ranch, Quincy, Cal.

My Kirstin is a wonder. It pulled green oak trees up to 24 inches in diameter with surprising ease, and at less cost than any other method.—Albert Kahle, Gascondale, Mo.

My neighbors are astonished to see the Kirstin yank out the big ones. It pulls my largest stumps.—Martin Peterson, Rio, La.

My Kirstin cleared six acres of solid, sound tamerac and fir stumps measuring up to 60 inches from hard clay soil.—Charles Flannigan, Springdale, Wash.

Last fall I cleared land of stumps up to 24 inches in diameter. However, not a single one sat hard enough to show how much power my Kirstin would develop.—E. Thompson, Culver, Minn.

My Kirstin has pulled probably 4,000 stumps—some locust stumps with 20 to 35 foot roots. No stump puller could be better.—Adam Billett, Wrightsville, Pa.

World's Largest Makers of Stump Pullers

We make 14 sizes and models—including Kirstin One-Man Clutch, One-Man Drum, and the speedy, strong, powerful Horse Power models—the best and most efficient Horse Power Stump Puller you can get.

SEND THE COUPON For My New Book FREE

Contains valuable land clearing information; tells why expensive labor need no longer prevent pulling pesky stumps; why you should have all your land cleared NOW, available for **more crops—more profits!** Reproduces hundreds of letters from Kirstin users like shown above. Fully describes the famous new model Kirstin One Man Stump Puller. Shows how any Kirstin pays its cost in BIGGER CROPS and increased land value the first season—goes on making money **for years.** Send coupon for the FREE BOOK and for Special Offer! Address me personally.

Cheapest Way to Clear Land
A. J. Kirstin Co.

My Big Stump Puller Book FREE!

EASY TERMS— ONE YEAR TO PAY 272

A. J. KIRSTIN, General Manager
A. J. KIRSTIN CO.
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ESCANABA MICHIGAN

A. J. KIRSTIN, Gen. Mgr.
A. J. KIRSTIN CO.
373 Lud Street Escanaba, Mich.

Dear Mr. Kirstin—Without obligation on my part, please send me your Book on Land Clearing. Also Special Proposition.

Name..

P. O. .... R. F. D. ....

State .... County ....

Important To Employers!

The Workmen's Compensation Act became effective Jan. 1, 1920, but it seems some employers ignore their obligations, intentionally or through misunderstanding. Failure to provide protection to employes makes the employer liable to a heavy fine in addition to the paying of benefits in accordance with the Compensation schedule.

Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

PENNA. THRESHERMAN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

BUY NOW-PAY LATER

ROSS OLD RELIABLE *Ensilage Cutter*

Embodies all you want—power—large capacity—speed—better ensilage—lifetime service. A Michigan farmer writes, "Your B-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—Lots of power to spare—filled 5 silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter."

Write for money saving plan and description. Agents wanted.

ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO. (Est. 1850)
351 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Makers of copper content Ross Metal Silos—galvanized

CUTTERS·CRIBS·SILOS

Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

$6

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
434 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

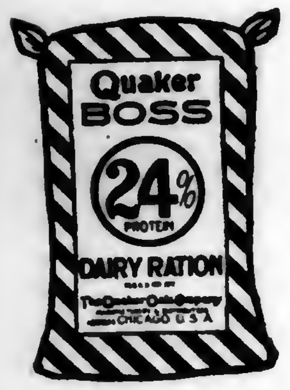
Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

That will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon **$15.00**

J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine

One of these fits your herd

Use the feed that fits *your* farm, *your* herd. That's the way to maximum milk production at lowest possible cost. To give you *exactly* the feed you should have, Quaker makes a complete line, and helps you determine which you should use.

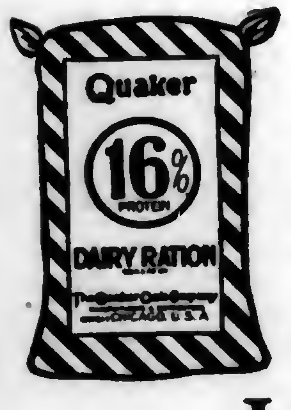


Is this it?

For example: If your cows are getting timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover here's exactly the feed that fits your needs—Quaker Boss Dairy Ration!

or this?

If they are receiving low grade alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover-and-grass hay, the feed for them is—Quaker Big "Q" Dairy Ration!



or this?

If your cows are getting choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay, use this great feed—Quaker Dairy Ration! (Good for dry stock and young growing stock, too.)

In any case—

Whatever protein feed you use, you can profit by adopting Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed as your carbohydrate supply. It combines ideally with any of the Quaker Dairy Rations. It may be used alone if the cows are getting liberal quantities of choice alfalfa. It's excellent for all stock—dry stock, horses, swine, sheep, steers.

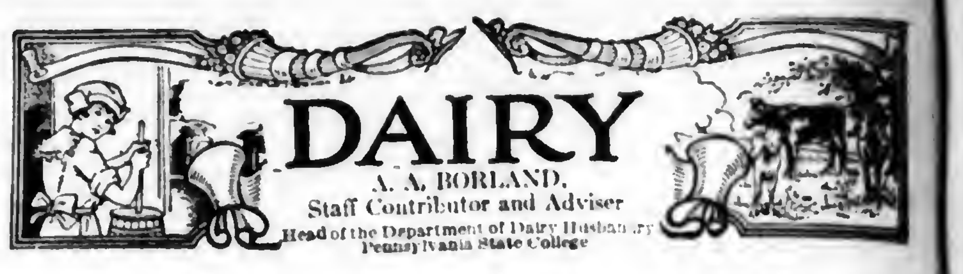
All of these feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals which cows must have to make milk

See the Quaker Dealer near you. He has a stock of these famous Quaker Feeds—"the feeds in striped sacks"—waiting for you.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds
Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal
Quaker Sugared Schumacher
Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed

(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)



A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

A Milking Machine That Gave Satisfaction for Seventeen Years

"WE USED our first milking machine between fifteen and twenty years," Mr. I. T. Ginder, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, said to me one day a few weeks ago when I stopped at his farm to ask him about his experiences with milking machines. "I don't remember exactly how long it was and I do not want to tell you an untruth."

"Well, let's put it down as seventeen years," I offered as a fair compromise.

"All right," he agreed. "I am positive, tho, we never had any serious trouble with it and if we had new tops on the buckets the whole outfit would be as good as ever."

Then Mr. Ginder told me that for twenty-five years he had been a Holstein breeder and owned at one time a cow which under regular farm conditions of two milkings a day gave 82 pounds of milk a day. He sensed, however, the demand for a higher testing grade of milk so sold his herd and started over again to develop a Guernsey herd.

He bought his first milking machine when he could not get capable help and soon found it gave him more milk than the changing hand milkers could coax from his herd. It never hurt his cows and they seemed to like it; even the heifers, he said, seemed to prefer the machine to hand milking. For the seventeen or more years he used it he kept from fifteen to twenty cows so gave it good use.

Two and a half years ago Mr. Ginder built a new modern dairy barn on one of his two farms and with the record of his old milker in his mind of course he did not hesitate about putting in another one. He is just as much pleased with his two years' service of the new machine as he was with the old one, altho it is a different make.

Satisfied with an Old Automobile!

One might just as well, according to Mr. Ginder's way of putting it, be satisfied with an automobile built fifteen to twenty years ago as to refuse to take advantage of the improvements which have been made in all types of farm equipment during the same period. His new outfit has three buckets and can do his milking considerably faster than any three men he ever had.

At present he has a herd of 26 tuberculin tested Guernseys and sells all his milk to a dealer in a nearby town for four dollars a hundred pounds. It must test five per cent or better and he has to have a fairly uniform flow thruout the year. He has considered the question of retailing his own milk but decided to let the other fellow have the troubles which go with that.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Here and There

IN KANSAS.—A bounty is paid for rabbit ears. Kansas farmers sometimes collect enough rabbit-ear bounty to pay their taxes. Besides, they sell the skins and feed the carcasses to hogs and chickens.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Since 1915 the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners has released in Pennsylvania nearly 200,000 cottontail rabbits. During the fiscal year of 1925-26, 49,613 cottontails were purchased and shipped into the state at a cost of $1.08 each. Of course, this money came from the hunters' license fund, —but that didn't keep the rabbits from eating farm crops.

Coventry C. T. A. Ends Fifth Year

Ten Herds Exceed 300 Pounds Butterfat

THE Coventry Cow Testing Association operating in Chester County, Pa., finished its fifth year March 1, 1927, with twenty whole-year members. There were 547 cows in the association during all or part of the year. There was an increase of 433 pounds of milk and 19.8 pounds of butterfat above the previous year's results. The results for the members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association..	482.09
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	7840.
Pounds of butterfat......	308.3
Percentage of butterfat....	3.9
Value of product.........	$323.42
Cost of pasture	11.51
Cost of roughage	43.35
Cost of grain	58.27
Total cost of feed	113.13
Value of product above feed cost	210.29
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.86

Many cows with exceptionally high records are found in the Coventry Cow Testing Association. These cows are grouped as follows:

Group 1—Above 500 lbs. butterfat, 4 cows.

Group 2—Between 400 and 500 lbs. butterfat, 48 cows.

Group 3—Between 300 and 400 lbs. butterfat, 180 cows.

Total number producing above 300 lbs. butterfat, 232 cows.

Fifty-two cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Ten herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner's name and address	Avge. no. Cows	Breed	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
State Institution, Pennhurst	100.75	R & GH	10,330	364.8
Clarence Funk, Kimberton	15.42	G G	7,375	354.5
F. H. Harjes, Jr., Valley Forge.....	14.33	R & GG	7,184	342.5
Wm. M. High, Phoenixville	19.0	R & GH	9,894	339.0
Arthur H. High, Pottstown	9.67	RH & GJ	9,624	338.4
Porter Farms, Phoenixville	36.33	R & GG	6,385	330.3
Furman H. Gyger, Kimberton	23.92	R H	8,629	317.9
J. M. Kimmel, Kimberton	13.50	G G	6,610	315.3
Henry Supiot & Sons, Phoenixville..	25.42	R & GH	8,797	307.3
H. L. Stoltzfus, Pottstown.........	13.33	R H	8,969	301.0

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa,** for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 517
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State..............................R. F. D...............

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

New Jap Beetle Rules Go Into Effect

REGULATIONS that will govern the movement of farm products this summer from the area infested by the Japanese beetle have just been announced by Secretary William B. Duryee, of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. The rulings take effect April 1st.

The general statement governing the area is that all farm products, including vegetables, fruits and forage crops, are prohibited movement out of the regulated area from June 15 to October 15th. An exception is made to this, however, for those farm crops which can be treated or inspected so that they will be free from infestation. Machine grading satisfies this requirement for crops which can be so handled. After inspection and approval at various centralized points, they may be certified for shipment outside the regulated district.

Certain articles of produce such as raspberries, blackberries, hay and straw, which are difficult, if not impossible, to free from infestation, cannot be allowed movement from the infested territory unless chemical means of treatment are devised.

Another provision, however, permits the certification of all articles of farm produce grown in areas where the fact is established that no infestation of the Japanese beetle exists. Cumberland County, New Jersey, is such an area, and as a consequence its canhouse tomatoes may be shipped to Baltimore as formerly.

No restrictions are placed on the movement of white or sweet potatoes that are free from soil; this is likewise true of watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds and grains. Hay and straw are excluded from the quarantine regulations when these products are used to pack material or articles other than fruits and vegetables.

Agree Better Milk Is a Crying Need

A COMPLETE investigation of milk marketing in New Jersey is to be made, in an effort to improve the quality of the state's milk and to increase the market demand.

This decision was reached soon after H. W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, chairman of the executive committee of the New Jersey Milk Marketing Council, called that body to order recently in the State Department of Agriculture. The problem most urgently pressing for solution, the committee agreed, is the need of uniformly high grade milk.

It was decided to wage a state-wide campaign to show the value of good New Jersey milk, and to increase its consumption in this way.

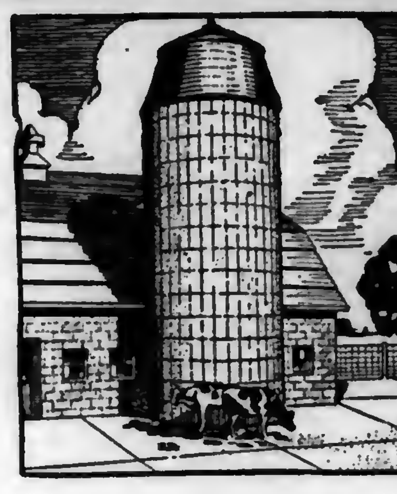
In the interest of health it was suggested that the New Jersey Sanitary Code, as it affects milk, be revised, so that there will be uniformity in municipal rulings governing production and distribution of milk.

More Farmers Have Phones

MORE than 124,600 farms, or 62 per cent of all farms in Pennsylvania, have telephones, according to the latest estimate of the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture. Seven years ago about 100,000 farms had telephones.

The leading counties in percentage of farms having telephones are: Bradford, 87 per cent; Butler, 82 per cent; Chester, 80 per cent; Clarion, 76 per cent; Cumberland, 79 per cent; Delaware, 75 per cent; Franklin, 77 per cent; Greene, 78 per cent; Juniata, 77 per cent; Lycoming 76 per cent; Philadelphia, 93 per cent; Susquehanna, 79 per cent; Union, 77 per cent; Washington, 85 per cent; Westmoreland, 79 per cent.

Sure Death to Corn Borers!



Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

Build a Concrete Silo Feed Cattle From It All Winter

A Concrete silo solves the winter feeding problem, especially when drouth makes short hay crops.

"Concrete Stave Silos." Our free booklet tells the whole story. Write for your copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
2151 Jenkins Arcade, PITTSBURGH, PA.
1315 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Concrete for Permanence

Why Pay More and Get Less?

Dairymen who have had the most experience with milking machines will tell you—

"Get a Hinman!"

That's the milker for reliable, profitable, year-after-year results. Made *right* from the start—and *proved* by *19 years' success on thousands of dairies.*

Yet it costs you less—both to buy and to operate! Because it's so simple! And that's also why it is the dependable, practical, successful milker of today.

Write for Catalog

Full of practical, interesting milker *experience.* See what's in this book. Send a postal today. Address

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.
First St., Oneida, N.Y.

HINMAN
PORTABLE GAS ENGINE • STANDARD • PORTABLE ELECTRIC
MILKERS

Easy Milking

How much easier—and pleasanter—to milk cows that have perfect udders and teats, soft, silky, pliable. No nervous twitching, no kicking or holding back of the milk.

Thousands of dairymen use Bag Balm regularly as their guardian of the udder and teats. For quickly healing sores, chaps, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc., it has no equal. In the most stubborn hurts the first application starts quick relief.

Bag Balm is sanitary, pleasant to use and does not taint the milk. Big 10-ounce can of this wonderful penetrating ointment only 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm we will send by mail, postage paid.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

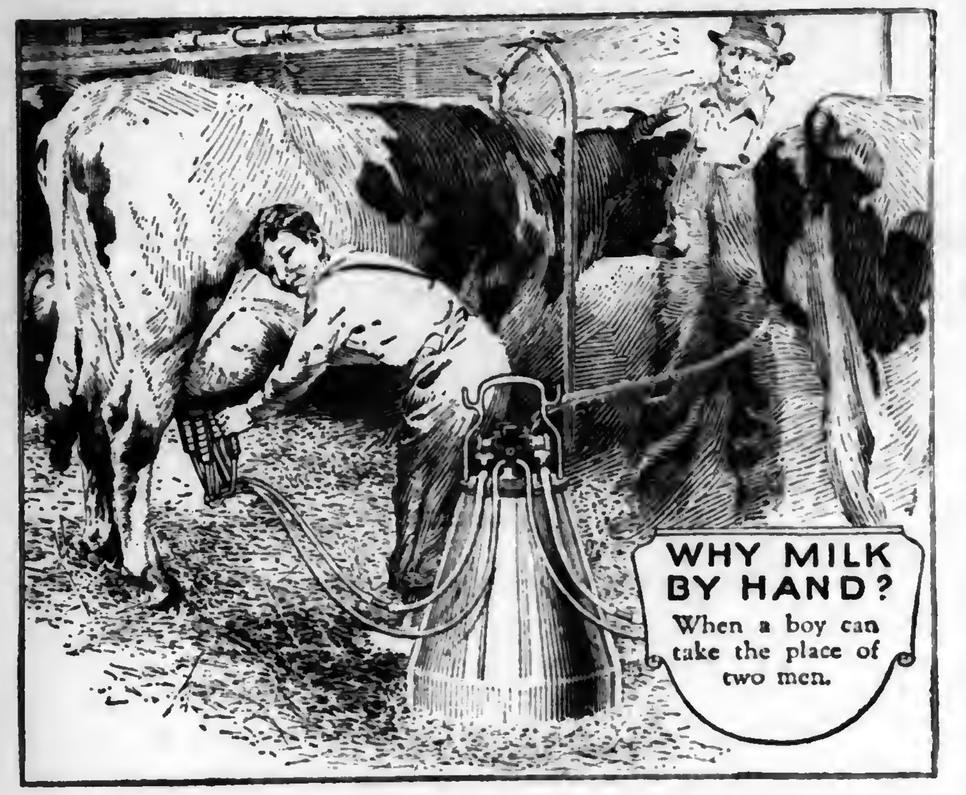
ECONOMY SILOS

Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 607-E Frederick, Md.

Subscription Bargain
Big Value for Little Money
OFFER "B"
Pennsylvania Farmer ....1 year
Christian Herald ....6 mos.
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
All for only $1.25—value $2.50

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.


WHY MILK BY HAND?
When a boy can take the place of two men.

Let Your Boy Save You Money

"I wish you could see my 13 year old boy do the milking", writes one Perfection user. "With my Perfection he does the work of two hand milkers."

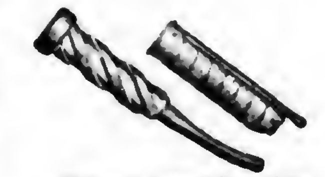
Cash in on your boy's interest in fine machinery. It will easily save you the time of one or two men every morning and evening. Time is money. You can do more in the field.

Yet the boy will do more than save labor. He will do a better job of milking because the Perfection is never lazy. Its gentle suction, followed by a downward squeeze and a period of rest, is just like the natural action of the calf. Cows like it and give more milk.

Perfection does away with all the drudgery of hand milking, and the new sanitary two piece teat cup makes it quick and easy to clean. One pull and it's instantly apart for washing.

The Perfection Milker is the old reliable, backed by 14 years successful service. On farm or dairy it is a profitable investment, and you can depend upon a Perfection to give you long and satisfactory service.

Why milk by hand when Perfection saves needed and valuable time. Send today for free catalog.


The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

Perfection Mfg. Co. or **Perfection Milker Co., Inc.**

2170 East Hennepin Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

252 West Jefferson Street
Syracuse, New York

PERFECTION MILKER

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-three years' success.

Traction Sprayer Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

Riding Mulcher Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

All machines in stock near you

Send for complete catalogue

EUREKA MOWER CO. Box 1120, Utica, N. Y.

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

It's Easy to Stop Oat Smut Thief

(Continued from page 3)

infection. High soil moisture combined with high soil temperature results in complete elimination of smutting, while low soil moisture with medium temperatures is accompanied by relatively high percentages of smutted plants. Low soil temperatures usually result in a reduction in the amount of smut but this is not as marked as in the case of high temperatures.

Sowing oats early in the spring in a well-drained and a well-prepared seed bed will aid in reducing the amount of smut. Seed treatment, however, should always be practiced if the seed comes from a field showing any smut. A treatment that will control this smut effectively must be able to penetrate between the oat kernel and hull to kill the smut mycelium there, as well as any chance smut spores that may be clinging to the outside of the seed. Formaldehyde has been found to be the most efficient material for this purpose. Further, its cost is so low that it takes only about 2 to 3 cents' worth of formaldehyde to treat all the oats planted on an acre of ground.

Boys will be boys.

Dry copper carbonate dust,—while a very efficient material for wheat smut,—is not a practical treatment for oat smut, since it does not penetrate far enough to kill all of the smut, as formaldehyde does.

Directions for Treating Oats

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1. A small hand sprayer of the atomizer type holding one quart. (Price 50c to $1.50.)
2. One pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde for each fifty bushels of oats to be treated.
3. Grain sacks or blankets for covering treated oats.

PROCEDURE:

1. Pile the oat seed, after cleaning with a fanning mill, on a clean barn floor or canvas, or in a tight wagon box.
2. Dilute one pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde solution (formalin) with one pint of water and pour into a quart hand sprayer of the type commonly used about stables. This amount (one quart) will treat fifty bushels of seed. If a smaller quantity is to be treated, the amount of formaldehyde should be lessened proportionately.
3. While the oats are being shoveled from one pile to another, spray a little of the solution over each shovelful. Two strokes of the handle give about the right amount.
4. After all the oats are treated in this way, shovel them into a pile and cover with blankets or canvas, or with grain sacks which have been sprayed inside and out with the solution.
5. Allow the seed to remain covered for at least five hours, after which it may be bagged and drilled.
6. Treatment may be made any time previous to sowing.

ADVANTAGES:

1. The treatment does not wet the seed thus making it possible to treat and drill on the same day.
2. The seed is not injured when care is taken, and does not stick to the drill.

There's a Right and a Wrong Way of Thinning the Woodlot

CALVIN R. BASHORE of Bethel Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, is a man after mine own heart. He lately gave a splendid address at the annual meeting of the Berks County Agricultural Extension Association. He said, in part:

"About 10 years ago I purchased 72 acres of woodland which adjoins my farm for $550, which was, of course, a great bargain. This woodlot I had long coveted and the owners wanted to sell to me, but I did not have the means before. The saw mill was in it about thirty years ago and cut the valuable timber. By this time a great many trees had grown up again ready for the mill, as in those days they did not cut so closely as we do now. I have cut about 25,000 feet of lumber. The first five years, I did not do much thinning, but took out heavy timber for lumber.

"For the last five years we have thinned about six acres per year for which we realized about $600 or $100 an acre. I figure it cost me about one-half for cutting and hauling which leaves me $50 net per acre.

"When thinning I cut about one-half the trees, cutting all the dead, crippled, ill-shaped, dogwood, sassafras, gum, and all such varieties which have no lumber value. Not only does it look nicer after the thinning but the remaining trees grow so much faster.

"Some people make the mistake of cutting everything as they go and then it is worthless for many years. By thinning this way when I am once over I can start again and thus have a continuous income.

"It hurts me to see a man cut a nice, healthy young tree for fuel wood. There is nothing finer than a forest of straight, healthy, growing trees. We have a sawmill on our farm with water power. This we operate only as a side issue—when other work on the farm is not pressing.

"We utilize everything, even the sawdust which we sell to the butchers for $6 a load.

"We get $9 a load for wood—about three-quarters of a cord cut to stove lengths.

"Our woodlot is a paying proposition. It is profitable in two ways—it brings in cash money and keeps my men employed in winter."—R. I. W.

Pennsylvania Legislature Busy During Closing Weeks

WITH only two more weeks to go the Pennsylvania Legislature is working overtime to handle the numerous bills which must be put thru the readings and passed or defeated before final adjournment on April 14th.

MAY RESTORE AMOUNTS CUT FROM PENN STATE BILL.—Several hundred appropriation bills have been up for consideration. The appropriation for the Pennsylvania State College was reduced $700,000 by the Senate last week but latest reports indicate that a large portion, if not all, of this amount will be restored in the House. The Senate reduced the amount for research from $403,000 to $100,000 and the amount for agricultural extension work from $650,000 to $400,000.

TWO MILLIONS FOR INDEMNITIES.—The general appropriations bill, as amended in the House, carries a total of $4,758,000 for the Department of Agriculture, which amount includes $125,000 for state aid to county fairs. Of the total figure, $2,000,000 is specified for animal indemnity, $1,000,000 for the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, $517,000 for the enforcement of the dog law and $1,016,000 for the work of the Department outside the Bureau of Animal Industry.

THREE-CENT GAS TAX ALMOST ASSURED.—The three-cent gasoline tax bill has been reported favorably by a House committee and it appears that the bill will pass the House. It provides a two-cent permanent tax and a one-cent temporary tax for two years.

MAY RAISE HUNTERS' LICENSE FEE.—The bill providing for the creating of a Revenue Department for the purpose of collecting all state taxes has passed the House.

The Salus bill regulating the sale and possession of firearms and providing for the licensure of sellers and purchasers of revolvers and pistols has been defeated in the Senate.

A bill increasing the resident hunter's license fee from $1.25 to $2.00 has passed the Senate while a bill increasing the fishing license fee to $2.00 was defeated.

WOULD KILL OLEO RETAILERS' TAX.—The oleo bill which would eliminate the $100 license fee now being paid by retailers who sell oleo, came to life again during the past week. It was reported favorably from the House committee on health and sanitation and was later recommitted. It is likely that a hearing will be held on the bill soon.

MILK CONTROL BOARD PROPOSED.—A State Sanitary Milk Control Board is provided for in a bill just introduced. The board is to be composed of the Secretary of Health, Secretary of Agriculture, director-chief chemist of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, chief of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, chief of the Division of Milk Control and three members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill provides for certain grades of milk and cream, for the establishment of rules and regulations regarding the production, transportation, cooling, pasteurizing, etc., of milk, for permits to be issued to all milk dealers on payment of a $5.00 fee, and for procedure in case of violation of any rules or regulations.

FATE OF ELECTION REFORM UNCERTAIN.—The election reform situation has cleared some during the week. Three of the bills prepared and introduced at the request of Governor Fisher passed the Senate with certain amendments which make the bills somewhat less drastic but still effective. While a bill limiting the campaign fund has been scrapped apparently in the Senate, a commission to make a study of the whole election law situation is asked for in a Senate bill. Whether the House will accept the election bills as amended in the Senate, insist upon the bills going thru as originally introduced or make further amendments is not known at this writing.—J.

Three Demonstrations Scheduled

Machines Will Show What They Can Do

THREE great working demonstrations of labor-saving implements and machinery for fruit and vegetable growers will be held in New Jersey during the latter part of April. These exhibitions will be held in three widely separated parts of the state, giving growers from all sections an opportunity to attend.

The representatives of the machinery companies and the fruit, vegetable and agricultural engineering specialists of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture will open the series of demonstrations in South Jersey and move northward after the manner of a traveling circus. The schedule is as follows:

Cumberland County, Tuesday, April 19.—Del-Bay Farms (formerly Seabrook Farms) Bridgeton. (Five miles from Bridgeton on the Woodbury road.)

Burlington County, Thursday, April 21.—Campbell Soup Company Farm No. 2, Cinnaminson. (Along the main road from Moorestown to Riverton.)

Middlesex County, Saturday, April 23.—Vegetable Farm, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick. (One mile from New Brunswick on Ryder's Lane.)

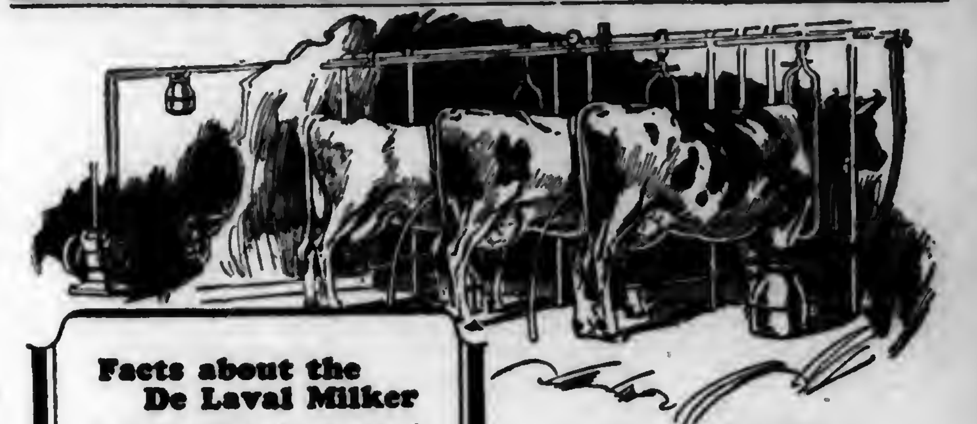
One feature of special interest to all farmers will be the working exhibits of various kinds of garden tractors. There will be other vegetable machinery, too,—transplanters, fertilizer distributors, washers for vegetables, dusting and spraying outfits.

For fruit growers there will be power sprayers and dusters of the latest design, cultivating machinery and packages.

More than 3000 growers attended a similar series of demonstrations held in the spring of 1924. Six meetings were held that year on consecutive days. This year there is a day between meetings so that all-day demonstrations can be held, with plenty of time for moving the machinery to the scene of the next meeting.

Labor usually constitutes 40 to 50 per cent of the cost of growing vegetable crops, a fact which shows why New Jersey vegetable growers are interested in these demonstrations of machines that save man labor and time.—W.

Don't eat raw or partly cooked pork, warns the U. S. D. A. A painful and frequently fatal disease called trichinosis, often results from eating uncooked pork. People have died from sampling sausage while making it. Trichinosis resembles typhoid fever. It is caused by minute parasites, great numbers of which are found sometimes in the flesh of perfectly healthy appearing swine.



Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **14,542**—**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

TIME SAVED is MONEY EARNED

HAND milking is at best a slow, costly and tedious operation, exacting in its demands on your time. Time that might be profitably spent by yourself or the hired man in doing other work is consumed on the milk stool under a cow. Result? Either the other work must suffer or extra hours must be spent in finishing it. YOUR time is worth money and you are paying your hired man well for his time.

Of more than 1800 users who answered a recent questionnaire, 83.27 per cent state that the De Laval Milker saves them an average of over two hours per day—saves half the time in milking. Two hours per day, figured over the period of a year, represents a tremendous saving when translated into terms of either cash, labor or time. Keep in mind also that saving in time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker—it milks better and produces more and cleaner milk.

De Laval Milkers

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Sound, close grained, tight-jointed wood. Silo is firmly anchored to ground. Truly called a tower of strength.

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You'll never know real silo comfort until you have a Unadilla. It can be bought on easy terms if you like. There is a saving for you on early shipment orders with liberal discount for cash.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with his guests—Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter; Marshal Rogers, lawyer, and Frank Farris, artist.

The night of Marcia's farewell party, just after Lee had kissed Judith and cursed himself immediately for doing it, he and Carson rode into Rocky Bend. Quinnion, the man Judith believed responsible for the death of her father, had been talking, not only about Lee but about Judith. In a back room of the "Jailbird" Lee found his man and in the fight which followed injured him, forced him to say he'd been lying and to leave town without delay.

Months passed and then suddenly one day Carson and Lee were ordered by Hampton to have 500 cattle and 100 horses ready for immediate sale to Doan, Rockwell & Haight. Judith hadn't consulted either of them. Carson was angry, Lee deeply hurt. That evening Lee, still loyal in spite of Judith's decision to sell the stock at a ridiculously low figure, went to the ranch-house to talk it over and to tell her that he would guarantee an enormous gain if she gave him time. To his surprise he learned from Marcia, recently returned, that Judith was in San Francisco, had been since Saturday! Hampton when giving his order hadn't mentioned the fact. Lee was puzzled and after talking with Hampton, fearful for Judith. He believed Bayne Trevors was making a last desperate play to ruin the Blue Lake Ranch. Bud went for Carson and together they searched Judith's room. A fake note from Dr. Tripp was found there and Lee knew that Trevors and his gang had her in their power.

Continued from last week

"YOU fellows have butted in all I'll stand for!" Hampton cried at them. "I tell you I'm running this outfit and what I say goes. I don't believe that Trevors or any man living would do a trick like that. I tell you it's ridiculous. And, no matter where Judith is, when she is not here I run the ranch. I need money; she needs money; we've got a fair chance to sell; I've passed my word we are going to sell; and by gosh, we are going to sell."

In another mood, Hampton would not have spoken this way. In another mood and with time for arguments, Bud Lee would have expostulated with him. Now, however, Lee said tersely:

"Carson, it's up to you and me. Get the boys out, to the last man of them. Turn over every hoof of cattle and horses back into the Upper End. We've got to do it tonight. Get them into the little valley above the plateau. We can hold them there, even if they try to force our hands, which will be like them. I take this to be Trevors's last big play. And, by thunder, he has mighty near gotten away with it!"

"Don't you dare do it!" blazed out young Hampton. "Carson, you take orders from me. Get out of this house and leave the stock where they are. In the morning—"

"Go ahead, Carson," cut in Lee's hard voice. "I'll take care of Hampton here."

"You will, will you?" cried Hampton.

With one bound he was at the table, jerking open a drawer. As his hand sought the weapon lying there, Bud Lee was on him, throwing him back. Carson looked at them a moment, then went to the door.

"You're right, Bud," he said calmly as he went out.

LEE, forcing himself to show a calmness like Carson's, said gently to Hampton:

"Can't you see the play? It's up to you to kick in and stop it. There's a telephone; call up the buyers in Rocky Bend. They're there now, or at least their drivers are, if they're coming out here in the morning. Tell them the deal is [illegible]"

"Can't I see?" said Hampton, writhing out of Lee's hands, on his way to the door. "You bet I can see! If you and Carson think that you can run me—"

Then, for good and all, Lee gave over trying to reason with Hampton. There was too much to be done to waste time. He drew Hampton back, forcing him against the wall. As he tried to call out, Lee's hand over his mouth smothered his words.

"You're coming with me," he said sharply. "Right now."

Tho he struggled, Hampton was little more than a baby in the horse foreman's muscular grip. Tripped, with a heel behind his calf, he fell heavily, Lee upon him. Both arms were pinioned behind him, and Lee's neckerchief thrust into his mouth. He writhed in impotent rage. His outcries died in his throat, the loudest of them not reaching Marcia's ears above the creaking of her rocking-chair. Lee still held Hampton's tied hands gripped in his own. So the two men went out the back door, down toward the corrals.

Seeing men hurrying from the bunk-house to the stables under Carson's snapping orders, Lee called out for Tommy Burkitt. And in a moment, with bulging eyes, Burkitt came running.

"Bring out three horses, Tommy," Lee commanded, giving no explanation. "Hurry, and keep your mouth shut."

Burkitt obeyed Lee as he always did, silently and unquestioningly. Very soon he returned, riding, leading two saddled horses.

"Get into the saddle, Hampton," said Lee sternly. "There's no time for nonsense. Get up or I'll put you up."

"Curse you," Hampton said in smothered anger, his tone making clear the meaning of the indistinct mutter. But he climbed into the saddle.

"Come on, Tommy." Lee, too, was up, his hand on Hampton's reins. "We're going up to the old cabin. You're going to ride herd on Hampton while I do something else. I'll tell you everything when we get there."

So they rode into the night, headed toward the narrow passes of the Upper End, Hampton and Lee side by side, Tommy Burkitt staring after them as he followed. No longer were Bud Lee's thoughts with his captive, nor with the herds Carson's men were driving back to the higher pastures. They were entirely for Judith, and they were filled with fear. She had been gone for three full days; she was somewhere in the clutch of Trevors or of one of his cutthroats. He thought of her, of Quinnion's red-rimmed, evil eyes, and as he had not prayed in all the years of his life Bud Lee prayed that night.

Lee left Hampton securely bound and under Tommy Burkitt's watchful eyes in the old cabin, and rode straight back to the ranch-house. Marcia was not yet in bed and he made his first call upon her. Marcia was delighted, then vaguely perturbed, as he made known his errand without giving any reason. He wanted to see the note from Judith. Marcia brought it, wondering. He carried it with him to Judith's office and compared it carefully with scraps of her handwriting which he found there. The result of his study was what he had expected: the writing of the note to Marcia was sufficiently like Judith's to pass muster to an uncritical eye, looking, in fact, what it purported to be, a very hasty scrawl. But Lee decided that Judith had not written it. He slipped it into his pocket.

Tripp was waiting for him, impatient and worried, when he came back from the Upper End. From Tripp he learned that one of the men, a fellow the boys called Yellow-jacket, had unexpectedly asked for his time Saturday afternoon and had left the ranch, saying that he was sick.

"He's the chap who brought the fake note from you," said Lee. "It's open and shut, Doc. Another one of Trevors's men that we ought to have fired long ago. The one thing I can't get, is why he didn't do a finished job of it and hang around until Miss Sanford left, then get away with the note. It would have left no evidence behind him."

"She must have locked her door and windows when she went out," was Tripp's solution. "And probably he didn't hang around wasting time and taking chances."

Tripp's boyish face had lost its youthful look. His eyes, meeting Lee's steadily, had in them an expression like Lee's.

"If it's Quinnion—" Tripp began. Then he stopped abruptly.

LEE and Tripp were in the office not above fifteen minutes. Then Tripp left to return to the Lower End, to get the rest of the men out, to help in the big drive of cattle and horses which must be returned to the shut-in valleys of the Upper End. Lee went to the bunk-house, slipped revolver and cartridges into his pockets, took a rifle and rode again to the old cabin.

"It's Trevors's big, last play," he told himself gravely, over and over. "He'll be backing it up strong, playing his hand for all that there's in it, and he'll have taken time and care to fill in his hand so that we're bucking a royal flush. And there's only one way to beat a royal flush, and that's with a gun. But I can't quite see the whole play, Trevors; I can't quite see it."

There were enough men to do the night's work without him and Tommy Burkitt, and Lee gave no thought now to Carson, swearing in the darkness of some shadow-filled gorge. He did not know what the morrow's work would be for him, but he made his preparations none the less, eager for the coming dawn. He fried many slices of bacon while Hampton glared at him and Tommy watched him interestedly; he made a light, compact lunch, such as best "sticks to a man's ribs," wrapped it in heavy paper and slipped the package into the bosom of his shirt. He completed his equipment with a fresh bag of tobacco and many matches. He loaded his rifle, added a plentiful supply of ammunition to his outfit from the box on the shelf. Then he went outside to be alone, to frown at the black wall of the night, to think, to await the dawn.

"I'm coming to you, Judith girl," he whispered over and over to himself. "Somehow."

DAWN trembled over the mountain-tops, grew pale rose and warm pink and glorious red in the eastern sky, and Bud Lee, throwing down the coiled rope which had been put into service a dozen times during the night, said shortly:

"Here we camp, boys. I'll leave you my fried bacon, Tommy, and take the raw with me. You're not even to light a fire. And you're to stick here until I come for you."

They had traveled deeper and deeper into the fastnesses of the mountains, mounting higher and higher until now, in a nest of crags and cliffs, on a flank of Devil's Mountain, they could look far to the westward and catch brief glimpses of the river from Blue Lake slipping out of the shadows. They had gone a way which Lee knew intimately, traveling a trail which brought them again and again under broken cliffs, where they must use hands and feet manfully, and now and then make service of a loop of rope cast up over an outjutting crag.

"They'll never follow us here, Tommy," he said confidently. "If they do, you've got the drop on them, and you've got a rifle. You know what to do, Tommy, old man."

"I know, Bud," said Tommy, his eyes shining. For never before had Bud Lee called him that—"old man."

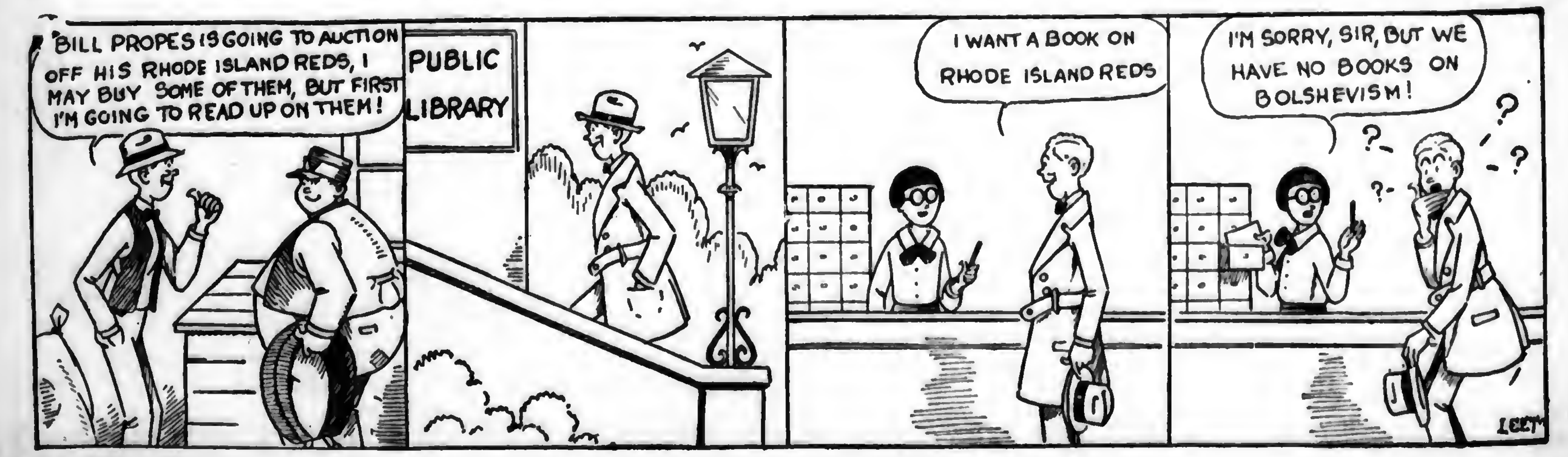
Long ago the gag had been removed from Hampton's mouth. Long ago, consequently, Hampton had said his say, had made his promises. When he got out of this—glory to be! wouldn't he square the deal, tho! Did Lee know what kidnapping was? That there were such things as laws, such places as prisons?

"Here," said Lee not unkindly, "I'll loosen the rope about your wrists. That's all the chances we're going to take with you. Come, be a sport, my boy. You're the right sort inside; just as soon as this fracas is over, when you know that we were right and that all this is a put-up job on you, your friend Trevors playing you for a sucker and getting Miss Sanford out of the way, you'll say we were right and I know it."

"That so?" snapped Hampton. "You just start now and keep going, Bud Lee, if you don't want to do time in the jug."

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al's in the Wrong Place for "Red" Literature : : : : By Leet*


BILL PROPES IS GOING TO AUCTION OFF HIS RHODE ISLAND REDS, I MAY BUY SOME OF THEM, BUT FIRST I'M GOING TO READ UP ON THEM!
PUBLIC LIBRARY
I WANT A BOOK ON RHODE ISLAND REDS
I'M SORRY, SIR, BUT WE HAVE NO BOOKS ON BOLSHEVISM!
?-?
?
LEET

MUTILATED TEXT

Tommy Burkitt, staring back across the broken miles of mountain, canyon and forest, his eyes frowning, was muttering:

"Look at that, Bud. What do you make of it?"

For a little Lee did not answer. He and Tommy and Hampton, standing among the rocks, turned their eyes together toward the hills rimming in the northern side of Blue Lake ranch.

"I make out," said Lee slowly, "that Trevors means business and that Carson has got his work cut out for him this morning, Tommy."

THE thing which had caught the boy's eyes was a blaze on the ridge, its flames leaping and licking at the thinning darkness, its smoke a black smudge on the horizon, staining the glow of the dawn. And farther along the same ridge was a second blaze, smaller with distance, but growing as it licked at the dry brush. Still farther a third.

"If that fire ever gets a good start," muttered Lee heavily, "it's going to sweep the ranch. God knows where it will stop. And just how Carson is going to fight fire with one hand and hold his stock with the other, I don't know."

But even then he turned his eyes away from the ranch, sweeping the ragged jumble of mountains about him. Judith was gone. Judith needed him and he did not dare try to estimate the soreness of her need. What did it matter that Carson and Tripp and the rest had their problems to face back there? There was only one thing in all of the wide world that mattered. And he did not even know where she was, north, south, east or west! Somewhere in these mountains, no doubt. But where, when a man might ride a hundred miles this way or that and have no sign if he passed within calling distance of her?

In his heart Bud Lee prayed, as he had prayed last night, asking God that he might come to Judith. And it seemed to him, standing close to God on the rocky heights, that his prayer had been heard and answered. For, far off to the east, still farther in the solitude of the mountains, rising from a rugged peak, a thin line of smoke rose into the paling sky.

It might be that Judith was there. It might be that she was scores of miles from the beckoning smoke. But Lee had asked a sign and there, like a slender finger pointing to the brightening sky, was a sign.

He stooped swiftly for rifle and rope and packet of bacon.

"Where you goin', Bud?" asked Tommy.

"To Judith," answered Bud Lee gently.

For in his heart was that faith which is born of love.

TO JUDITH life had changed from a pleasant game in the sunshine to a hideous nightmare. In a few dragging hours she had come to know incredulity, anxiety, misery, black hopelessness and icy terror. She had come to look thru a man's eyes at that which lay in his heart, to feel for the first time in her fearless life that the fortitude was slipping out of her bosom, that the strength was melting in her.

She lay on a rude bed of fir-boughs, an utter, impenetrable blackness like a palpable weight on her eyeballs. When it was silent about her, and for the most part silence reigned with the oppressive gloom, she yearned so for a little sound that she moved her foot along the rock floor under her or snapped a dry twig between her fingers or even listened eagerly for the coming of the terrible woman who was her jailer.

Gropingly, again and again she went over in her thoughts the long journey here, seeking fruitlessly to know whether she had come north, south, or east from the ranch-house. It was one of these three directions, for there were no such mountains as these to the west, no such monster cliffs, no deep cavern reaching into the bowels of the earth. The sense that, even were she freed, she had no slightest idea where she was, which way she must go, stunned her.

"Will I go mad after a while?" she wondered miserably. "Am I already going mad? Oh, God, have mercy on me—"

From the instant when, Saturday night, she had been gripped suddenly in a man's strong arms, when another man had smothered her outcry, she had known in her heart that Bayne Trevors was taking his desperate chance in the game. But in the darkness she had had only the two vague blurs of their bodies to guess at. They had been masked; her own eyes were covered, a bandage brought tightly over them, her mouth gagged, her hands tied behind her, her body lifted into the saddle—all in a moment. Neither man had spoken. Then, tied in the saddle, she only knew that she was riding, that one man rode in front of her, leading her horse, the other following close behind. The sense of direction which she had lost in those first five minute she had never been given opportunity to regain. She might, even now, be a gunshot from her own ranch; she might be twenty miles from it.

For the greater part of that Saturday night they had ridden; and when trails died under them and rocks rose steeply, they walked, she and one man. The other stayed with the horses. Not once did she hear a man's voice; she did not know whether it was Trevors himself, or Quinnion, or some utter stranger who forced her into this hiding.

They had climbed cliffs, now going down into chasms, now following roaring creeks or making their way along the spine of some rocky ridge. The one man with her was masked, his eyes rather guessed at than seen thru the slits of his bandanna handkerchief. He had jerked the bandage from her eyes, since blindfolded she would make such poor progress. But still he guarded his tongue.

"He would speak," she thought, "but that I would recognize his voice. Trevors or Quinnion? Which?"

Feeling the first quick spurt of hope when she saw that there was but one man to deal with, she was aquiver to seize the first opportunity for flight. But that hope died swiftly as she recognized that no such opportunity was to be granted her. Once she paused, looking to a possible leap over a low ledge and escape in a thick bit of timber. But the two eyes thru the slits in the improvised mask had been keen and quick, a heavy hand was laid on her arm, she felt the fingers bite into her flesh as he sought to drive into her a full comprehension of his grim determination that she should not escape.

IT WAS when they had clambered high upon a mass of tumbled boulders, topping a ridge, that Judith had seen the man's face. Docilely she had obeyed his gestures for an hour; now, suddenly maddened at the silence and the mask over his face, she sprang unexpectedly upon him, shoving him from the rock on which he had stepped, snatching off his mask as she did so. For the first time she heard his voice, cursing her coolly as he gripped and held her.

It was Bayne Trevors, at last come out into the open, his eyes hard on hers.

"It's just as well that you know whom you are up against," he said as he held her with his hand heavy on her shrinking shoulder.

Summoning all of the reckless fearlessness which was her birthright, she laughed at him coolly, laughed as the two stood against the sky-line, upon the barren breast of a lonesome land.

"So you are a fool, after all, Bayne Trevors!" she jeered at him. "Fool enough to mix first-hand in a dangerous undertaking."

Trevors shrugged.

"Yes?" He slipped the handkerchief into his pocket and stared at her with a glint of anger in the blue-gray of his eyes. He lifted his broad shoulders. "Or wise man enough to do my own work when needs be, and when I'd have no bungling? I'm going to square with you, girl. Square with you for meddling, for a bullet-hole in each shoulder. If there's a fool in our little junketing party, it's a girl who thought she could handle a man's-size job."

THEY went on, over the ridge and down. Judith made no second attempt to surprise him, for always his eyes watched her. Nor did she seek to hold back or in any way hamper him now. For, swiftly adjusting herself to the new conditions, she made her first decision: Trevors did think her a "fool of a girl," Trevors did sneer at her helplessness in that man's way of his. Let him think her a little fool; let him hold her in his contempt; let him grow to think her cowed and afraid and helpless. Then, when the time came—

Again she had been blindfolded; seeing the look in Trevors's eyes, she offered no objection. Again she had followed him in a darkness made at sunrise by a bandage across her eyes. Again, the bandage removed, she winked at the sunlight. Again they climbed ridges, dropped down into tiny valleys, fought their way along thunderous ravines where the water was lashed into white foam. Again blindfolded, again trudging on, her whole body beginning to tremble with fatigue, the weakness of hunger upon her. And at length, out of a canyon, making a perilous way up the steep walls of rock, they came to the mouth of the black cavern in which she lay now waiting for the sound of a stirring foot.

Only an instant had Judith stood upon the ledge outside the cave before she was thrust into the black interior. But in that instant her eager eyes had made out, upon a tiny bit of table-land across the chasm of the gorge, a cabin, sending aloft a plume of smoke.

Then, after an hour, the terrible woman had come to whom Trevors had intrusted her, bringing food and water in her hard, blackened hands, carrying the flickering fires of madness in her unfathomable eyes. A lantern set on the floor made rude shadows, and out of them crept this woman, leering at Trevors, peering at Judith, licking her thin lips, and chuckling to herself.

(To be continued next week)

Three Thousand Dollars an Acre

If crooked rows will grow more stuff as some farm gardeners like to console themselves, you would think Thomas F. Biddle would have wiggled the celery rows a little on his Bustleton market garden. It is within the city limits of Philadelphia and the land is assessed for tax-paying purposes at $3000 an acre. The woods in the background skirt Pennypacker Creek and the city bought thirty-five acres of it a short time ago from the original 65-acre Biddle holding to make a park.—T. H. W.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Fair Warning

Sam, while walking in the woods late one afternoon, was surprised by a wildcat which proceeded to chase him to the top limbs of a large oak, on [illegible] edge of a deep canyon.

The wildcat was climbing as fast as Sam, and soon had forced him perilously near the decaying end of a long limb extending beyond the edge of the precipice. Sam decided it was time to remonstrate.

"Wilecat," he said impressively, "wilecat, does yo' make me go one inch furdah, yo' is gwine to have to jump a long ways fo' yo' suppah!"—American Legion Weekly.

Needed a Clue

A well-known minister, famous for absent-mindedness, once met an old friend in the street and stopped to talk with him. When about to separate, the minister's face suddenly assumed a puzzled expression.

"Tom," he said, "when we met was I going up or down the street?"

"Down," replied Tom.

The minister's face cleared. "It's all right, then. I had been home to lunch."—New Outlook.

Buck Up and Boost

Give a little, live a little, try a little mirth; sing a little, bring a little happiness to earth. Pray a little, play a little, be a little glad; rest a little, jest a little if the heart is sad. Spend a little, send a little to another's door; give a little, live a little, love a little more.—A. Nutt in Ottawa Citizen.

The Gates of Eden

Little Town Girl (who has spent day in country for first time, having hitherto played only in parks)—"Daddy, what time do they shut the country up?"—Pele Mele (Paris).

Enlarged Usefulness

Austin, Texas, Jan. 11 (Sp).—The champion hog-caller of East Texas and one of the ranking callers of the United States has been elected assistant reading clerk of the House of Representatives.—Dallas Morning News.

The Old and the New

"I wonder," said the old lady at the dance, "I wonder what has become of the girl who used to drop her eyes, raise her face, and say: 'You must ask my papa.'"

"She's got a daughter," answered the girl, "who says, 'Shove her into high, kid! The old man's gaining on us!'"

Misunderstood

Teacher (to boy sitting idly in school during writing time)—Henry, why are you not writing?

Henry—I ain't got no pen.

Teacher—Where's your grammar?

Henry—She's dead.—Dry Goods Economist.

You Can't Fool a Horsefly

"Are you sure, now?" inquired a restaurant diner. "Are you positive that this is a beefsteak?"

"Sure it's beefsteak," replied the belligerent waiter. "Wossa matter?"

"Well—when I find a fly buzzing around a steak I think nothing of it, but when I find a horsefly—darned if I don't get suspicious!"

Mistress—Mary, were you entertaining a man in the kitchen last night?

Mary—That's for him to say, ma'am. I was doing my best.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—The people have opened their sugar camps around here. We have no camp but have many sugar and maple trees. I think it would be fun to tend a camp. We were at our neighbors one evening and spent most of the time at the camp.

During these long winter nights our neighbors come to our place. We spend the evening playing games. I was at a birthday party, we had music and played lively games.

I go to Factory School. I have seven studies and like Civics best. During some of the coldest days I had to stay at home. I sewed most of the time and have a quilt pieced.

I have two cats for pets. Their names are Tabby and Trixie. When I milk they come and stand on their hind feet and want me to feed them milk.

During the summer barn swallows came to our barn where they have three nests built in our storm shed. We like to watch them carry feathers and feed their little ones. They come real close to our house and sometimes fly under thru the porch roof. They are very pretty birds and never sit on green trees but on the roofs of buildings and on dead trees. They eat insects of the air.—Naomi Lepley, (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a little brother five years old. He does not go to school yet. He stays home with mother. He gets naughty sometimes.

We live on a little farm about fifteen acres. Daddy works in York and mother and I and the maid do a little trucking and tend market.

MY COUSINS AND I
Edith L. Myers, (X), York County, Pa.

I take music lessons on the piano. I had a nice vacation last summer. I visited Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen, Chicago, and lots of other places. We went by machine. We camped all the way. We had a fine time. I am sending a picture. Two of my cousins and myself. I am the one on the left.—Edith L. Myers, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I help mother milk when I come home from school and help her do the milking before I go to school in the morning. I have a dog called Jumbo, and a cat named Tommy and five little peeps about one week old. One of the peeps is white and he is so noisy that I call him Buzzy. I love to play in the snow. When the snow was real deep out here I would take my dog, Jumbo, and dip him down in the snow, then I would run and hide. When he gets out he tries to find me.—Ruby Vucelic, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending you a picture of my baby sister and her first pet, a little white rabbit. She is feeding it some leaves. She is about nine months old. Her name is Ada May.

MY BABY SISTER
Luella E. Hendershot, Warren Co., N. J.

I go to Quaker Grove School. We have two rooms and two teachers and there are about 60 scholars.—Luella E. Hendershot, Warren Co., N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received my membership pin a few days ago and was glad to get it.

In last week's issue Ruth E. Throckmorton told of her trip to Yellowstone National Park so I'm going to tell of mine thru the Catskills and down the Hudson River to Poughkeepsie.

Tuesday morning we started. Monday morning we had taken my sister to camp and then we came home and stayed for the night. We stayed in Delhi the first night. The next day we saw our first high mountains. They seemed to reach the sky. (I live at the foothills of the Catskills but the mountains are not nearly so high). That night we stayed in Roxbury, the home of John Burroughs. That night we went to see Rin-tin-tin, the movie dog at one of the theaters.

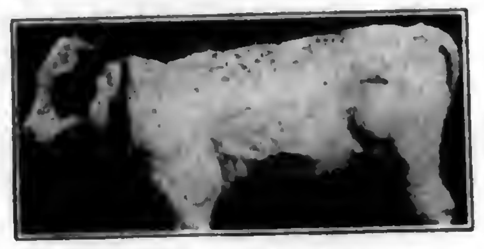
The next day we headed for the Hudson. About noon it began raining so hard we had to stop by the side of the road. The rain stopped so we went to Hunter. Here papa got us something to eat. We went on to Kingston that night. The next morning we motored to Highland, sixteen miles south, and ferried over to Poughkeepsie, eating our breakfast. We went north sixteen miles to some place (I can't remember the name) and ferried back. Then we went back north and west to home.—E. Webster Haight, (X), Delaware County, N. Y.

I've ferried across the river at Poughkeepsie, too. My brother and I took a picture of one of the ferry boats while we were crossing and it turned out quite well.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a dog for a pet. He likes to run and play with me. I had a calf and I could not think of a name for her till I went to feed her, and she bunted my pail so I called her Bunts. But she died and my father buried her.—Eloise Case, (X), Bradford Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my pin and I want to thank you for it. I was certainly proud to get it. I will try and get my chum to write to the Forum.



ONE OF MY PETS
Edward Williams, (X), Luzerne Co., Pa.

For pets I have a dog named Fannie, a kitten named Skeezix and a little calf. My kitten is full of tricks.—Edward R. Williams, (X), Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I was plowing today until it started to rain. I just love to work. I do all the work for father at nights. I water five horses and feed them and give them their bedding. I watch the cows on horseback. I love to ride horseback.

I have two little Bantam hens and one rooster. They are just so sweet, Cousin Ruth, I wish you could see them. One laid a little white egg.

My mother is raising canary birds. One laid three little eggs and hatched two little birds. The little birds were so tiny they could lie in a teaspoon and they did not have their eyes open.

I went to Atlantic City last summer and I had a very good time. A man made my picture on the sand which was very good. It was so cool on the boardwalk along the ocean I had to wear my coat all the time. I did not go in swimming for I did not have any suit but there were hundreds in swimming.—Frances Dennis, (X), Salem County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—When summer comes I will be glad for the birdies come and build their nests. Last summer there was a robin built her nest on our plum tree. When the birdies were about one day old a strong wind came and blew the nest down. Two of the birdies were dead and the other one was not hurt any. So we put it up in the nest and buried the other two. A couple of days later the little one got strong and flew away.—Olive Pearl Hummel (X), Perry County, Pa.

I've Gone Into Partnership with Noah

NOAH WEBSTER'S Dictionary and I are becoming fast friends. Nearly every day now we can be seen with heads together pouring over contest papers, yet in spite of all our efforts we aren't sure who all the winners are going to be! Isn't that hard-hearted of us to keep you in suspense? Keep up your faltering courage—Noah and I are doing our best.

Letters continue to come in asking questions. If my answers are delayed remember I can't correct word lists, write letters and return pictures all at the same time.

Some of you are still forgetting to sign your names and addresses to your letters. What's a letter without a name?

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bedford County. Alta Deremer, Fern Roontz. **Berks County.** Alice E. Berger, Grace Hayes (X), Anna A. Smith. **Bradford County.** Dorothy Varney (X), Hilda Wetmore. **Bucks County.** Dorris F. Bennett, Elsie Woodington (X). **Butler County.** Amy Armstrong (X). **Carbon County.** Dorothea J. Bauer (X). **Centre County.** Helen M. Beck (X), Irene G. Beck (X), Thelma V. Beck (X), Ruby Biddle, Irene Lambert (X), Florence P. Shaurier. **Chester County.** Agnes E. Kring (X). **Clarion County.** Romaine Minich, Virginia A. Weaver. **Clearfield County.** Sylvia Spencer, Anna Williamson (X). **Crawford County.** Mary Arlene Davis, Virginia Marie Tulloch. **Cumberland County.** Jessie B. Weaver. **Delaware County.** Pauline Hair, Joseph Samuel Carter (X). **Erie County.** Allan Bennett.

Franklin County. Mervin F. Burkholder (X), Mary J. Thomas (X). **Fulton County.** Margaret B. Clippinger, Dorothy Price (X). **Greene County.** Esther L. Bell (X). **Huntingdon County.** Shade Bolinger (X), Gladys Grove, Eugene Madden (X), Phyllis Jean States (X). **Indiana County.** Twila Alice Enck, Ernaline McHeary (X), Kathryn Stewart. **Lackawanna County.** Clarice Biesecker (X), Marion Cornelius, Philura Klipple (X), Doris York (X). **Lancaster County.** John Blank (X), Moses Blank (X), Andrew Diener (X), Dorothy Heagy, Solomon King (X), Allen Musser, Verna M. Shank, Lester M. Slaymaker, Ruth E. Todd. **Lawrence County.** Joseph Cwynar, Josephine Cwynar, Katy Mast (X). **Lehigh County.** Minnie Diehl, Margaret A. Phillips, Gertrude Wagner. **Lycoming County.** Donald Paulhamus.

Mercer County. Helen Daniels (X). **Mifflin County.** Sarah Howe (X). **Montgomery County.** Pearl Astheimer (X), Leon Bechtel, Edith Frownfelter (X). **Northumberland County.** Lois Stamm. **Perry County.** Olive Hummel (X), Laura Viola Hummel, Grace Marie Knaub, Maggie Shearer. **Schuylkill County.** A Forum Friend (no name), Mildred Elizabeth Moyer, John Williamson. **Snyder County.** Josephine Knepp. **Somerset County.** Romaine R. Coughenour, Marian Kaufman, Rose L. Stock (X). **Susquehanna County.** Louise Wilmarth (X). **Washington County.** Katie Fedak. **Wayne County.** Mable Daniels (X), Gertrude Hurd, Bessie Quick, Evelyn Quick, Richard Wyba (X). **Westmoreland County.** Eleanor Coughenour, Paul Elsaman (X), Belva Francis Kauffman (X). **York County.** Howard Lewis Shaffer, Mary B. Shaffer.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County. Mary McEnroe. **Morris County.** Margaret Busch (X). **Salem County.** Paul Klementis (X). **Sussex County.** Grace Sullivan.

NEW YORK

Delaware County. Gladys V. Jones, Etta Lockhurst. **Otsego County.** Joseph Stevens. **Tioga County.** Iris E. Fox.

MARYLAND

Frederick County. Gordon Black (X). **Howard County.** Fraley Zimmerman (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Most of you live in the country and come to the city once in a while, and I live in the city and go to the country whenever I can. So, of course, we often do different things, and you have very good things to eat which, by the time they reach the city, are maybe not quite so good. But you can find out the answer to this question if you will take out of the little square below those letters under which numbers are placed. Arrange the letters in the order of the numbers, beginning, of course, with "1" which you will find on the second row with a little circle around it. When you have found out what I ate this morning, send me your answer on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by April 16, which, by the way, was my father's birthday. I hope by that time to be used to my new glasses and able to enjoy all your answers even more than I have in the past—and that means a very great deal, indeed.

BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please tell me the name of your county (not country—I can usually guess that), and when your birthday comes. You'd be surprised how often some of these things are left out. Why, there are times when some Little Folks tell me when their birthdays come but do not tell me their names, or maybe it is the addresses that are left out. It's a lot to remember, I know, but it helps me a lot at this end if you put those things in your answer. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

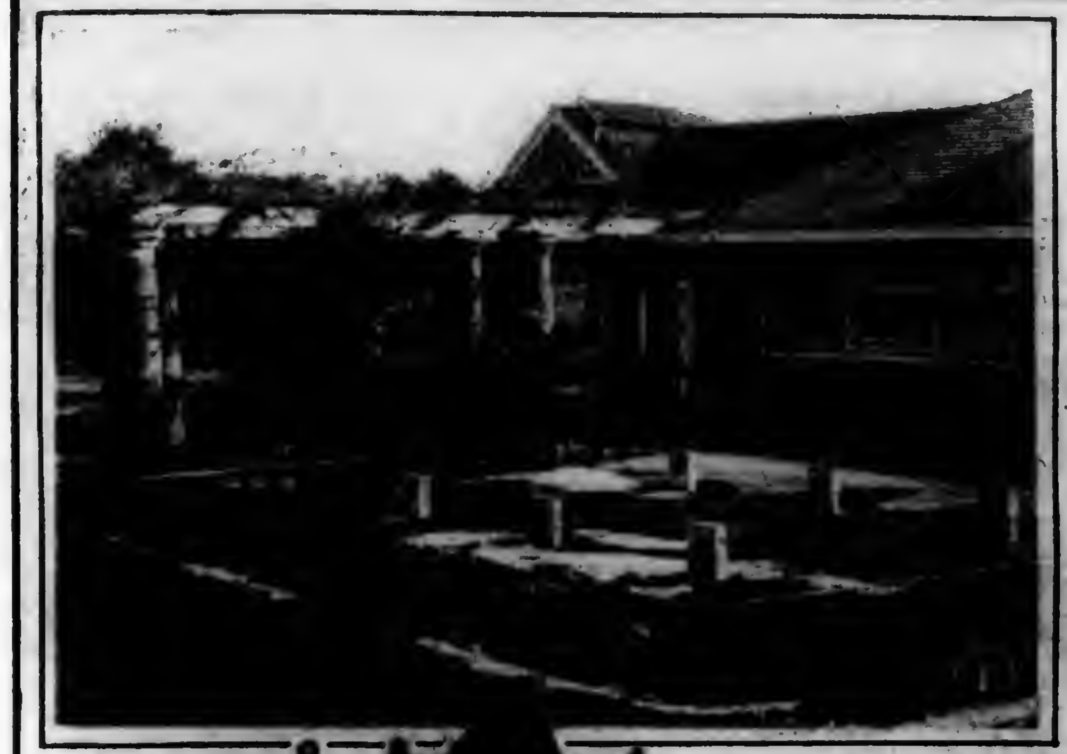
The answer to the arithmetic puzzle (the magic square, published March 19) is: first line 1, 5, 1, 3 equals 10; second line 3, 2, 3, 2 equals 10; third line 4, 2, 3, 1 equals ten; fourth line 2, 1, 3, 4 equals 10. Of course, if you arrange these numbers in the square as I had them each line will equal ten whether you count across or down.

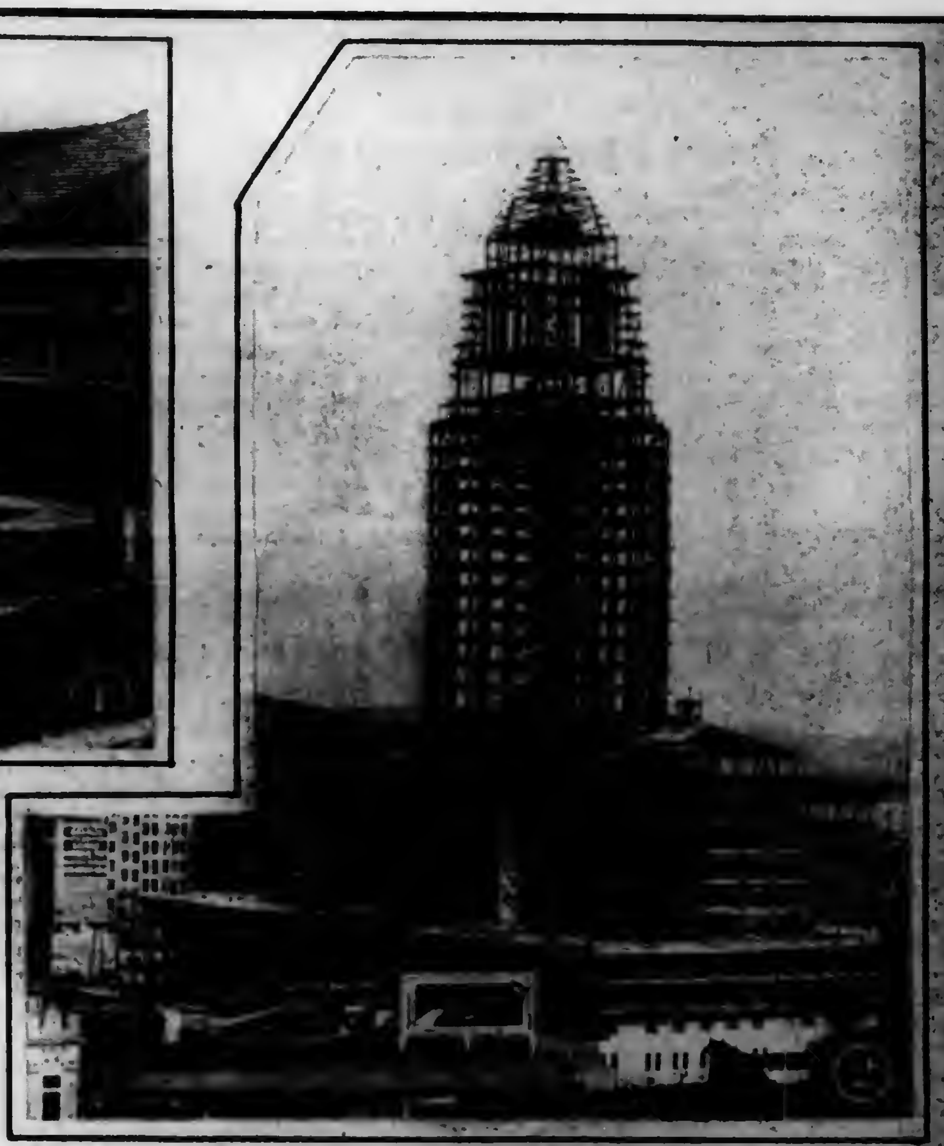
The prize winners are: Phyllis Amster, age 9, Anselma, Pa.; Howard M. Anspach, age 9, Annville, Pa.; Luella Berk, age 8, New Ringgold, Pa.; Mary Bryant, age 9, Bridgeton, N. J.; Philander Fleming, age 11, Granville Summit, Pa.; Walter Goff, Jr., age 7, Eldora, N. J.; John Irvin Grimm, age 12, Smithfield, Pa.; Kenneth B. Hill, age 13, Hughesville, Pa.; Thelma Keene, age 10, Glen Moore, Pa.; Helen Leonbacher, age 13, Erie, Pa.

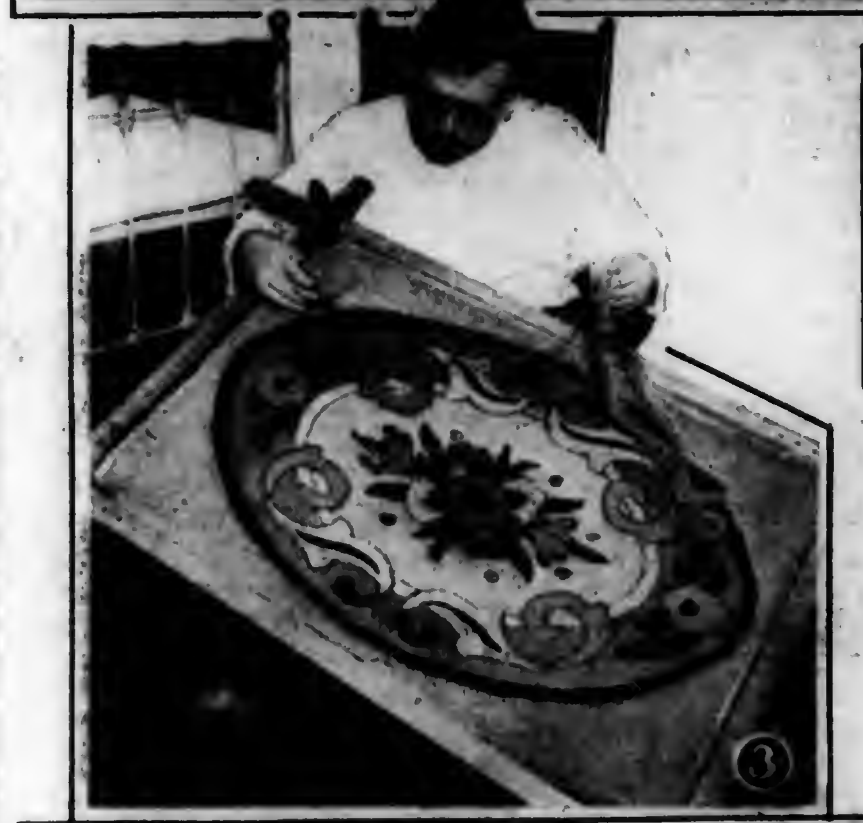
WHAT DID I EAT THIS MORNING!

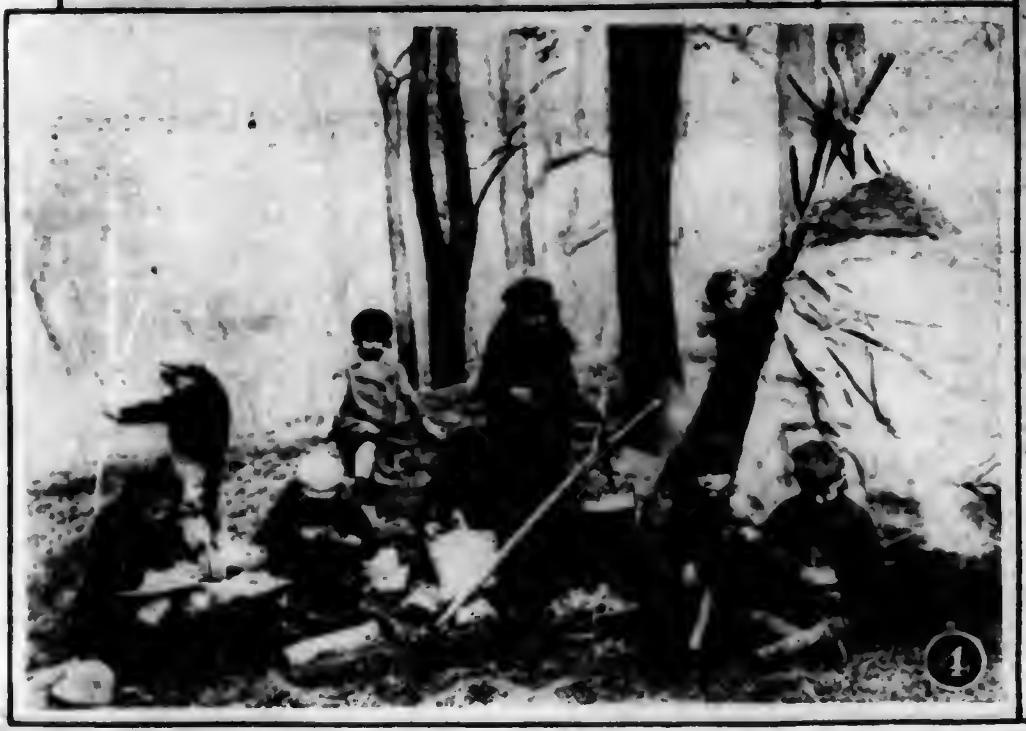
A	B	C	D	E	F
4	①	G	H	3	6
I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	5	Q	R	S
T	U	V	A	2	8
9	W	X	7	Y	Z

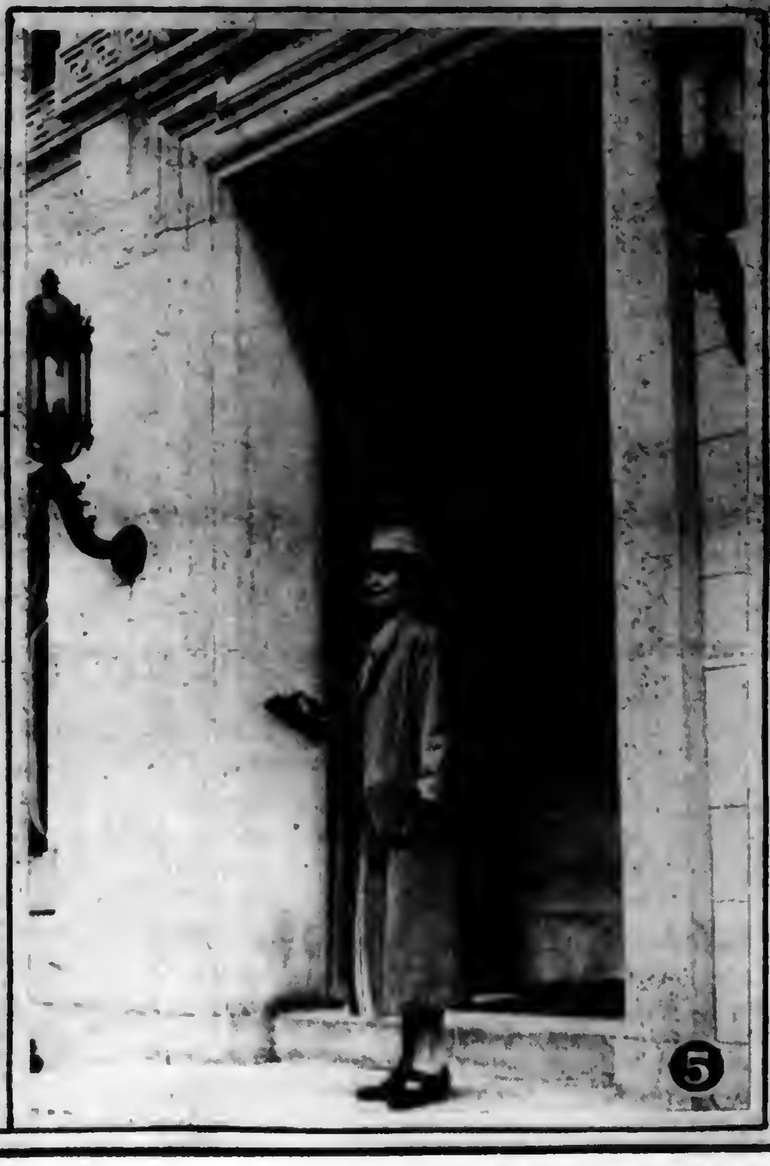
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES











(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—On Langwater Farm near North Easton, Massachusetts, where many prize cattle have spent their lives, is a unique graveyard, the last resting place of several prize animals. The tablet on the extreme left in the front row bears the name of "Langwater Warrior," a famous sire.

2.—The new skyscraper City Hall of Los Angeles, California, towers above the other buildings of the city. When completed it will be one of the tallest structures on the Pacific Coast.

3.—Occupational therapy is one of the greatest developments in the treatment of those patients who must be confined to hospitals or other institutions for long periods. Basketmaking, weaving or other work done by the hands is under the supervision of an expert occupational therapist under direction of the physician in charge. The man shown making a rug is a patient in a Chicago hospital.

4.—City children learn first-hand the secrets of making maple sugar.

5.—Mrs. Coolidge at the door of the house on Dupont Circle, Washington, which is being used as a temporary White House.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Mother Needn't Dread Those Sharpened Appetites the Family Brings Home from Church on Sunday

THERE are three courses open to the home-maker who goes to church: she may prepare Sunday's dinner on Saturday, if not too busy otherwise on that day; she may serve a quick-cooked meal an hour after her return from church; or she may compromise and prepare a dish or two on Saturday and accomplish the remainder after the Sunday morning service.

Following are a few suggestions that may prove helpful:

I

Dinners requiring Saturday's hours are the easiest to plan.

1—Stewed chicken with dumplings and gravy
  Mashed potatoes
  Mashed turnips
  Celery
  Grape jelly
  Mince pie
2—Pot roast with gravy
  Carrots and onions cooked with roast
  Potatoes steamed at top of roast kettle
  Graham pudding
  Lemon sauce
3—"Jiggs" dinner of corned beef and cabbage
  Oak Hill potatoes
  Apple pie
  Cheese

II

Quick-cooked meals call for rapid manipulation and a can or two from the shelves.

1—Pan-broiled ham
  Sweet potatoes boiled in their jackets
  Canned peas
  Chili sauce
  Applesauce
  Dumplings
2—Scalloped oysters
  Imitation French-fried potatoes (baked)
  Succotash (canned)
  Hot biscuit
  Honey
3—Pork steak, milk gravy
  Boiled rice
  Stewed tomatoes
  Canned peaches
  Corn flake kisses

III

When we compromise we lean toward the one-dish meal.

1—Spare ribs and sauerkraut
  Half-shell potatoes
  Spoon corn bread
  Currant jelly
  Ice cream
2—Ham and scalloped potatoes (baked in one casserole)
  Baked squash
  Fruit gelatine, whipped cream
3—Veal birds
  Buttered beets
  O'Brien potatoes
  Cole slaw
  Date pudding

The dinners given in the first list are possible because on Saturday one can clean and cut up chicken; pare vegetables; make pies or steamed pudding; set a pot roast or Jiggs dinner into the fireless cooker or on the back of the range; or make a baking dish full of creamed potatoes between layers of soft bread crumbs and slices of hard-boiled eggs for the Oak Hill potatoes.

Rice Substituted for Potatoes

But when Saturday's hours are crowded we must hustle the potatoes on to cook, the minute we enter the house from church. Scalloped oysters do not require long baking and a skilful person can make hot biscuits in a hurry. Rice is the handiest substitute for potatoes because we have it on cooking in the twinkling of an eye. Corn flake kisses are quickly prepared for dessert.

The half-shell potatoes suggested in the "compromise" meals, may be prepared from potatoes baked with those for Saturday's dinner. Only on Saturday they must be removed from the shell, mashed, mixed with milk and seasonings and replaced in shells, while still hot. Then Sunday they require just the reheating. (Of course, they are better if prepared the same day they are to be eaten but that isn't always possible).

Ice cream and sherberts may be frozen out-of-doors in the winter, provided they are stirred occasionally. Either ice cream or fruit gelatine would have to be made at breakfast time. Beets should be left cooking during church. Date pudding might be prepared Saturday evening. Squash may be left baking in the oven during service; also the scalloped potatoes and ham. Veal birds, once seared, should simmer for several hours in their creamy gravy.

Below are recipes for a few of the dishes suggested:

GRAHAM PUDDING

½ cup butter
1 cup mild molasses
1 cup milk
2 eggs
3 cups graham flour
1 teaspoon soda
2 cups raisins
1-3 cup citron, cut finely

Melt the shortening; add molasses, milk, egg, and dry ingredients sifted, and raisins. Turn into oiled mold, cover and steam two and one-half hours.

DATE PUDDING

1 pound dates, stoned and cut in halves
1 cup nut meats
1 cup sugar
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

The beauty of this pudding is the ease with which it can be made.

Put all ingredients in a bowl and mix together. Do not beat any longer than necessary to combine ingredients. Pour it on to oiled paper in an oiled shallow pan. Put the pan into a dripping pan of water. Bake 30 minutes. Have oven hot at first to brown top, then finish baking at moderate heat.

Cut in squares and serve with whipped cream. Garnish with a cherry or cranberry.

This pudding keeps well, if kept covered and cold, and may be made weeks ahead of time.

BAKED HAM WITH SCALLOPED POTATOES

Brush the sides and bottom of a baking dish with melted fat, put in sliced raw potatoes, sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper, dot with butter and cover with milk. On the potatoes place a thick slice of ham. Put on the cover and bake until the ham is tender and the potatoes done. Remove cover for browning.

SPOON CORN BREAD

½ cup corn meal
1 pint milk (scalded)
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
3 eggs

Sift corn meal into hot milk, stirring constantly. Cook until thick. Add baking powder, salt, and beaten egg yolks. Mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and pour mixture into a buttered baking dish. Bake in slow oven for twenty minutes. Serve hot with spoon.—Floris C. Thompson, Mich.

It's Never Too Soon to Play the Pied Piper

ALL the farmers around here (and their wives, too,) are up in arms against rats. What a pest they are! Thru the winter they had too many nibbles of sweet potatoes and nuts, as well as pop corn. Now they are feasting on fresh eggs and building homes quite handy to where they seem to think we will put out our baby chicks. You see there are some animals besides men who enjoy "spring chicken."

Arbor Day—A Chance for All

Few of us can plant a forest but most of us can plant trees and bushes which will beautify the home grounds.

Last year one of our neighbors set several hundred fine eggs. He had a fair hatch and was justly proud of his little brood. A few days later, he had twenty-eight chicks left, and he promptly moved them into safe quarters. Was such a risk worth while? Why not safeguard your little flocks by giving them a home free from rats?

There are a great many dopes and poisons to be had and remember today is none too soon to play the Pied Piper.—G. S. S.

Alarm Clock Works Overtime

AS SPRING advances the uses for my little alarm clock increase. When I work in distant parts of the house, at housecleaning or sewing, or when I go outside, tending chickens or gardening, I set my clock at the time I need to return to the kitchen and then go serenely about my business until I am called. This means dinner on time without rush or worry.

As the busy season advances my little afternoon rest becomes necessary if I keep up with my duties. I used to lie down and worry; now I set my clock for an hour in advance, place the clock within reach, and drop asleep at once sure that I will not over-sleep. In this way I do twice the work I do when I keep on until exhausted.

In summer I like to take my work or my reading to the porch or lawn as much as possible and here again I use the alarm. Children often think it fine to have the clock set for them and are much more willing to come at the right time than when mother calls.

Try using the alarm during the day and I am sure you will find it well worth while.—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

Easter Festivals Spread Good Cheer

SOMEONE has said that "Far pastures are always greenest." This does not hold true regarding the Easter festivities in our town. When I read in farm papers and magazines what people are doing in other places, it seems as if we have the very best times folks could have anywhere.

One of the very pleasantest of all our annual functions is the Easter dinner given by the Ladies' Aid. This year the color scheme is white and yellow. The decorating committee is one group, the food committee, another, and both will use these two colors in their plans for food and decoration.

Eggs Instead of Meat

For dinner the usual meat will be replaced by eggs served in several ways. There will be fluffy mashed potato; lettuce and egg salad; brown and white bread, with butter; choice of custard, lemon or cream pie; cheese; lemon gelatine, with golden fruits, and plenty of golden coffee.

Here the Easter dinners, luncheons, etc., are second only to the great Christmas celebrations, and we consider that the community failing to observe them misses much in sociability and good cheer.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Butterfly Salad Is Different

Note.—Your committee on "eats" might enjoy the beauty and originality of a very decorative salad served at an Easter party last year. It will help to offset that extra protein which the egg salad suggested in the above story provides. It is called Butterfly Salad, and is made with sliced pineapple as the basis.

Shape the pineapple slices to represent the butterfly wings. Arrange these slices on lettuce leaves. With each set of wings use one stick of asparagus for the dainty creature's body. Use cooked carrot and cut long, slender antennae, curving it as you fit it on. The salad dressing is used on the leaves beneath the pineapple and passed again at the table. This salad is so very pretty, folks exclaim, "Oh! Oh! Oh!" and even the men folks nibble it all, including the lettuce.—Home Page Editor.

"Mainstays" Start Boys and Girls on the Royal Road to Health

THE average school child six to ten years old gains in weight and height steadily if enough of the right kind of food is eaten to supply the body with growth and energy material. The food for the child between these ages is best when simple and easy to digest. The New Jersey extension specialist in foods says that breakfast and dinner should be the heavier meals with a light supper before going to bed.

After boys and girls reach the age of ten, growth becomes very rapid and a great amount of food is necessary to supply them with sufficient nourishment. Boys beyond ten are especially active and are likely to need more food than their fathers.

The choice of food for these growing boys and girls is important. Milk is still essential and a quart a day, if possible, should be drunk. It is best to limit the amount of liquids taken with meals to allow more space in the stomach for solid foods. Cooked cereals are more nourishing than the ready-to-serve varieties. A little thin cream added to the milk used on cereals adds more food value in a concentrated form.

Vegetables Build Bones and Teeth

Cheese for the noon meal is another rich food, but should be combined with others. Vegetables and fruits are essential for the minerals and vitamins they contain; without them the bones and teeth cannot grow as they should. Fruits are generally liked, but vegetables are often not such favorites. Salads are popular with girls and may be served with a simple dressing. Boys will generally eat vegetables if they are told how necessary the minerals are to build a strong bony framework for their bod.

Eggs and fish are excellent; meat is also, but the tendency is to eat too much of it. Meat once a day is enough. Cereal puddings, custards, one crust pies made of fruit, and milk and egg combinations may be given on occasions.

A lunch between meals of fruit, sandwiches, or milk is often required by growing boys and girls. The time will depend upon the school hours, but it should be kept regular from day to day. Sweets may be given at the end of meal, but the munching of candy between meals should not be encouraged.

English Hot Cross Buns

THIS recipe has come down thru generations as the favorite of "Good Queen Bess."

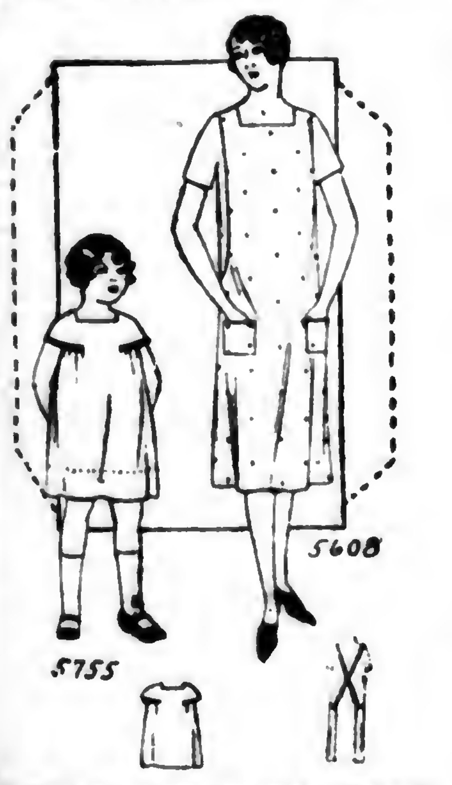
½ yeast cake
3 tablespoons butter
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Flour
1 egg
½ cup raisins
½ cup currants
¼ cup shredded citron
4 tablespoons minced candied orange peel

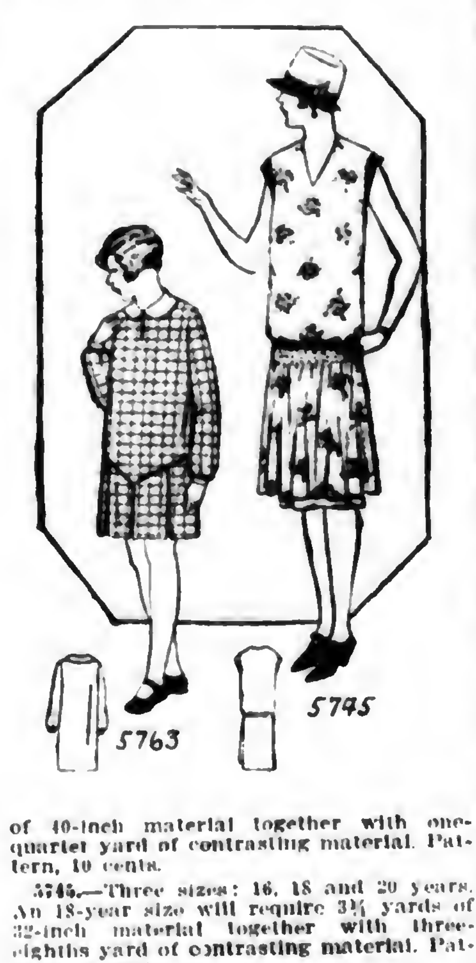
Melt the butter in the scalded milk, then add the sugar and salt. When lukewarm add the yeast which has been dissolved in one-fourth cup of tepid water. Beat into this mixture one and one-half cups flour that has been sifted. Let rise all night.

Next morning, beat down well and add one egg, slightly beaten, the raisins, currants, citron and orange peel. Use sufficient more flour to form a nice soft, kneadable dough. Knead lightly, then roll out, and cut with round cutter. Place them in greased pans and let rise in warm place. When they have doubled in size, make a deep cross in the center of each, and bake for a half hour in quick oven. When nearly done, further decorate the cross with lightly beaten egg-white and confectioner's sugar.—Gertrude S. Stewart, N. J.

Summer Days Are Coming

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.





5755.—China silk, crepe de chine or batiste may be used. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size will require 1⅜ yard of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5608.—Unbleached muslin, percale, linen, gingham and chintz are attractive for this apron. Four sizes: small medium, large and extra large. A medium size will require 2¾ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5763.—Cotton or silk prints, linen, rep or crepe can be used. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material together with one-quarter yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5745.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 3⅜ yards of 32-inch material together with three-eighths yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Buy a bedspring as you would pick a friend!

Find out if it will properly support your spine. Make sure that it will give your nerves perfect relaxation. Be sure of comfort, form fit and lack of sag and to make certain select a Foster Ideal Bedspring. This bedspring, with its 120 super-tempered, upright spirals *will* give you the kind of support and rest that your tired out body needs. In short it will provide for and safeguard your health.

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UTICA, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.
Western Factory

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Foster IDEAL Utica, N.Y.-St. Louis, Mo.

Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

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Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust
It does not pay to buy cheap painted steel roofing when you can get a guaranteed pure iron roofing that lasts five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. Armco Ingot Iron Roofing is your most economical buy. *It will pay you to send for our free illustrated catalog. Write today.*
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Get into the Well Drilling Business. Earn from $25.00 to $50.00 per day clear profit. Be Your Own Boss! Exceptional opportunities are open in every community for drilling wells, which you can work at the year 'round! A Machine for every depth, built in gasoline traction and non-traction models. Write TODAY for our BIG FREE BOOK describing ARMSTRONG ALL-STEEL WELL DRILLS. Address
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Metal Roofings
WIRE FENCING [illegible] GATES
BARBED WIRE [illegible] PAINT
[illegible]
CONSUMERS MFG. & SUPPLY CO., 52 Dale Street, MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Learn Typewriting
At Home within a month. 1 hour per day. Others have done so—Why not you?
$15.00 Including Full Course of Lessons, Roll Chart System and Stand.
HOME STUDY TYPEWRITING SYSTEM,
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WOOL Blankets Batting Send us your wool and we will make it into warm fluffy batts, or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. Write today for samples and descriptive folder. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 107 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

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A Powerful All-round Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Estates, Fruit Growers, Suburbanites, and Poultrymen.
DOES 4 MEN'S WORK
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3271 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Cooks a meal *for five in* 40 *minutes*

WHAT one woman said about her Nesco is typical of thousands of others. "During harvest and at other times when I'm in a hurry, I can prepare a complete meal for my family of five in 40 minutes"!

Wouldn't such quick, convenient cooking service be a blessing in your kitchen? The intense, blue flame of the Nesco quickly reaches its full capacity, spreads over the bottom of the utensil and gives a hot, clean cooking heat that has heretofore been thought of only with city gas service. There is no soot, smoke or odor. Cook any recipe on a Nesco. You are not limited—whether it be frying, boiling, roasting, baking or toasting. The perfect results will amaze you.

See the Nesco at your dealer's. Send for our beautiful free booklet, showing many sizes and models.

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Dominion Stove and Foundry Company, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada

The clean, blue, contact flame of the Nesco burner produces an intense gas flame cooking heat.

Nesco patented Rockweave Wick of wire cored woven asbestos selvage edged fabric. Non-burning. No Trimming.

NESCO
[with the blue gas contact flame] *Kerosene* COOK STOVE

National Enameling & Stamping Company, Inc.
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Send me your free booklets," Everyday Trips To The Wonderland of Delicious Foods" and "What Women Say".
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.... (P.F.)

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HOOSIER
GET YOUR COPY
We are waiting for your name and address to send you this booklet which has to do with the best water service for your purpose. No obligation.

RUNNING WATER!
WHEN AND WHERE YOU NEED IT

Complete in every detail, automatic, self-lubricating and everlastingly dependable, the HOOSIER Water Service insures an ample water supply when and where you want it. Inner and outer protection by the famous GALVAZINK Coating and pump construction that positively prevents the entrance of oil, guarantees clean, fresh water throughout the long life of the HOOSIER. This famous line includes an installation for every farm and home need, regardless of the source of supply or the power used.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
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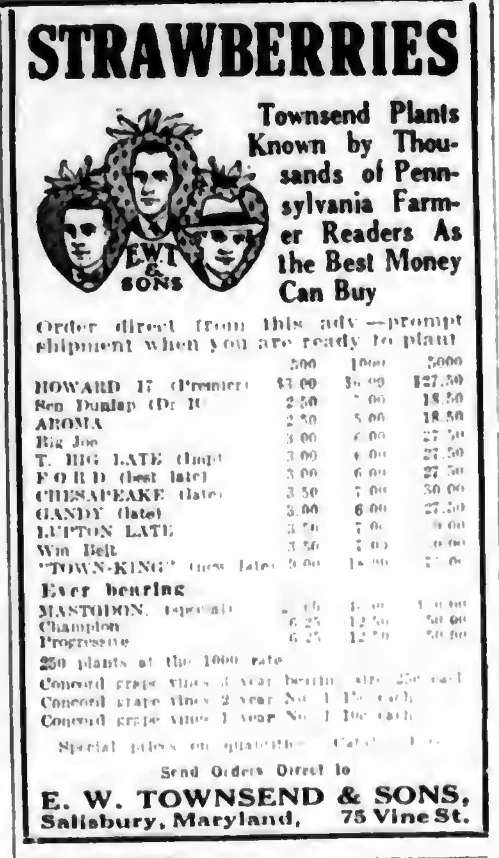

STRAWBERRIES

Townsend Plants Known by Thousands of Pennsylvania Farmer Readers As the Best Money Can Buy

Order direct from this adv.—prompt shipment when you are ready to plant

	500	1000	5000
HOWARD 17 (Premier)	$3.00	[illegible]	$27.50
Sen Dunlap (Dr. 10)	2.50	[illegible]	18.50
AROMA	2.50	5.00	18.50
Big Joe	3.00	6.00	27.50
T. BIG LATE (late)	3.00	6.00	27.50
FORD (best late)	3.00	6.00	27.50
CHESAPEAKE (late)	3.50	7.00	30.00
GANDY (late)	3.00	6.00	27.50
LUPTON LATE	3.50	7.00	[illegible]
Win Belt	3.50	7.00	[illegible]
"TOWN-KING" (new late)	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ever bearing			
MASTODON (special)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champion	6.25	12.50	50.00
Progressive	6.25	12.50	50.00

250 plants at the 1000 rate
Concord grape vines 3 year bearing size 25c each
Concord grape vines 2 year No. 1 15c each
Concord grape vines 1 year No. 1 10c each
Special prices on quantities. [illegible]

Send Orders Direct to
E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS,
Salisbury, Maryland, 75 Vine St.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Socials for Cash and Socials for Fun—One and the Same

SO MANY people have asked for suggestions for money-making socials that it looks as if the churches and clubs were out to collect all they could while having a good time. This is surely a much better way to raise necessary money than to beg it outright. Rather than hold one large affair at which the class or group plans to make a large sum of money, why not have a series of social evenings, one every two weeks or once a month, making them jolly good times as well as money getters and charging a small admission fee?

Always word the announcements for such entertainment so that when read from the pulpit or from the bulletin board, it will immediately arouse curiosity. People will come if an entertainment is advertised cleverly and much of the later success depends upon this. Never let the social seem obviously a plan to make money—announce the admission fee, but emphasize the pleasure everyone will have and never suggest that it is a duty to attend.

A very interesting series of evenings embodies the old district school idea. A spelling bee is old but always interesting if the words are chosen carefully. Announce that no word will be more than ten letters long and as each spells down, he must pay as many pennies as the letters of the word. A short program of songs or an old-fashioned square dance makes an enjoyable evening. Simple refreshments of doughnuts and coffee or if it is warm weather, an iced drink and ginger cookies, are enough.

Everybody Likes a Sing

Every community should encourage singing. This can be started at the second of the district school socials. It will be effective to have the leader use an old-time tuning fork at first but this can be discarded later and perhaps an orchestra formed. There should be an admission fee and each one should pay for his song book, but the leader should give his services. It will be surprising how many will want to join this very informal gathering and how many will be glad to pay admission just to come and hear the old time songs. Always remember something to eat—sandwiches and a drink of fresh fruit and little cakes to close the good time.

The last social might well be a debate. A funny subject is always best. Charge admission and offer a prize for the winning side.

A mite party—an afternoon affair for mothers and little children—proved very successful for one church. Tea and little cakes were served, the admission being "whatever mite one wished to give." This was put in an envelope so that no one would be embarrassed. A story teller charmed the children while tableaux amused the mothers.

Games Liven Up the Oldest

Another community used the "Backward, turn backward, Oh! Time in thy flight" idea, making children of everyone, dividing the large hall floor into four sections, numbered, one for marbles, one for checker tables, one for table croquet and the last for the old-fashioned game of authors. Ten cents admission was charged, then the losing couple at each section had to pay ten cents. There was a whistling contest, and a jumping rope contest, in which everyone, old, young, fat and thin, took part!

This idea proved so successful that the committee soon arranged a "Looking forward party!" Games and charades depicted life fifty years from now. A prize was offered for the most necessary invention, entered by a small boy and won by him—"to keep the car on the right road home, when big brother falls asleep." The women told what they wished the next fifty years would supply and the older men took off their masks and showed the world what they were thinking, too.

Several short ten-minute playlets were enacted, using people well known in the audience, carrying them fifty years forward. A clever poem, "Fifty years from now!" was recited in a costume which showed ingenuity and forethought.

Make all the money you can but make it in a happy way—sending people home with the idea that the entertainment was worth more than the admission fee.—Effie M. Paige.

Another of Our Family Greets You

MY LIFE to date has had a half dozen epochs which mark the periods of study and work which I have done and continue to enjoy. The early years of childhood were spent on a beautiful farm in Ohio where my parents and seven brothers and sisters helped me grow in grace and wisdom, as only country life provides.

At the early age of eleven we moved to the city, and there lived thru my grade and high school study, and here also I took up teacher's training and taught my first few years in the primary grades. I then had the wonderful experience of living and teaching in the Great Northwest, where hospitality abounds.

During the beginning of the World War I was a student in New York. Soon I took up special work that I might help in the reconstruction that inevitably follows war. In 1919 I was sent to Washington, D. C. where for five years I did bedside and class-room teaching in connection with Walter Reed Hospital. Much of my work was among young men wishing to become citizens, and many nationalities have been numbered among my students in English.

Today I am on a few acres in the lovely hills of Maryland. It is here I read and enjoy Pennsylvania Farmer. I have always enjoyed making tasty bites of food, and have kept house in every sort of place from a modern kitchenette apartment with an "in-a-door-bed" to a big country farmhouse. I enjoy the great out-of-doors, and spend many happy hours among the flowers.

My husband manages a garage and service station but together we arrange to have our own garden of good things and our own fruit supply. Community life and the rural church and Sunday school are my chief outside interests. I greet all you fellow readers and want to tell you who write for this department how thoroly I appreciate your timely messages.—Betsey Ford (Mabel S. Ford), Md.

Mrs. Mabel S. Ford.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Man Behind the Voice

NORMAN BROKENSHIRE, star radio announcer, formerly of stations WJZ, WRC, WGY and WPCH, recently joined the staff of WPG at Atlantic City, N. J., "The World's Play Ground."

Mr. Brokenshire was born in northern Ontario, Canada, June 10, 1892, the son of a missionary. During the World War he served in the infantry and later was a Y. M. C. A. Hut Secretary. His service in the International Church World Movement carried him many times over the United States and to Europe. Even tho Mr. Brokenshire was then the youngest field secretary this influential organization had ever engaged, he occupied the pulpits of every denomination where he was permitted and spoke regularly from the floor of other churches.

City Zoning Claims His Attention

The World War over he became associated with the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York, with which he instituted the present system of city zoning in the metropolis.

A boy's camp engaged his interests the following summer at Syracuse—as manager—after which he engaged in the activities of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor in New York.

A course in liberal arts attracted him to Syracuse University and while there he operated a very successful printing business between classes. College days over he tried his skill as a log hustler in a flourishing Maine lumber camp. From the "great open spaces" his insatiable curiosity found him answering present to "shoe factory inspector" in a large plant.

Norman Brokenshire, radio announcer WPG.

A year and a half as field worker in the Near East Relief Corporation found him supervising the work of six older men in Florida. Here he turned his New York business methods on southern folk and raised the largest sum known in the history of the welfare work in an equal time—$85,000!

Finds Himself a Radio Announcer

That "experiment" past, real business called him back to New York where he soon was holding a responsible position as director of advertising for the Air Reduction Sales Company.

This occupation outgrown, he indulged in a vacation to "find himself." Casually passing the door of a then little known concern on the sixth floor of the Aeolian Building in New York City he found interest in the placard on the glass window, "Broadcast Control." Poking his head into the room he called to the telephone operator, "Miss, how's chances of being an announcer?"

Engrossed in her duties she snapped, "One in a thousand."

"Thanks," glibly responded Mr. Brokenshire, "I'll be back for that one chance next week." Shortly after this he located an advertisement in the New York Times, "Wanted: College graduate with knowledge of musical terminology to act as announcer for leading New York station."

A month following his application he was told to appear for examination. Thru that same door in the Aeolian Building he informed the peppy telephone operator that he was there to begin!

Three hundred and fifty applicants were listed in that hearing and Norman Brokenshire, of the resonant voice, was the winner. Then began the development of one of the world's newest professions, "Ambassador to Radio."

Delving into radio reporting he painted word pictures of important events to distant millions right from the scene of action,—the round-the-world flier's reception, National Democratic Convention, Bryan's funeral, Coolidge's inauguration.

Never has Mr. Brokenshire had difficulty in securing the cooperation of his artists. From a blind fiddler to President Coolidge—all respond to his affability and give their best efforts. That is because he has an ideal. He feels he is the ambassador of the radio audience, and he asks of the artists for whom he announces their best—not for himself—but for the radio audience.

On the ocean end of the Steel Pier at Atlantic City visitors may listen to Mr. Brokenshire thru the loud speaker in the sun-parlor and watch him at work before the WPG microphone, thru the glass windows of the summer studio.—E. R. F.

From the Week's News

The average price of females with yearly Advanced Registry records was $444 at 51 Holstein-Friesian sales held thruout the country in 1926. Animals without A. R. records and out of untested dams brought $273 less.

* * *

Germany ranked second only to Great Britain as a buyer of American grown apples last year. The total exports of apples from the United States during 1926 were 3,082,000 barrels and 6,922,000 boxes.

* * *

The average Canadian ate 337 eggs in 1926, while the average citizen of the United States ate only 204. According to Canadian Government statistics the per capita consumption of eggs is increasing rapidly in Canada, but is falling off in the United States.

* * *

The 69th Congress which recently adjourned enacted no less than 6948 laws. This number includes the bills that were passed by wholesale methods as parts of the omnibus bills. The total number of bills introduced for the consideration of the 69th Congress was 18,312.

* * *

Representatives of every branch of the dairy industry will attend the meetings of the American Dairy Federation which opens in Washington, D. C., on April 26. Two days will be spent studying the dairy activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

NOW Buy the Year's Biggest Values!

HARRIS HOME No. KA-293

AMERICA'S GREATEST HOME OFFER!

Building experts have planned your home here at America's building material headquarters. Get full details of the prize collection—more than a hundred beautiful designs. Let us show you how our improved and simplified Ready Cut System saves you $500.00 to $2000.00.

The materials for the bungalow above, size 28x20 ft. planned with four splendid rooms cost only $743

Best Construction and Materials!
Harris Homes feature latest approved methods of construction and finest materials from foundation to roof. Under our improved ready cut methods, we save you money at every turn in planning, preparation of material, and construction.

Free Plans and Service!
We furnish a free and valuable architectural service with blue prints, construction details and material specifications. Mail coupon now.

HARRIS HOME No. KA-700
Over a hundred other attractive homes in the Harris Free Book of Plans. This one, size 28x20 ft. is planned with five large sunny rooms or four rooms and bath.
Materials cost only $612

Hundreds of Bargains like these!

Field Fencing
No. KA-45. Heavy galvanized fencing 47 ins. high. Made with 10 gauge top wire and 12½ gauge bottom wires. Line and stay wires spaced 12 ins. apart. Per rod 31c
All other kinds priced low.

$17.00 $33.00 $11.50 OUTFIT COMPLETE $60
No. KA-22. Bathroom outfit consisting of enameled tub 5 ft. long; enameled lavatory and closet outfit, white china tank and closet bowl with mahogany seat and cover.
Price complete with all necessary fittings $60.00

No. KA-501. Twin hexagon shingles in slabs. Red, gray-green or blue-black. When laid have the appearance of individual shingles. Price per square of 100 sq. ft. $4.90
Others as low as $2.65 per square.

Galvanized Wire
No. KA-90. New galvanized wire in bundles of 100 lbs. Lengths from 50 to 300 ft. 9 gauge, per 100 lb. bundle $3.25
Other sizes priced low.

Enameled Sink
No. KA-27. Sanitary white porcelain enameled roll rim sink. Right or left drainboard with nickel plated faucets and trap. 42 ins. long. Each $23.50

Roll Roofing $2.25
No. KA-32. Builders' Heavy weight slate surfaced roofing. Guaranteed 20 years with underwriters approved label.
Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. With nails and cement, each... $2.25

Guaranteed Paint $2.10 Per Gal.
No. KA-13. Finest house paint in 32 colors. Guaranteed not to fade or peel. Per gallon...... $2.10

Pipe and Fittings
Pipe and fittings of all kinds in all sizes. Send us list of your requirements for money saving prices.

Special Outfit
No. KA-14. Special 6 gallon kit of house paint with high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete $11.00

Window Screens as low as 98c
Clear white pine frames covered with fine galvanized wire. Hundreds of stock sizes. Send us list of yours.

Sash Special 97c
No. KA-26. Six light sash, size 2 ft. x 4⅛ ft. 1 3/8 in. thick glazed. Limited quantity only.

Wallboard
No. KA-24. A newer better wallboard made of all wood fibre, 4 ply, 3-16 in. thick. Cream colored both sides sized for decorating. Sheets 48 ins. wide and six to twelve feet long. Price per 100 sq. ft. $2.70

Barn Paint
No. KA-15. Guaranteed garage or barn paint, red, yellow or maroon. Per gallon....... $1.50

Mixed Nails
No. KA-16. Mixed wire nails. All sizes, 3d to 40d. A handy assortment for the workshop. 100 lb. kegs. Each... $1.85

Breakfast Nook Set $16.78 Three Pieces
No. KA-28. Table 26x48 ins. and two benches, made of clear white pine. Ready to set up and finish. Three pieces........ $16.78

Combination Door
No. KA-30. A screen and storm door complete. Size 2 ft. 8½ in. x 6 ft. 8½ in.
Price each $5.50
Seven other sizes.

Cream Separator $42.50
No. KA-20. One-year-used high grade cream separators. Endorsed by thousands of satisfied users because of their splendid construction and skimming efficiency. 500 lb. capacity, each... $42.50
750 lb. capacity, each.... $47.50
950 lb. capacity, each.... $57.50

HEATING
Hot water, steam and warm air heating systems. Everything complete and guaranteed. Mail coupon for details.
No. KA-30. Single register pipeless furnace with 18 in. fire pot. Capacity 10,000 cu. ft.
Each... $64.00

Great Tire Offer
Sovereign Cord Auto Tires for passenger cars, motor busses and trucks—the tires that give best and longest service under most rigid Tests.
No. KA-5. Over size 30x3½ Sovereign cord tires for Ford, Star, Gray, etc. Clincher rims; guaranteed 12,000 miles.
Each $7.95

Mail Coupon for Complete List

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35th and Iron Streets
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Send without obligation or cost to me your latest Free 200 page book of Building Material Bargains. I am interested in:

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Write Your Own Guarantee!
Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the
COPPER METAL SILO
Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.
The Thomas & Armstrong Co.
Dept. R London, Ohio Est. 1904
Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Cribs, Grain Bins

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you, giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple. Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the Commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
Princess Anne, Md.

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HOLLOW TILE SILOS
ROT-PROOF, WINDPROOF, PRACTICALLY SAME PRICE AS WOOD – LASTS AS LONG AS THE FARM
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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Markets

April 4, 1927

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.75@2.25; La, bu, $1.50; S C, hmpr, $1.50; Penna, bbl, $1.50@2.50. BROCCOLI, Del-Md, crate, $2@2.50. CABBAGE, S C, hmpr, $1.25@1.65; S C, crate, $2.50@2.75; Ala, crate, $2@3.25; La, crate, $2.50; Texas, hmpr, $1.15@1.25. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $4.50@5; choice, $3.50@4; culls, $2.25@2.50; N J, hot house, doz, $1.50@1.75. DANDELIONS, N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c; bushels, 75c@$1. LETTUCE, S C, hmpr, 75c@$1.50; Ga, hmpr, $1@2; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $3.50@4; poor, $2.50@3; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, $4@5. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; extra fancy, $1.35@1.40; poor, 50@60c. ONIONS, Texas, yellow crate, No 1s, $3.25; commercial pack, $2.75@3; boilers, $2.75; N Y, 100-lb sack, $2.50@3.25; poor, $2; Ohio, yellow, 100-lb sack, $3@3.25; Mass, yellow, 100-lb sack, fancy, $3.50; Spanish, crate, 50 onions, $1.85@1.90. PARSNIPS, ⅝ bskt, 40@85c. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $8@8.50; No 2s, $6.50@7; No 3s, $2.75@3.25; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, Green Mountains, $3.50@3.85; Spaulding Rose, $3.50@3.65; Maine 120-lb sack, Green Mountains, $3@3.25; Canada, Green Mountains, 100-lb sack, $2.65@2.75; Penna, 150-lb sack, $2.50@3; bu, $1.35@1.50; fancy, $1.60@1.65; poor, $1@1.25; Del-Md, red skins, 100@105-lb sacks, $2@2.40; Hoosiers, 150-lb sacks, $2.25@2.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, red skins, 85@90c. RADISHES, Norfolk, hmpr, reds, $1.25@1.50; whites, $1.50@1.75; N J, hot house, 100 bchs, $2@3. RAPE, Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1@1.25. RHUBARB, Calif, boxes, $2.75@3; Mich, hot house, 5-lb box, fancy, 90c@$1.15; choice, 50@75c; N J, bch, small, 3@5c. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@1.75. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1@1.25; Norfolk, bu, 85c@$1.25; bbl, $2.50@3; N J, bu, 85c@$1; ⅝ bskt, 50@60c. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, $1@1.65; N J, hmpr, $1.25@2; mediums, 75c@$1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.25; mediums, 75@90c; No 2s, 25@50c. YAMS, Eastern Shore Va, bbl, $2@2.75; Del-Md, hmpr, 75c@$1.25.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Greenings, $3@3.50; Staymans, $2@2.50; poor and scalded, $1.25@1.75; Winesaps, $2.75@3; bushels, Baldwins, 75c@$1.25; Greenings, 75c@$1.25; Paragons, 75c@$1.25; Rome Beauty, 75c@$1.50; Staymans, 75c@$1.50; extra fancy, $1.60@1.75; Yorks, 75c@$1; ⅝ bskt, Delicious, $1@1.50; Staymans, 50c@$1.10; Smith Cider, 50@75c; Winesaps, 60@75c; Neros, 40@60c; Paragons, 40@65c; various poor and No 2s, 20@40c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 31@33c pound; Leghorns, 27@32c pound; chickens, 2½@3 pounds, 38@40c; broiling chickens, 1½@2 lbs, Plymouth Rocks, 50@52c; mixed colors and sizes, 48@50c; poor, 35@40c; Leghorns, 45@46c; capons, 7@8 lbs and over, 38@40c; smaller, 32@35c; roosters, old, 20@21c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 31@33c; mixed colors, 32@35c. Turkeys, fancy hens, 48@50c; gobblers, 30@32c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 26c; firsts, new cases, 25c; second hand cases, 24c; seconds, 21½@22½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $10@11.25; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $9@10; cows, good to choice, $6@7.25; fair to good, $5@6; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8.50@9; spring lambs, extra, $17.50@17.75; medium, $14.50@16; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $12.25@12.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11.50@11.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@22.50; No 3, $18.50@19.50; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $21@23; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.42; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.37½; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 56@57c; No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52@55c; extra, 92 score, 51c; 91 score, 49½c; 89 score, 49c; 88 score, 48½c; 87 score, 48c; 86 score, 47½c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 25½@26c; fresh, 25c; longhorns, round lots, 24½@25c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 24@27c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50; springers, 75c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2; squabs, 30@50c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 18@25c small bch; beans, string, ¼ pk, 50c; beans, limas, pt, 15@20c; Brussels sprouts, qt, 25c. Cauliflower, hd, 25@50c; carrots, pt, 10c; cabbage, new, hd, 15@30c; old, 5@20c; celery, stalk, 10@20c; eggplant, ea, 25@40c; endive, hd, 10@20c; lettuce, long leaf, hd, 5@15c; Iceberg, 10@20c; mushrooms, pt, 25@30c; onions, ¼ pk, 20@25c; Spanish, ea, 5@10c; scallions, bch, 5@10c; potatoes, old ½ pk, 20@30c; new, ¼ pk, 40@50; sweet potatoes, ¼ pk, 25@30c; peas, ¼ pk, 50c; parsley, bch, 2@5c; poke, bch, 13@15c; radishes, bch, 5@10c; rhubarb, bch, 10@15c; spinach, ¼ pk, 15@20c; tomatoes, pt, 25c; turnips, ¼ pk, 15c.

Fruits—Apples, ½ pk, 20@40c.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain—Wheat, $1.20.

Hay and Straw—Hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $40@41; hominy, $37@38; middlings, 43@44; linseed, 56.50@57.50; gluten, $41@45; ground oats, $40@41; alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 300; bulk of sales, $12.50@12.75; top, $13. Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.25@12.75; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 400. Calves, 150.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.50@11.50; medium, $8.75@10.50; common, $7.75@8.75. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $10.25@11.25; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.25@8.50.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.40@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@7.75; common and medium, $3.75@6.50; canner and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down, (yrl. exeld.), $6.50@8.25; canner to medium (canner and bologna), $5.25@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $12.75@15.75; cull and common, $6@12.75.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, old, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@1.50; few, $1.75; new, Texas, bbl, $3.75@4; Ala, crate, $3. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.75@2.25. CUCUMBERS, Indiana, hot-house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4.25; extra fancy, $4.50@4.75; Fla, ⅝-bu hmpr, fancy, $5@5.25; choice, $4@4.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.50; poor, $1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, yellow, Ohio and Mich, $3.50@3.75; poor, $1; new, Texas, bu, crate, No 1 yellows, $3.75@4. PEAS, Calif, bu crate, $6.50@7. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Green Mountains, $3.25@3.75; Mich Rurals, $3.25@3.35; Penna, whites, $3.25@3.35; Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $8@8.50; No 2, $6@6.50. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellow, Del, $1.25@1.40; Tenn and Ky, 90c@$1; Ark, $1.10@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Kings, $3.50@3.75; Baldwins, best, $3.50@3.75; poor, $2.50; Penna and Va, Rome Beauties, $3.75@4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $1.15@1.35; Wageners and York Imperials, $1; Penna, Rome Beauties, $1.25@1.35.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, 10c lower; top, $12.40; 250 lbs and over, $11@11.60; 210@250-lbs, $11.60@12; 160@210-lbs mostly $12.30; 160 lbs down and pigs, $12.40; packing sows, $9@9.75.

Cattle—Quotable steady.

Calves—Steady; top choice veals, $16.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady to 25c higher; 55 head choice clipped lambs sold for $12.25; bulk, $14.75@15.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; standard timothy, $19@19.50; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $15.50@16.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $19.50@20.50; No 2, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 1 clover mixed, $24.50@25.50; No 2, $20.50@21.50; No 1 clover, $21.50@25.50; No 2, $19.50@21.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3, 47½@50c; No 4, 41@45c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 78@80c; standard yellow ear, 72@74c; No 2 yellow shelled, 76½@77½c; No 4, 69½@71½c; No 5, 65½@68½c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52@53c; choice, 50@51c; do, good, 48@49c; do, prints, 53@55c; do, blocks, 52@54c; do, ladles, 30c; Md and Penna, rolls, 26½@30c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 26½@28c; store-packed, 26½@27c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 26½@30c; process butter, 39@41c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 23½@23¾c; bld, 23¼c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31c, old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 31@32c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 31@32c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@30c; old roosters, 20@21c; young chickens, winter, large size, 35@40c; winter, small size, 45@48c; springers, 1¾ lbs and over, colored, 50@52c; springers, 1¾ lbs and over, Leghorns, 45@48c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 51@51½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 50½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 49¼@50¼c, packing stock, current make, No 1, 32@33c; do, No 2, 28c.

Eggs—Firm, fresh gathered, extra firsts, 26@26¾c; do, storage packed, 27½@28c; fresh gathered, firsts, 24@25c; do, storage packed, 26@26¾c; fresh gathered, seconds, 23@23½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 32@33c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 26@31c; nearby pullets, 25c; nearby hennery browns, extras, freight, 29@32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 33@35c; do, extra firsts, 30½@33c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy specials, unquoted; do, average run, not quoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; chickens, by freight, 22@23c, broilers, by freight, 35@40c; do, by express, 35@55c; fowls, by freight, 31c; do, by express, 31c; roosters, by freight, 18c.

Dressed Poultry—Weak; chickens, frozen, 20@36c, fowls, fresh, 20@37c; do, frozen, 21@32c; old roosters, 16@22c; turkeys, fresh, 30@42c; do, frozen, 34@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@10.50; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.50@6.75.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $7@16; cully lightweights, $6@7; grassers and buttermilks, $5@6; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@9; culls, $3@4, lambs, wool, medium to prime, $12.50@16.50; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Irregular, light to medium weights, $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.75@11; heavy hogs $12.25@12.50, roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $36; middlings, $37, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $43.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $35, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $34; flour middlings, $39, red dog, $42.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipments; white hominy feed, $32, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $36.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $26; No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.47, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.60; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.51; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.68, No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 88c; No 3 yellow, 85c. OATS, No 2 white, 53c; No 3 white, 51@52c; No 4 white, 50@50½c, ordinary white, clipped, 52½@55½c; fancy white, clipped, 63½@67c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.14¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 90½@92½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Slow, generally steady; top, $11.75 paid for 150@170-lb weights; bulk 150@200 lbs, $11.25@11.75; 210@250-lb weights, $10.75@11.35 mostly; 270@310-lb butchers, $10.50@10.65; heavyweight hogs, $10.35@10.85; medium, $10.40@11.30; lights, $10.85@11.75; light lights, $10.75@11.75.

Cattle—All grades heavy steers strong to 25c higher; highest of season; in-between grades yearlings, mediumweight and good to choice light heifers, 15@25c lower; stockers and feeders, 25c off; fat cows, 25c higher. Week's bulk prices: Fed steers, all weights, $9.50@12.75; stockers and feeders, $8@9.25; fat cows, $6.25@7; heifers, $7.75@9.50; cutters, $4.75@5.50; vealers, $10@12.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed western lambs, $17; native lambs, $15.75; clipped lambs, $15.60; few native spring lambs, $21, feeding and shearing lambs, $15; fat ewes, $10.50. Bulk prices for week: Fed western lambs, $15.75@16.50; natives, $14.50@15.50, culls, $12.25@13; clipped lambs, $14.25@15.35; feeding and shearing lambs, $13.75@14.75; fat ewes, $9.50@10.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 2, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 43@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 42@43c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 41@44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 2, 1927.

Clover seed, cash, imported, $17.40 asked; domestic, $37; October, $17. Alsike, cash, $24. Timothyseed, old, $2.45; new, $2.65 asked; April, $2.65 asked; May, $2.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday April 4, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00@35.25
Spring bran	34.50@34.75
Soft winter wheat bran	35.20@36.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00
Standard middlings	35.50@36.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.20@40.00
Flour middlings	38.25@42.00
Red dog flour	42.00
White hominy	32.25@32.50
Yellow hominy	31.00@32.00
Gluten feed	32.85
36 per cent cottonseed meal	36.00@36.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	38.75@39.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	40.25@40.75
34 per cent linseed meal	51.70@52.90

Millfeed easy with supplies ample for all requirements

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .50½	$ .51½	$ .50½	$ .41¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.26¾	.27¼	.27	.31¼
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)	...	2.55	2.67½	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.87½	10.75	10.00	9.12½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	21.75	22.00	22.50	24.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.42	1.41	1.45	1.67
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.56½	.56½	.58¾	.51½

Many Eggs Go Into Storage

Review of the Week Ending April 2

POTATOES—The old potato market showed some improvement during the week but trading was rather slow on all except the best stock. Supplies at the eastern markets were moderate and prices held about steady. Pennsylvania potatoes continued to show a wide range in quality. In Philadelphia most of this stock sold at $2.50 per 120-pound sack compared with $3.00 to $3.25 for Maine's.

BUTTER—The market opened firm and made daily advances up until Wednesday when it weakened and dropped sharply. Supplies were only moderate but there was a general lack of confidence. Holdings of butter in storage were about 9,000,000 pounds below comparative holdings last year and on this account the future trend of the market depends chiefly on the quantity of fresh butter available.

EGGS—Receipts of eggs in New York were heavy and large amounts were moving into storage. The lower grades of western eggs showed a weaker tendency. Supplies of nearby white eggs were liberal but at the close of the week trading became more active. The majority of the receipts of nearby eggs sold within the range of 26@29c per dozen. There were some lots of extra fancy stock that sold at higher prices.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was irregular. Toward the close of the week cooler weather stimulated the demand. The supply of broilers increased but the demand was fairly active.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was weak with prices around 50c lower than last week. Heavy steers closed about 25c lower than last week with lower grades steady. Vealers and heavy calves were generally steady. Fat lambs advanced while yearling wethers, fat ewes and feeding lambs were 10@50c higher.

GRAIN—The grain market was practically steady with wheat prices about the same as a week ago. Corn was firmer altho eastern markets were dull. Oats closed higher than last week.

FEEDS—The feed market showed a weaker tendency with the approach of the pasturage season. Wheat feeds were slightly lower and trading was limited. Linseed meal was higher due to limited offerings. Corn feeds were quiet.

HAY—The hay markets were quiet. Shipping inquiry was light and local demand generally dull. Arrivals on the city markets were fully ample for the demand. New crop alfalfa arrived in quantity in Los Angeles.

County News and Comment

BUTLER COUNTY, PA.—March has been rather mild with a great deal of rain. Farmers in general are interested in cleaning up to combat the corn borer but weather conditions have hindered. Quite a lot of old corn in the fields yet. No rabid dogs reported in this section but many dogs running loose. Wheat came thru the winter better than expected but it still looks scarce. Very little plowing done. Eggs are plentiful and cheap. Baby chicks very much in evidence. Hatcheries running over but much improvement in the standard of chicks. A few sales but not much farm land changing hands. More vacant land thru this section than that which is occupied and tilled. Good seed oats and seed corn scarce. Fruit buds are starting with no indication that the weather has injured them.—F. E. P., March 29.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.—Weather spring-like the forepart of March but have had cold rains and wind lately. Roads in bad condition until past few days, dragging and filling in with slate improving them a great deal. Many public sales of farm equipment and livestock and everything bringing good prices. Cattle and hogs selling unusually high. Retest of 20 townships for T. B. will begin on Monday, with twelve veterinarians on hand to do work. Eggs have been lower in price this winter than for several years. Heavy breeds being sold and poultrymen getting ready for baby chicks. Market prices: chickens, 28@31c; eggs, 24c; wheat, $1.40; pork, 17c; potatoes, $1.25.—J. H. I., March 30.

CLARION COUNTY, PA.—The mild weather of March has been broken by a snow storm. Dirt roads almost impassable, plowing being done on high ground. Buds on pear and plum trees almost out. Few farm sales this spring. Fat hogs about all on the market. Cow buyers plentiful. Fresh cows scarce. Spring pigs hard to find and high in price. Early sown wheat looking fine. The later sown fields almost bare. Corn testing on the go. Some find no germination at all, while others test 85 to 90 per cent. Markets: creamery butter, 60c; eggs, 18c; cash potatoes, $1@1.50; wheat, $1.25; chickens, live, 22c.—C. R., March 28.

FULTON COUNTY, PA.—February and March have both been ideal spring weather. Farmers are busy plowing. Very little clover seed sown yet as the ground has not been in condition. Early sown wheat looking fine but that sown later is short and thin. About one-half the gardens have been made. The clover that survived the drought of last summer wintered well and is growing nicely. Many farmers are buying incubator chicks. Market quotations: eggs, 20c; butter, 35c; meat, 18c; lard, 14c; wheat, $1.10.—T. H. T., March 29.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA.—We enjoyed almost two weeks of fine weather during the early part of the month. Grass started growing and buds to swell. But we have also had a season of wet, dark weather. Bad roads and outside work progressing slowly. In many cases there are whole fields of fodder to dispose of. Every man will do his part to destroy the corn borer. Some fields of wheat over the county are picking up, while many others will be plowed up. More and more farmers, as the years go by, realize the necessity of ditching. Hard work but results are paying. Fresh cows, especially Holsteins, are in great demand. The reasonably good price for milk and high price of veal are causing this condition. A great mistake to veal the calves and raise no cows. Wheat is selling at $1.30; oats, 50c; ear corn, 88c; clover hay, $24; timothy, $19; wheat straw, $14; oat straw, $15; good country butter, 50c; eggs, 35c.—M. L. V., March 29.

LEBANON COUNTY, PA.—Our county agent inspected over a dozen cribs of new corn. He finds none fit for planting. He also found that ten cribs of 1925 corn which he is testing looks all right. The first woodlot planting demonstration ever held in our county was held on the farm of Amos C. Himmelberger near Oho. F. T. Murphey, State College forestry extension specialist, was in charge. We have had a week of summer weather. Temperature reached 80 degrees. Snow is gone. Normal weather with nights reaching 26 degrees was had last week. Wheat turned green and little heaving in grass fields. Plowing began the 15th. Sales mostly over. Some movings to be made. Some vacant farms again. Late stubble sown wheat has to be sown to oats. Grafting and tree planting had to be done early on account of heat. Official arbor days come too late for our section. Clover seed mostly sown. New bridges must be built in the county on account of the large trucks. Several barns with much stock burned lately. Seed oats, like corn, must be brought in or old stock used to sow. Digging post holes is easy at present in wet, loose earth. Eggs, 20c; hay, $22; oats, 55c; butter, 55c up; coal prices in confusion; dealers are wary in buying wheat and oats because of the bearish city markets.—R. I. W., March 28.

Shortage of Domestic Butter

DEVELOPMENTS in butter markets are the prominent features in the dairy situation this month. The whole situation can be briefly summed up as an acute shortage of domestic supplies on the one hand, and an uncertain supply of foreign butter on the other. Price changes toward the middle of the month were first sharp declines and then sharp advances, with current prices at this writing (March 26) higher even than in 1923, in which year March averaged 49c, the highest record since 1920.

A further factor to note in connection with current butter prices, is that there is now a very narrow range between top grades and lower grades. Reports from wholesale markets advise that there are only occasional sales of undergrades, which may be taken partly to mean that on account of the general scarcity buyers are less critical of quality. Where there were differences a month ago of 3c in price on account of quality these differences now have narrowed down to as close as 1c. This condition verifies the existence of a real shortage.

The shortage of supplies is further revealed by reference to market receipts and storage stocks. Receipts at wholesale markets continue to run less than last year, about 3 per cent less for the month, but 4 per cent less for the past 3 months. Reports and estimates on current production differ somewhat, indicating on the whole, however, that slight increases during recent weeks have not been sufficient to bring total production this year much beyond that of 1926. Storage stocks are definitely known to be at record low levels. On March 1 stocks of butter in storage were 8,000,000 pounds, and since then further withdrawals have reduced holdings to an amount which is unimportant from the supply standpoint.

Coming now to the unsettling factor in the situation, foreign butter, the influence results both from actual and anticipated arrivals, and from offerings. Imports during the month have come in from Argentina, New Zealand and Denmark, mostly from the two former.

Foreign markets will continue to exert an unusual influence upon domestic prices until domestic production increases sufficiently to relieve the existing shortage.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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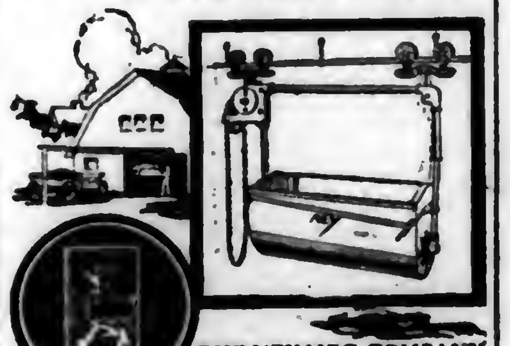

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NEST BOX NOTES

It is a great temptation to let the hens that have been confined all winter out on range these nice days. If the houses are what they should be, this is not altogether a good thing. Layers get their egg material out of the mash hopper: what they get on range is more of the nature of a sauce and a tonic. When the weather gets settled, it is a good thing to let the birds out on nice range, but not all day.

A poultryman told me that as the result of 30 years' experience he has found it best to keep his birds in the houses until the middle of the afternoon, by which time they are done laying and are also full of feed.

* * *

Baby chicks should have nothing to eat for at least two days after they are hatched. During this time they should have sour skimmilk or condensed buttermilk diluted with seven parts of water to drink. It is best to take the chill off.

* * *

Folks who have not yet bought their chicks should do so without delay. Late chicks are not as profitable as early ones.

* * *

A great many farmers who grind cob-meal for their cows also feed it in the mash ration for their hens. This is a serious mistake. Hens are not fitted to take care of such bulky materials, so the corn should always be shelled before grinding.

* * *

Where only a small flock is kept, the best plan is to buy a good commercial laying mash instead of trying to make a home made mixture. Home-grown grains can be fed with this for scratch feed.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Bees in the Spring

Reports continue to come in indicating that bees generally are in good condition. In a few localities the food supply is short and starvation is likely unless feeding is done soon. Spring feeding has no place in modern beekeeping practice and should not be done except as corrective management. If colonies were not provided with ample stores last fall then spring feeding will be necessary. Only honey that is known to be free from American foulbrood, or granulated sugar, should be used but combs of good honey placed in the brood-nest near the cluster of bees make the best food.

If there is any doubt about the source of the honey it should not be used. Many beekeepers have lost hundreds of dollars by feeding infected honey unknowingly. For early spring feeding a syrup of about equal parts of water and granulated sugar is best. Later, as the weather becomes warmer a thinner syrup may be used. Some beekeepers make the syrup as thin as seventy-five per cent water for late spring feeding.

Inside Feeders Prevent Robbing

In cool weather the bees may not be able to take syrup from an outside feeder or even from an entrance feeder. To prevent robbing it is best to feed inside the hive. Any of the feeders provided by the bee-supply dealers will do or good feeders may be made out of baking pans or friction-top pails. The ordinary honey pail with a few very small nail holes in the top makes one of the best feeders. The pail is filled with the syrup and inverted on top of the frames, right over the cluster of bees.

It is essential to prevent excessive loss of heat from the bees. To do this an empty super is placed on the colony and the space around the pail containing the food is packed with warm material like cloth bags or carpet. Generous feeding must be kept up until the bees can obtain plenty from the field. A surplus of food, honey or syrup, of about fifteen pounds, should be constantly available to a normal colony during the spring in order to insure maximum brood-rearing.

Since bees require a temperature of about 93 degrees in order to develop brood and expand the brood-nest, insulation of the hive during the cool spring weather will help them to build up. The regular winter packing case may be built for them this spring, and then kept for future use. Even to wrap the hives with roofing paper and place a super full of sawdust or chaff on top will be a great help to brood-rearing.—Geo. H. Rea.

Fifty Dollars a Bite!

A good big bite of white meat from the turkey shown in the accompanying picture would cost you about fifty dollars!

The bird is a White Holland and was sold at the conclusion of the All-American Turkey Show at Grand Forks, N. D., for $1000 cash. The big gobbler was raised by Blair Chapman, of Minnewaukan.

Sold for $1000

The All-American Turkey Show at Grand Forks is said to be the largest exclusive turkey show in the United States. Several hundred birds were on exhibition this year coming from points as far away as Maryland. The show was held during the first week in February.—J. Edw. Tufft.

Be on the Lookout

This is the time of year when prolapsis of the oviduct makes its appearance in poultry flocks and may result in serious losses. The symptoms are bleeding and protrusion of reddish membranes from the vent. If not discovered at once the other fowls will pick at the protruding parts and cause the death of the affected bird. If seen in time the prolapsed bird should be removed and kept by herself for a few days.

The protrusion should be washed off with a solution of boric acid and thrust back into the body cavity with the finger. However, if the case is serious the bird is not likely to recover fully, and the best plan is to kill her for meat at once, before any fever or infection sets in. Prolapsis in its initial stage is merely an injury.

Heavy Laying Causes Trouble

The cause of this trouble is the strain due to heavy laying. Some cases are bound to occur in flocks where the production is high. If many cases occur, it is an indication that the management of the flock is faulty and that the birds are not in condition to withstand the strain of heavy laying.

At this time of year heavy laying flocks should be getting plenty of grain in order to keep up the body weight. Many poultrymen give a fattening mash at noon, composed of 1 lb. rolled oats, 1 lb. cornmeal, and 1 lb. condensed buttermilk per 100 birds. Greenstuff, milk, and cod liver oil also help to keep the birds in good shape.

Where prolapsis is very bad it is necessary to let the birds out of the houses, which cuts down production and with it, prolapsis.—R. L. S-H.

Walhalla Bankrupt

It is reported that the Walhalla Poultry farm, located at Noblesville, Indiana, an advertiser of baby chicks, has been thrown into bankruptcy in the United States Court at Indianapolis.

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THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
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Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy mixed chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds and ends) mixed chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

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Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, 17.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog. June prices 2c per 100 less.
C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS
WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

SCOTT BROS. CHICK PRICES

	25	50	100
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks; R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00

Our hundreds of repeat orders year after year prove without a doubt the quality and popularity of our chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog on request. Bank reference. 5% discount on orders of 500 or more. Order and be convinced.
SCOTT BROS. HATCHERY, Box 5A, Edison, Ohio

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
Write Today
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns.
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 30, Phoenixville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broilers or mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Big Fluffy Chicks
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS
All leading varieties. Buy strong, healthy chicks which are easy to raise. Prompt attention—quick delivery—100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for folder.
HEWITT HATCHERIES,
2104 Green St., Dept. O, Harrisburg, Pa.

—ALLEN'S CHICKS—
From Contest Winners, Blood Tested, Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds. Catalog.
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
Dept. 1,
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

10,000 Barred Rock Chicks 12c each for May
Order Now, Ship C. O. D. Honest Quality. Egg-bred stock. 10-week pullets $1.50. Sat. Guaranteed. Write for big circular.
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

HA! LOOK $150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens
15 Purebred Varieties, Few 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won 1st prize blue ribbon in large poultry show. Have large flock Morgan Tancred Blood Tested White Leghorns with 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid $150 for 6 eggs to improve his pens. Every breeder culled and selected. Hatching eggs. Free circular. Big discount on chicks and brooders.
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BABY CHICKS
$9.00 per 100 and up.
Hogan tested for heavy egg production. Our 10th year hatching. White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas and Broilers. 100% delivery to your door. 24 page illustrated catalogue and price list free.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY,
Ickesburg, Pa.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS
For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES,
Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

CHIX

May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS
"Martin's" Strain White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Ulsh's Superior Wh. Rocks, Heavy Mixed. Strong chicks from healthy stock. Get circular and low prices. 100% delivery guaranteed.
Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?
Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Asst'd.	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
H. & L. Asst'd.	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Light Asst'd.	2.50	4.75	9	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES
One of our Flocks, of over 300 hens, has the OHIO STATE RECORD OF 215.0 EGGS per hen. Won 2 years. 12 Leading Varieties. 1350 White Leghorn Breeders diarrhea tested. Many sires from Tom Barron direct with blood lines 280 to 314 eggs. 85% of our orders are from old PLEASED CUSTOMERS. One writes, "White Rock Pullets laying at 4 months, one week. We think they are remarkable." Another, "Good as you sent 4 years ago. I am boosting for Archbold." Another, "Best Success I ever had." Mrs. C., "Prettiest Chicks I ever saw." Mrs. D., "Will recommend you to my friends." J. K., Jan. 26, "Those I got last year are dandy. Laying good now." L. J., "Laying since July. Best investment I ever made." We are Breeders of long experience.
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E. E. Rupp, Mgr.
Box 61. ARCHBOLD, OHIO

LeghornChicks
GIANT HEAVYWEIGHT LARGE TYPE
Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free Price List. Telegraph for prices and quick shipping date.
FARM SERVICE, Route 10, Tyrone, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Black Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff and White Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

PURE BRED CHICKS
FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS
All leading varieties. America, Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices sent prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Box K, TIFFIN, OHIO

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 2c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 301 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LUMBER! $10 1000 FT.
for HOMES GARAGES SUMMER COTTAGES, BARNS, SHEDS, CHICKEN HOUSES REPAIRS, ETC.
CUT YOUR LUMBER BILLS IN HALF

Sensational! Reductions

Mail coupon below for complete details of this sensational offer.

Our Freight Guarantee
We guarantee the freight to your station will not be over $10.00 per thousand feet. Freight to most points is much less. Freight prepaid prices quoted on request.

CARLOAD SPECIAL!
$300.00 Worth of Good Lumber . . $182.50
Consisting of 16,000 board feet of lumber, sound, thoroughly seasoned stock suitable for building and repairing work. Priced f. o. b. cars Columbia, South Carolina $182.50
ROOF SHEATHING 1x4—6 feet and longer. Per 1000 Bd. Ft. $10.00
BOX SHEATHING 6-in. and wider, lengths random as long as 16 ft. Per 1000 Bd. Ft. $12.00
FLOORING 1x3 or 1x4 random lengths. Per 1000 Bd. Ft. $12.50
FRAMING 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10 and 2x12, as low as $10.00
SIDING 1x6 random lengths. Per 1000 Bd. Ft. $12.50

This lumber comes from the Great Camp Jackson. It is well seasoned and in good condition, having been carefully dismantled by our experts with all nails drawn (not clipped off).

MANY OTHER BARGAINS! Heating materials, tanks, plumbing, sash and hundreds of other bargains. Mail coupon for complete list.

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Harris Brothers Company,
Dept. KB-27,
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Send free complete list of bargains in building materials and supplies.
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Get busy with your SPRINKLING CAN

SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites.

Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything, everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Objects to Jersey Crow Shoots

DEAR EDITOR:—I was born and raised on the farm. The American farm, it seems to me more each day, is the real cradle of patriotism in our great country. Anything that tends to destroy the farm, strikes the root of real freedom. However, there are various forms of propaganda and it often surprises me to see how we fall for it.

Take for instance these crow shoots that have been held in New Jersey during the past winter. For the sake of a little excitement and so-called fun the farmer and the public is helping to destroy our bird life for the sake of helping the powder manufacturer.

He's a Friendly American

I have watched the crow all my life and have long since come to a positive conclusion that he is our friend and a real American bird. Even if he is a thief it is after all only a small amount that he takes compared with the vast losses sustained by his absence. He is one of our best grub destroyers, also caterpillers, locusts, etc. To destroy the balance given us in bird life is costing millions in money and effort.

I beg of you and of your great paper not to encourage this great lie. Instead, help build up our American bird life. In New Jersey our greatest pest as far as real damage is concerned is the ringneck pheasant. This imported bird pulls corn, eats tomatoes and yet is protected simply to make hunting for the hunter and burn powder.

The game commission of New Jersey had better find something else to do than destroy our bird life. Find out who is behind this move.—Edgar L. Smith, New Jersey.

Answer Didn't Answer

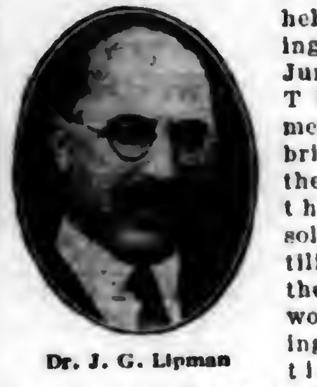
MR. EDITOR:—The two letters in your March 19 issue under Neshaminy Garden Notes in regard to the young man who would like to start in the poultry business are about the best I have read in regard to present farm conditions and I think the Editor has failed in answering them.

Take the paragraph in your answer where you say: "The average young man of today is not willing to work as hard nor as long, nor practice the economy necessary to get a start as did his father and his grandfather." Now, Mr. Editor, I do not think that there is anyone with nerve enough to ask the young man to start where his father and grandfather started. Do young men of the industrial centers and different trades work as long or practice the economy their fathers and grandfathers practiced?

And as to the farmer coming into his own I have heard this preached by farm papers and writers ever since I was a boy and I am now nearing my fifty-third milestone, but these good times that are just around the corner seem for the most part to stay there and from the present indications they will remain there for some years to come.—A Reader.

Soil Scientists of World Invited to Washington

ACTING on special invitations from President Coolidge, nearly all the civilized nations of the world are sending delegates to the First International Congress of Soil Science to be held in Washington, D. C., June 13 to 22. This great meeting will bring together the leading authorities on soils and fertilizers from the whole world, including the scientists from American colleges and experiment stations.



Dr. J. G. Lipman

The president of the International Congress of Soil Science is Dr. J. G. Lipman, Soils and Fertilizers Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, Dean of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. A. G. McCall, professor of soils and geology at the University of Maryland is executive secretary of the Congress.

There will be several delegates from India and other Oriental countries, besides 20 from Russia and a large number from other European nations. Dr. Asher Hobson, permanent representative of the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, is bringing 25 European farmers who will attend the Congress and tour the country to learn how American farmers do things.

The delegates from western European countries are expected to arrive at New York on June 5th. Another group will arrive on the steamship, George Washington, from Bremen, Cherbourg and Southampton on June 10th. They will be met at the docks in New York by representatives of the Congress and escorted to New Brunswick where they will be entertained at lunch by Rutgers University and a local manufacturer. They will spend the night of the 10th in Philadelphia and on the 11th will be the guests of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, going on to Washington that evening.

After the meetings in Washington the official delegates will be taken on a tour of the United States as guests of American industrial concerns. In special trains they will go to the Pacific Coast by a southern route, returning thru the Northwest and the Corn Belt.

Printed in Three Languages

About 300 papers and reports will be presented at the meetings of the International Congress of Soil Science. Abstracts of all these manuscripts will be printed in English, French and German, and the papers will be reproduced in full in the language in which they were presented. Five large volumes will be required to print the proceedings of the Congress.

Those interested in securing information about the International Soil Congress meetings should write to Dr. J. G. Lipman, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey.—W.

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WHEREVER you see this sign purchase a can of Las-Stik Tube Patch at the regular price and receive a No. 1 size Las-Stik Casing Plaster Free.

Experience for yourself at first hand the absolute dependability of the new Las-Stik Balloon Tire Casing Plaster.

Stick it in an old casing and see how easily you can make your own tire repairs. Ride on the newly repaired tire and count the hundreds of additional miles you have built into it. After a few weeks examine it and notice how the heat of the road has welded and vulcanized the plaster into place so that it is every bit as good as a built up job.

If there's no dealer near you, write, enclosing the 50c and we'll see that you are supplied immediately with both the patch and the complimentary plaster.

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Hamilton, Ohio

Las-Stik Casing Plaster
The secret of the Las-Stik Balloon Tire Casing Plaster lies in the thick wad of uncured gum which closes up the hole and binds the cords of the tire together again; and the three-ply reinforcement which strengthens the tire around the break.

Las-Stik Tube Patch
Made of three-ply rubber, Las-Stik Tube Patch is strong. It stretches with the tube. Won't creep or come loose. Vulcanized by the heat of the road. Needs no heat, special tools or equipment.

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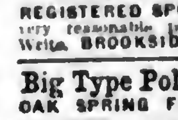

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MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. C-209 CHICAGO

SWINE

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS at very reasonable prices. Pairs and trios, not akin. Write. BROOKSIDE FARM, Box 3, Middletown, Pa.

Big Type Polands Fall gilts and spring pigs. Prices reasonable. OAK SPRING FARM, Crystal Spring, Pa.

O. I. C. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks old, pedigree free. Pairs not akin. $10 each. Order from this adv. W. L. BUNGARD, Markleton, Pa.

DUROC BRED GILTS for July and August farrow. Best of breeding, immuned. Also Spring Pigs. J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT,

TWO GOOD STRONG, ACTIVE, REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, 8 mos. old. Well bred and fed. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

THE MONEY MAKERS—Registered O. I. C. swine. Herd sire, fall boars, bred gilts, spring pigs. Shipped on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Nubians. Soon fresh. Registered Pure breds, $60. Grades $45. Toggenburg, Saanan, $40. Yearlings $25. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goats, Mohnton, Pa.

"Marshallvale Guernseys"
Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59900 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

DAIRY

Milking Shorthorns Some heifers and young bulls over one year, down to six weeks, for sale, price right. Herd sire Glenside Red Boy, sired by Glenside Red Clay, by Joe Johnson. All are registered and tuberculin tested. D. H. REARICK. SPRING MILLS, PA.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Heifers and heifer calves. Accredited herd. Twelve years Testing Association records including R. of M. records. Prices $75 up. PIONEER FARM, Lock Box 73, TROY, PA.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. THE SAINT ARMOUR CO., Mortonville, Penna.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF born Dec. 21st, dam A. R. record 683 lbs. fat. Accredited herd since 1920. Reg. free. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Elverson, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEY REG. BULLS! Rich in Langwater Blood. Prices right. ADDISON R. KRIEBEL, R. D. No. 2, Norristown, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULL 2½ years old. Registered and tuberculin tested. Pedigree and papers furnished. HORACE K. MILLARD, BARNESTON, PA.

DOGS

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

FARM LANDS

80 ACRE TRACTOR FARM—Equipped, only 11 cows needed. Rich farming country with splendid market towns and shipping facilities; large dairy herd has kept soil rich, 250 acres crop land, great potato soil, pasture and wire fences, estimated 4000 cds. valuable chemical wood, only 2 miles RR town over level highway; 3 houses, 8 rooms, 2 room bungalow and 3-room house; 80-ft. painted hip-roof basement barn, hay forks, silo, other large bldgs. Age forces sacrifice, only $4500 (much less than value bldgs.) and tractor with attachments, grain drill and reaper, gas engine, cream separator, harness, other necessary machinery, hay, grain, straw, etc. included. Only $1500 required. Details pg. 82 big illus. Spring Catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

80 ACRES, 3 horses, cattle, equipt. Returned over $60 weekly. Better income than most city men enjoy: close school and advantages, prosperous community; 80 acres easily worked fertile loam, streams thru pasture, woodlot, abundance fruit all kinds; good 8-room stone house, 40x68 ft. basement barn, spring water for stock, numerous other bldgs. Turn it over complete at low price $6500 for quick sale; part cash. C. A. Heiges, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

38-ACRE FARM for sale. Fine truck land. ½ mile from state highway, 1 mile from R. R. station. Good buildings. Possession at once. Deal with owner. R. J. Parsons, Parsonsburg, Md.

GOOD FARM for sale near Raleigh, North Carolina. Mild climate, good roads and school, main line railroad. Owner, W. O. Pruitt, Box 1818, Asheville, N. C.

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

50 ACRE FARM, fully equipped, possession at once. N. Dybala, Owner, Port Norris, N. J.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Mills, 566 Broadway, New York.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WANTED—Single, middle-aged man for general farming. References required. State full particulars and salary expected. Mrs. I. A. Bahler, R. No. 1, Orangeburg, Pa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 760 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE HAVE a wonderful combination brush set for the home. Five pieces. Ten uses. Costs less than $2.00. 100% profit. Write 610 Bankers Reserve Life Bldg. Dept. 843, Omaha, Nebr.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

FARMER WANTED—Married, capable, experienced man. References required. State full details, wages, etc. E. K. Broady, Bucks County, Chalfont, Pa.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable?—"The Washington". 100 roots $1.25; 1000—$8.00. Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. John E. Kenagi, Gap, Pa.

PEDIGREED Washington Asparagus. Large, strong roots, 1000 $8.50, express prepaid. John S. Miller, R. No. 1, Kinzers, Pa.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary, Martha Washington $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand prepaid. Pleasantview, Sadsburyville, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SPAVIN.—Have a horse that has spavin about as big as a walnut. What can I do to cure him?—J. S., Elizabethtown, Pa. It is doubtful whether a cure can be effected in such an advanced case. However, you could get your veterinarian to use the hot cautery iron first and follow by the application of a blister. It is possible that the application of a blistering ointment may secure relief.

TONIC FOR HORSE.—I have a horse which is not fleshing up as he should. He also has a habit of quitting on the pull when you don't look for him to quit.—F. N., Mt. Jewitt, Pa. You might try a tonic in the feed. The following mixture may be used in tablespoonful doses three times daily: Glaubers salts, 1 lb.; soda, ½ lb.; powdered nux vomica, 2 oz.; powdered gentian, 2 oz. Would suggest that the teeth be examined and any irregularities corrected. It is possible that the use of the tonic may correct his failure to pull consistently.

FOUL FOOT.—My cattle have foul foot. Is it catching and what causes it?—A. E. R., Portville, N. Y. Clean the feet thoroly, using a strip of burlap between the toes. Put in a clean dry stall and keep quarters dry at all times. Apply a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde to the part affected. Equal parts of vinegar and water may be used. However, cleanliness is the big factor. The disease may spread from one animal to another because the runways are infected. Keep affected animals separate from the herd. Drain the exercise yard and keep it as dry as possible.

SOW DOES NOT COME IN HEAT.—Please tell me what to do for my one-year-old Berkshire sow which fails to come in heat.—H. T. H., **Cherry Valley, Pa.** If the animal is overly fat, cut down the ration, increase the exercise and allow access to green feed if possible. Some report good results thru using gland extracts. These are administered hypodermically, and are apparently effective in many cases.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

Of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, published weekly at Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1927.
County of Philadelphia,
State of Pennsylvania, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Editor, R. P. Kester.......Newtown, Pa.
Managing Editor, C. L. White.......Philadelphia, Pa.
Business Manager, Neff Laing.......Philadelphia, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
The Lawrence Publishing Company...Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur Capper.......Topeka, Kan.
Paul T. Lawrence.......Cleveland, Ohio
The Union Trust Company, Administrator
Estate of Mrs. C. B. Rogers.......Cleveland, O.
The Union Trust Company, Administrator
Estate of Lillian Cotton.......Cleveland, Ohio
Kate E. Munsell.......Detroit, Mich.
F. H. Nance.......Lakewood, O.
Neff Laing.......Philadelphia, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury.......Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) The American Life Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stock holders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Neff Laing, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day March, 1927.

Horace B. Meiningzer, Notary Public
(My commission expires April 1, 1927.)

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
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POULTRY

ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $14 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16. Jersey Black Giants $23. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $38 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS from money making flocks, best quality from purebred farm flocks. Chicks that live insure greater profits. Will make good layers or early broilers. Leghorns, $12; reds, $13; White and Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $14 per 100. Circular free. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $13—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $11—100; White Rocks, $15—100; Broilers, Mixed, $10—100. Special price for larger orders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Add 1c per chick for less than 100 lots. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. Barred Rocks, $14; White Rocks, $16; White Leghorns, $12; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $14; Mixed, $11; lots of 50, 1c more. 25—2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. Order from this adv. Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

QUISENBERRY Quality Poultry Mashes are "All Food—No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $14; S. C. Leghorns, $12; Mixed, $10. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. Postpaid. From heavy laying free range stock. Special price on large orders. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, R. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from selected free range flocks. By prepaid parcel post. Circular free. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

HUSKY CHICKS—Wyckoff Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Heavy Mixed for broilers, 12c; Light Mixed, 9c. Discount on large orders. Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Penna.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS" leaders since 1910. 30,000 chicks weekly. 9 cents each and up. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 21, Richfield, Pa.

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS per hundred. English White Leghorns, $11; Common White Leghorns, $10; Reds, $12; Barred Rocks, $12.50; Mixed, $9.00. Cloyd Niemond, Box 8, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior quality Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

EGGS—CHICKS—Bred to lay. Barred Rocks and Single Comb Black Minorcas. Also heavy pullets. H. E. Akers, R. No. 2, Clearville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 11c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN and Ancona Eggs $1.25—15. Chicks $13 hundred, postpaid. Circular free. Chas G. Rhoads, Douglassville, Pa.

PARK'S BARRED ROCK EGGS from healthy stock. 15—$1.25, 100—$8. Oak Spring Farm, Crystal Spring, Pa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 960 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS—3 weeks old Barron Strain heavy laying quality White Leghorns, 100, $35; 500, $165. Wonderful, big, strong, well-feathered chicks, raised past danger. Call or send order. Robert Seliger, 959 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.

CHICKS, pullets. Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. Leghorns. Famous for production of large white eggs. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Prices reasonable. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

LARGE, vigorous Hollywood White Leghorns from 290-309 egg stock. 15 eggs $1.50; 100—$6.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

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TANCRED LEGHORN Hatching Eggs, fine stock $8—100. Fred Setch, Elmer Road, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Order now. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

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TURKEY EGGS—From our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write for prices. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

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MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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CHESAPEAKE BAY FISH fresh from the water, direct to you in a few hours, and you can sell lots of them to your neighbors at a good profit—and why not? Write for prices and full particulars. Wm. Lord, Cambridge, Md.

ROOFING REMNANTS—Smooth surface 1-ply $.80; 2-ply $1.10; 3-ply $1.40; 80-pounds slate surface, $1.75. Buffalo House Wrecking and Salvage Company, 477 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR OWN GLASS, wire base, flexible, unbreakable, used all purposes. Paint brush only tool required. Send for sample. Novelty Distributing Co., Mobridge, So. Dak.

SLIGHTLY USED Standard Incubators and brooders. All sizes. Express half paid. 20th year. Save 50%. No postals. L. F. Jones, Danbury, Conn.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants, leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. 300, $1.25; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed collect, 10,000, $15 cash. Prompt shipments, delivered in good condition or money refunded. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, hardy field grown Jerseys, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Succession, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. 10,000 express collect $15.00 cash. Good plants, well packed, good order delivery guaranteed. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

100 MASTODON largest Everbearing Strawberry, $3.50. 100 Champion Everbearing $1.50, 1000 $8.50. 1000 Dunlap $3.25, 1000 Gibson $3.50. 1000 well rooted Grape plants $20.00; 100, $3.00; 50, $1.75. All plants guaranteed. Westhauser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Michigan.

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FROST PROOF cabbage plants. Flat Dutch and Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, 300—80c; 500—$1.05; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. 5,000—$1.50 per thousand, express collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hollywood Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

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BUY YOUR Grimm alfalfa seed direct from the introducer. Sam. Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

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SEND US 5 names of tobacco users with order for 5 lbs. of our tobacco for $1 and get an extra lb. free. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

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CERTIFIED Irish Cobbler potatoes. Passed first inspection with less than 2% total disease. Second inspection less than 1%. Just a few of the vigorous strain left. Glenn Carter, Marathon, N. Y.

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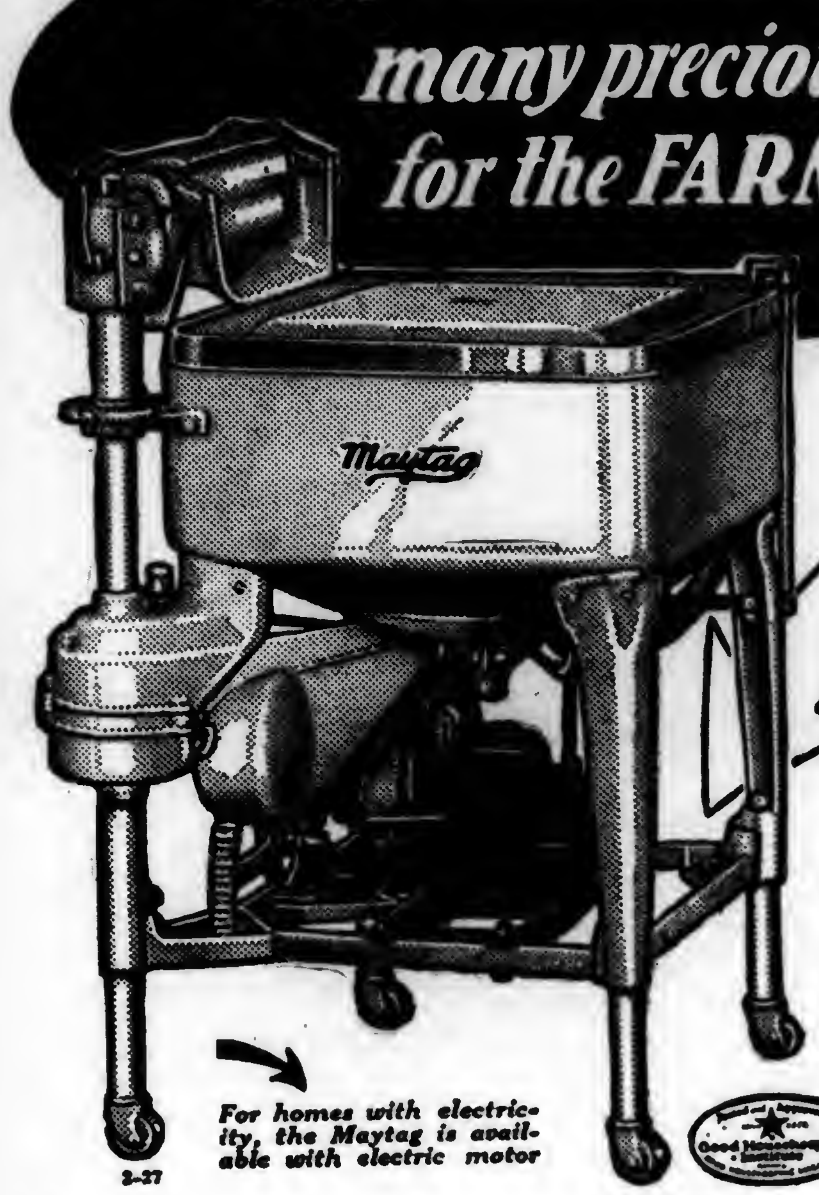

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.......Espy Maytag Store
109 Meyran Ave. (Oakland)
.Mt. Oliver Maytag Store
162 Brownsville Rd.
....N. Side Maytag Store
410 E. Ohio St.
Squirell Hill Maytag Studio
Cor. Beacon and Murray
McKees Rocks
.McKees Rocks Maytag Store, 413 Chartiers Ave
East Liberty, Pittsburgh
.... Loeffler Electric Store
5904 Penn Ave
Pittston
.Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co
Pottstown...Pomeroy's Inc
Pottsville
...... Reiley's Store Inc
Punxsutawney
..... Grebe Maytag Store
Reading.Reading Maytag Co
Renovo.......C. F. Maxwell
Reynoldsville
....McCreight Maytag Co
Ridgway.... F. J. Eagen
Rimersburg.. Arner & Cook
Royersford
.....McCarraher Brothers
St. Marys .. F. J. Eagen
Saxton . C. A. Shultz
Sayre.... Harden Brothers

State of Pennsylvania
City *Dealer*
Scottdale . Ace Maytag Co
Scranton
.....Scranton Maytag Co
Shamokin Zuern Maytag Co
Sharon
....Sunshine El. Appl. Co
Shenandoah
.......Reiley's Stores, Inc
Slatington.
..Jones Brothers & Miller
Somerset
...Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Souderton
...Yocum Godshalk & Co
Stroudsburg J. A. Seguine
Sunbury
.... Sunbury Maytag Co.
Sykesville......Wise Sisters
Tamaqua
.... Williams Maytag Co
Tarentum John Fedan & Co
Tionesta. S. S. Sigworth
Titusville Lynn W. Camp
Towanda Harden Brothers
Troy.... Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock
Greenwood's Maytag Co
Tyrone....Good Maytag Co
Uniontown
Fayette Maytag Co
Upper Mauch Chunk
...J. Howard Williams
Vandergrift Geo. H. Wiant
Warren Metzger Wright Co
Washington Wilson Ele. Co
Waynesburg
Donald C. Beatty
West Chester
...... Suplee Hdwe. Co
West Newton
Ace Maytag Co
Wilkes-Barre
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co
Wilkinsburg
... Regent Elec Co
Williamsport
Neyhart Hdwe Co
Williamstown
Williamstown Maytag Store
York. York Co. Maytag Co

State of New Jersey
Asbury Park F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City
So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne
. Devlin & Sons, Co. Inc
Bloomfield
Davega Home Appl Corp
Bound Brook Smith El Co
Camden
Camden Maytag Co
Elizabeth Maytag Appl Co
Elmer
..Schickedanz & Harker

State of New Jersey
City *Dealer*
Hackensack
.. H. Flager & Sons
Hammonton
[illegible]-Rubba Store
High Bridge Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown
C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell.Hopewell Elec. Co.
Lambertville
.... Servu Appl. Co.
Metuchen David A. Power
Millville
. Triangle Maytag Co.
Montclair
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Morristown James E. Hauck
Mt Holly . C. G. Pidgeon
Passaic.Rupp's Maytag Shop
Paterson
...Paterson Maytag Shop
Pennington
..Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove
......Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy
...... Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman .. C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield
.. Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Port Norris..J. H. Prichard
Red Bank Chas. K. Hopping
Roebling Roebling Gen. Store
Salem... D. J. McCloskey
Somerville Smith Elec. Co
Summit. Arthur Manser
Sussex
Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River A. W. Dorsett
Trenton Trenton Maytag Co
West New York
Roth Seuferling Co. Inc.
Wildwood R. W. Ryan
Woodbury
. Elliott's Maytag Co.

State of Maryland
Baltimore
Baltimore Maytag Co.
Cambridge
Nathan's Furniture Store
Cumberland
Joseph H. Bricker & Bros.
Frederick L. B. Nicodemus
Graceham L. B. Nicodemus
Hagerstown Home Furn. Co.
Leonardtown
Leonardtown Suppl. Co.
Oakland
A. D. Naylor & Co.
Salisbury
Nathan's Furniture Store

State of Delaware
Seaford Nathan Furn Store
Wilmington
Wilmington Maytag Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

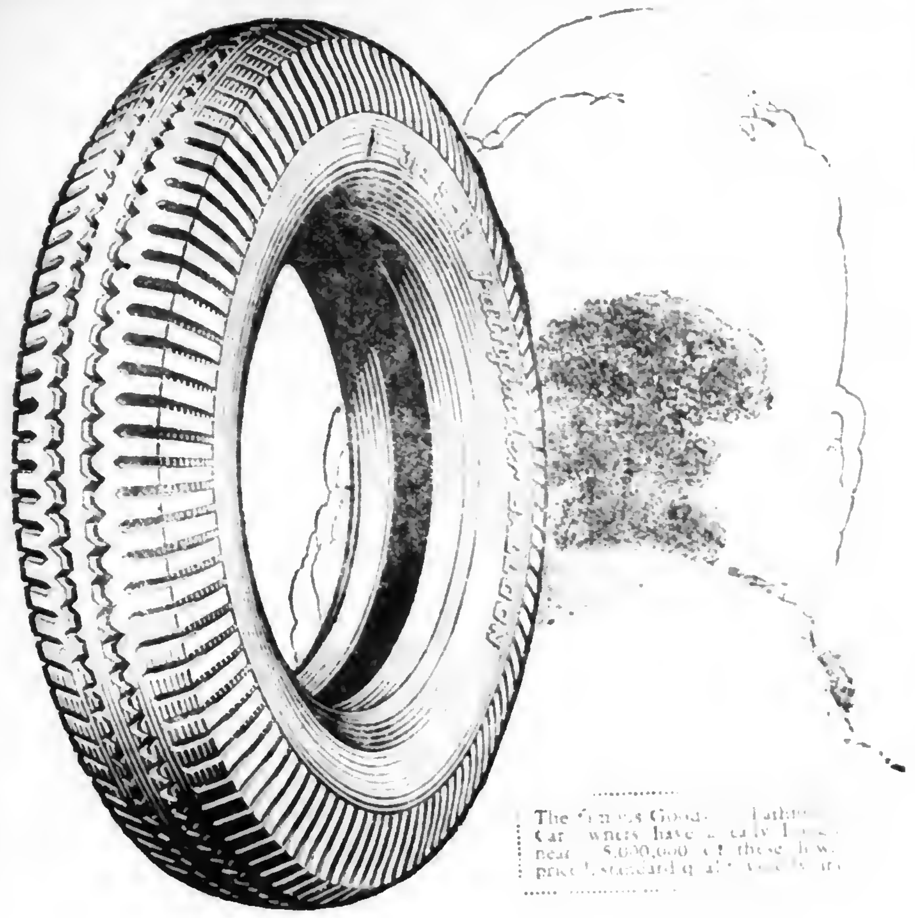
IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1927 No. 16

Samaria, near Jacob's Well, where Jesus talked with the Samaritan woman.

The Chinese farmer's way of doing things—Dean Watts writes of his recent trip thru the Orient. Page 3.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Right in Your Home Town

You can buy tires through the mail of course, but one of the biggest factors in low-cost mileage you cannot buy that way.

It is the valuable *service* performed for you by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's finest tires. His prices are low. He has in stock the right size and type of tire for you.

He will mount your new tire on the rim, fill it with air, and long after the sale help you care for it so that it will deliver you its maximum performance.

The benefits of this helpful service are not listed in any catalogue. But they are available to you *now* in the store of your home-town Goodyear dealer.

They are the worthwhile fruit of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

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those chicks

Give Them a Fair Chance—
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FUL-O-PEP
CHICK STARTER

They're so tiny and tender, these baby chicks, that even the strongest certainly deserve the very best you can do for them.

Feed this marvelous ration—Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter—into those fluffy little birds and you give them a strong hold on life. For it contains *both* Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal. The oil minimizes such troubles as soft bones, leg weakness, toe-picking, and similar ailments. The [illegible] good digestion, so the oatmeal, proteins, [illegible] and other ingredients "go right to the spot."

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Farms and Farmers in China

Observations of a Native Pennsylvanian on Agriculture in the Orient

R. L. Watts

By R. L. WATTS

Dean of the School of Agriculture
Pennsylvania State College

CHINA! The land of wonder and mystery, teeming with a population four times that of the United States on an area two-fifths the size; a country with an advanced type of civilization two thousand years before Columbus discovered America; a country constantly menaced by pirates and bandits and yet containing thousands of gentle, well educated people determined to establish a government which will command the respect of all civilized nations.

It was our privilege to spend about a month in this great country, and I am pleased to comply with the request of Editor Kester in writing a short article for Pennsylvania Farmer.

The most important statement I can make is that I met and became quite well acquainted with a considerable number of educated Chinese men and women, and I have no hesitancy in saying that finer people cannot be found anywhere. Not only are they well educated but they are exceedingly kind, gentle and courteous, and possess the splendid human qualifications which are so essential to helpful and agreeable social relations. We met such people in conferences, in their homes, and at public meetings, and, in every instance, they won our highest esteem and admiration.

The hope of China is in her educated classes. Many of the people, thanks to our missionaries, have accepted Christianity, and the antagonism, which apparently is quite general thruout the Republic, is not so much anti-Christian as anti-foreign. Nearly all the Chinese gentlemen and the Chinese lady who were chosen for membership of the new Board of Directors of Lingnan University are Christians.

For centuries, the ambition of perhaps every family in China has been to have the maximum number of sons. At any rate, boys have been prized and honored far more than girls. However, a great change is taking place in this respect. For example, the second person nominated by a Chinese gentleman for membership on the Board of Directors of Lingnan University was a Chinese lady.

Labor is very cheap in China. At Shanghai and Canton farm laborers may be employed at 25 to 30 cents a day in United States money, which is about one-tenth the cost of farm labor in the U. S. The cost of living is very much less than in America but the standards of living are also very much lower. I can hardly conceive of a Chinese laborer or even a farmer being able to own an automobile.

Nearly All Farm Work Done by Hand

Near Canton the average size of a farm is about two acres, and some families are able to make a living on even less land. The most intensive methods are followed, and all the work is done by hand, except that sometimes the land is plowed with the buffalo cow. In America we can have practically no conception of the enormous amount of hand work that is done both in the cities and thruout the country of China. Rice is sown in beds and the plants set about 10x12 inches apart in small plots. When the crop is ready to harvest, it is cut with small sickles, threshed by hand, winnowed by hand, and the chaff and hulls removed by the most laborious hand processes.

An enormous quantity and a great diversity of vegetables are grown in southern China. Eighty inches or more of rain may fall in a year and a foot or more in 24 hours. For these reasons the vegetables are grown in beds 5 to 7 feet wide and generally several rods long. They are raised from a foot to 18 inches above the bottom of the ditches that run between them. The ditches usually contain water which is splashed over the growing crops once or twice a day during the three rainless months of the winter season.

In many instances water must be carried a considerable distance from the canals or ponds to be sprinkled over the plants. The water is usually carried in two large wooden buckets suspended from the ends of a bamboo pole balanced over the shoulders. This makes a very heavy load and I do not believe any American laborer would consent to act as such a beast of burden.

The Chinese vegetable gardener is very thoro and very skilful, but he knows practically nothing about the science of horticulture or of agriculture. In other words, he knows how but doesn't know why. I saw many of the most perfect plantings of lettuce, Chinese cabbage, and many other crops, all fertilized with night soil in liquid form.

Occasionally the Chinese farmer buys fertilizer by color and he knows nothing about its composition. However, night soil from the villages and cities is practically the only fertilizing material used in South China.

(to page 17)

Farmers Rally To Fight the Borer

County Meetings Being Held To Prepare for Wind-up of Spring Campaign

"WE MUST get the borer before the borer gets us." That is the thought that is driving farmers and government officials of the areas infested by the European corn borer in their great spring clean-up campaign.

In a few weeks this greatest menace to the king of crops will be active. There is no stopping it then. The only thing to do is to get it before it finishes the winter's sleep.

Uncle Sam decided not to let the borer put the United States corn grower out of business, as it has farmers in sections of Canada, just a few miles across Lake Erie from Pennsylvania. That is the reason for the $10,000,000 campaign to destroy all corn crop remnants, thereby killing every hibernating borer in the worst infested areas of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Eight counties of northwestern Pennsylvania are involved in the spring clean-up campaign. They are: Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren.

Altho the clean-up is of greatest importance and seriousness,—as anyone knows who has seen what borers can do to a corn field,—the strict rules and regulations really call for nothing but good farming practice.

There is nothing radical about the idea of clean plowing. Neither is there anything revolutionary about a barn and barnyard free from the litter of cornstalks and cobs. The regulations require only what is good farm "housekeeping," with the provision that the spring clean-up be thoro and that it be completed before May 1st.

The clean-up in Pennsylvania is being done under the supervision of the United States and the State Departments of Agriculture, while the State College Extension Service men are aiding by showing farmers the best methods to use and explaining the regulations.

The two-row stubble pulverizer, designed especially to fight the corn borer. It is operated by a tractor with a power-take-off.

Mr. R. G. Bressler, Deputy State Secretary of Agriculture, has been in the northwestern part of the state for some time, as active head of the work being done under the supervision of the State Department. Secretary Jordan has also been keeping in close touch with the work.

Schedule Announced

During the week beginning April 18 a series of county-wide meetings will be held in the counties in the corn borer war zone. Secretary Jordan, Deputy Secretary Bressler, State College representatives, and other prominent speakers will explain the seriousness of the situation, and tell of the resources of the government that will be available to farmers who are unable, without assistance, to complete the clean-up before May first.

It is the purpose of these meetings to bring together the farmers of each county together with local business men and all others affected by the corn borer clean-up regulations. The schedule of meetings follows:

Erie, Erie County	Monday, April 18
Warren, Warren County	Tuesday, April 19
Franklin, Venango County	Wednesday, April 20
Mercer, Mercer County	Thursday, April 21
New Castle, Lawrence Co.	Friday, April 22
Butler, Butler County	Monday, April 25

(Continued on page 17)

Kellys don't cost more

BECAUSE the Kelly-Springfield tire has so long been known as a quality product, and because it is natural to associate high quality with a high price, many people have an idea that Kellys are more expensive than other tires.

They're not. Not only do they cost no more to buy, but their long, uninterrupted mileage makes them cost less to own.

Try one Kelly-Springfield and see for yourself if it's not so.

"Kelly dealers everywhere— there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
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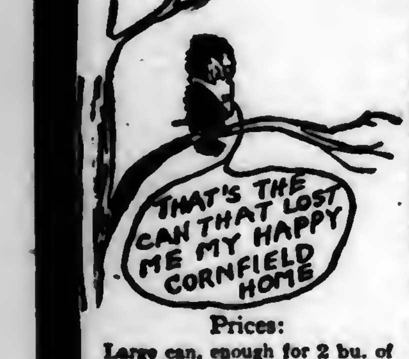
KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

1/3 of a silo of Corn for $1.50


THAT'S THE CAN THAT LOST ME MY HAPPY CORNFIELD HOME

Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30 x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:—"No more touble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from 1/3 to 1/2 of the crop. Stanley's Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from 1/3 to 1/2 more to cover the loss by crows."

Think of it! From 1/3 to 1/2 of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent!

Further, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:—"It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

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STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT SAVES REPLANTING

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We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of Mr. Browne's and hundreds of other unsolicited letters we have from corn-raisers who have tried it out and know, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

A READER in Washington County asks what to do for "blight on blackberry bushes." The word blight doesn't tell very much. In fact there is no disease of blackberries known as "blight." There is the crown borer, and the cane borer, both of which cause plants to die. Crown gall, a disease causing lumps and bunches on roots and lower part of stem, is also a fatal trouble. Never set plants showing signs of this latter disease. For any of the above, the only remedy is to dig out and burn all infected plants.

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THE most common of the leaf diseases of blackberries are leaf spot and orange rust. Leaf spot is a fungous disease and is indicated by small circular spots having a whitish center with purplish border. This is not usually a serious disease and can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the leaves have reached full size. Orange rust breaks out in spring or early summer as dusty masses of bright orange colored spores, covering the under side of leaves. Since the disease lives on the underground parts the only remedy is to dig and burn all plants showing this disease.

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TWO of the old-time items of weather lore were smashed into smithereens this year. First, the hoary legend about the groundhog was discredited by the mild temperature and absence of snow since the second of February. Then March came in like a lamb, gamboled thru the thirty-one days, and skipped out as harmlessly as it entered. Both and all of which have happened before, but I know full-well that the old sayings will bob up again next year. An old saw never wears out. In spite of education and experience, the human race holds on to its childhood superstitions. Only the other day I heard a highly respectable farmer say that he POSITIVELY knew that success with potatoes depended more upon planting them when the sign was right than on any other thing.

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THE perpetuation of error as well as truth is a never-ending process. It has been said that no man (or woman) ever learns anything new after he is forty. After that it is merely a rearrangement of what was learned in youth. The child imbibes error as well as truth from his elders, and in turn passes both on to his children. Few people make radical changes in their habits or beliefs in the latter half of life, unless there is a reason causing personal resentment. I once knew a man who all his life had been a rabid Republican to change over night to a Socialist, but it was because he failed to be appointed postmaster when he thought it was his turn.

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A GREAT many of our troubles in life are due to this inability to change our habits and beliefs. Most people are not by nature students,—always openminded and receptive to new knowledge. They paraphrase the old motto by thinking, "I am sure I am right and will go ahead." People fail to learn as much from each other as they might if each party to a conversation were honestly seeking information instead of trying to impart or defend his own ideas.

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BUT if what I have been writing is true, it is, by the same token, of no value. Yet these thoughts are the result of my observations as I have been traveling thru life, and I suppose they apply to myself as well as to others. I, years ago when a teacher, made a few rules for myself which I have tried to keep in mind at all times. Some of them are:

Prove all things and hold fast to that which is true.

Everyone can teach me something.

As I grow older, try to keep from becoming crabbed and pessimistic.

Take truth for authority, not authority for truth.

◆ ◆ ◆

NOW you would have been spared this preachment if that farmer had not declared that no man could raise potatoes who ignored the moon's phases!

The Cheerful Plowman

The Talkative Barber

THAT barber's all right, I presume, in his way, but he drove me to chronic distraction today! I went to his place for a haircut, I thought, but, oh, the free lectures and records I got! "Just cut off an inch," I remarked at the start, "and whittle the back in the shape of a heart!" "Yes, yes," he replied, "and by crackle, I say, it's looking like rain or a cloudburst today! And how are the fields, are you seeding your oats? I've heard that some farmers were seeding from boats. Jack Dempsey, I see by the paper today, would like to fight Tunney the seventh of May. I see some are kicking because of the fact there's not enough punch in the radio act!

"Do you keep many chickens and how do they pay? Are you feeding oat bundles, or bundles and hay? I notice in China the war is still on, and some are denying the writings of John! Babe Ruth has signed up for the season, I see; I wish half his money were coming to me! The people in France—" But I cannot relate one-half that he said while he sheared at my pate! He talked everything from the moon to the sun, and every transaction since time was begun. I bought a haircut, but before I was thru some ninety free lectures were given me, too.—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

IT IS a stormy morning. The skies hang heavy all about us. We had to have the lights turned on when we ate breakfast. The wind blew the rain against the east window till the big drops ran down like little rivers. Every tree and bush and stalk of flower dripped as if crying because the day was beginning in a storm.

And it was the same last night. We went to bed with the rain beating the earth and the wind lashing the trees. But who thought it would last till morning? "It will be over tomorrow." So we thought, for that is often the way with our storms. They rain themselves out and drift away to some other clime.

We hoped it would be so today for we have many things we would like to do. Our plans had been made. The first thing after breakfast we would do this; a little later another job would take our attention, and so on thru the day. Often we have compared our life on the farm to the run of a fast railway train across the country. We must reach our stations on time; when we fail to keep up to our schedule it throws everything out of gear, and we must work harder to catch up. Making up lost time is always difficult, and we may not be able to do it at all.

Present Loss Turns to Future Gain

Middle of the forenoon. Dinner time. Three o'clock, and still no sign of the storm abating; and now we begin to lose patience. "Must be it is going to rain forever! Another flood, it looks like. This is the worst country to live in anyhow! Always a storm or something to make life hard for us!" Our day has been spoiled. We have accomplished nothing except the chores. Too bad! Why did it have to be so?

And yet, out on the bank of the house crocuses are coming thru their bed of leaves; and how green the grass out on the lawn looks! The lilac buds have swelled more than half their size since the storm began. The wells are full now, ready for summer. The creeks, too, are running banks full. They will stand dry weather for a long time.

And see! Away off yonder, low in the sky a bright strip begins to show! The clouds are beginning to lift; already the big banks of dun and grey are hurrying away like the broken ranks of a defeated army. We shall see the sun before it sinks under the horizon. Won't it look good! How glad we shall be! It is a good old world after all!

It Is the Common Lot of Man

Is it not always so? Life has its shadows and its storms. Our plans get upset; we lose our patience and scold about it, and, it may be, make it uncomfortable for everybody else, just as if this were something personal sent to worry us and not the common lot of man. We are all pilgrims and sojourners together, if we would only look at it in the right light.

And after the storms roll by, cannot we see what a lot of good they have done? If we have given them their proper estimate, we know that they have left us stronger than we were before. But it takes all the manhood there is in us to do this. To hold still and not fret and fume, to keep cheery while the storm is passing and to be sure that soon everything will change and we shall go on again, bound for the land of the best there is, that is no boy's play; but we can do it!

Let's look inside

Outside—all tires look very much alike. Their real worth is told only by the "road" or by looking inside.

QUALITY is seldom visible—more often it is told only by use. The quality of a tire is known by the number of miles it has traveled. And the quality can easily be cut down to fit a selling price.

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They are sold at the lowest possible price for equal quality. We do not believe any power can produce for less money a tire that is the equal of Riversides.

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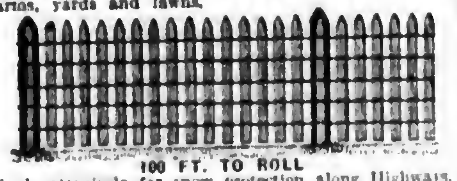

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 95, No. 16 Phila., Pa., April 16, 1927 Whole No.1561

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The end of birth is death; the end of death is life; and wherefore mournest thou?—Inscription on "The Peace of God," by St. Gaudens.

"Liberals" Make Slow Progress

THE class of people who talk so loudly and persistently about liberalizing restrictive laws seem to be making very little progress, either in congress or the state legislatures. If one took seriously all the assertions and prophesies which have been made recently he would naturally think that the bars were about to be let down in all directions. The net result of all legislation leaves laws relating to social and moral questions about where they were; if there is any difference it is in the direction of greater restriction. Even if the moral sense of the public is misplaced at times, it is a safer guide for humanity than the demands of the "liberals" who would sacrifice all safeguards for mercenary reasons.

Prices Tend Downward

ONE of the significant tendencies of the past year has been the slow but certain downward movement in commodity prices. Almost the entire list of things which people buy sells somewhat lower than the same items did one year ago. But the manufacturing and commercial industries are making no complaint, nor are they making any special effort to hold prices. Financial reports show that the business world in America has enjoyed an unusually profitable year. Dividends and returns have been high, in the main. The reason for the anomaly of big returns during a falling market has been the introduction of more economical methods of production. Here is where farmers may well stop and ponder. There is little ground for hoping that farm prices will be appreciably higher than they have been, providing a normal season and a normal yield ensues. The opportunity for increasing farm profits is limited to introducing greater economy in producing a crop, and in marketing it in a less expensive manner.

It must not be inferred from this that farmers have been slower than others in adopting better methods. In fact, they have led the world in increasing the output per man. In fifty years the production per man has been increased by five times measured in dollars and cents. But most of the improvement has been in the elimination of human energy by the substitution of machinery. While there are still great possibilities in this direction, the next field of opportunity is more intellectual than physical. The adaptation of crops to soil, the selection of breeds and varieties, the intelligent fertilizing of soils, the avoidance of loss by diseases and pests, the production of articles and the preparation of them according to the demands of the market, —all these call for a greater skill and intelligence than is often exercised, and it is here that the greatest opportunity lies. Have you ever stopped to consider that in fifty years the increase in products per man, per cow and per hen, has increased many times more than the increase per acre?

Let's Stop the Nuisance

THE farmer who, for the sake of a few dollars, a few bottles of patent medicine, or a few tickets to a show, will sell his esthetic sense and allow the beauty of his landscape to be marred by glaring advertising is a proper subject for a reform society. Either the craze to sell, or the esthetic sense of Americans is so low, that the beauty of the great out-of-doors is in danger of being shut from view entirely. Many of the most beautiful vistas along our splendid but costly highways are obliterated by glaring, unsightly billboards. Many a good farm with fine surroundings and good buildings is made to look like a slattern tabloid newspaper by the advertisements painted on roof and sides of the buildings. Many a patriarchal tree whose age is greater than that of our government is degraded by having a nondescript array of advertising boards nailed to it. Let us stop cluttering up our landscapes and our premises with appeals to buy something such as now meet the eye at every turn. Property owners could stop it if they would.

Ten Years Ago U. S. Entered War

TEN years ago on the sixth of April the United States officially entered the World War. The war had been in progress nearly three years at that time and events had so shaped themselves that this country could no longer remain neutral. In the nineteen months following, the United States was practically made over. Every man and woman in every nook and corner, every business and every institution was changed from a care-free peace-time condition into parts of a great war machine. Billions of dollars and millions of men were mobilized. It seemed before that it was impossible to do so much, spend so much and waste so much in a year and a half. Not only were the business and the physical sides of life converted into new channels, but man's mental and moral natures were changed beyond recognition. We live in a new world today,—a world still reaping the harvest sown ten years ago. While it could not have been helped, every sane man and woman is praying that it may never be repeated.

Modern Banditry

THE boys of one and two generations ago were thrilled in their surreptitious reading of forbidden books reciting imaginary stories of the "Wild West." Older people read more legitimate books and accounts of bold, bad men such as the James Boys and Frank Brothers. These real or imaginary bandits were considered the ultimate in banditry and outlawry. So bad, brave and bold were they thought to be that they came within an ace of being heroes, especially in the minds of the boys.

But we know now that the whole outfit of men who gave that section the name of the Wild and Woolly West were mere pikers when compared with modern city daylight bandits. So extensive has banditry and robbery become that there is evidence that city politics and city government are affected by underworld organizations. The legal profession has men who not only disgrace their profession, but who also thwart justice and make a travesty of law by lending their aid and efforts to free criminals. The old-time bandit stood on his own feet. In no way was he linked with lawyers or politicians. No "authority" ever laid a tax upon him and compelled him to "come across" or be pulled. He expected to die in his tracks, and he usually did.

Lime Question Should Be Revived

IN THE interest of economy of production we want to revive the question of using lime on soils. A few years ago every institute lecturer and farm paper writer talked in season and out of season on the necessity of lime. It was all true and all needed, but the need is equally as great today as then. For some unknown reason, the subject is not so popular just now. Yet, when one sees farm after farm gradually going down in the production of and quality of hay, we feel the question should be revived and emphasized.

But the production of hay is not the primary question. In addition to the service lime performs in getting the clovers to grow for stock feeding, the question of adding the needed and expensive nitrogen thru legume crops is often solved by adding lime. No farmer can afford to purchase in commercial form all the nitrogen his crops require, and none of the nitrogenous plants will succeed without sufficient lime, therefore, lime is an important factor in farm economy.

Editorial Sidelights

THE TOWN glimpsed thru the arch in this week's cover picture is called Sebustieh in these modern days. Some 1900 years ago it was known as Samaria. Near the town was Jacob's Well, the place where Jesus set forth to the woman of Samaria some ideas worth remembering at this Easter season. If your memory is rusty, the fourth chapter of the Book of John will recall the details of the immortal story.

Samaria was founded about 925 B. C. and at one time was the capital of the Kingdom of Israel. It lies about 36 miles from Jerusalem between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.

MANY PEOPLE tell us how much they are enjoying Doctor Fletcher's travels. To read his articles is almost as good as going along on the trip. What he tells this week (Page 10) about a North Carolina fruit grower reminds us of a statement frequently made about Pennsylvania orchardists.

It is said, and probably quite truthfully, that in the mining and industrial sections of Pennsylvania where there is a large foreign population it doesn't pay fruit growers to grade their products for the local markets. The buyers aren't particular. The result is the growers haven't learned to grade and pack to suit the high-class trade in the larger city markets.

The further result is that we have never been able to buy a Pennsylvania apple from the fruit dealer we frequently patronize because his stand is convenient. We have been telling him for years about the superior qualities of Pennsylvania apples, all in vain. He was "stung" once on locally grown fruit. Ever since he has bought only the beautiful apples that come in boxes, as uniform as so many china nest eggs,—and some of them with about as much flavor, to our prejudiced taste.

MOMENTOUS DECISION

Ruling Important to Farmers —Agricultural Census Meets Favor—New Prohibition Law In Effect.

Washington, D. C.

THE decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the value of the property of a railroad for rate-making purposes shall be based on the reasonable and necessary investment and not on the cost of reproduction, under the recapture clause of the act of 1920, is held to be of vast importance, not only to the railroads but to the farming interests and the public generally.

The recapture clause provides for payment to the federal government of one-half of the net railroad operating income of a railway system in excess of 6 per cent on its value for any year following the passage of the act.

According to Senator Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads. "This decision is of vast importance to farmers, shippers, wage earners and consumers. Excessive transportation charges based upon the inflated valuation sought by the railroads would paralyze the productive activities of the nation and bring upon all the people the suffering now experienced by agriculture. The railroads will unquestionably attack the decision in the courts."

State Reorganization of Loan Board

The proposed reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan system is fast developing into a certainty. It has started with the resignation of Elmer S. Landes. Former Commissioner Robert A. Cooper and Edward E. Jones are also slated to go. The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange and other farm organizations admit that the present Farm Loan Board is not functioning perfectly and that there is some disagreement among the members, but they want the reform made by strengthening the board, not destroying it, or making it a rubber-stamp adjunct to the Treasury. They are resisting the removal of any of its functions to the Treasury and every move that is being made to weaken or destroy the Joint Stock Land Banks.

Not Worried About Coal Strike

Assurances are given in reports to President Coolidge that there will be little, if any, suffering on the part of the public as a result of the suspension of operations of the union miners of bituminous coal. It is estimated that there are about 110,000,000 tons of soft coal in storage, and the non-union mines are capable of producing 50,000,000 tons of coal monthly.

World Farm Census Being Planned

The countries of the world so far visited are indicating a willingness to cooperate with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in the work of taking the world census of agriculture in 1930, according to L. M. Estabrook, director of the world census. Mr. Estabrook has visited nearly all the countries of Europe, western Asia and Egypt, and is now on a trip to practically every country in the Western Hemisphere and eastern Asia. Each country agrees to pay for its own census and to issue its own report, which will be utilized in preparing the world report on each product by the Institute of Agriculture. If this census is favorably received the Institute hopes to obtain funds for its continuation covering every ten-year period.

Tastes Like Bad Varnish

The new prohibition law is now in effect with Roy A. Haynes as acting prohibition commissioner. It is understood, however, that General Andrews is still the real head of the bureau, with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon over all.

Beginning April 1 the government requires that all industrial alcohol be denatured with "adlehol," a new denaturant that is said to smell like burning oil and tastes like badly flavored varnish, and there is no way of removing the taste or the smell from the liquor. It is believed that this will limit the bootleggers' supply of intoxicants to the vile, death-dealing product of the illicit still.—E. E. R.

HOUSES RUN WILD

Governor's Desk Piled with Bills —Farmers Aid Campaign Against Borer—T. B. Testing Speeds Up.

Harrisburg, Pa.

IN SPITE of the fact the Legislature, billed to adjourn the week of April 11, was warned to hold down the number of its enactments the two houses appeared to run wild in the closing fortnight and a large list of bills was piled up for Governor Fisher. Many of these, it is true, are repealers of laws declared unconstitutional, styled obsolete or repealed without being stricken off the books and to that extent will relieve the body of the law. But there are others designed to correct local conditions at expense of codes and to meet specific cases, which go by the term of "lawyers' bills," and are not likely to get very far. The bills are being gone over by the attorney general and his staff as rapidly as received and the Governor has thirty days after the session in which to dispose of them. Passage of the gasoline tax bills will, in the opinion of administration people, enable a fair construction program to be launched by the Highway Department.

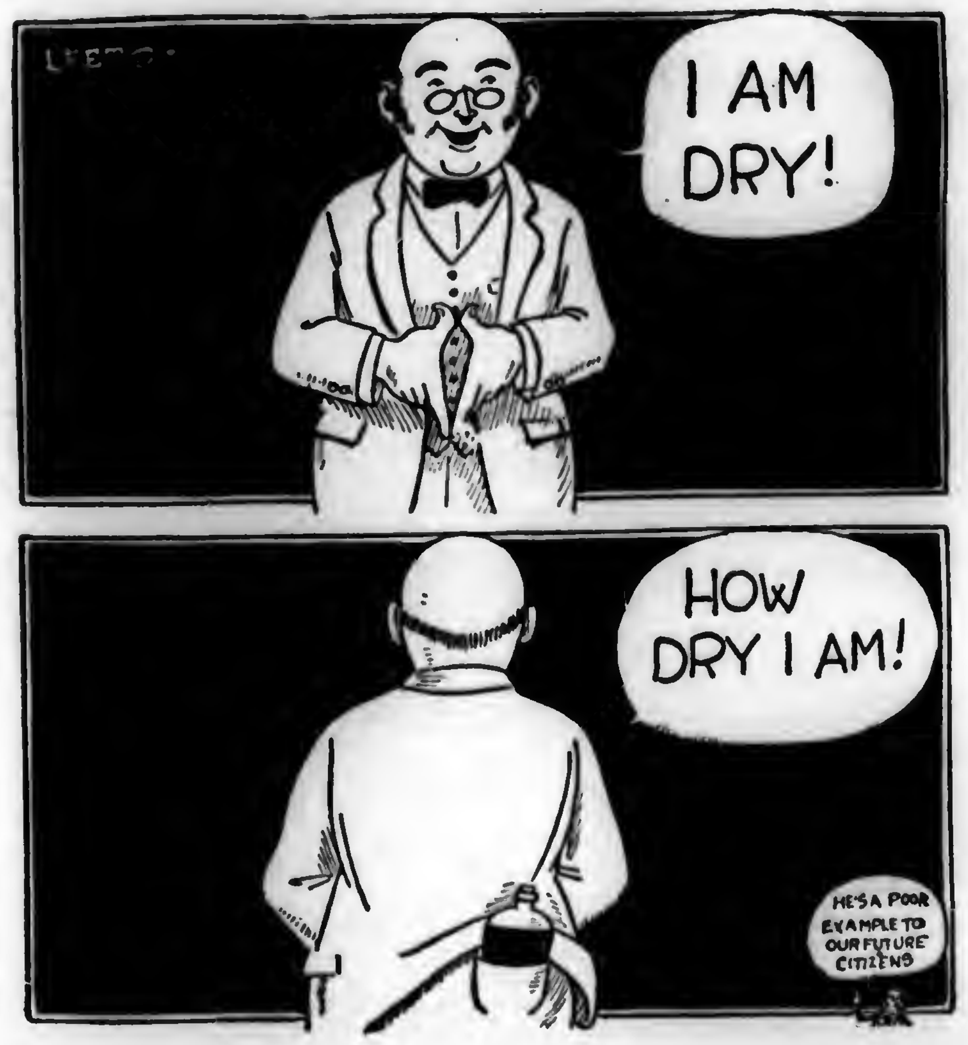
Voluntary Work Booms

According to what is being heard here, farmers in counties affected by the corn borer quarantine are aiding materially in the campaign against this menace to one of the most valuable of Pennsylvania's crops by voluntary clean-ups. It is not thought there will have to be much late enforcement by the federal and state authorities. The rest of the state is watching with interest how this most extensive fight against a pest is conducted because of fear the borer may spread and other communities be involved. The Japanese beetle quarantine is now in operation and people are being posted on the transportation features of the regulations. It is not anticipated there will be any trouble over stopping of vehicles such as occurred a few years ago.

Dog Legislation

Wind-up of the Legislature has been enlivened by considerable controversy over proposed laws dealing with dogs. These were aimed to reduce rabies, but aroused criticisms of humane societies, some of which have been coming to Harrisburg with protests against the measures adopted in western Pennsylvania. State officials have asked for cooperation of the public as the best means of reducing rabies.

TWO VIEWS OF A WELL-KNOWN TYPE OF CITIZEN


I AM DRY!
HOW DRY I AM!
HE'S A POOR EXAMPLE TO OUR FUTURE CITIZENS

More Sign Up

The Bureau of Animal Industry has received notices of more signing up for tuberculosis tests in the central and southern counties, where the interest in the inspection was slow at the beginning of the present movement. Plans are being made for rapid pushing of the work as soon as the new state appropriation becomes available.

Snow Fence Law

Among the bills to become laws the last few days is that permitting erection of snow fences on November 1 instead of a month later. This law is due to the fact people in northern counties found December 1 occasionally too late.

State Makes Inquiry

Delaware state authorities have been asked for information as to the manner in which there will be enforced the proposed law restricting in great measure the stall rights in markets in that state to residents of Delaware. Many Pennsylvania farmers living in southern counties are interested.—T. C.

CONTESTS CONTINUED

Rules Governing Potato Contests Modified—Trenton Co-operating with Farmers—Lettuce Diseases Must Go.

Trenton, N. J.

THE state-wide potato yield contest as started in New Jersey last year will be conducted again this season with some modifications of rules. The goal of last year's contest was for a production of 300 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre on a five-acre area. This year the rule has been modified so that the area upon which the yield is to be determined will be three instead of five acres. Any grower who raises three acres of potatoes is eligible to compete and the details of the contest, method of checking production and other regulations may be obtained at the county agent's office in any county. A small entry fee is asked from each entrant to cover the cost of measurement and inspection. The contest last year was started so late that many farmers did not take advantage of it. Interest appears to be very keen this season.

Market Growers Meet

The Trenton Market Growers' Association met recently to discuss plans for the coming season, with 75 growers present. Both the State Department of Agriculture and the College Extension Service sent representatives to discuss the practical function of marketing, the question of proper package and varieties to meet local demands at the Trenton markets. Several of the speakers expressed the opinion that the biggest problem before the growers was the standardization of varieties to meet the local trade and the procuring of good seed which would insure a substantial production with minimum labor requirements. The city of Trenton is giving considerable cooperation to the farmers and the market plan is on a permanent footing.

Will Rotate Crops

Lettuce growers in Cumberland County will follow a practice of crop rotation in order to eliminate various diseases affecting lettuce which in recent years have gotten a uniformly firm hold in southern New Jersey trucking areas. The Cumberland County Vegetable Growers' Association brought this matter to the attention of their membership in late March and further suggested the rogueing of fields when lettuce "drop" first puts in its appearance. The sweet potato membership of the association met at Vineland on April 7, which is the final meeting of the association for the year. During the summer several field and marketing tours will be made by the growers. —B.

MILK BARRED

U. S. Places Embargo to Prevent Infection—Attempt to Acquaint Women with Selling Opportunities.

Ithaca, N. Y.

AN EMBARGO on all shipments of milk from Canada produced within 200 miles of Montreal, where an epidemic of typhoid is raging, has been placed by the United States Government. This will shut out about 160,000 quarts of milk daily, says the director of the New York City Bureau of Foods and Drugs. This is not expected to bring about any shortage of milk in New York, as the period of flush production is about to begin.

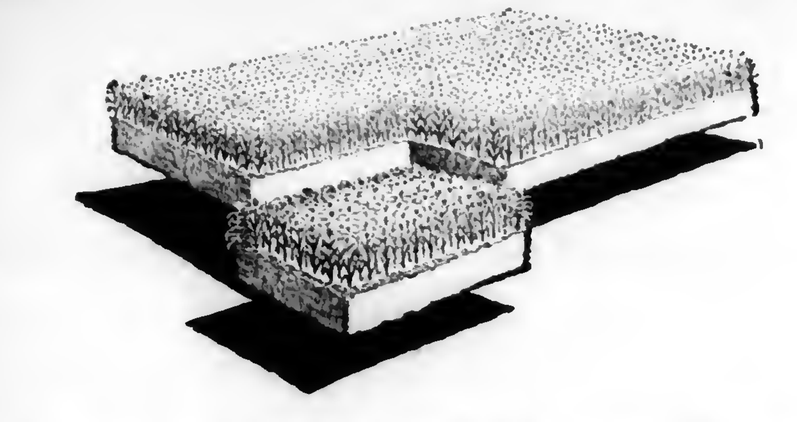
Canada has asked that the embargo be modified, as there are many producers within the 200-mile zone that have never shipped milk to Montreal, and that are not typhoid suspects. American consumers are assured that no chances of infection will be taken.

Roadside Marketing Stressed

Recognizing the fact that little is being done to help the individual farmer or the farmer's wife to sell the products of the farm or its owners, two distinct movements are under way to give assistance to farm girls or women who wish to realize on the products of their hands and brains. A survey of rural women's occupations is being undertaken by a research worker at the state college. The subjects of roadside marketing and other forms of individual marketing are being stressed by the series of four district meetings of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus now being held in the state.

Blood Wins

The leading cow in the cow testing associations of the state last month was Edytha of Munroholm, famous purebred Guernsey cow owned by T. H. Munro, of Camillus. She was first in production and second in her class at the state fair last fall, and was tenth in production and eleventh in class at the Sesqui-Centennial show. Her record for the month of February was 1358.7 pounds of milk testing 5.88 per cent butterfat, and 79.84 pounds of butterfat.—M. G. F.



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EXPERIENCE has taught you to expect a 20 per cent to 30 per cent loss of your corn due to root, stalk, and ear rots. How much is a fifth to a third of your corn crop worth to you? You can save it at the insignificant cost of only 4 cents an acre. Three ounces of Semesan will treat a whole bushel of corn, sufficient for planting eight acres. Semesan will give you the same yield with fewer planted acres—save land, save seed, save planting, cultivating and harvesting labor. And your corn will be finer quality.

SEMESAN JR.

For the Prevention and Cure of Field and Sweet Corn Diseases

Simple to apply in dust form. No bulky solutions to handle. No skill, no elaborate equipment. Harmless to seed germs, deadly to all fungus. Ask your county agent to tell you about the Government tests of Semesan treatments on corn and other crops.

Prove it to your own satisfaction: Stokely Brothers and Company, of Newport, Tenn., did. They wrote a while ago: "We tested twelve different lots of seed corn, in boxes filled with earth that was well contaminated with bacteria of all kinds. On some of our seed corn which, through accident, was permitted to mold and heat slightly in the sacks, the Semesan treatment proved decidedly effective. The untreated, damaged seed corn germinated 30% weak while the Semesan-treated germinated 66% strong. We are positive that Semesan will greatly increase the germination percentage of corn."

Send this coupon for booklet that tells how to make more money out of corn.

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Gentlemen: Please send me free booklets checked:

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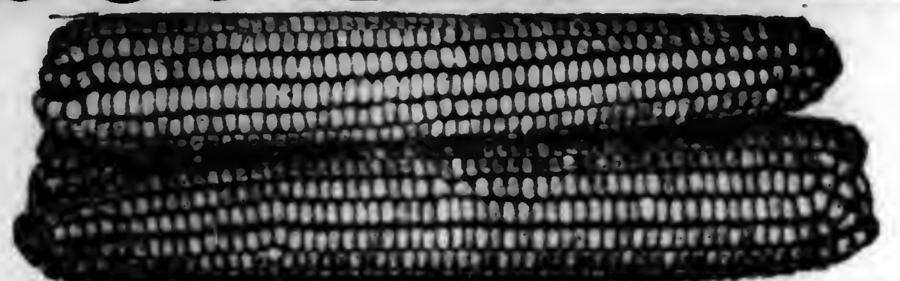

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Sound Germination

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"Lancaster County Sure Crop"—

A splendid all-around variety for Eastern United States. A great silo corn and a good husking corn as well. Not a show corn, but a variety of solid merit. Grows quite tall, very leafy, matures early, withstands drought, husks easy, makes an ensilage rich in grain. Matures good solid ears well to the north.

Other Varieties:

For the Silo or for Husking. "Early Leaming", "Improved Leaming", "White Cap Yellow Dent", "Longs Champion Yellow Dent", "Red Cob White Ensilage", "Eureka Ensilage". All in good quality seed.

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Seed Potatoes, Pasture Grasses, and all the other standard Farm-crop seeds. May we quote you? It is a fact that "Hoffman's Seeds Pay"—and sowing them on your farm this spring will prove it to you. Write today.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Logan Spring Farm

Garden Practices Good in the Long Run

BOTH home gardeners and those producing for market should provide for a continuous supply of spinach thru the spring and early summer months. Three to six sowings at intervals of 5 to 8 days are in order. The Savoy types are popular for the earlier sowings with Long Standing or King of Denmark suitable later. Too heavy seeding is a common fault. One plant every 2 or 3 inches is an ideal stand.

Gilbert S. Watts

This vegetable is rapidly increasing in popularity and has great health-giving properties, being rich in vitamins and iron. There is no doubt that many who profess a dislike for spinach have been turned against this truly delicious vegetable thru eating it when cooked too long or in too much water. (See the account of a waterless cooker on page 24.—Editors.)

With care freshly washed spinach may be cooked without any water in addition to that adhering to the leaves. Fifteen to twenty minutes is sufficient cooking. In this manner flavor, color and vitamins are conserved. At our table we are very fond of spinach served without seasoning, each one adding salt and butter to taste as with baked potato.

More Could Be Grown at Home

Each year New York State ships an enormous tonnage of late cabbage into Pennsylvania, much of which could be profitably grown nearer points of consumption. This crop does not rank with the more intensive market garden crops in possible returns but affords a fair return to those who grow it year in and year out on land that is not too high priced.

Late cabbage prices fluctuate greatly from year to year. The Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture has studied the causes of this fluctuation and has found that plantings are usually increased in years following a season of high prices. Yet this tendency accounts for only one-third of the price variations, the more important factor being weather, rainfall in particular.

The late cabbage grower who regularly manages to secure high yields and sticks to a nearly constant acreage year after year very rarely will produce at a loss and in seasons of especially remunerative prices will net a nice profit. Good seed, conservation of moisture and liberal feeding pave the way.

During the latter weeks of our plant growing operations it is very easy to get into trouble thru misjudging the power of the sun or as a result of a slight lapse of memory as we become engrossed with plantings and the urgency of work in the field. When the sash are left tightly closed too long in the mornings, or when heavy clouds give way to bright sunlight, temperatures under glass will rise dangerously high in a surprisingly short time. Moreover, drying out proceeds at an astounding rate as the sun mounts higher. On windy days it pays to be especially watchful for dry spots.

Adapted to Smaller Garden Tracts

The practice of inter-cropping, double-cropping or companion-cropping, as it is variously called, appeals more to the home gardener and market grower with limited land than to those with larger areas. The old combination, cabbage plants set 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart with a lettuce plant between each two cabbage plants in the row and a row or two of button radishes drilled between the cabbage rows, utilizes the land to the limit and is a good example. Set onions to bunch or spinach may be substituted for the radishes. All sorts of combinations of these and other crops are possible.

Returns per acre or square rod may be increased but costs of weeding, cultivating and harvesting will mount higher. It takes about four times as long to cut a given quantity of lettuce from all over a cabbage field than from a solid, closely planted block. When the button radishes are by themselves little or no tillage will be required.

On all but sandy soils it is also a disadvantage to tramp over the soil on rainy days as one often is forced to do while harvesting the earlier maturing crops from among those that will finally occupy the land. Two or three rows of peas or beans between widely spaced rows of squashes call for no additional hand work.

Horse power is always cheaper than man power, or woman power. In the farm garden or market garden beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas, lettuce and onions, if planted in 24-inch rows may all be worked with a horse-drawn, fine-tooth cultivator. Some animals may even be used where rows are as close as 18 inches.—Gilbert S. Watts.

How many varieties of pears can you name? . . . Not so good. Horticulturists of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva name and describe 2929 varieties of pears, of which 91 are called major varieties. They also describe about 1700 varieties of plums, 1300 of peaches, 1100 of cherries, 1500 of grapes, and 650 kinds of apples.

Western States Sell Us Potatoes

SOME 34 states, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado and many others far distant, and Canada, shipped potatoes to Pennsylvania markets in 1926. The 15 larger markets of the state received during the year a total of 14,927 carloads of potatoes. Of these 3367 cars came from Maine, 1791 from Virginia, 1673 from points within Pennsylvania and 1478 from New York.

In 1925 Pennsylvania was the largest source of carlot shipments, with New York second and Virginia third. It was the relatively high prices that brought potatoes in from the far-away states, according to the Bureau of Markets.

The high prices also reduced consumption, and increasing use of motor trucks for short hauls cut railroad shipments from local points. These two factors are responsible for the 1926 carlot figures being the lowest in the past six years.

Produces the Berries

Which would be better for strawberry dressing, hen manure or high priced fertilizer?—M. W., Wayne County, Pa.

I have never heard of anyone using hen manure to top dress a bearing strawberry patch but it might be possible to do this with satisfactory results provided the material is perfectly dry and can be worked into the fine condition necessary to spread evenly. Burning may result if it is lumpy or goes on unevenly.

Where the berries are being produced for local market and can be marketed soon after picking 150 to 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda may be broadcasted over the plants. An increased yield may usually be expected unless the soil is very fertile and the quality will be higher. Scatter broadcast like clover seed early in the spring when the foliage is small and dry.—Gilbert S. Watts.

No Failures Experienced Any More

I HAVE recently heard several complaints concerning failures in growing spinach, one of our most valuable green foods. I formerly had bad results raising spinach, especially the New Zealand variety. Last year I was told by an expert grower how to grow it successfully, and I wish to pass along his helpful hints that I followed and which resulted in such splendid success.

The seed germinates and comes up far more readily if soaked 12 hours in lukewarm water. Before planting the seed, if the soil is heavy, it should be lightened with soot, lime or any good material that lightens heavy soil. Spinach refuses to come up if the soil is heavy. After it is well up, one should thin the plants to four inches apart, instead of crowding them. Another important point is to see that the spinach is cut frequently, or it will quickly run to seed, thus causing the loss of a continuous crop.—E. M. L. B.

Collects Old Account

JUST today, after a number of attempts and a considerable expenditure of time and energy, I succeeded in collecting not quite half of a sizable account due for vegetables sold last summer. It is very easy for some of us to lapse and rate much poorer as business men than we do as gardeners and in this case I blame myself almost as much as I blame the delinquent.

It pays to render bills promptly and regularly and to follow up with personal efforts at collection when necessary. Now before we become too busy is a good time to think out and institute a simple plan to keep accounts receivable accurate and up-to-date. A hundred dollars lost thru bad accounts may represent the profit from many hundreds of dollars sales.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Control of Water Extremely Important

AS THE weather grows warmer and days with high temperatures arrive careful control of water becomes a factor of paramount importance in advancing or retarding growth of the plants in our hotbeds or coldframes. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that with water kept down to the absolute minimum plants can be hardened much the same as thru exposure to cold.

Care should be taken not to check cauliflower too severely or the plants may "button," that is, form miniature, worthless heads an inch or two in diameter. The same treatment may result in serious premature seeding in celery.—Gilbert S. Watts.

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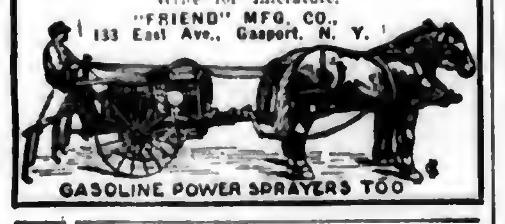

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

V. A North Carolina Apple Storage

THE prevailing type of apple storage in Pennsylvania is the bank cellar. The ground temperature usually is low enough at harvest time, perhaps about forty-five degrees, to keep the cellar cool, since the temperature of a bank cellar, especially if it has a dirt floor, is controlled more by the temperature of the ground than by ventilation. The above-ground insulated storage, while successful in Pennsylvania, is not as practicable as the bank cellar for most growers. The bank cellar has the advantage of a more durable and fireproof construction. As a matter of fact most Pennsylvania storages are a combination of the two types, being mainly below ground but with the end and perhaps part of the walls exposed.

The prevailing type of storage in western North Carolina is the above-ground insulated storage. This is largely because the ground temperature at harvest time in this southern apple district is too high to keep fruit well in a bank cellar; usually it is around fifty-five degrees. A well insulated above-ground storage can be ventilated during the frosty nights of harvest time, closed during the day, and thus kept at a temperature several degrees lower than that of the ground-controlled bank cellar.

Sub-floor ventilators which are opened in cold weather. The air passes up to the apples thru the slatted floor.

Peddlers Serve Mill Towns

The storage of C. A. Black, of Waynesville, N. C., is typical of this district. He sells his 100,000-bushel crop of apples to peddlers who come to the farm thruout the winter and carry the fruit to the mill towns of the Carolinas. A packing house was converted into a storage by closing the windows on the first floor, building two large ventilators, about five feet square, with shafts reaching down into the storage room, and by insulating the ceiling and walls of the room with ten inches of packed shavings.

The floor is slatted so as to permit the free movement of the air that enters thru the sub-floor ventilators. The floor is about three feet above the ground. The ventilators are three feet long and eighteen inches wide and are spaced about five feet apart. Both the ridge and the sub-floor ventilators are opened only when the weather is cool but there is no attempt to secure continuous ventilation, even when weather conditions are favorable. The fall temperature of the storage is forty-five to fifty and the winter temperature thirty-four to forty.

Whole Crop Sold in Bulk

The apples are stored in open bins, not in crates or baskets. A 100,000-bushel crop is sold without using any packages; all the sales are bulk. The bins are eight feet wide and six feet deep. It is certain that apples will not keep as well under these conditions as when stored in ventilated bushel packages, especially varieties that scald easily, as the York and Stayman, yet Mr. Black seems to be getting fair results and has little waste. His trade, however, is not very critical.

His Staymans were still crisp, plump and bright colored tho at this date (Feb. 10) this variety is nearing the end of its safe period in common storage. There is very little shriveling, even in Grimes, since moisture is supplied from the soil beneath the slatted floor. The storage season closes about March 15, after which the temperature rises rapidly.

This storage has been satisfactory for all varieties that are picked after October 1, such as Stayman, Rome, Winesap, Black Twig, Ben Davis and Gano. Varieties that need to be harvested earlier, as Grimes, York and Delicious, need a lower temperature for three or four weeks in the fall than can be secured by ventilation. Mr. Black plans to install supplemental refrigeration in one of his houses to carry these varieties.

(Continued on next page)

This above-ground air-cooled apple storage of Mr. C. A. Black, was formerly a packing house. It is insulated with shavings.

This storage interested me as indicating the practicability of the extension of common storage into the highlands of the South. Some have had the impression that the usefulness of common storage is restricted to those northern districts that can maintain a temperature of around forty degrees at harvest time. The experiments at the Marble Laboratory, which showed that some varieties of apples will keep as well at fifty degrees as at forty, provided ventilation and humidity are favorable, are confirmed by the experience of these North Carolina growers.—S. W. Fletcher.

Full-Bloom Spraying Kills the Bees

SOME fruit growers pay as much as $5 a colony to have bees moved into their orchards during blossom time. One commercial grower in Indiana claims an increase in one year of 14,000 barrels due to his use of bees. He arrived at that figure by comparing his yields per acre with those of his neighbors who made no particular effort to have their blossoms pollinated.

"One thing at a time, and that done well," seems to be the motto of the honey bee, for bees not only work hard during blossoming time, but they work on only one kind of flower at a time. They don't flit from apples to pears and from pears to dandelions. When they are working on apples their fuzzy bodies carry only apple pollen, which, of course, is just what the apple grower wants.

Bees Hustle Between Showers

The calyx spray is most effective when at least 80 per cent of the petals have fallen, say Purdue orchard specialists. Growers should avoid spraying when orchards are in full bloom,—not only because the spray is more effective a little later, but because full-bloom spraying kills immense numbers of bees.

The bee is especially important when the blooming period comes when the weather is cool and rainy. For it gets out and hustles between showers when other pollinizing insects remain under shelter.—C.

Cions Must Be Dormant

When should we graft grape vines?—H. W., Franklin County, Pa.

Grape vines should be grafted at the time most suitable for grafting apples, which is from the first of March until the buds burst, or even until the trees are in bloom. If late grafting is done it is particularly important to have cions that are perfectly dormant, however far advanced the stock may be.

We presume you refer to topworking an established vine, not to multiplying nursery vines. This is done by cleft grafting as with the apple. The stock is cut off square several inches below the surface of the ground and two cions inserted in the cleft. No wax is used but earth is banked over the graft, leaving the top bud of each cion exposed.—S. W. Fletcher.

There are fewer forced sales of farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York than in any other section of the country. In some of the "one-crop" states from 60 to 70 farms in each 1000 change hands in a year on account of mortgage foreclosure, bankruptcy, delinquent tax sales, etc. This is more than five times the number of forced sales per 1000 farms in the Middle Atlantic States named above.

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Coupe, $750; Coach, $780; Roadster (*with rumble seat*), $795; Sedan, $830; Landau Sedan, $885. *All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.*

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Free Test

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A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. If you have never tried Avicol, write for a free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package, to **Burrell-Dugger Co., 847 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.** It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

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Authorities have agreed that when disc harrows are used to fight the corn borer the discs should be sharp. A suggested method for fighting the corn borer efficiently is: (1) Cut stalks within 2 inches of the ground; (2) burn stalks or shred and feed them; (3) disc with SHARP discs; (4) plow stubble under cleanly.

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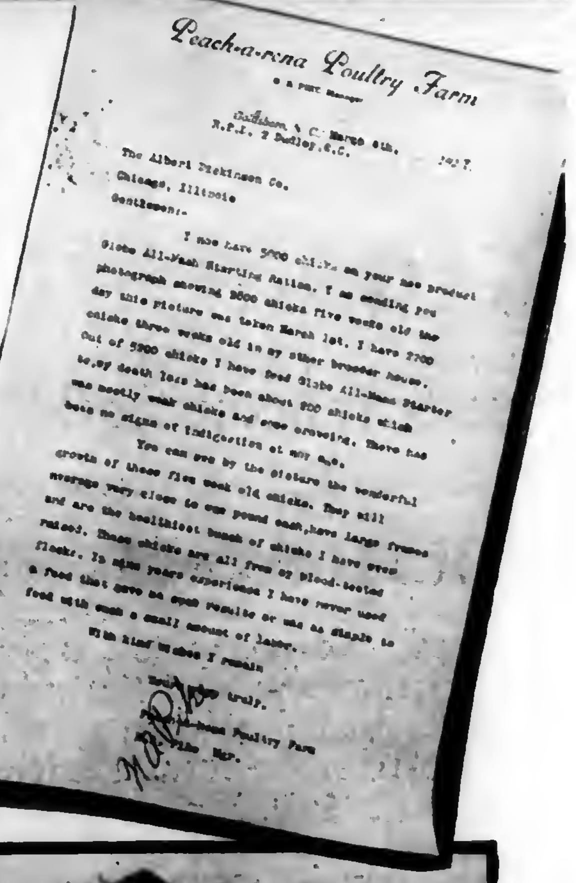
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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

May Have Been Chilled

I raised 35 fine turkeys in 1925. In 1926 I had same gobbler and same hens (not related to each other) and had over 100 hatched. They seemed all right when hatched but did not grow any, seemed to get smaller and die. Some lived to be five or six weeks old. I never fed them till about three or four days old Fed and tended them as other years.—Mrs. A. H. R., Chester County, Pa.

The condition you describe in young turkeys is very peculiar and it is hard to say just what might have been the cause. Do you think the newly-hatched turkeys might have been chilled in any way? I have had baby chicks act as your turkeys did because they had been chilled. Chilling seems to upset the digestion.

You do not say whether any diarrhea was present. I would advise giving a newly hatched turkey several drops of sour skimmilk with a medicine dropper before it has anything else to eat or drink.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Probably Not Cholera

I have been losing some hens. I opened three and found one liver three times its normal size; it was soft and black. One other had gray spots. Found a white worm six inches long.—J. H. S., Venango County, Pa.

The ailing hens were suffering from some form of liver trouble which is usually the result of an intestinal disturbance. The one with the gray spots on the liver may also have had tuberculosis, especially if she seemed emaciated. I don't think that your trouble is cholera, because that is very contagious and fatal, and once it gets in a flock is liable to wipe it out very quickly.

My recommendation is to give the birds a dose of Epsom salts in the morning drinking water at the rate of one pound per 100 birds, followed by fresh water in the afternoon. Then give five pounds of green feed per 100 birds per day. Probably a mixture of two parts cracked corn and one part wheat would be more desirable than the present scratch you are feeding. Also be sure that the mash is a good, regular poultry mash. The salts may be given once a month.

The worm was a poultry tapeworm. To remove these give each bird a dose of one gram of kamala. This drug should be put up in capsule form by your druggist.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nodules Indicate T.B.

Would you please tell me what is wrong with chickens that have hard yellow lumps in their lungs? Sometimes the lungs are dark red and other times light red. The chickens seem healthy and lay well.—Mrs. H. G. B., Lehigh County, Pa.

I am inclined to think that the nodules in the lungs are the result of tuberculosis. There is no cure for this disease and no means of telling it is present except in its advanced stages when it causes emaciation or going light. The older birds are more liable to have the disease than the pullets, and the best method of control is to sell off all stock more than one year old except hens used for breeders, keeping mainly pullets. These are more profitable anyway.

I would advise you to go over your flock and remove any hens that seem light, and also to separate the hens from the pullets with the idea of selling the former as soon as they stop laying. It would also pay to be particularly clean about the poultry buildings and use some sort of disinfectant once in a while.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Looking at Mill Feeds from the Nutrition Standpoint

I RECENTLY listened to a discussion of the special virtues of certain mill feeds from the nutrition standpoint which I thought was interesting. The discussion had to do primarily with a chick ration; and it pointed out that wheat bran, while a valuable feed in promoting growth, could be fed in excess because of its bulk. Some chick formulas have contained high percentages of bran, and it has even been advised to feed it clear for a time.

Several years ago I found out for myself that this advice was not good, when a lot of chicks that had been getting an excess of bran in their mash ration went back on me. Twenty per cent of bran by weight in the ration seems to be about right.

The next feed taken up was middlings. As a rule, standard middlings are meant, but this by-product is of several different grades, and in some cases is little more than fine-ground bran. Flour middlings, or Red Dog are better to use in the mash for this reason than the standard middlings.

White Corn Lacks Vitamin A

The discussion then turned to corn, and it was brought out that yellow corn contained a yellow oil rich in vitamin A, the growth vitamin, and that this oil was lacking in white corn and present only to a limited extent in the white-cap corns. Accordingly, whole yellow corn ground, without kiln-drying or de-germinating, was recommended for the corn part of the mash, and the same material finely cracked, for the corresponding part of the scratch feed.

It has been found that feeds high in fiber cause enteritis or irritation of the intestines in chickens. This is especially true of ground whole oats. The hulls of oats pass thru the digestive tract without being changed, and not only take the space that should be occupied by digestible feed, but cause the irritation mentioned as well.

Various Ingredients Discussed

Sometime ago I replaced the ground oats in my laying ration with flour middlings because the grade of oats I could get was largely hulls, but it appears that ground oats are a wonderful flesh builder and that nothing can take their place. However, ground hulled oats or oat flour can be had, and is recommended, especially for chick rations. Our feed dealer quotes oat flour a dollar higher a hundred than flour middlings, and I am not certain that it is worth the difference in the laying ration.

Another product mentioned was ground alfalfa. Where alfalfa leaf meal can be secured, a small amount can be used in the ration to advantage, but the ordinary ground alfalfa is largely ground stems, and is too high in fiber for poultry feeding.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

EGGS with thin shells, rough shells, or mottled shells are much less liable to hatch than eggs with normal shells. Extra large eggs also do not hatch well and small eggs produce small chicks which grow up to be small adults. Normal, regular eggs of average size should be chosen for setting.

• • •

The other day at a farmers' meeting, I described my method of feeding "straight" condensed buttermilk to baby chicks to prevent toe picking, and got snickered at. However, I am feeding this and so far have had no toe picking. The buttermilk is fed just as it comes from the barrel by smearing a lump on a piece of board which is leaned up against the side of the coop so that the chicks can pick off the buttermilk without getting their feet in it.

I start in when the chicks are a week or so old with a small quantity and increase the amount to what will be eaten in 20 minutes. This is fed once a day in the morning. I wish that those of my readers who try this plan would write in and tell me how they find it works.

• • •

Records obtained by the New Jersey Experiment Station showed that pullets hatched before May 15 laid 7 eggs more apiece during the months of November, December and January, than did pullets hatched after that date. Counting the eggs worth a nickel each, this would mean a difference for these three months of $175 in favor of a flock of 500 early hatched pullets.

• • •

Baby chicks make an exceedingly rapid growth. If a human infant grew as fast as a Leghorn chick it would weigh 80 lbs. at ten weeks of age. To develop rapidly chicks should have all they can eat and drink of the proper feeds and water, and should have ample space at hopper and drinking fountain so that they can get what they want when they want it.

• • •

It is surprising how much baby chicks will drink. I have one lot of 1000 Leghorns divided into three pens. During the second week they drank over 40 quarts of water a day—a large milk can full. They started the third week by drinking 72 quarts. Lack of sufficient water will stunt growth, so plenty of clean water should be provided at all times.

• • •

When chicks get about three weeks of age they begin to get very independent and sometimes do not sleep under the hover if the weather is warm. From then on, look out for crowding and piling up in the corners. The chicks get chilled during the night and huddle together for warmth, with the result that severe losses from smothering are liable to occur. If all corners are rounded off that will reduce the danger.

• • •

Eight-inch boards leaned up against the sides of the house and nailed in position so that the edge of the board is six inches out from the wall will prevent crowding at the angle made by the floor and wall. It will be necessary to cut pieces to fit in the corners.

Some poultrymen take a bundle of straw and divide it into three parts and tie up the small bundles tightly. These bundles can be laid in the angles instead of the boards and answer the same purpose. The idea is to block off all angles and corners so that the chicks cannot crowd into them and be crushed or smothered by other chicks trying to push in.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

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Our make used by C. C. Davis, the World's champion. Price $2.50 per pair. Agents wanted. Write for free circular with rules.
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Penna. Legislators Eager to Adjourn on Time

WITH only one more week to go, the Legislature is handling bills at a rapid rate and everything looks bright for an adjournment on scheduled time.

Both House and Senate voted on the three-cent gasoline tax bills this week, passing them with more than two-thirds of the legislators voting affirmatively.

DEER DAMAGE BILLS RETURNED TO COMMITTEE TO SAVE DEFEAT.—Latest reports indicate that the Haines bills which provide a way for paying farmers the loss suffered from deer ravages in their orchards, will not pass at this session. The bills have been up for consideration in the House and sponsors of the bills assert that favorable action could be secured but due to the few days remaining for the consideration of bills, it was thought best to have the bills returned to the committee, rather than risk a defeat.

WEEK MARKED BY SEVERAL HEARINGS.—Hearings were held last week on a number of bills of interest. As a result of these hearings, it is said that the bill to establish a State Milk Control Board which would supervise the issuance of permits to milk dealers, etc., will not be reported from the Senate Committee on Health and Sanitation.

The oleomargarine bill, designed to eliminate the $100 retail license fee, was debated in committee. Time will not permit its passage even tho the committee may make a favorable report which is doubtful.

A bill to permit the use of skim-milk powder in sausage will likely pass both House and Senate even tho opposed by state pure food officials who contend that it is an "entering wedge" for the adulteration of sausage.

GIVES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MORE AUTHORITY.—An amendment to the State Markets Law has been approved by both House and Senate. This amendment gives the State Department of Agriculture full authority to investigate marketing practices and to make public the findings when approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

YOUNGER DOGS WILL REQUIRE LICENSE NOW.—The bill amending the State Dog Law, reducing the age at which dogs must be licensed from six to four months, has passed the Senate. Specific provisions are also made in these amendments for the procedure in enforcing quarantines against rabies. The bill providing for the extending of the dog law to include Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton will remain in committee.

HOUSE MEMBERS DON'T ALL FAVOR THE TULIP.—The bill making the tulip tree and flower the state tree and flower for Pennsylvania passed the Senate without a single objection but ran into difficulty in the House. It has been bounced around in the Committee on Agriculture with a few of its members objecting to the selection of the tulip. As a result, the bill will either not be reported from the committee or will come out in amended form.

WILL STATE COLLEGE GET FULL AMOUNT?—The House Committee on Appropriations restored the $700,000, cut from the appropriation for Pennsylvania State College by the Senate committee, but the Senate has not agreed to the amendment at this writing. The general appropriations for the state departments have been approved by the House but final action has not been taken by the Senate at this time.

(Continued on next page)

MAY COST MORE TO FISH.—After defeating a bill increasing the fishing license from $1.00 to $2.00, the vote was reconsidered and an amendment introduced which calls for an increase to $1.50.

COUNTY FAIRS GET STATE AID.—The Stark bill appropriating $123,490 for state aid to county fairs has been approved and signed by Governor Fisher. This money is for the past two years, a bill appropriating the money two years ago being vetoed by Governor Pinchot because no provision was made concerning gambling and immoral shows at the fairs.—J.

Adults Transmit Disease to Their Offspring

We have trouble in starting our young chicks every year. Our principal trouble is white diarrhea. Also, what do you consider the best balanced ration for baby chicks from the time they are 72 hours old till they are grown?—W. W. B., Cumberland County, Pa.

True white diarrhea is a germ disease which is carried over in the ovaries of the hen and transmitted to the egg from which it affects the chick. Chicks can also become infected from the droppings of other chicks that have the disease. It is possible to tell which adult birds have the disease by a blood test which is made at the experiment stations. I would advise you to write the Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pa., stating your trouble and asking for information.

The best way to control the disease is by getting rid of the diseased breeders, or by buying chicks from flocks that are state certified to be free from this disease, and rearing them in disinfected quarters out of contact with infected birds.

Lactic Acid Acts As Antiseptic

It helps the chicks to get a drink of sour milk before they have anything else as the lactic acid which it contains acts as an intestinal antiseptic. Chicks should have plenty of sour milk or buttermilk in their subsequent diet for the same reason. I feed mine condensed buttermilk as it comes from the barrel in quantities that they will eat in 20 minutes once a day after they are a week old.

There is also a form of diarrhea caused by feeding before the yolk is absorbed. Chicks that have this form will be found to contain the unabsorbed yolk if cut open. They should never be fed until at least 72 hours old, and sparingly then. However, they should have the sour milk as soon as they are taken off or put in the brooder.

I am using the new 1927 chick raising method outlined by the New Jersey Experiment Station with great success. I note that Mr. Kester is using it, too. This method was given on page 14 of the Reference Number of Pennsylvania Farmer, February 19, and also on page 13, March 26th.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Colleges Supply Plans

Where could I get blue prints of poultry houses, together with complete data for building? Which is a better poultry house, a half-monitor type or a shed-roof type?—G. M., Lackawanna County, Pa.

You can secure plans for poultry buildings from: Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Address the Poultry Department in writing.

Personally I prefer the shed roof type of laying house which is easy to build and gets plenty of light if the window spacing is right. I have windows in the rear of my houses under the roosts.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

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Cattleman's and Ranchman's Knife. Three blades—a large clip blade for hard use, a sheepfoot or tobacco blade, and a correctly shaped surgical blade for altering, etc. Stag handle. Nickel Silver linings, bolsters and shield. Length, closed, 3⅜ inches. Price $2.50.

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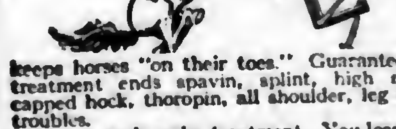

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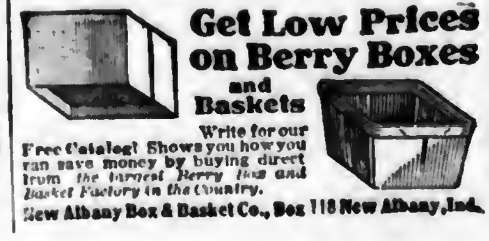

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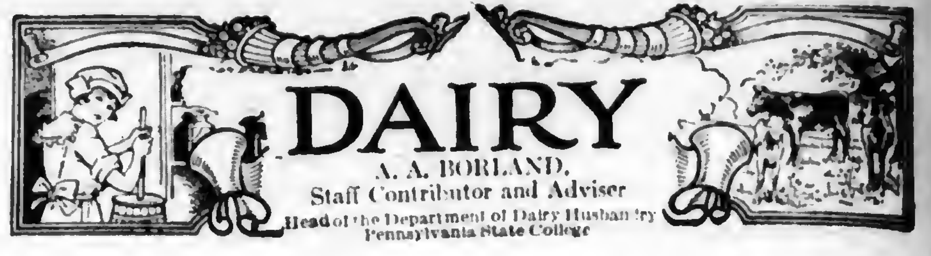

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Four Cows Weren't Worth Supporting

DOES membership in a cow testing association pay? Mr. John Wirt of McVeytown, Penna., says it does.

He joined the Mifflin County Association in 1924. The milk production of the twelve cows in his herd for the first year averaged 5500 lbs. per cow. Mr. Wirt was a careful observer of the work of each individual cow during that first year and was impressed by the great differences in amounts of milk produced by different cows in the herd under the same general conditions. At the close of the year when the final results were at hand he concluded that the milk production of four of his cows was so small that he could not afford to support them longer and they were sold.

The second year from the eight remaining cows the average milk production was 7300 pounds per cow, an increase of 1800 pounds over the average of the previous year. During both the first and second years he was carefully studying the question of feeds and methods of feeding and herd management, drawing lessons from the experiences of other members of the association and picking up information and ideas from the tester and from other sources.

Higher Goal Achieved

At the beginning of the third year Mr. Wirt set for himself a still higher goal in average production and determined if possible to win a place for his herd in the honor roll and earn a prize ribbon offered by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association. Two of the poorest cows were sold during this year and two added, one a heifer from the herd and one purchased.

As this is written the third year is not quite complete but the average yield will equal or exceed 9000 pounds per cow. The total production of milk from the eight cows for the year will exceed, by 6000 pounds, the total produced by the twelve cows in his original herd. The value of this ADDITIONAL milk at $3.00 per hundred is $180.00. To this sum should be added the cost of the keep of the four additional cows in the original herd if we are to make a fair comparison. A very conservative estimate of this cost would be $300.00, a total of $480.00 increased income. Mr. Wirt mentions other benefits such as increased value of his cows and better prices realized for calves sold. The cost of association membership is less than $50 per year.—E. B. Fitts.

To Represent Keystone State's Black and Whites

THE Holstein breeders of Pennsylvania will be represented at the 38th Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by twelve delegates. This year's convention is to be held in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 27 to June 2nd.

The following breeders of Black and Whites in Pennsylvania are the nominees from whom the twelve delegates will be selected to represent the state at the Springfield meeting:

W. A. Woods, Huntsdale; John A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis; Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose; Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle; H. E. Robertson, York; John H. Shirk, Lancaster; Abner S. Deysher, Reading; Albert B. Craig, Sewickley; James M. Paxton, Houston; J. W. Hunter, Grove City; Frank A. Keen, West Chester; Charles B. Dayton, South Montrose; J. B. Henderson, Hickory; Raymond B. Arnold, Milan; Isaac S. Gross, Plumsteadville; G. A. Boger, Bethlehem; F. W. Gorham, Wysox; H. R. Paulhamus, Hepburnville; W. C. Dale, Grove City; H. W. Montgomery, Grove City; L. C. Tomkins, Ellenton; W. G. McDougall, Grove City.

Jellybean—Old man, I understand you are courting a widow. Has she given you any encouragement?

Sheik—I'll say she has! Last night she asked me if I snored.

It Is the Most Versatile Machine

The small electric power plant brings modern conveniences to farms beyond the reach of power transmission lines. It milks the cows, pumps the water, washes the clothes and does many other tiresome tasks, besides furnishing plenty of safe, clean light just where it is needed. The plant pictured above furnishes power to run the cream separator, among other things. The portable motor on a tripod is easily moved from place to place.

Farmers in China

(Continued from page 3)

The droppings from swine are collected, dried and pulverized for fertilizer, but the amount of plant food material thus obtained is very small.

The Chinese farmer is greatly in need of scientific assistance. Tho he has a thoro understanding of practical methods, he has very little knowledge relating to insects and diseases, plant breeding, and the breeding of better livestock.

It is difficult to understand how any people can get along and have good health without the use of milk. There are only a few herds in China, and we saw no good cows in the Philippine Islands, the Malay States, or in Ceylon. Water buffaloes are used for work in South China, and occasionally the small quantity of milk, which contains 10 to 12 per cent of butterfat, is used for food.

At Lingnan University there are several herds of milking Chinese water buffaloes, Indian water buffaloes, and a few Holsteins. The American breeds of cattle are much more subject to disease than the buffaloes and they do not thrive on rice straw.

Hogs Good but Can Be Improved

The Chinese hogs are very good, tho one cannot understand why it is necessary for them to have stomachs of such enormous size. An improved type of animal is obtained when crossed with American breeds.

Undoubtedly, China is one of the most fascinating countries in the world. It contains so many things that are beautiful and lovely. For ges the people have been taught to ove the beautiful, and this intense ve is expressed in innumerable ays. The lines of the best residences are nearly always pleasing, pecially the curved tile roofs. Trees, vines and flowers are used in he most charming arrangements.

In the home of a very wealthy genleman, we saw thousands of Chinese ictures, pieces of porcelain and potry, some of which were more than 0 years old. Chinese art for centuries has been noted for the exuisite taste and ability displayed by he masters. All of the educated lasses, and the poorer people to a onsiderable extent, have been aught to see and love the beautiful hings of life, especially as they are ortrayed by nature. This, it seems me, is one of the great lessons at we can learn from the Chinese.

Rally to Fight Borer

(Continued from page 3)

Great numbers of machines were rdered by the U. S. Department of griculture as soon as Congress proided funds for this spring's campaign,—tractors, stubble pulverizers, ll burning equipment, trucks, wide ottom plows, etc. Most of this quipment is now ready for use. The tubble pulverizers will be used to estroy stubble standing in the field nd in last year's cornfields already eeded to other crops. The burning pparatus consists of a heavy truck ith fuel-pressure tank and pump nd burning carriage with nozzles enerating heat of 1400 degrees hrenheit.

While the condition of the fields n many sections will not permit the e of special machines early enough his spring the ordinary tools owned y every farmer will be sufficient in ost cases. Where extra work is ecessary to comply with the cleanregulations farmers will be comnsated at the rate of $2.00 per acre r field corn and sweet corn.

The corn borer control work of e United States Department of Agculture is under the supervision of gional supervisors. The area in ennsylvania and New York is uner H. N. Bartley, whose headquarrs are at 716 Commerce Building, de, Pa.

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THERE is not another body of smokers in the world like the friends of Camel. That is because Camel is unlike any other cigarette. Through experience, Camel smokers have learned the taste and fragrance of choice tobaccos and they'll have no other. They know the mildness and the mellowness that only choice tobaccos can give and they find in Camel those satisfying qualities the trained taste demands.

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We cordially invite you to compare Camel with any other cigarette made, regardless of price. Let your taste be the judge.

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
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THEN you want a Sharples—the only Milker with a positive squeeze. The principle is patented. THE SHARPLES MILKER in either Portable or Pipe-Line type will reduce your labor costs, cut the time of milking in half, produce purer, cleaner milk. The "upward squeeze" principle is the only method that insures proper blood circulation and keeps the teats always in normal condition. Before you buy, get the facts. Write today.
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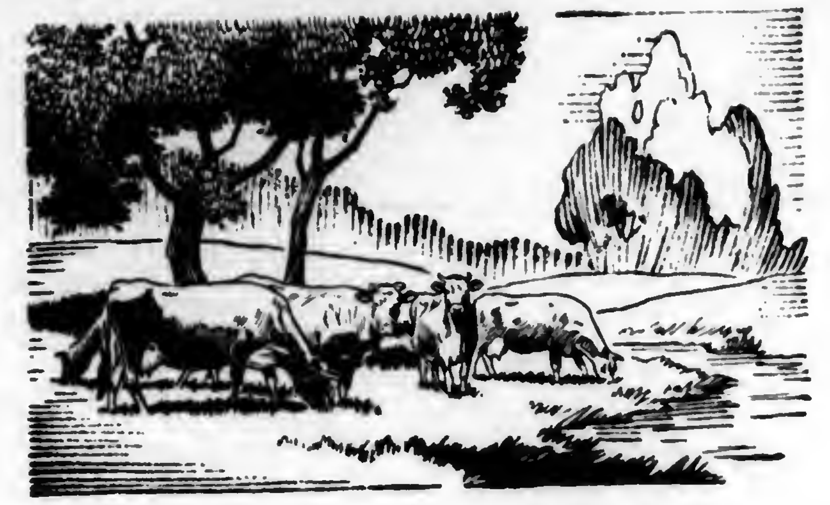

Cows on pasture need Union Grains

DON'T make the common mistake of robbing Peter to pay Paul when you turn your cows out to pasture. Of course, the milk flow will increase—for a short time. But, unless the pasture is backed up with about four pounds of Union Grains per day per cow, the number of cans you deliver to the platform will fall off rather sharply when hot weather and fly-time come. Every dairyman knows that under these conditions the cows lose weight and never come back in milk yield.

It has been definitely proved by carefully conducted experiments that cows fed Union Grains while on pasture, not only hold up in their milk flow better, but produce much more milk during the next lactation period.

No better concentrates have ever been mixed for pasture feeding during the hot-weather months than Union Grains. It is cooling in its effect, is easily digested, very palatable and a great milk producer. Its base is dried distillers' grains, the most valuable milk-producing concentrate known. Other grains are added in balanced proportion to produce the ideal protein percentage of maximum digestibility.

When you put your herd on pasture, buy Union Grains and feed it. Increased production is assured.

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THE UBIKO MILLING COMPANY
Dept. G-4 Cincinnati, Ohio
UBIKO "World's Record" Buttermilk Egg Mash

100 Lbs. Net UNION GRAINS UBIKO CINCINNATI, OHIO

UNION GRAINS
THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE

GLOBE SILOS

A great improvement—a good investment

A GLOBE SILO is a permanent improvement on the farm. It is constructed to last a lifetime. Made of carefully selected Northwest spruce and fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it keeps silage perfectly. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity to a minimum.* The initial cost of a Globe is soon returned in extra profits from your corn crop. Get all the profit from your farm—get a Globe Silo.

Write for the name of our representative in your community and our catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

Make Every Silo Dollar Count

Whatever your preference—wood stave, hollow tile, or triple wall—you make every dollar buy a lot of silo when you order from Craine.

You get first-class materials, skillful construction, genuine service, and a door front that's a wonder of convenience and weather-protection.

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CRAINE SILO CO.
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THE CRAINE LINE SILOS

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

In Denmark They Cooperate!

DENMARK is about as large as Maryland and Delaware combined. In Denmark there are 22 counties as against 26 in Maryland and Delaware. Try to interpret the following staggering facts in terms of conditions in Maryland and Delaware.

In Denmark in 1925 there were 7794 cooperative organizations, an average of 363 per county.

In Denmark the farmer on an average belongs to 4½ cooperatives. In some instances he belongs to as many as 15 and 20.

In Denmark there were 830 cow testing associations or 38 to the county; 1274 bull associations or 58 per county; 370 horse breeding associations or 17 per county.

Imagine the transformation that would take place in the dairy situation of any county in the United States if there were in it 38 cow testing associations and 58 cooperative bull associations! Is it any wonder that in 40 years the Danes have doubled the production of their dairy cows?

Thru cooperation in one generation, the Danes transformed their agriculture from a grain crop, soil exhausting system to a livestock, soil restoring system. While they have rejuvenated their soils, they have captured and maintained the best market in Europe—the British market—for butter, eggs and bacon.

By the strictest kind of standardization, inspection and supervision, they are producing and marketing quality that finds little competition. Thru an intelligent system of investigation, they are constantly striving to improve quality and lower cost of production, and they do it all thru cooperation. Cooperation is the soul of Danish Agriculture.—Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Maryland State Department of Markets.

Bucks C. T. A. Ends Fourth Year

Five Cows Boast Over 500 Pounds of Butterfat

Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Bucks County Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year March 1, 1927, with 24 whole-year members. In addition three members were in the association part of the year. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 519.

There was an increase of 142 pounds of milk and 20.5 pounds of butterfat above the previous year's results.

The summary for the whole-year members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	366.07
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	7696
Pounds of butterfat	301.6
Percentage butterfat	3.9
Value of product	$274.6
Cost of pasture	15.2
Cost of roughage	44.8
Cost of grain	60.6
Total cost of feed	120.8
Value of product above feed cost	153.8
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.2

Five cows in this association produced over 500 pounds of butterfat, 24 produced between 400 and 500 pounds, and 120 between 300 and 400 pounds. Thus, 29 produced over 400 pounds of butterfat and 149 over 300 pounds.

Cow Tester in charge, Mervis We ler; County Agent, W. F. Greenawalt; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Twelve herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. The records of these herds follow:

Owner	Avge. No. Cows	Breed	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
J. E. Ivins, Feasterville	12.58	R. H.	10,077	376.1
W. M. Hunsberger, Plumsteadville	12.08	R. H.	11,053	366.6
Linfred Benner, Langhorne	10.67	R. & Gr. H.	9,379	361.9
W. S. Farley, Holicong	22.08	Gr. H.	9,483	342.6
L. P. Satterthwaite, Newtown	17.92	R. H.	10,098	339.5
C. L. Wilkinson, Rushland	13.08	Gr. H.	9,097	327.1
Jos. Canby & Son, Hulmeville	26.75	R. & Gr. H	9,700	321.9
J. I. Smith, New Hope	24.00	R. & Gr. G.	6,100	315.5
M. B. Satterthwaite, Newtown	9.08	Gr. H.	9,134	312.1
F. B. Morris, Bristol	29.92	R. G.	6,323	306.5
G. S. Havens, New Hope	9.00	R. G.	6,072	304.1
J. S. Briggs, Yardley	15.00	R. & Gr. G.	7,279	302.9

Plans for the Rat Campaign

THE time was, and it is not so long ago, that the house fly was considered merely an unavoidable nuisance. In fact, there was a prevailing notion that they performed some useful service in the way of removing filth from about the premises. But now the fly is known for what it is,—a purveyor of filth and a spreader of disease and death. This knowledge has led to the exclusion of the fly and the modern housewife is as much perturbed over the presence of a few chance flies in her house as her grandmother was over the finding of bedbugs in the beds.

All this is but a prelude to another subject which needs the same kind of intelligent and energetic treatment, namely, the destruction and exclusion of rats. It would seem from the indifference exhibited towards these pests that most people have calmly settled into the conviction that they have always been with us and always will be. But if everybody could be aroused to know the rat for the dirty, destructive, thieving, disease-breeding pest that he is, and could realize that it is possible to get rid of him, it would not be long before an aroused and active public would drive him from our homes and premises.

Like most of our worst pests,—insects and plant diseases,—rats have been brought here from foreign countries, mostly as stowaways on ships from which some would leave the vessels when docked at our ports. The most common specie of rat found on the farms is the brown rat, altho the larger and more destructive Norwegian rat, found usually around wharves and cities, has gone out a considerable distance and may be found on farms also.

(Continued on next page)

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Frobers Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.

It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

The fame of Cow Calf Control (C.C.C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose. C.C.C. is practically 100% successful.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. John W. Frobers, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C.C.C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to Frobers Remedy Co., 10 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

Harder Silos

"The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy"

SILAGE is the best possible feed for cattle. If the corn crop disappoints you, fill your silo with ANY crop you have—clover, alfalfa, etc. And let your Silo be a Harder—

Built to Endure

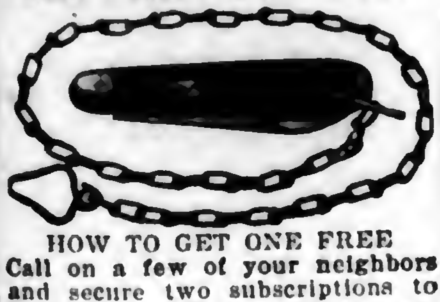
of selected White Spruce and Oregon Douglas Fir, extra-thick and doweled at every joint. Anchored to breast the storms. So simple that you can put it up without skilled help.

Be sure to get Harder prices and attractive payment proposition before you decide on a silo. Write for details. Give number of cows or size of silo desired.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

Buy Now – a Year to Pay

Jack Knife and Chain



HOW TO GET ONE FREE
Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer for 3 years at $1.00 each. Send us the names and addresses together with $2.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Since rats migrate from place to place quickly and easily it is best to organize a whole community for rat extermination if best results are to be obtained. Where this is not possible, it is necessary for individuals to maintain a constant warfare against them. Spasmodic efforts will not rid a place of rats.

Three Fundamentals in Warfare

There are three principal things to keep in mind when once a determination to fight rats is reached. First is the construction of rat-proof buildings when new ones are erected. Second, the reconstruction of floors, posts, walls, etc., making them of rat-proof material, such as cement. Stone and ordinary mortar are not proof against rats when they want to go thru or under such a wall. Third the continual use of traps and poisons.

Corncribs, granaries and other storage places of grain and food should be made rat-proof by a liberal use of cement. This means that the foundations must be deep enough, usually eighteen to twenty-four inches, so that they will not burrow under, and the sides made rat-proof high enough to prevent their gnawing their way thru. One thing to guard against is the laying of sills or the construction of floors close to the ground, as such a place is the favorite harbor of rats.

Tidbits Tempt Rat's Appetite

There are several effective traps on the market which, if properly handled, are of great value in keeping down the number of rats. Traps should not be handled any more than is necessary, and should be deodorized from time to time. The kind of bait is an important matter. Usually, bait made of material which rats like but which they do not find in their foraging, is most attractive. For example, if their food supply is grain, salt meat, cheese or a piece of apple is attractive.

One of the easiest to use and at the same time most effective agencies in rat extermination is poison. Of course, care and intelligence must be used with many of these, altho there are some on the market that are safe, especially if placed only where rats are likely to get it. In using any kind of poison it is best to use a slow-acting material rather than a quick-acting kind which causes the rats to die on the premises.

Where the holes can be located, rats may be gassed with the same material that is used so effectively in destroying groundhogs. The manufacturers of the poison gas materials supply equipment which makes it very easy to use.—K.

Going West Cow Meets Hen Coming East

THE dairy cow has been gradually drifting westward while the hen has been strengthening her position in the East. New Jersey leads all other states with over 100 per cent gain in the number of eggs produced since 1919 while milk production has gained less than 10 per cent in that time.

Up in New Hampshire, usually considered a big dairy state, milk production has dropped 20 per cent and eggs have gained 65 per cent. In the big milk states of New York and Pennsylvania milk production has held steady while egg production shows outstanding gains of 25 to 30 per cent.—A. K.

The tough job that tests your mettle and spirit is like the grain of sand that gives an oyster a stomach ache. After a time it becomes a pearl.

A Recent Checkup

This morning I have been having a long talk with Prof. Lantz, our Nutrition Expert, who has just returned to the office after a trip on which he checked up a number of large dairies.

Two of the dairies visited had been experimenting on different feeds to determine which would give best results. At one dairy the feeder was very definitely prejudiced in favor of his own home mixture, but was willing to be shown.

He has now given Tioga Dairy Feed a fair trial for two months and the entire herd of 144 cows has gained a daily average of 9.075 pounds of milk per cow. The other herd had gained an average of 4.66 pounds.

These results are very gratifying to us, not only because they make enthusiastic users of Tioga Dairy Feeds but because with our success we have helped those dairymen make more profit.

It is the policy of our company to build up its business by helping the users of Tioga Feeds to make more profit.

The two dairies referred to above are specific examples of results that are obtained as any dairyman who has used Tioga Dairy Feeds as intended can testify.

A. C. Palmer, Pres.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND
Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage
TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

112 lbs. More Milk per week with—

BULL BRAND DAIRY RATION

A Pennsylvania Feeder's Experience

GENTLEMEN: You probably will be interested to know of the following result which I secured by using BULL BRAND DAIRY RATION. The cow gave 85 pounds of milk the first day and totalled 553 pounds for the following seven days. This is 112 pounds more than the same cow gave when on an official test for seven days and another brand of feed was used. This is certainly a most satisfactory test and you may use these figures to boost BULL BRAND DAIRY RATION—*J. E. Slyder, Seven Valleys, Penn.*

Ask for Bull Brand at feed and grain stores everywhere

BB

DAIRY RATION—DRY OR SWEETENED

Made by MARITIME MILLING CO., Inc.
Makers of BB (Bull Brand) Dairy Feeds, Horse Feeds and Poultry Feeds
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

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The Story Thus Fa

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter.

Months passed and then suddenly one day Carson and Lee were ordered by Hampton to have 500 cattle and 100 horses ready for immediate sale to Doan, Rockwell & Haight. Judith hadn't consulted either of them. Carson was angry, Lee deeply hurt. That evening Lee, still loyal in spite of Judith's decision to sell the stock at a ridiculously low figure, went to the ranch-house to talk it over and to tell her that he would guarantee an enormous gain if she gave him time. To his surprise he learned from Marcia, recently returned, that Judith was in San Francisco, had been since Saturday! Lee was puzzled and afte rtalking with Hampton fearful for Judith. He believed Bayne Trevors was making a last desperate play to ruin the Blue Lake Ranch. Hamptor wouldn't believe anything against Trevors so Lee left him guarded by Tommy Burkitt when he went in search of Judith.

To Judith life had become a nightmare. Again and again she went over in her thoughts all that had happened since she had been made prisoner by Trevors and taken to the cave of Mad Ruth. She could still hear Trevors' words to the old woman ringing in her ears.

Continued from last week

"I HAVE brought her back to you, Ruth," Trevors said, speaking softly, more softly than Judith had thought the man could speak. "You will know what to do with her. And you will not let her escape you again."

The mad woman, for only too plainly was her reason strangely misshapen, stood in silence, her great muscular body looming high above Judith's, a giant of a woman, bigger than Trevors even, broad and heavy, her forearms thick and corded, her bare throat like the bull neck of a prize-fighter.

"I will know, I will know," she said, her eyes filled with cunning, her voice a strange singsong oddly at variance with the coarse bigness of her body. "Oh, no, she will never escape from me again."

"I will have a man on the ledge outside night and day," went on Trevors. "But we cannot be so sure of others as we are of ourselves, Ruth. You know that, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I know," she answered quickly. As she spoke she suddenly shot out her long arm so that her great, bony hand fastened like a big claw on the girl's shoulder. "I have got her again! She is mine, all mine. Oh, I will keep her well."

In a little while Trevors left. He had not returned. Mad Ruth, still gripping Judith's shoulder, half led her, half thrust her farther back in the cavern. Judith made no resistance. Always even when terror was uppermost she held one thought in mind: "If I can make them think me a little fool and a weakling, my chance may come after a while."

As the two women passed around a bend in the sinuous tunnel-like cave, the faint rays of the lantern they had left behind them died out, and heavy darkness shut them in. Judith could barely make out the huge form towering over her. But Ruth, whether her eyes were like a cat's and accustomed to this sombre place, or whether a hand on a rock wall or a foot on the uneven floor under her told her which way to go moved on without hesitation. Judith estimated roughly that they had come fifty yards from the outside ledge in front of the cave when she was pushed down and felt the rude bed of fir-boughs under her.

"So," grunted the woman, for the first time removing her hard hand from the girl's shoulder, "I've got you again, my pretty. And this time you don't play any more little tricks on your old mother."

She was gone swiftly, all but silently, thru the gloom, her form vaguely outlined against the lantern's glimmer, to bring the food and water which she had set down when she came in. Judith drank and ate.

It was only little by little, in fragments which she obtained during the slow days which followed, that she came to understand Trevors's scheme. And the scheme was in keeping with the man; so far as it was possible, Bayne Trevors was still playing safe.

Mad Ruth was an odd mixture of crazed suspicion, shrewd cunning, cruelty and madness. Perhaps very long ago—Judith came to believe that it had occurred at the time when she had gone mad, for God knows what reason—Mad Ruth had had a little daughter. The girl had been lost to her, whether thru death when an infant, or some tragic accident when a young girl, Judith never knew. But Ruth's heart had been bound up in that baby of hers; when madness came, it centered and turned upon the return of her child, "Who had run away from her, but who would come back some time." Trevors, having learned of her mad passion, had shaped it to his purpose.

BUT that was not all. Judith had been brought to the cave early Sunday morning. Sunday afternoon there came to the cave a well-dressed man carrying a little black bag in his hand. He talked with Ruth; he took up the lantern and came to look at Judith.

"So I'll know you again," he laughed.

Then he went away. In fragments which thru long, empty hours her busy mind pieced together, bridging the gaps, she grasped the rest of Trevor's plan. This man was a physician, sent here from some one of the many mining towns in the mountains, probably from a camp twenty or thirty miles away. He, too, was a Trevors hireling. Should Judith ever accuse Trevors of having brought her here, there was another story to be told. And this man would tell it: How he had been summoned here to attend a girl who had had a fall, who had wandered delirious thru the mountains until Ruth had found her; whom he had treated here, not daring at first to move her for fear of permanent shock to her reason; who could give them no help to establish her identity; who had a thousand absurd fears and fancies and accusations to make; who in her babbling had at one time accused Bayne Trevors of having forcibly abducted her; who at another had cried that it was a man named Carson, a man named Lee, who had brought her here.

JUDITH spent many a long hour exploring her prison, hoping to find a way out. So far as she knew she had but one person to reckon with, Mad Ruth. True, Trevors had said that he'd have a man on the ledge outside day and night; Judith had never seen such a person, had never heard his voice, and began to believe that it was a bit of bluff on Trevors's part. But she had never again been where she could look out of the cave's mouth, since Mad Ruth had her own pallet on the floor at the narrowest part of the cave where it was like the neck of a monster bottle, and always at the first sound of the girl's approach, was on her feet to thrust her back. Clearly there was no way out of this place of shadows except that thru which she had come.

Judith sought an explanation of her imprisonment, and after long groping she came very near the truth: Trevors would work his will with Hampton thru Hampton's faith in him and admiration for him. And, in her absence, Hampton was the head of Blue Lake ranch.

Sunday night, hearing Mad Ruth moving cautiously, Judith raised herself on her elbow, listening. She was confident that the woman was moving toward the cave's mouth; she hoped wildly that Mad Ruth was tricked into believing her asleep and was going out. Her shoes in her hands, her stockinged feet falling lightly, Judith moved toward the mad woman's couch.

Ruth was going out; was in fact even now slipping out of the narrow throat of the cave and to the ledge. But Judith could not see her. For a new, unexpected obstacle was in her way. Her outthrust hands touched not rock walls but heavy wooden panels; she knew then that the narrow neck of the cave was fitted with a heavy door and that it had been drawn shut, fastened from without. In a sudden access of fury and despair she beat at it with her two hands, crying out bitterly.

It was so dark, so inky black, and as still, save for her own outcry, as a tomb sealed and forgotten. Such darkness, smothering hope, suddenly was filled with vague terrors; for one worn-out and nervous as Judith was, the darkness seemed to harbor a thousand ugly things which watched her and mocked at her despair and reached out vile hands toward her. She called loudly, and for answer had the crazed laugh of Mad Ruth which floated in to her from without, but which seemed to drop down from the void above.

"Judith, Judith," the girl whispered after the first outburst, when she found that she was shaking pitifully. "You've got to do better than this; I'm ashamed of you."

She went back to her couch, where she sat down seeking to hold her jangling nerves in check. But, despite her intention, she sat shaking, listening, listening—praying for even the footfall of her jailer.

When Ruth was with her she attempted in a hundred ways to gauge the woman's warped brain, to seek some way to get the better of her, to gain her trust and so to slip away. But she found that here was the usual cunning born of madness, and that Ruth's one idea was to keep the girl who had escaped her once but who must never escape her again. There were times when suspicion awakened in Ruth's mind, and she broke into violent rage, so that her big body shook and her eyes in the lantern-light were cruel and murderous, when Judith shrank back, and tried to change the woman's thoughts. For more than once had Mad Ruth cried out:

"I'll kill you! Kill you with my own hands to keep you here. To keep you mine, mine, mine!"

The woman carried no weapon, but after her two hands had once gripped the girl's shoulders, shaking her, Judith knew that Ruth needed no weapon. Hers was a strength greater than Trevors's, greater than two men's. If Mad Ruth saw fit to kill Judith with her two hands, she could do it.

SUNDAY passed and Sunday night; Monday and Monday night. Judith knew that she had accomplished nothing, except perhaps to make Ruth believe that she was very much of a coward. In Ruth's mad brain that was little enough, since this did not allay her cunning watchfulness. Then Judith began to do something else, something actively. Just to be occupied, was something. Her fingers selected the largest, thickest branch from her bed of fir-boughs. It was perhaps a couple of inches in diameter and heavy, because it was green. Silently, cautious of a twig snapped, she began with her fingers to strip the branch, tough and pliable. Then the limb must be cut into a length which would make it a club to be used in a cramped space. She found a bit of stone, hard granite, which had scaled from the walls, and which had a rough edge. With this, working many a quiet hour, she at last cut in two the fir-bough. She lifted it in her hands, to feel the weight of it, before she thrust it under her bed to lie hidden there against possible need. Poor thing as it was, she felt no longer utterly defenseless.

Once Mad Ruth, lighting the lantern, had dropped a good match. When she had gone, Judith secured it hastily, hiding it as if it were gold. She knew that now and then Mad Ruth went down the cliffs and to the cabin across the chasm. Always at night and at the darkest hour. When she heard her go, Judith rose swiftly and went to the heavy door. Always she found it locked; her shaking at it hardly budged the heavy timbers. But tho she could not see it, she studied it with her fingers until she had a picture of it in her mind. A picture that only increased her hopelessness. Barehanded she could never hope to break it down or push it aside. And above it and below, and

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *Easter Bonnets That Are Right in Style* : : : : : : By Leet

MEET ME HERE WHEN YOU GET YOUR SHOPPING DONE, AL!
RIGHTO SLIM!
GOSH! WHERE DID YOU GET THAT LID?
LEETO

on each side, were the solid walls of stone.

She no longer knew what day it was. She scarcely knew if it were day or night. But, setting herself something to do so that she would not go mad, mad as Mad Ruth, she secured for herself another weapon. Another bit of stone which her groping fingers had found and hidden with her club; a jagged, ugly rock half the size of a man's head. Some little scraps of bread and meat, hoarded from her scanty meals, she hid in her blouse.

"If I could stun her, just stun her," she got into the way of whispering to herself. "Not kill her outright—just stun her—"

AT LAST, seeing that she must work her own salvation with the crude weapons given her, Judith told herself she could wait no longer. Another day and another and she would be weak from the confinement and poor food and nervous, wakeful hours. She must act while the strength was in her. And, if Trevors had spoken the truth, if there were a man to deal with outside—well, she must shut her mind to that until she came to it.

Mad Ruth was gone again, and Judith stood by the thick door, her heart beating furiously while she waited. It seemed to her eager impatience that Ruth would never come back. Then after a long, long time she heard a little scraping sound upon the rock ledge outside, the sound of a quick step. And then, before she heard the snarling, ugly voice which she had heard once and had never forgotten, she knew that this time she had waited too long, that it was not Ruth coming.

One man—and there might be others. She stepped back to her bed, hid the two weapons and waited. She must make no mistakes now.

The door was flung open. Outside it was dark, pitch-dark. But evidently the man entering had no fear of being seen. He threw down a bundle of dry faggots, and set fire to them. The blaze, leaping up, casting wavering gleams to where Judith stood, showed her plainly the twisted ugly face of Quinnion, his red-rimmed eyes peering at her, filled with evil light.

"The better to see you by, my dear!" was Quinnion's word of greeting. Judith made no answer. She drew a little farther back into the shadows, a little closer to the things she had hidden among the fir-branches.

"Ho," sneered Quinnion, his mood from the first plain enough to read in the glimpses of his face and in the added harshness of his voice. "Timid little fawn, huh? A man would say from the bluff you put up that it was all a dream about finding you an' the han'some Lee in the cabin together! Stan' off all you darn please; I've come to tame you, you little beauty of the big innocent eyes!"

Not drunk; no, Quinnion was never drunk. But, as he came a step closer, the heavy air of the cave grew heavier with the whisky he carried, whiskey enough to stimulate the evil within him, not to quench it.

"STAND back!" cried Judith, with a sharp intake of breath. "I want to talk with you, Chris Quinnion."

"So you know who I am, do you? Well, much good it'll do you."

"I know who you are and what you are," she told him defiantly, suddenly sick of her long hours of playing baby, knowing at the moment less fear than hatred and loathing. "Listen to me: Bayne Trevors has come out in the open at last; he has made his big play and is going to lose out on it. Your one chance now is to let me go and to go yourself. Go fast and far, Chris Quinnion. For when the law knows the sort Bayne Trevors is and how you have worked hand and glove with him, it will know just how much his word was worth when he swore you were with him when father was killed! Coward and cur and murderer!"

Quinnion laughed at her.

"Little pussy-cat," he jeered. "You've got claws, have you? And you spit and growl, do you? Want me to let you go back to that swaggering lover of yours, do you? Back to Lee—"

"That's enough, Quinnion," she said sharply.

"Is it?" He laughed at her again, and again came on toward her, the red-rimmed evil of his eyes driving quick fear at last into her. "Enough? Why curse you and curse him, I haven't begun yet! When I'm thru with you I'll go fast enough. And he can have you then an' d—— welcome to him!"

His laughter did not reach her ears now, but as he kicked the fire at his foot and the flames leaped up and showed his face, she read the laughter in his soul; read it thru the gleaming eyes, the twisted mouth which showed the teeth at one side in a horrible leer. His long arms thrust out before him, he came on.

"Oh, my God!" cried Judith. "My God!"

Then suddenly she was silent. She thought that she had known the uttermost of fear and now for the first time did she fully know what terror was. His strength was many times her strength, his brutality was unbounded, she was alone with him. There was no one to call to, not even Ruth, the mad woman.

She was shaking now, shaking so that she could barely stand. Quinnion came on, his long arms out. . .

She felt the strength die out of her body, grew for a moment blind and dizzy and sick. She tried again to call out to him, to plead with him. But her voice stuck in her throat.

He was gloating over her, a look strangely like Mad Ruth's in his eyes. Good God! He was like Mad Ruth; the same eyes, the same long, powerful arms, the same look of cunning! In a flash there came to her a suspicion which was near certainty: this man was blood of Mad Ruth's blood, bone of her bone; her son, and, like her, tainted with madness.

He shot out a long arm, his hand barely brushing her shoulder. She shrank back. He stood, content to pause a moment, to gloat further over her.

"You little beauty," he said, panting. "You little white and pink and brown beauty!"

Judith had shuddered when he touched her. But a strange thing had happened to her. His touch had angered her so that she almost forgot to be afraid, angered her so that the loathing was gone in white hot hatred, giving her back her old strength.

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

Three from One

Rastus was proudly sporting a new shirt when a friend asked, "How many yards does it take for a shirt like that?"

Rastus replied, "I got three shirts like this out of one yard last night."—Progressive Farmer.

The circus acrobat found the clown in tears. "What in the world are you crying about?" he asked.

"The elephant d-d-died," sobbed the clown.

"What of it? You didn't own him."

"No, sir, b-but the b-boss says I've g-got to d-dig his g-g-grave."

Keeping It Dark

The Missionary Circle will meet at Mrs. DuMez Friday afternoon. After meeting they will have a birthday party in honor of Mrs. L. McCauley. This will be a surprise to her.—Minnesota paper.

"John," asked the teacher, "what is a synonym?"

"A synonym," said John, "is the word you use when you can't spell the other one."—Harper's Magazine.

Close Friends

"What is your car, a five-passenger?

"Yes, but I can get eight in it if they are well acquainted."—Drexerd.

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Largest independent spreader factory in the world. Not in any trust or combination. Over 4,000 agencies. Branches everywhere.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Winners in the Word Contest

WORDS, words everywhere. Even in my dreams I go over those long lists of yours trying to remember whether I've ever seen this or that spelling before. We've had quite a job here in the office finding out who the three are in each group who found the most correct words in "PENNSYLVANIA FARMER." At last we can tell you the winners. Congratulations to the following:

Group I—Over Twelve

	Number of words
Esther L. Bell, Greene County, Pa.	1289
Susanna Ryder, Franklin County, Pa.	946
Mary Napp, Berks County, Pa.	894

Group II—Twelve and Under

Clyde Myer, Lancaster County, Pa.	993
Pauline Shirley, Franklin County, Pa.	856
Ralph K. Bell, Greene County, Pa.	833

I expect some of you will say as soon as you see these figures: "Why, I had more words than that." Yes, several had more to begin with but many mistakes pulled down your totals. Some Forum cousins duplicated words (put the same word in twice), some used proper names, others misspelled and still others didn't number their words correctly. Oh, there are lots of reasons why some of the high papers became lower than these winning ones, but wasn't the contest fun just the same?

COUSIN RUTH.

The Longest List

THE following list of words was sent in by Esther L. Bell, Greene County, Pa. As Esther's list is the longest, I thought you'd like to see it. Of course, many of the words which others had she did not have but in the end, after all corrections had been made, Esther found the most words in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

A, aam, aemia, aerial, aerie, aery, aes, afar, afear, afire, aflame, ail, ails, aim, aims, air, aire, ala, alamire, alar, alarm, alarms, alary, alas, ale, ales, alee, alem, alevin, alfa, alias, alien, alim, alima, alinasal, aline, alive, alms, alp, amain, ama, amani, amarine, ameer, amen, amine, amnesia, ampere, ample, air-plane, amplify, amvis, amyl, amylene, ana, anaemia, anemia, anear, ani, anil, anile, anima, animal, animals, anime, anise, anisyl, ann, anna, annaline, annals, anneal, anniversary, ansa, anserine, anvil, anvils, any, apar, apara, ape, apes, apery, apian, apiary, aplasia, apse, are, area, arear, arena, aria, ariel, aril, arise, aries, arm, arms, armil, army, armies, arna, arnee, arpen, arras, arrasene, array, arrays, arrayal, arrayan, arris, arrival, arrive, arrivals, arrives, arse, arsenal, aryl, a-sea, asem, asemia, asleep, asp, aspen, asper, aspermia, aspire, avail, aval, ave, avel, aveler, avener, avens, aver, averse, aversely, aye.

Ean, ear, ears, earl, earls, earlap, earlaps, early, earn, earns, easel, easer, easily, easy, easier, eaves, eel, eels, eery, elemi, elf, elves, elfin, elm, elms, elmy, else, elvan, emery, emir, empery, empire, empires, emprise, enamel, enarme, enema, enemy, enisle, enliven, ensample, ensile, enslave, ensnare, envy, envies, epi, era, eras, erase, eraser, ere, erepsin, erl, eria, ermine, ermines, ern, erne, err, espalier, espiral, espy, eve, eves, even, evenly, ever, every, evil, eyas, eye, eyes, eyra, eyre.

Faery, fail, fails, fain, fair, fairs, fairly, fairy, fala, false, fame, family, famine, fan, fans, fane, fanes, fanner, far, fare, fares, farer, farina, farm, farms, farmer, farmers, farmery, farse, favel, fay, feal, fear, fears, fee, feel, feels, feline, female, females, feme, feminal, fen, fens, fennel, fenny, feral, fere, feria, ferial, ferine, ferinely, fermail, fermery, fern, ferns, fernery, ferny, ferry, ferries, fey, fiar, fiars, fie, fier, fiery, filar, filars, file, files, film, filma, filmy, fin, fins, finale, fine, finery, finny, fir, firs, fire, fireman, firemen, firm, firms, firman, firmen, firmer, firry, five, fivepenny, fives, flair, flairs, flam, flame, flames, flamen, flamens, flamy, flan, flap, flaps, flaven, flay, flays, flea, fleas, flee, flees, fleer, fleers, flense, fley, flier, fliers, flimsy, flip, flips, fly, flies, flyer, flyers, flyman, flyrail, fra, frail, fraise, frame, frames, framer, frap, fray, frays, frees, free, freely, freeman, freer, friar, friary, fry, fries.

Imp, imps, impale, impaler, impanel, imparl, imparls, impearl, impel, impels, imply, impress, inane, inarm, infame, infamy, infare, infer, infernal, inflame, inflames, inlay, inly, inn, inns, inner, innerly, innerve, inrem, insane, insnare, invar, inverse, inversely, ipse, ire, islay, isle, iva, ivy.

Lair, lama, lame, lamin, lamina, lamp, lamps, lampas, lamprey, lane, lanes, lania, lanner, lap, laps, lapel, lapis, lapse, larine, larva, larval, larve, laser, lava, lave, laves, laver, lay, lays, layer, layfee, layman, lea, leas, leaf, leaves, leafminer, leafspine, leafy, lean, leans, leap, leaps, learns, learn, lease, leave, leaven, lee, leer, lees, leman, lene, lenify, lens, leper, lepra, lerp, laap, laarp, lev, lever, levers, levin, levir, levy, levies, liana, lie, lies, liens, lien, lier, liers, lierne, life, lives, lime, limes, limn, limner, limp, limps, limy, line, lines, linear, lineman, linemen, linn, linns, lip, lips, lipa, lipse, liptern, lira, lisp, live, liver, livers, livery, liveryman, liverymen, livre, lye, lyra, lyre, lyres, lyric, lyrics, lyrism, lysin, lysine.

Mail, mails, mailer, mailers, main, mains, mainly, maire, mala, malaise, malar, malaria, male, males, malvasia, man, men, mane, manes, mania, maniple, manly, manna, manner, manners, mannerly, mannie, manse, manslayer, many, manyplies, map, maps, maple, maples, mar, mars, marai, mare, mares, marine, marines, marl, marll, marline, marlines, marly, marry, marries, marvel, marvels, maslin, may, maya, meal, meals, mealies, mealy, mean, means, meaner, meanly, measly, meiny, melaena, melena, melanin, menial, mensa, mensal, meraline, mere, meri, meris, merle, merles, merry, merries, mesa, mesenna, mesne, mein, mil, milk, milles, mina, mine, miner, miners, mineral, minerals, miny, mir, mirs, mire, mires, miry, mise, miserly, misery, misfire, misplay, myelin, myna.

Naif, nails, nail, nailer, nais, naive, name, names, namely, nanism, nap, naps, nape, napes, naperer, napery, nare, nares, narial, narra, nasal, naval, nave, naves, navel, navels, navy, navies, nay, nays, neap, neaps, nears, near, nearly, nearer, nee, nep, neps, nerve, nerves, nervine, nerry, neve, never, nieps, nil, nine, ninny, nip, nips, nipa.

Paean, pail, pails, pain, pains, pair, pairs, pal, pals, palaver, palavers, palay, pale, pales, palea, palfrey, palm, palms, palmar, palmary, palmer, palmers, palmfern, palmy, palmyra, palsy, paly, pam, pams, pan, pans, pane, panes, panel, panels, panne, pannier, pannierman, par, param, paramenia, paravail, pare, pares, parel, paries, parley, parleys, parr, parrel, parry, parries, parser, parsley, parsnip, pas, pavan, pave, paves, pavis, pay, pays, payee, payees, payer, paynim, pea, peas, peal, peals, pear, pears, pearl, pearls, pearly, pease, peavey, peel, peels, peen, peer, peers, peine, pelf, pelvis, pen, pens, penal, penna, penner, penners, penny, pennies, penny-a-liner, pensile, pensive, per, pere, perennials, perennial, perier, peril, perineal, perry, persalane, perse, pes, pie, pies, pia, pier, piers, piles, pile, pin, pins, pina, pine, pines, pineal, pinene, piner, piners, pinery, piney, pinna, pinny, piny, pinyl, pirl, pirn, pise, plain, plains, plan, plans, planar, plane, planes, planer, planers, planner, planners, plasm, plasma, play, plays, playa, player, players, plea, pleas, please, plenary, plenism, plier, pliers, plies, ply, plyer, plyers, praan, praise, praiser, praline, prase, prays, pray, prava, prayer, premier, premiers, premise, press, preseminal, prevail, prevails, previse, prey, preys, prier, prim, primal, primary, prime, primely, primer, primers, prism, prismy, privy, pry, pries, psalm, pyaemia, pyemia, pyin, pyr, pyral, pyre, pyrene.

Rail, rails, rain, rains, rainy, raise, rale, rales, ram, rams, ramie, ramp, rampire, ranine, rap, rape, rape, rapier, rapine, rare, rase, rasp, rasper, raspy, rave, raves, ravel, ravels, ravelin, raven, ravens, ravine, ravines, ray, rays, real, realm, realms, ream, reams, reamer, reamy, reap, reaps, reaper, rear, reapers, rears, rearm, reave, reaves, reaver, reavers, reef, reel, reels, refer, refers, refine, refines, refiner, refiners, refinery, refrain, refrains, rel, relfy, rein, reins, reins, reis, relapse, relay, relays, relief, relies, rely, reman, remise, renal, rename, renames, renain, rep, repair, repairs, repay, repays, repeal, repeals, repel, repels, repine, repines, replevin, replevy, reply, replies, reprisal, resail, resale, resile, resin, respire, reveal, reveals, revel, revels, revelry, revers, reversal, reversl, revile, reviles, reviler, revilers, revise, reviser, ria, rial, rife, rifles, rifle, rifleman, riflemen, rim, rims, rima, rime, rimes, rimer, rimers, rimery, rimple, rine, rinse, rip,

HOLDING OUR NEIGHBOR'S PONY
Hazel D. Volkmar, Salem County, N. J.

rips, ripe, ripen, ripens, ripely, rise, riser, rival, rivals, rive, river, rivers, rivery, ryal, ryals, rye.

Safe, safranine, sal, sail, sailer, sal, salaam, salary, sales, saleens, salep, salin, saline, saline, saliva, salivary, salve, salver, samara, same, samp, sampan, sample, sampler, sane, saner, sap, sari, savanna, save, say, sea, seafan, seafarer, seal, sealer, seam, seaman, seamen, seamer, seamy, seapen, sear, sere, searaven, see, seel, seem, seemly, seep, seepy, seer, seine, self, seme, semen, seminal, seminar, seminary, senile, senna, sepal, sepia, ser, seral, serape, serein, serf, serial, seriema, serif, serin, serine, serra, serran, serrana, serval, servaline, serve, server, servery, servile, seven, sever, several, severy, sienna, sierra, sieve, silva, sylva, silvan, sylvan, silver, silverer, silvern, silvery, simar, simper, simple, simpler, simply, sin, sine, sinner, sip, sir, sire, siren, slam, slap, slave, slaver, slavever, slavery, slay, slayer, sleave, sleep, sleeps, slim, slime, slimy, slip, slive, sliver, sly, slype, smear, smeary, smile, small, snap, snape, snare, snarer, snarl, snarly, sneer, snip, snipe, sniper, snivel, spa, span, spaniel, spanner, spar, spare, sparry, sparin, spay, spear, spearman, spearmen, spere, sperm, spermine, spile, spin, spina, spinal, spine, spinel, spinner, spinney, spiny, spiral, spire, spiry, splay, splayer, spleen, spleeny, spline, sprain, spray, sprayer, spree, spry, spy, synepy.

Vail, vails, vain, vair, vairs, vale, vales, valerian, valise, vamp, vamps, van, vans, vane, vanes, vanner, vansire, vara, vary, varies, vase, vaseline, vaselin, veal, veals, veer, veery, veil, veils, vein, veins, veiner, veiny, velamen, velar, vena, venal, venery, venial, venire, verify, verily, vermeil, vermin, vernal, vernier, vernile, verse, versify, very, vesper, vespiary, via, vial, vie, vile, vim, vimana, vimen, vina, vine, vines, vinemaple, vinemaples, viner, vinery, viny, vinyl, viper, vipers, vire, vise, viel.

Yam, yamen, yap, yarn, year, years, yearn, yearns, yelp, yelps, yen, yes.

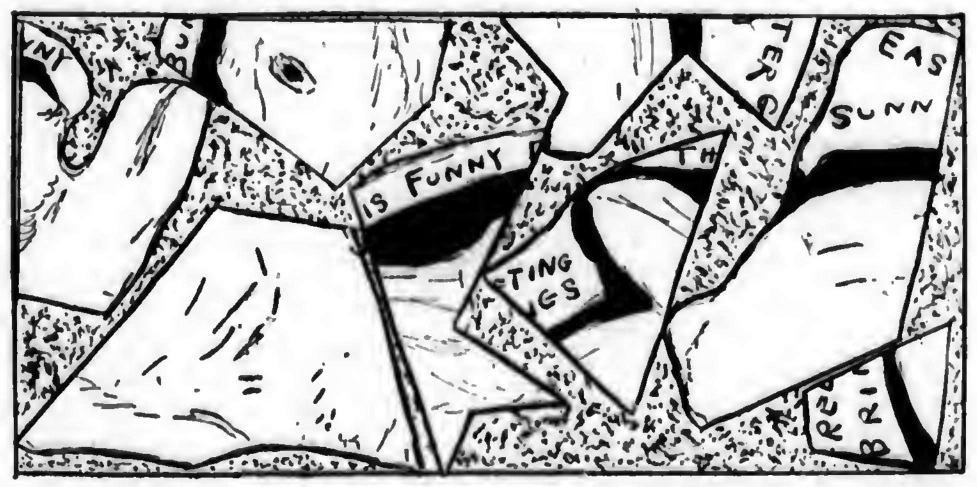
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Of course, we're all glad it's Easter time, and, of course, we're all going to celebrate, so here's a celebration that we can have in Our Little Folks' Puzzle Corner. Just cut the eight pieces containing the black marks and letters out from the dotted spaces in the picture below and arrange them so that they will fit together and make something I think you can all understand. When you have the answer, send it to me on a postal card or in a letter so that it reaches me by April 23rd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and remember that I want to know the name of the county in which you live and when your birthday comes. Maybe I'll tell you something about somebody whose birthday comes next week. The prizes will go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The five words which grew in the Puzzle Corner on March 26 are: A, AM, HAM, HARM, CHARM, and they help make the little story we had that week.

The prize winners are: Lillian Cook, age 9, Shippensville, Pa.; Robert Ellenberger, age 7, Tyrone, Pa.; Henry Hasson, age 12, New Castle, Pa.; Eugene A. Hoover, age 12, Newville, Pa.; Chester R. Leaman, age 10, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.; Edna E. McVey, age 10, Nottingham, Pa.; H. Harold Miller, age 9, Safe Harbor, Pa.; M. Mildred Scheidy, age 9, Bernville, Pa.; Viola Schwenk, age 11, McKeansburg, Pa.; Victoria Zingle, age 11, Orient, Pa.

Sometime ago I sent prizes to Melvin C. Chronister, Joe Cwynar and Harry Pierce. The prizes came back to the office because, for some unknown reason, the addresses were not correct. Please let me have your correct addresses, boys, so I can send your prizes to you.



Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have 30 chickens, they are laying very well now. We are getting 20 eggs a day. We killed our pig last fall. She was only 6 months old and weighed 226 lbs. Last year we set out 300 raspberry plants, we hope to have a lot of berries this year. I helped my father keep the weeds out of the raspberry patch.—George Simpson (X), Wayne Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a western pony that is very gentle, we can do anything with him, that we want to. If you bring him near the porch he wants to come on to see if he can get something to eat. If you are riding him and rattle paper he will stop and look around. His name is "Foxy." I like to sled ride, but there is no snow here now, for it is all melted off. It is just like spring. I used to live in Ohio. My girl friend and I have just the same number of headmarks. We have the highest. We have about eighty. We are going to take the examinations in the spring. At present we have church in our school house.—Frances Bauman (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live in town. We moved this week. My uncle moved us with his truck. He lives on a farm.

I stay with him in the summer. I drive the horses, go after the cows, carry in the wood and water. I go to school, this is my second winter. I am in the third reader.—Victor Hess (X), nine, Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We had to write a poem about spring. This is what I wrote:

Springtime is here,
It brings us good cheer;
Buds are coming,
Bees are humming;
Farmers are plowing,
Birds simply howling—
To tell us springtime is here.

—Dorothy Ellen Butler, ten, Caroline County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have over 100 chickens and about twelve guinea hens. They pick out their mates and hide their nests. They only lay in the summer. It is hard to find their nests. When they see that you are following them they do not go to their nests.—Dorothy Laub, thirteen (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Mildred Sharrah (X). **Berks County**, M. Mildred Scheidy. **Bradford County**, Marian F. Vought (X), Eloise Case (X), Lula Coakley, Pauline Clink, Leon Clink, Mae Case (X). **Bucks County**, Florence Engelman, George W. Christman (X), Mary Fretz. **Butler County**, Pearl Katherine Grelling, Margaret Boyle, Mary Gardenie (X). **Centre County**, Bessie V. Blair, John Russell Hey (no address given). **Chester County**, Virginia Conrad (X). **Clarion County**, Mary A. Miller (X), Edna Mae Ellenberger. **Clearfield County**, Mildred Myers. **Clinton County**, Pearl Ruhl; No Name, Beech Creek. **Crawford County**, Ruth Rigby. **Cumberland County**, Sara Fishel. **Dauphin County**, Margaret F. Keefer. **Franklin County**, Melvin Gift. **Fulton County**, Thelma Hirens, Olive Foster. **Juniata County**, Allena Mae Rhine (X), Merrill Hornberger, Ferne Hornberger. **Lancaster County**, Paul L. Musser, Elizabeth G. Martin, Harriet Hall, John H. Glick (X), Elizabeth M. Smoker. **Lawrence County**, Robert Jameson. **Luzerne County**, Florence Setwell. **McKean County**, Pauline Ruth Baker. **Mercer County**, Phillis Blake, Esther Seidle. **Perry County**, Emery Baker. **Schuylkill County**, Edna Cooper (X), Margaret Miller (no address given), Helen Coleman, Myra Klingerman (X). **Snyder County**, Robert Chubb (X). **Somerset County**, Anetta Fritz, Fred (?). **Susquehanna County**, Marion M. Snyder (X). **Union County**, Samuel L. Brancher. **Washington County**, Branthe Yakima (X), Hazel Rodgers. **Wayne County**, Hazel Rach, Patricia Dukeshire (X). **Westmoreland County**, Emma Whigam (X), Frank Oblock, Daniel Oblock. **York County**, Esther King (X).

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Helena Walfrum, Edith E. Stevenson. **Cumberland County**, Cora H. Orr (X), Phoebe E. Simkins. **Hunterdon County**, Jeanette Everitt, Martha Sigrist. **Monmouth County**, Kathryn H. Mount (X), Ellenor E. Mount (X), Agnes Josephine McCaffery. **Salem County**, Franklin B. Smick. **Warren County**, Pearl E. Lutz.

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County, Virginia Opperman (X), Naomi Opperman.

NEW YORK

Seneca County, Mildred Kelley (X). **Tompkins County**, Alfred Dates (X).

MARYLAND

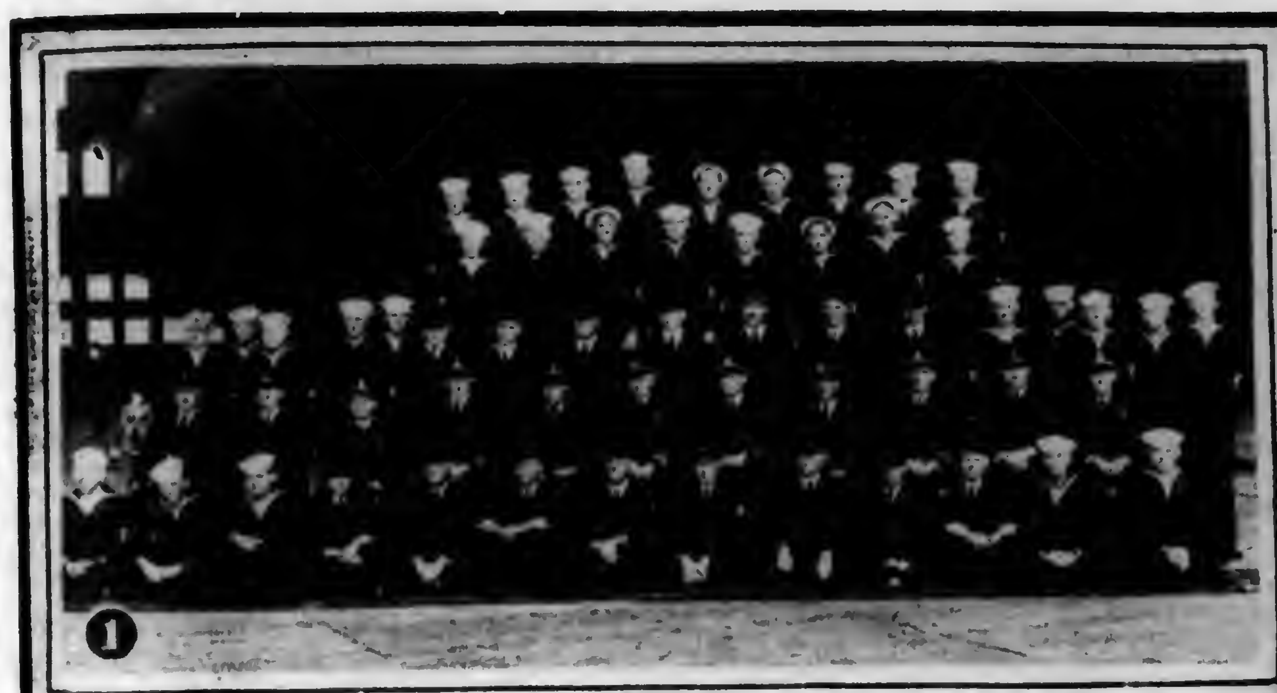
Allegany County, Catherine Vogel. **Carroll County**, Beth Kindleberger (X), Ruth Fowble, Rae L. Gummel (X). **Cecil County**, Frances McKinney. **Harford County**, Velia Crouse.

(X)—Forum Member.

All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—The officers and enlisted crew of the Los Angeles. As soon as weather conditions permit the dirigible will attempt to establish an altitude record for a helium ship, flying from Lakehurst, New Jersey.

2.—Madame Lipa, wife of M. Jaroslav Lipa, counselor of the Czechoslovakian Legation in Washington, posing in the national costume of Czechoslovakia. The dress belonged to her grandmother.

3.—A drill outfit of eleven machines in battle formation sowing grain on an Oregon ranch.

4.—Patricia Avery, a third cousin of John D. Rockefeller, painted Easter eggs for the movie children of Hollywood, California.

5.—The climate of Bermuda, one of a small group of islands east of Cape Hatteras, attracts many vacationists. In the spring great quantities of Easter lilies, early potatoes and onions are shipped to New York from Bermuda. This British island also is an important naval base with a well equipped dockyard. The main street of Hamilton, the capital, is pictured.

6.—Here's a basket full of baby chicks ready to say "Happy Easter!" to their owner.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

"Let's Decorate Easter Eggs"

And, Presto—White Shells Became Clowns, Flowers, Baskets and Bunnies in a Twinkling

THE Saturday before Easter was stormy, and the girls were kept indoors, wondering what they could do, when Mary cried, "Let's decorate our Easter eggs!" There followed a scampering, and from various hiding places materials were brought out, while in the kitchen mother proceeded to get some egg shells ready for coloring. For several weeks she had been saving all the egg shells. She had pierced a tiny hole in one end of the egg and emptied it into a dish. Using glue, paints, ribbon and paper, the girls were soon busy making Easter gifts.

Easter Greetings

MAY the return of our birds,
The coloring of the grass,
The bursting of flower buds,
The awakening of little seeds,
The magic color of spring,
Whisper the power of unseen love
And inspire you with Hope
This Eastertide.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

On some of the egg shells which had a small hole in the end, faces were drawn. The eyes were painted blue or brown, lips and nostrils red and cheeks pink. Jack's clown was quite jolly with his triangular patches of red, and his painted fool's cap, made of white paper and glued on. Low paper cones were made and the eggs glued on to them. The point of the cone was fitted into the hole in the shell.

Mary made a quaint little Jap by pasting a little round mat of black wool for hair on the top of a slant-eyed, Oriental-faced egg. A bit of gay wall paper made a stiff little kimono, which was folded and pasted round the white paper cone on which the egg was set.

Other egg shells were painted to represent purple or yellow crocuses and pink tulips, the petals pointing up from the hole at the small end, and the cone concealed by green crepe paper leaves.

Gifts Distributed to Shut-ins

Mother broke some of the egg shells in half, striking them quickly with the blade of a knife. These were painted in colors or left white with an Easter greeting painted in gilt. A narrow ribbon tied around the cracked sections served to hang them up. A touch of mucilage made the ribbon secure.

The afternoon wore away before the young people were aware of its passing, so interested had they become in their work. Again, the next afternoon—Easter—they were busy distributing these little holiday reminders of the Easter-time to the shut-ins and sick of the section.

For the Easter party, or for the home table, it is easy to make many beautiful Easter decorations, and these are surely much more prized than any we could purchase.

Those who raise geese and have large eggs, or turkey eggs, are able to make larger Easter egg-shell decorations. The egg may be broken on one side and the broken place covered, or left irregular, and when the shell is filled with cotton it makes an exceptional decoration. Pale rose ribbons may be tied about each end, and again tied together to make a hanging vase, which, when filled with fragrant blossoms, makes a most beautiful center decoration for the table, or to hang over the table or in the center of the room.

If you have some tiny candy eggs, make a little basket by pasting a strip of gay paper or ribbon across a small box from side to side for a handle, and fasten it down with another strip pasted around the edge. Cut yellow paper into fine shreds for straws, and line the nest with these before putting in the candies.

Some girls made quaint Easter bunnies by pasting long white ears and legs on egg shells they had blown. A tuft of white cotton batting gave them conical tails, and a bit of narrow ribbon was tied around their necks to hide where they were pasted on.

And then there are the boiled eggs dipped in gay colors for Easter week, but be sure you use only harmless vegetable coloring instead of the poisonous chemical colors. — Earle W. Gage, N. Y.

Kernels Hold Together

PLEASE publish a popcorn recipe that will hold the kernels together and keep for awhile without growing sticky.—Mrs. F. L. M., N. J.

MOLASSES POPCORN BALLS

With 3 quarts of popped corn you will need 1 cup molasses, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and ½ teaspoon salt. Discard all hard, imperfect kernels and place good corn in a large kettle, and sprinkle with the salt. Melt the butter in sauce pan, then add molasses and sugar. Boil slowly until a little becomes brittle when tried in cold water. Then pour immediately but slowly over the corn stirring constantly. Shape into balls without too much pressure.

WHITE POPCORN BALLS.

With 4 quarts salted corn, use 2 cups sugar, and 2-3 cup water. Boil sugar and water without stirring until syrup spins a thread. Pour over the corn, stirring as you pour, and be sure to cover all the corn. Wait about a minute, then using both hands, press the corn to form balls. A few pecan or walnut meats added to each ball makes the goody all the more tasty.—Betsey Ford, Md.

Note: Moisten hands with butter if using either recipe.

Paper Won't Crack

IN 1883 we remodeled our house and divided one large room into two nice sized bedrooms. We made the partitions of thick pine boards, well grooved and matched. I pasted new cloth over every matching and then papered. The paper cracked, and since this did not happen until after cold weather, we decided that the freezing and thawing, and general heaving and settling of the house was responsible.

After fussing over this cracking for three or four paperings, a wise woman told me to cover the entire side of the room with cheesecloth. I should not paste it on, but sew a piece to fit the entire space, then tack it on the four edges, being careful to stretch it as much as possible. I did as she directed and thirty years of entire satisfaction have followed. Never since this method was adopted has a crack appeared on those walls. —Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

No Water, Yet It Cooks Meat and Vegetables Like a Charm

IN THESE days when folks are learning of the necessary good value of garden leaves, along comes just the right cooking utensil to preserve the qualities needed by the body. But do not let me give the impression that this cooker, planned to cook without water, is useful for only one thing. I have used mine for roasting rabbit and chicken with delicious results. Roasts of pork and beef have an added flavor when done entirely without the addition of water. The tight-fitting cover retains all the natural juices and no added moisture is necessary. No tedious pans to wash either, for scorching is unknown.

The photo will show you the tight fitting cover which does not allow a particle of goody to escape: guests never even suspect what is being prepared for dinner. You will notice the base, too, on which the cooker rests. This is an asset to any kitchen, for when any delicate milk pudding or cereal is cooked this serves the same purpose as a double boiler.

There is an inset pan fitting into the top of the cooker where sauces, steamed fruits, puddings and many desserts can be cooked. That makes it possible to cook an entire meal over one burner of the oil range, the gas burner, or the coal or wood stove—meat, potatoes, and possibly another vegetable, as carrots, cooked in the bottom; dessert in the inset pan. You can then go outside and plant in the flower or vegetable garden and return when dinner is ready. I cooked forty-two dinners for four people in that fashion during January and February this year. Often I wonder how I could have managed without my new waterless cooker.

Would you like to hear more about this cooker, like to see a folder explaining its merits; like to know its name and learn of its possibilities? If so, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

The Kitchen Cabinet

CREAMED LIMA BEANS

3 cups dried lima beans
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon butter (scant)
Two-thirds cup milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Wash and pick the beans over and soak over night. In the morning drain, cover with cold water to which has been added a pinch of soda. Let boil 15 minutes; drain and cover with boiling water, adding the sugar. Cook slowly until the beans are soft and tender, then add the butter, milk, salt and pepper. Cream may be used instead of milk and butter.

Stir the beans only when they may stick to the bottom of the kettle, and allow the water to boil away as closely as possible before adding the milk or cream.

• • •

LIMA BEANS AND MUSHROOMS

Use the cooked beans that have been seasoned only with the sugar, salt, pepper and butter. Put one tablespoon butter in sauce pan, and beans and 2 cups of mushrooms and one-quarter cup cream; let simmer for about ten minutes and serve hot. —Jane M. Bush, Pa.

• • •

BACON AND APPLES

5 slices of bacon
4 apples
1½ tablespoon brown sugar
¼ cup water

Put bacon cut into small pieces in frying pan. Brown bacon on both sides, add apples sliced and cored but not peeled. Let apples brown slightly and stir. Now add water and sprinkle with brown sugar. Cover and cook until apples are tender.

• • •

FIG PIE

½ pound figs chopped fine
¼ cupful lemon juice
Sweeten (if the figs need it)
¾ cup water
Yolk of one egg

Beat the yolk; mix with the other ingredients. Turn into a pastry-lined pan. Make a meringue and spread this over the top after the crust has been thoroly baked, and brown in a moderate oven.—Olga Clark.

Woolly Aphis Dislikes Kerosene

DEAR EDITOR:—I would like to have you advise me what to do for the foliage plants and geraniums that are affected with a cobweb-like substance on stalks and leaf stems.—Mrs. B. J.

I suspect this disease is the woolly aphis, and kerosene emulsion can be used. If your foliage plants are coleus, you may apply a tiny bit of kerosene directly by using a small brush. But do not try this on geraniums.

Make kerosene emulsion as follows: Use yellow laundry soap or whale-oil soap and make a very thick suds. To each pint of suds add two tablespoons of kerosene and mix thoroly. It can be well mixed by shaking it in a fruit jar. To apply, you may use a small sprinkling pot, a hand syringe or a small brush.

All insects breathe thru openings along the sides of the abdomen so any oily or dusty spray which clogs up these pores will be sure to kill. It is just possible that the geraniums are bothered with a form of mildew. For that a liberal dusting with "flowers of sulphur" might help.

When making inquiries of this sort always send a part of the diseased plant.—Orra Parker Phelps,

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Flower Gardens Exert Lasting Influence on Children

"SAY it with flowers" that you desire your children to become strong, God-fearing citizens by giving them, boys or girls, a flower garden. It may be a plot of pansies, a row of dahlias or a clump of roses. Rural folks usually have soil and space aplenty. Even a corner of the woodpile responds wonderfully when planted to hollyhocks and purple violets—or just wild "Johnny-jump-ups"—as one fresh-faced youngster has found.

Flower gardens in childhood days, lend directly to the fulfilment of parents' desires and wishes. The boy with the sprinkler watering daffodils as a mere tad was the proud, happy planter of the bulbs he now waters. Never once did he wilfully neglect or mistreat flowers. Moments that otherwise might have been spent outside the home-yard were spent tending and watching flowers. Numerous pleasures spring beauties brought him. These were proudly shown to friends, little and big. Twenty choicest blossoms cheered lonely old ladies at the County Home.

Watering the daffies he planted himself.

Planting seed, bulbs or plants; hoeing; weeding and observing regular plant habits never prove irksome to children properly interested. Fundamentals right there: Interest, amusement, work of an inspiring, clean nature.

No man is quite a brute who loves flowers and he who loves flowers will care for and love woman and what makes more towards happy homes filled with contented folk? What men really care for is never neglected. Neglect spells ruin. The daily laborer with his sunny marigolds, the millionaire with his exquisite sunken gardens prove this daily.

This blessed Easter-tide—symbolic of resurrection, light, life, joy—is a fitting season to "say it with flowers." "Say it with flowers" to your child,—to the world,—by teaching self reliance, self-esteem, method, thrift, kindness and love for the beautiful thru your children's flower gardens. There's bound to be a clinging good experienced from childhood flower gardens.—Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Will some one who remembers the old-fashioned Shoo-Fly Pie please send the recipe in complete detail to the Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.? One of our readers recalls its merits and thinks we all would benefit by using it again.

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"With the Red Star ... my health was restored"
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"Yet with the country air and my Red Star I was enabled not only to carry on, but I found my health restored by the first snow."

(Signed) MRS. L. A. PFLEGER.

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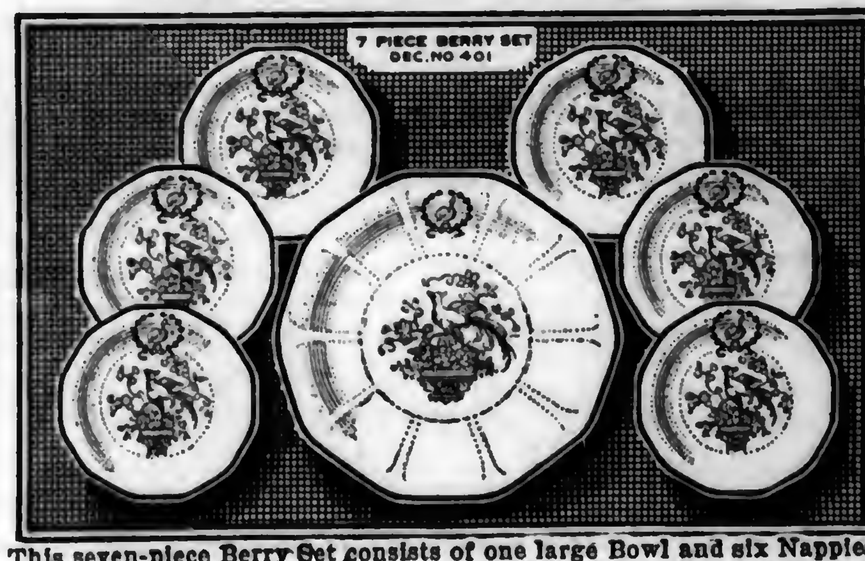

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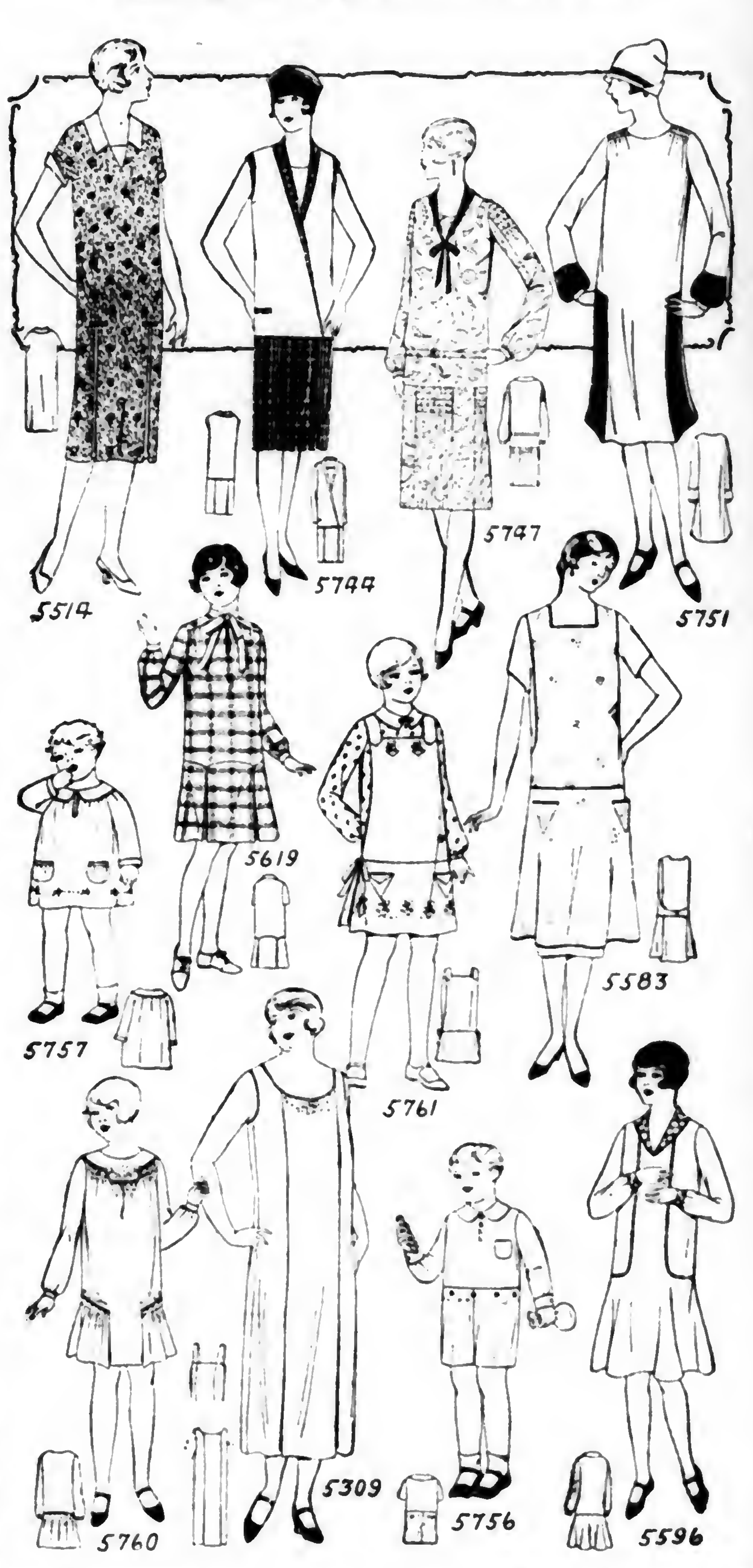
Even Aprons May Flare in These Days



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Reasons Why Some Farm Women Seem to Lack Interest

DEAR MRS. STEWART:—I would like to give my viewpoints as to why more women do not attend home economics meetings. I have lived here on a farm for six years, and if there has ever been such a meeting I have not heard of it. Of course, it would not matter for I could not have gone. I cannot walk and take small children with me. I could not leave little ones at home uncared for, and my husband has "no time to fool away running to women's meetings."

No doubt this will explain for many the "lack of interest" we are blamed for. In that other community where the men's meetings are so well attended, if a little of the value of our boys and girls was emphasized, as well as well-kept pigs and cows, the men might be aroused to give women more opportunities for bettering home conditions.—A Pennsylvania Wife and Mother.

Editor's Note:—Does your community want helpful meetings enough to ask for them?

Do communities where they are started aim to spread the good among their sister townships and counties?

Do you women who have cars drive past the less fortunate, or do you fill every seat when you attend meetings that benefit you?

So Anxious Mothers Needn't Worry

Are you planning to have a nursery in connection with your meetings so that the anxious mother may bring her children and leave them in good care while she improves the hours of attendance, and can give undisturbed attention to the meeting?

Are you patient and tactful, kind and loving in your own attempts to win your husband over to the cause you feel will help your home? He might begin to see your point if you keep his vision clear and free from rasping.

Women are daily coming into their own, and at no time am I more happy to be a woman than at Eastertime. It was a woman to whom our risen Savior spoke first on that glad day. It was a woman to whom He delivered the first mission of spreading the tidings of the Resurrection. Ours is a great and noble work and loving service and thoughtfulness for others are the keynotes of our happiness.

Tomatoes Fill the Bill

WHEN oranges and grapefruit are out of season or too high turn to a can of tomatoes. They supply the same necessary vitamins as the citrus fruits and help to keep the body working well. The simplest way to serve them is stewed, and their bright color makes any meal more attractive; but stewing isn't the only way to prepare them. Try a dish of scalloped tomatoes with buttered bread crumbs now and then and as a surprise add some grated cheese.

Then, for a change, put the tomatoes thru a sieve and make cream-of-tomato soup or tomato sauce to serve with meat. Tomato sauce, made with milk, thickened, and seasoned with salt, pepper, a few cloves, and an onion makes a good lunch dish when poured over cooked rice or macaroni. Here again cheese may be added and left-over vegetables may be put in the sauce.

A Welsh rarebit is a "tomato rarebit" when made with strained tomato instead of milk, and, served on toast. For special occasions, tomato jelly makes a tasty salad and the recipes can be found in most cook books. With all these ways of using tomatoes, no one need get tired of them and no one need lack their vitamin.—New York State College of Agriculture.

Ribbon hats are delightful and can be made easily if a simple model is chosen. Belting ribbon may be purchased in various widths, and there is a wide color range to choose from. There is a belting silk, too, 18 inches wide, which may be cut in two, lengthwise, and used for the side crown. This has the appearance of wide ribbon.

"Something Smells Good," Chorused the Whole Family

"UM—SOMETHING smells good," is the chorus sung by hungry Daddy-of-the-family, and two hungry children-of-the-family coming in from work and school.

Clean hands and faces, eager eyes and appetites, too, appear at the luncheon table attractively set with a glass of milk at each plate, plenty of whole wheat bread and butter, a salad of pear stuffed with cottage cheese, and a covered dish of—ah! hot vegetable chowder. Just the thing for a spring day. Mother-of-the-family smiles.

There is no exact recipe for a vegetable chowder because it is really a leftover dish, and any bit of vegetable can be used, even spinach or cabbage. But today, Mother-of-the-family had made her vegetable chowder this way:

2 cups diced (leftover) potatoes
1 cup diced (leftover) carrots
2 stalks (leftover) celery
1 cup (leftover) peas
1 thin slice onion
1 quart milk

Seasoned with salt and pepper to taste. Just the celery and onion were cooked in very little water until tender, then the vegetables and milk were added and all heated to the boiling point.

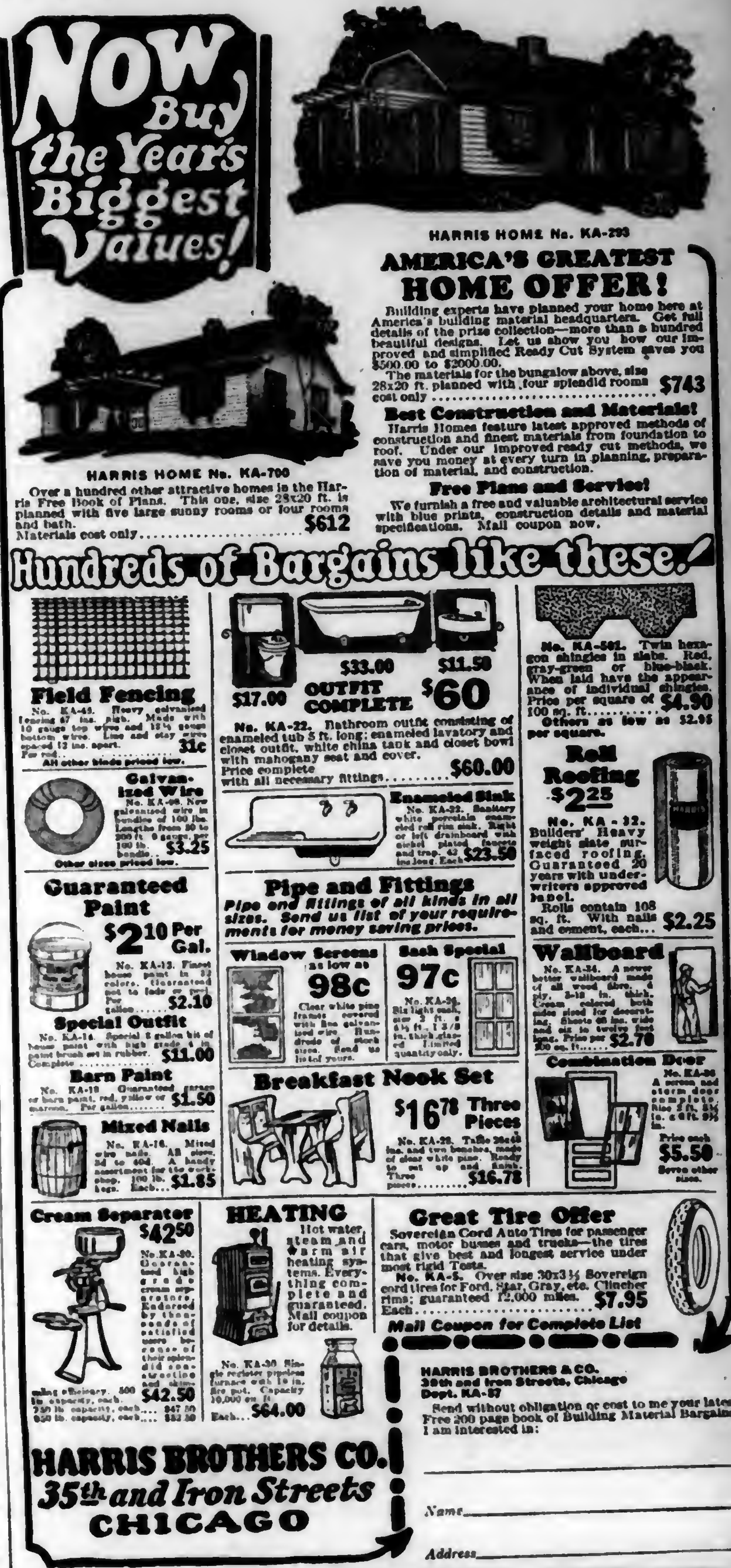
Potatoes contain starch and slightly thicken the liquid. When potatoes are not used and a thickened chowder is desired, a cup of leftover cooked cereal, or 1 cup of thick white sauce, may be added to the liquid. There is no dish which lends to greater variety than a vegetable chowder, where milk is used as a base.

The chowder is nourishing because it contains milk and vegetables. It cultivates a liking for vegetables (or some vegetable in particular) or milk which probably would not be relished if served in a single portion. It is easily digested. It is "filling" and "stands by." It is easily prepared and easily served. It is economical.

It is a dish for the whole family; children, parents and grandparents.

Prevention the Cure

MANY readers inquired last year how to keep rose bushes free from black spot and mildew. The only method worth while is prevention. As soon as the leaves are well grown, you should start dusting. Procure a mixture of 9 parts dusting sulphur and 1 part of arsenate of lead. Be sure it is thoroly mixed, then dust the leaves early in the morning while moist with dew. Continue doing this about once a week for the next spring weeks and during early summer. In late summer, once every three weeks is sufficient. —G. S. S.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Materials cost only $612

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No. KA-45. Heavy galvanized fencing 47 ins. high. Made with 10 gauge top wire and 12½ gauge bottom wire. Line and stay wires spaced 12 ins. apart. Per rod........ 31c
All other kinds priced low.

$17.00 $33.00 $11.50 **OUTFIT COMPLETE $60**
No. KA-22. Bathroom outfit consisting of enameled tub 5 ft. long; enameled lavatory and closet outfit, white china tank and closet bowl with mahogany seat and cover.
Price complete with all necessary fittings........ $60.00

No. KA-501. Twin hexagon shingles in slabs. Red, gray-green or blue-black. When laid have the appearance of individual shingles. Price per square of 100 sq. ft........ $4.90
Others as low as $2.95 per square.

Galvanized Wire
No. KA-06. New galvanized wire in bundles of 100 lbs. Lengths from 50 to 200 ft. 9 gauge, per 100 lb. bundle........ $3.25
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No. KA-32. Sanitary white porcelain enameled roll rim sink. Right or left drainboard with nickel plated faucets and trap. 42 ins. long. Each $23.50

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No. KA-32. Builders' Heavy weight slate surfaced roofing. Guaranteed 20 years with underwriters approved label. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. With nails and cement, each... $2.25

Guaranteed Paint $2.10 Per Gal.
No. KA-13. Finest house paint in 32 colors. Guaranteed not to fade or peel. Per gallon........ $2.10

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Pipe and fittings of all kinds in all sizes. Send us list of your requirements for money saving prices.

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No. KA-14. Special 5 gallon kit of house paint with high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete........ $11.00

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No. KA-18. Guaranteed garage or barn paint, red, yellow or maroon. Per gallon........ $1.50

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No. KA-16. Mixed wire nails. All sizes, 3d to 40d. A handy assortment for the workshop. 100 lb. kegs. Each... $1.85

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Clear white pine frames covered with fine galvanized wire. Hundreds of stock sizes. Send us list of yours.

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No. KA-24. A newer better wallboard made of all wood fibre, 4 ply, 3-16 in. thick. Cream colored both sides sized for decorating. Sheets 48 ins. wide and six to twelve feet long. Price per 100 sq. ft........ $2.70

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No. KA-30. Guaranteed high grade cream separators. Endorsed by thousands of satisfied users because of their splendid construction and skimming efficiency. 500 lb. capacity, each. $42.50
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Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. 94.80% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

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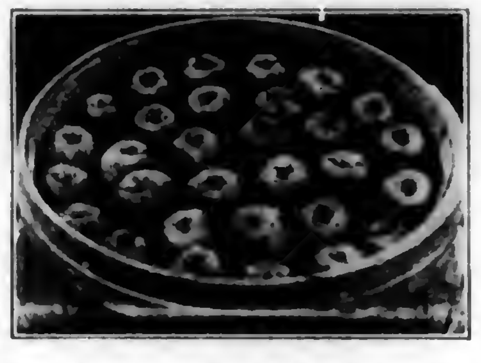
Three Years Mark Progress

Shipping Point Inspection Spreads in Pennsylvania

REAL prograss in the standardization of fruit packed and shipped by the carload in Pennsylvania has been made during the past three years. The use of standard grades has become more extensive thruout the commercial fruit belt of the state and increasing interest is being shown in the leading potato producing counties, as is evidenced by the state-federal shipping point inspection work during the past six months.

Shipping point inspection, as the name indicates, is the work done by authorities to determine the actual grade and to make sure that the product packed under a designated federal grade actually meets all the requirements of that grade. The inspectors keep a careful watch over the packing operations and thoroly inspect the packaged product for color, size, condition, freedom from disease, etc. When the carload satisfies the requirements a certificate is issued to that effect.



A Barrel of U. S. No. 1 Grade Jonathans.

The shipping point inspection work started in 1923 at eight shipping points in four counties—Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, and Potter. During that year 234 cars of apples and four of potatoes were inspected. During the past season the work was carried on at 55 shipping points in 12 counties—Adams, Bedford, Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Potter, Tioga and York. The total number of carloads of peaches, apples and potatoes inspected this year will be approximately 1500, or more than six times the number inspected three years ago and more than four times the number inspected last year.

Careful Records Are Kept

Whenever a car of apples fails to grade U. S. No. 1 or U. S. Fancy the reason for this failure is recorded. Of the 207 cars which failed in 1926, the chief reasons were given as follows: 187, insufficient color; worm injury, 91; scars, 57; mechanical injury, 39; hail injury, 22; russetting, 14; sooty blotch, 10; other factors, 20.

In the peach inspection work, a total of 135 cars failed to grade No. 1 or U. S. Fancy in 1926. In this case the chief contributing factors in the lower grading were: Soft peaches, 124; worm injury, 41; scab, 35; mechanical injury, 30; misshapen peaches, 10; split pits, 10; hail injury, 5; growth cracks, 5; brown rot, 3; other factors, 5.

Why Some Failed to Meet Grade

It is evident that the chief contributing factor in the failure of apples to meet grade requirements was lack of color, while in peaches it was softness. The latter was due in part to the continued rain which caused the peaches to soften prematurely and at the same time retarded picking. Approximately 75 per cent of the cars of peaches and apples inspected met the requirements of the U. S. No. 1 grade which shows that the requirements are reasonable.

D. M. James of the State Bureau of Markets, was in charge of the inspection work this year. A total of 38 inspectors was employed at different times during the season, depending upon the demand at the various shipping points. The work has been made largely self-sustaining by means of a fee charged each fruit grower or shipper who had cars inspected.

Everybody Receives Benefit

This activity is a service which aids producers, middlemen, and consumers alike. It aids producers in that it makes standard grades effective. It makes more certain the acceptance of f. o. b. sales by the buyer. It improves quality of products and reduces waste in marketing. It is an advantage to the carrier in that it makes possible a fairer adjustment of freight claims on shipments of fruits and vegetables. It gives the dealer an opportunity to buy a definite quality of the product, and to make sure that the product when received will bo of that quality.

It is particularly gratifying that the work of the inspectors has been of such a high character that in only one case during the period, 1923-1926, was the grade of a shipment reversed upon re-inspection at terminal markets.—Geo. F. Johnson.

The scenery is that green stuff you see between the billboards.

State-federal inspector determining grade of Adams County apples.

Tuberous Roots of Swamp Plant Are Dangerous Playthings

By Dr. E. M. GRESS, Penna. State Botanist

Editors' Note.—This is the second of a series of articles on poisonous plants commonly found in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.'

A FATAL case of poisoning by water hemlock occurred at Smithfield, Pa., on March 30, 1912. Willard Mulhollen, Chester Mulhollen and Harold Fun mistook the tuberous roots for artichokes. They ate the tubers and became violently ill in a few minutes. Chester died in a few hours. Vomiting was induced with the other boys and they recovered. Some of the symptoms were unconsciousness, protruding eyeballs with dilated pupils, rigid muscles, set jaws, and violent convulsions.

All farm livestock are susceptible to the poisoning but it is more likely to be fatal with ruminant animals such as cattle that cannot empty the stomach by vomiting.

If children are poisoned by eating the plant, an emetic should be given promptly and a physician called at once.

Like many wild plants, water hemlock is known locally by many other common names. Among these are musquash-root, beaver poison, children's bane, snakeweed, spotted parsley, muskrat weed, cowbane and death-of-man.

Low Lands Harbor Deadly Poison

From some of the common names one would infer that the plant is very poisonous. It is, indeed, one of the most poisonous plants in Pennsylvania. It is found commonly in meadows, particularly in swampy places.

The clustered roots are thick and fleshy and not very deep in the soil, hence they often become exposed and are picked up and eaten by mistake for parsnips, artichokes or some other edible root with quickly fatal results.

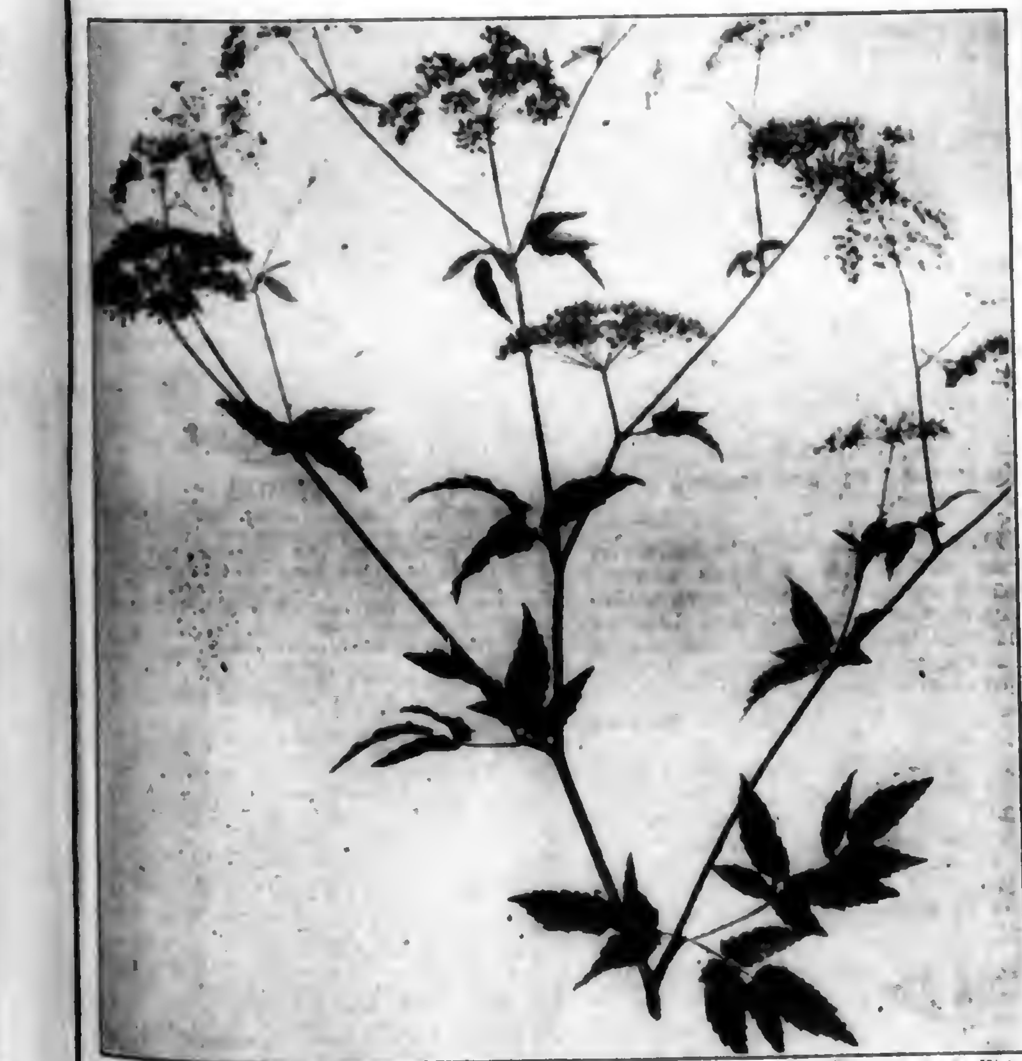
One of the best distinguishing features of the plant is the swollen part of the stem, commonly called the root stock. This is the portion just above the point where the clustered roots originate. If this root-stock is split open one will see partitions running crosswise which divide the rootstock into chambers. In the early spring these chambers are filled with a liquid but later they are empty. The stem of the plant which may grow to the height of eight feet is hollow except at the joint where the leaves are attached. It is usually streaked with purple lines. The color is usually more pronounced at the juncture of the stem and branches. The leaves are called bipinnate or tripinnate due to the fact that they are twice or thrice divided. The leaflets are narrow, pointed and rather coarsely toothed.

Flower Resembles Wild Carrot

The flowers are arranged in clusters called umbels, similar in appearance to the well-known wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace. Like all the Parsley Family the flowers are very small. There are five white petals and five stamens and a two-celled ovary with one seed in each cell. The fruit when mature is about an eighth of an inch long, striped with corky ribs.

On account of the great yearly loss caused by this poisonous weed, farmers should be careful to eradicate the plant. It grows only in the low lands and when the ground is wet and soft it can be pulled up quite easily. The plants should then be gathered together and burned. Take no chances in leaving them on the ground. The poisonous principle may soak out and poison pools of water which the cattle sometimes drink, which is said to be one of the chief methods of cattle poisoning by water hemlock.

There were 7724 more tenant farmers in the United States in 1925 than in 1920, but there were 56,756 fewer farm owners, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In Pennsylvania, and other states where there are many towns and cities, there is an increase in the number of owner-operated farms. In purely agricultural sections tenancy is increasing.



(Photo by H. B. Kirk)

Water hemlock is known locally by many other names.

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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Markets

April 11, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, bu, $2@2.50; crate, $3.25@3.50; La, crate, $3.25@3.50; Penna, bbl, $1.75@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 60@75c. BROCCOLI, Del and Md, crate, 50c@$1.25; hmpr, 50c@$1. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.50@2.25; crate, $2.25@2.50; La, crate, $2.25@2.50; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25. DANDELIONS, N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 50c@$1; bu, $1@1.25. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1@1.25; bu, 60@65c. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.50; poor, 50@75c. ONIONS, Texas, yellow, crate, No 1s, $2.75@2.85; commercial pack, $2.25; boilers or No 2s, $1.50@2; Texas, white, crate, $2@2.75; N Y, 100-lb sack, $3@4; Indiana, 100-lb sack, $4. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $6.50@7.25; No 2s, $4.50@4.75; No 3s, $1.75@2; old, Maine, cwt, Green Mountains, $2.40@2.80; Maine, 120-lb sacks, Green Mountains, $2.90@3.25; do, 120-lb sacks, Spaulding Rose, $3; Del and Md, various kinds, 150-lb sacks, No 1s, $3; No 2s, $2; Penna, bu, $1@1.50; extra fancy, $1.60@1.65; N J, red skins, 100-lb sacks, $2.25@2.50. RADISHES, red, Norfolk, hmpr, $1.25@1.75; white, Norfolk, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; red, hot house, 100 bchs, $2@2.50. RHUBARB, N J, 100 bchs, $3@4. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@1.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu, 90c@$1; Norfolk, bbl, $2.25@2.75; Norfolk, bu, $1@1.50; N J, bu, 90c@$1; poor, 60@75c; ⅝ bskt, best, 50@65c. SWEET POTATOES, Del and Md, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@2; mediums, 90c@$1; No 2s, 75@90c; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.25; poor, 75@90c; No 2s, 25@50c. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, $2.50@3; Del and Md, hmpr, $1@1.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Greenings, $2.75@4.50; Bolkens, $2@3; Sutton Beauty, $3; Baldwins, $3.75; Md, Staymans, $2.50@3.25; Romes, fancy, $4; Penna, Starks, $2.50@3; Staymans, poor and scalded, $1.50@2.25; bushels, Del and Md, Staymans, $1.25@1.65; poor and scalded, 50c@$1; Rome Beauty, $1@1.25; Paragons, fancy, $1.25@1.35; New York, Ben Davis, $1@1.25; Baldwins, $1.15@1.35; Greenings, $1.25@1.50; Starks, $1.25@1.35; Penna, Staymans, fancy, $1.25@1.50; poor, 75c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, Delicious, $1@1.40; Staymans, fancy, $1.10@1.25; fair to good, 75c@$1.10; Paragons, 50@65c; Neros, 50@65c; Smith Cider, 60@85c; Ben Davis, 35@40c; York Imperial, 50@60c; various poor and No 2s, 25@50c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 31@32c; Leghorns, fancy, 29@30c; ordinary, 27@28c; winter chickens, 2½@3 lbs each, 36@40c; broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 1½@2-lb avge, 49@50c; mixed colors and mixed sizes, fancy, 45@48c; poor, 35@40c; Leghorns, 40@43c; capons, 40@43c; slips, 33@35c; roosters, old, 20@21c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 31@33c; mixed colors, 28@30c; Muscovys, 27@29c. Turkeys, fancy, young hens, 48@50c; gobblers, 30@32c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, in new cases, 25c; in second-hand cases, 24c; seconds, 21½@22½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $10.50@12; fair to good, $9.50@10.50; cows, good to choice, $6.25@7.25; fair to good, $5.25@6.25; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tenn, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8.50@9; lambs, extra, $17@17.50; medium, $14.50@16; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $12.50@12.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11.75@12.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $22.50@23.50; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light, clover-mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $22.50@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.40¾; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.13¾; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 56@57c· No 3 at discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52@55c; extras, 92 score, 51c; 91 score, 50c; 90 score, 49c; 89 score, 48c; 88 score, 47c; 87 score, 46c; 86 score, 45½c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 24¼@24½c; longhorns, round lots, 24¼@24½c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery butter, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 29@33c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50; springers, 75c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 30@50c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@20c small bch; string beans, 45@50c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15@20c pt; Brussels sprouts, 25c qt; cauliflower, 15@40c hd; carrots, 10c pt; cabbage, new, 15@30c hd; old, 5@20c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplants, 15@35c ea; endive, 10@15c hd; lettuce, long leaf, 5@15c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 20@30c ½ pk; new, 40@45c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 40c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 13@15c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, .20@40c ¼ pk.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay, Straw and Grain (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.23; hay, baled, timothy, $18@20; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39.50@40.50; shorts, $40.50@41.50; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $43.50@44.50; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $41@42; ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 250; bulk of sales, $12.75@13; top, $13.25; heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.25@12.75; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12.75@13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $10@12.25.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.75@12; medium, $8.75@10.75; common, $7.75@8.75. Steers—1100 lbs down, good, $10.25@11.50; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.50@8.50.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@7.75; common and medium, $3.75@6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yrl. excld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.25@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $12.75@15.75; cull and common, $6@12.75.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 51@52c; choice, 49@50c; do, good, 47@48c; do, prints, 52@54c; do, blocks, 51@53c; do, ladles, 31@32c; Md and Penna, rolls, 29@30c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 29@30c; store-packed, 28@29c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 29@30c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered firsts, one sale, 30 cases, 24c; one sale, 25 cases, 23¾c. Closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 24c; bid, 23¾c.

Live Poultry—Old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 29@30c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 29@30c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@28c; old roosters, 20@21c; young chickens, winter, large size, 35@40c; winter, small size, 45@48c; springers, 1¾ lbs and over, colored, 50@52c; springers, 1¾ lbs and over, Leghorns, 45@46c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 22@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c, dressed, 85c@$2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1@1.90 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd, lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c glass; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 8@10c bch.

Fruit—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $37 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—KALE, Va, bu bskt, 75c. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 35@40c; 10-lb bskt, $1.40@1.50; Arizona, Iceberg, crate, $4@4.50. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, yellows, Ohio and Mich, $3.50@3.75; poor, $2.50; new, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellow, $3@3.50; wax, $3.50@3.75. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.25@1.50; poor, $1. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Maine Green Mountains, $4@4.25; Mich Rurals, $3.50@3.65; N Y, whites, $3.65; Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $8@8.50; No 2, $5.50@6. RADISHES, doz, Miss, 10@20c; Ala, best, 10@15c; poor, 5c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, yellow, Del, $1.25; Tenn, $1@1.10; La, 5-pk crates, $1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.25; Hubbardstons, $2.50@3; Va, Rome Beauties, $4@4.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Kings, $1@1.25; Va, Black Twigs, $1.10@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Active, steady to 15c higher; top, heavies over 200 lbs, $10.50@11, 225@260 lbs, $11@11.25; 200@225 lbs, $11.25@11.50, 160@200 lbs, mostly $11.90@12, 160 lbs down, including pigs, $12@12.15, packing sows, $8.50@9.25.

Cattle—Steady.

Calves—Steady; top veals, $15.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; top fat lambs, $15; choice wethers, $10.25; spring lambs, $20@23.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; standard timothy, $18.50@19; No 2 timothy, $17@17.50; No 3, $15@16; No 1 light clover mixed, $19.50@20.50; No 2, $17@17.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $24@25; No 1 clover mixed, $23@24; No 2 clover mixed, $19@21; No 1 clover, $24@25; No 2, $19@21.

Oats—No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3, 47½@50c; No 4, 41@45c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 75@77c; standard yellow ear, 70@72c; No 2 yellow shelled, 79½@80½c; No 3, 77@78c; No 4, 70@72c; No 5, 66@69c; mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm. Creamery, higher than extras, 51@51½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 50½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 49@50c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 32c; do, No 2, 29c.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 26@27c; do, storage packed, 27½@28c; fresh-gathered, firsts, 24@25c; do, storage packed, 26@27c; fresh-gathered seconds, 23@23½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 34@36c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 27@33c; nearby pullets, 23@25c; nearby hennery browns, extra, 29@34c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 31@34c; firsts to extra firsts, 30½@33c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 35@55c; Leghorns, broilers, by express, 35@45c; fowls, by express, 30@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, frozen, 20@36c; fowls, fresh, 20@37c; frozen, 21@32c; old roosters, 16@22c; turkeys, fresh, 30@40c; frozen, 34@36c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@11.75; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $7@15.50; light culls, $6@7; grassers and buttermilks, $4.50@6; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $5@9, culls, $3@4; lambs, wool, medium to prime, $12@16; clipped lambs, $11@11.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $12.25@12.50; pigs, $12.75@13; heavy hogs, $11.25@11.50; roughs, $9.75@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: City bran, $36; middlings, $37, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $35, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $38; flour middlings, $38.50; red dog, $41.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail shipments; white hominy feed, $33, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $36.50, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $26, No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.45¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.37¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.49⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.60⅜; No 2 mixed durum, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 90½c; No 3 yellow, 87½c. OATS, No 2 white, 53½c; No 3 white, 51½@52½c; No 4 white, 50½ [illegible], ordinary white, clipped, 53@54c; fancy white, clipped, 66@67½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.13. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 91@93c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Extreme top heavy steers, $13.75; medium weights, $13.25; yearlings, $12.50; all new high tops for year to date. Week's bulk prices: Fed steers, all weights, $9.75@12.75; stockers and feeders, $8@9.25; fat cows, $6.75@8.75; cutter cows, $5@5.75; vealers, $11@13.

Hogs—Top, $11.60 paid for sorted 160@170-lb weight; bulk desirable 150@180-lb averages, $11.45@11.50; bulk 190@220-lb weight, $11.15@11.40; 230@300 lbs, $10.60@11.10; few 310@350-lb butchers, $10.40@10.60; practically no market on pigs or packing sows; heavy weight hogs, $10.60@11; medium, $10.50@11.40; light, $11@11.60; light lights, $10.90@11.60.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed westerns, $16.85; clipped lambs, $16; few native springers, $23; fat ewes, $11. Bulk prices: Fed westerns, $15.75@16.50; natives, $14@15.25; culls, $12.25@13.25; clipped lambs, $14.75@15; feeding and shearing lambs, $14@14.75; fat ewes, $9.50@10.50.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 9, 1927.

Clover seed, cash, imported, $17.25 asked; domestic, $27; October, $17 asked. Alsike, cash, $24. Timothy seed, old, $2.45; new, $2.65; April, $2.65; May, $2.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday April 11, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00
Spring bran	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50@36.00
Standard middlings	36.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	36.75@40.50
Flour middlings	39.00@41.50
Red dog flour	42.00@43.00
White hominy	31.75@32.25
Yellow hominy	31.25@32.25
Gluten feed	35.80
36 per cent cottonseed meal	37.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	39.00@39.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	40.25@40.50
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20@51.75

Millfeed in strong demand with supplies limited and stocks light.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .50½	$ .51½	$ .50	$ .39¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.26½	.27¾	.26¾	.30¾
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)	...	2.55	2.87½	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.12½	10.75	10.00	9.37½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	21.50	22.00	22.50	24.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.40¾	1.41	1.44	1.76½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.56½	.56½	.57¾	.52

Southern Potatoes Lower Prices

Review of the Week Ending April 9

POTATOES—The old potato market was generally dull during the week but more active trading occurred at some points. In Philadelphia supplies were lighter than they have been for sometime and the market showed some improvement. There were very few Pennsylvania potatoes offered and on most days there were too few sales of this stock to establish quotations. The movement of new potatoes from Florida increased and prices declined rapidly. Favorable weather has not only brought on the crop more rapidly but shipments are averaging around 100 cars a day. The second-early states such as New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia are planting larger acreages than last year. Plantings in the second-early states are estimated at 93,500 acres, compared with 86,000 last year.

APPLES—The season is approaching its end and has been the heaviest commercial crop on record. Up until April 1 there had been 124,000 cars shipped. The markets are now generally dull and only the best stock is wanted. A great deal of stock is showing poor condition and this is especially true with eastern barreled stock. British and German export markets broke about a month ago and have not yet fully recovered.

EGGS—The New York market improved due to the Easter trade. Fancy large eggs were in demand and prices advanced. Both brown and white eggs held steady. The average run of nearby white eggs was rather slow but fancy selected stock brought a premium.

POULTRY—The live poultry market was slow toward the close of the week. The cool weather stimulated the demand to some extent but supplies were more than ample for trade needs. Fresh killed broilers showed a wide range in quality and prices were irregular. Fowls held about steady.

BUTTER—The markets were very erratic and prices fluctuated rapidly. Buyers were very cautious and speculative demand was almost lacking. Storage holdings are much lighter than last year.

LIVESTOCK—Hog prices declined in Chicago while beef steers advanced. Heifers were higher and cows irregular. Heavy calves and vealers were stronger while stockers and feeders made moderate gains. Fat lambs closed 25c higher, yearling wethers, fat ewes and feeding lambs also advanced.

FEED—The market was generally steady altho wheat feeds showed more strength. Bran was more active in the northeastern section. Linseed meal was steady while cottonseed showed a weaker tendency. Gluten prices were lower. Hominy feeds were steady to firm in the eastern markets.

GRAIN—The markets were generally firm with wheat prices fractionally higher than a week ago. At the close there was a weaker tone due to heavier shipments from the Southern Hemisphere. Corn was about 1c higher and oats practically steady.

HAY—The markets were quiet but prices held firm under the light offerings. Timothy hay was rather draggy in the eastern markets. Alfalfa was generally firm with the bulk of offerings from Oklahoma.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Plowing has been held up. Manure hauling, spraying and clover seeding are being held over to later dates on account of unfavorable soil conditions. Early fall seeded wheat and rye are looking encouraging, while late seeded not very promising. Practically all one- and two-year-old alfalfa plats "winter killed." About one-third of the clover seeding has been done. Peach and apple trees ordered for spring planting are coming forward and being set. Miles of new and replacement fences have been erected. Some baled hay and straw are steadily going to market, the former at $17 to $20 the ton, the latter at $14. Farmers paying up to $30 per bu. for domestic clover seed. The hog market for home butchers is about over and closed out on a lower basis. Good light carcasses sold at 15@17c per lb. Beef is in better demand and prices for 1000- to 1200-pound steers are strong. Butter is bringing 45@50c; white eggs have dropped to 20c.—W. M. P., April 6.

Bradford County, Pa.—Grass and buds were starting well—now we have two inches of snow. Maple sugar makers are expecting a small year; nights are not cold enough. Price is from $2 to $2.50 per gallon. Winter grains looking fair. Considerable hay still on hand. Baby chick business is now booming.—G. E. E., April 3.

Clearfield County, Pa.—This morning there is two inches of snow and the temperature is near the freezing point. Roads have been unusually bad and motor travel is about suspended. Marketing of produce is slow, a little hay is drawn to local market and some loaded for shipment. Price for straight timothy is around $25. Potatoes move slowly at $1.25@1.50; apples, $1@1.50; eggs, 30@35c; butter, in prints, 50@60c; dressed pork, 18c; old fowls, 30c; dressed beef irregular, at about 12c. Has been some plowing done.—D. H. W., April 3.

Frederick County, Md.—First of March ground frozen and farmers hauled manure. Quite a lot of corn husked this spring. It is practically all finished now. Some plowing has been done and early garden crops planted. Grass and most grain looking good. Farm sales practically all over. In most instances prices paid for stock and implements were high, especially good dairy cows, which, if tested, frequently brought $150. Eggs and pork took a decided drop. Beef cattle slightly off. Potatoes high, around $2 per bu. for old crop and $3.50 for southern-grown new crop.—R. J. W., April 4.

Lancaster County, Pa.—A number of farmers have plowed cornstalk fields and sod. Wheat fields are coming along fine. Milk production has dropped off in many sections. Prices: eggs, 23c; chickens, 25c; butter, 50c; milk, $2.70 cwt.—R. C. R., April 4.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Quite a lot of plowing has been done, some clover seed sown. Daily shipments of little chicks are being received at the local post office. Farm stock sales practically all held and good prices were realized. Orchardists spraying fruit trees. Early-sown wheat looks good. Some later-sown is picking up, while some is in a poor condition. Farm help more plentiful than a few years ago. The usual acreage of potatoes will be planted this spring. Good seed corn is somewhat scarce, but the county agent got in touch with several farmers having corn of the 1925 crop which germinates well. Bankers are again distributing seed corn to the farmers, allowing one-half bushel to each customer. Prices: wheat, $1.35; corn, 70c; hay, $20; straw, $14; butter, 58c; eggs, 25c; milk, $2.45 cwt.—P. L. M., March 31.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Some plowing has been done and a few have sown oats but majority are busy hauling manure. There was quite a lot of corn and stover to move off the fields. Wheat does not look so good yet but it may come later. The acreage of oats will probably be much larger than last year as some didn't get their wheat sown. Clover seed has been sown. The farm sales are about over, good prices were realized. Poultrymen are in the height of their busy season hatching and delivering chicks. Prices: wheat, $1.30; seed oats, 80c; corn, 75c; eggs, 25c.—C. N. D., April 2.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Farmers have practically all winter manure hauled and many are commencing spring plowing. Winter wheat looks fair. A few farmers are seriously considering putting out spring wheat, since they had so much bad luck with winter wheat. We are still doubtful whether heavy frosts of past two weeks injured apple crop. Practically all stock wintered exceptionally well. Farmers fed more grain this winter than ever before because hay has been scarce. M. G., April 1.

Union County, Pa.—The sale season closes with the month and stock and implements brought good prices, generally. Horses sold much higher than a year ago. Cows sold recently at average of $140 for grades. Shoats sold very well but not so high as last year as they are more plentiful. Some sod has been turned on high ground and manure has been hauled to sod for corn. Some clover seed has been sown. Trees being trimmed in apple orchards and spraying is being done. Calf club work carried on in many townships. The county banks are furnishing the money to buy these heifers. More acres of potatoes will be planted in the county notwithstanding the high price of seed potatoes, $3 a bushel. Good germinating seed corn is scarce and is in good demand.—J. N. G., March 30.

York County, Pa.—The first of March was warm, consequently a lot of spring plowing has been done and some early potatoes planted. Early-sown wheat making good start. Late wheat not looking so well. Clover seed very high this year. Public sales about all over. Farm help still very scarce with good wages being offered. Perhaps an apology to the readers of the county notes is due for the error that unintentionally crept into the notes published March 12 giving the price of fishmeal at $2.75 instead of $3.75, the correct price. Wheat, $1.20; corn, 73c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $2; fishmeal, $3.75; cottonseed, $2; oil meal, $2.75; 4 per cent milk, $2.60; hogs, $11, live weight; chickens, 26c; eggs, 20@25c.—W. K., April 4.

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SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Association

OSSEGE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!
You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today.
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8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. WRITE
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CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leg. 12c. Brd. Rocks 14c. Mixed 9c. Heavy Mixed 11c. Reduced on 500 and 1000 lots. Also "Special Matings", postage paid. Free range. 100% guar. New Circular Free.
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PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns, 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Golden Buff Rocks The heavy winter layers, also Muscovy Ducks. Hatching eggs from either $1.50 per 15 or $2.75 per 30. Parcel Post Paid. William H. Shaffer, Farmington, Pa.

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Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
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From heavy laying free range flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns..	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns..	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
S. C. Barred Rocks....	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S.C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.50	10	47.00	90.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
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$9.00 per 100 and up.
Hogan tested for heavy egg production. Our 16th year hatching. White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas and Broilers. 100% delivery to your door. 24 page illustrated catalogue and price list free.
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—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Broiler or Mixed chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

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For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

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	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns..........	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds ...	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed or off colors.........	2.50	4.50	8.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

May Prices	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.50	4.50	8.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—MAY PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns..	$3.00	$5.50	$10
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery Guaranteed. We pay postage. Order direct or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS
with trapnested egg-bred ancestry. English-American S. C. White Leghorns from trapnested 260-331 egg record stock. May $12—100, $110—1,000. June $10—100, $90—1,000. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb Reds. Free circular.
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ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS—MAY DELIVERIES
Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds..$13 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $14 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write
SLIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS for May deliveries from free range flock by prepaid parcel post. S. C. W. Leg. $10 per 100, S. C. R. I. Red, Barred and White Rocks, $12 per 100; Light Mixed, $8.00; Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.
PENNS CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Pure Bred Chicks 10c
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Order from this adv. or write
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns......12c each
S. C. Bar. P. Rocks.. 14c each
S. C. R. I. Reds...... 14c each
Mixed L. 9c; Heavy... 12c each
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

LONG'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS
$8—$10—$12 per 100 for May delivery. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks, R. I. Reds & Mixed. Live delivery and satisfaction guar. Catalog free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

From the Week's News

W. H. LANDIS, of the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association, owns the registered Holstein cow that led all Pennsylvania C. T. A. cows in milk production during February. She produced 2881 pounds of milk. Another registered Holstein owned by William Steigerwalt of Carbon-Lehigh Association led in butterfat production with a record of 125.4 pounds of fat. The Carbon-Lehigh Association had the highest 10-cow average in butterfat—73.9 pounds.

§ § §

THE OLDEST STUDENT at the Pennsylvania State College is a sophomore 47 years old. The youngest is a freshman aged 16. Among the 3300 students of the College, more of the freshmen are 19 than any other age, more of the sophomores are 20, more of the juniors are 21; and more of the seniors are 22.

§ § §

NEARLY $1000 was contributed toward a program of public education by each of the 55 county farm bureau associations of New York State in 1926. This money was spent, along with county, state and federal funds, to improve methods of producing and marketing farm products in each county.

§ § §

ILLINOIS, IOWA, INDIANA—each shipped to the Philadelphia market during March about six times as much dressed poultry as Pennsylvania. Missouri shipped 32,451 cases of eggs to the "City of Brotherly Love" in the same month, as against Pennsylvania's 13,659 cases; and Minnesota shipped 3,643,301 pounds of butter, as against Pennsylvania's 81,811 pounds.

§ § §

OVER 250 TONS, or, to be exact, 503,000 pounds, of wool were sold in wool pools in Pennsylvania during the year just closed according to W. B. Connell, sheep and wool extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. This represents the wool crop of more than 2800 growers.

VISCOLIZED MILK is a fraud. That contention of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been upheld by a decision of the Dauphin County Court. The recently introduced process of viscolizing milk, which must no longer be used in Pennsylvania, broke up the fat globules so that there appeared to be about twice as much cream in the consumer's milk bottle as there really was by actual test.

§ § §

PIKE COUNTY, which in the old days was noted for its Democrats and rattlesnakes, and more recently has attracted attention as the Pennsylvania home of former Governor Pinchot, is going to have one of the largest boys' and girls' potato clubs in the state this year. County Agent Davis received 62 applications for membership in one week. The Port Jervis Kiwanis Club will furnish the seed potatoes.

§ § §

A "NAME THE FARM" campaign, sponsored by County Agent McDougall, is getting results in Elk County. More than 50 farms have been named and "labeled" with attractive roadside signs.

§ § §

MORE THAN 1000 cases of typhoid fever have been reported in and near Montreal, Canada. The disease has been traced to a large milk distributor who draws his supply from nearby sections. To protect consumers in the United States the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. D. A. has ordered an absolute embargo against milk and cream originating within a radius of 200 miles of Montreal.

§ § §

SECRETARY JARDINE has approved an amendment to the corn borer control regulations which will provide a maximum compensation of $2.00 per acre for extra work necessary in cleaning up sweet corn fields to comply with the rules in effect in the corn borer area. The regulations originally provided $2.00 an acre for field corn, but only $1.00 for sweet corn.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

The Function of a Lightning Arrester

THERE is no additional lightning hazard involved thru the installation of an antenna, or aerial, and radio receiver. If anything, a properly installed antenna functions much after the manner of a lightning rod, by reducing the accumulation of atmospheric electricity in the immediate vicinity before it can gain the strength for a destructive bolt.

Any outdoor antenna should be provided with a so-called lightning arrester. In fact, this measure is required by the regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Carries Off the Heavy Surges

The purpose of the lightning arrester is to provide a direct path to ground for heavy surges of electricity induced into the antenna system by nearby lightning discharges. The usual lightning arrester comprises a small spark gap either in air or in vacuum, placed between antenna and ground, generally at the point where the lead-in enters the house. The lightning arrester may be placed indoors or outdoors. No lightning arrester is necessary or required, however, for indoor antenna or loop.

The best practice is to place the lightning arrester outdoors. The ground lead should be as direct as possible, supported some 6 to 12 inches away from the walls. It should be made up of heavy wire, say No. 12 B. & S. Gauge, connecting with the outside ground in the form of a water pipe or a metal plate or screen buried in damp soil. While such a ground connection might not do for radio reception purposes, it will be entirely satisfactory for the lightning arrester.

In localities subject to frequent and heavy lightning storms, it may be well to provide an excellent outside ground, as well as a heavy grounding switch outside the building, as an extra precaution. This is in addition to the usual lightning arrester.

Sometimes, altho rarely, a defective lightning arrester may be the cause of poor reception. The tiny spark gap becomes bridged, which short circuits the radio receiver and cuts down signals even to the vanishing point. Such condition may be detected by disconnecting the lightning arrester from the lead-in and noting the operation of the radio receiver.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?
Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	12	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Ass't'd.	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
H. & L. Ass't'd.	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Light Ass't'd.	2.50	4.75	9	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES
One of our Flocks, of over 300 hens, has the OHIO STATE RECORD OF 215.6 EGGS per hen. Won 2 years 12 Leading Varieties. 1350 White Leghorn Breeders. Many sires from Tom Barron direct. Hatches tested. [illegible] with blood lines 280 to 311 eggs. 85% of our orders are from old PLEASED CUSTOMERS. One writes, "White Rock Pullets laying at 4 months, one week. We think they are remarkable." Another, "Good as you sent 4 years ago. I am boosting for Archbold." Another, "Best Success I ever had." Mrs. C. "Prettiest Chicks I ever saw." Mrs. D. "Will recommend you to my friends." J. K., Jan. 24. "Those I got last year are dandy. Laying good now." L. J. "Laying since July. Best investment I ever made." We are Breeders of long experience.
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ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, Inc.
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HILLPOT Quality Chicks
Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year. Send TODAY for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.
Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes
Box 28,
W. F. HILLPOT Frenchtown N J

1910—CHICKS—1927
Our 17th year in business
"Keystone" Utility full of vitality chicks for May delivery. Hatches due May 3, 10, 17 and 24. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 12c each, $110 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 14c each. H. B. Mixed, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door by parcel post. $1.00 will book your order. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Richfield (The Old Reliable Plant) Penna.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and legbanded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 13c each, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders. WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 106, Wharton, Ohio

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CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks
The Kind That Lay
The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.
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ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

—ALLEN'S CHICKS—
From Contest Winners, Blood Tested, Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds. Catalog.
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
Dept. 1.
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

Glaser's Pure Breeds
America's Leading and Finest Strains
Foundation Stock from Trapnested and Pedigreed Tancred and Wyckoff S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. You can't buy better; Shepperd's "Famous" Laying Anconas and Everylay Brown Leghorns, at $13. per 100; $62.50 for 500 and $120 for 1000.
Thompson's "Ringlet" and Holterman's "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks, Page's Black Minorcas (also White Rocks), $15 for 100; $72.50 for 500; $140 for 1000.
Finest Quality S. Lace and White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $16. for 100; $77.50 for 500 and $150. for 1000.
Partridge Plymouth Rocks at $16. 100; $78.50 for 500; $150. for 1000.
Assorted Heavy Breeds at $12. a hundred. Assorted Light Breeds at $9. a hundred. These Chicks should win in the fall and winter shows for you and prove wonderful layers. Member of International Baby Chick Association, and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Association. Reference: Peoples Banking Company.
Order direct from this ad or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive literature. Our Flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.
GLASER HATCHERIES, Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr., Box M, McComb, Ohio

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD
AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD
OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	141.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

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Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality
If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.
Fine Illustrated Catalog Free
Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

EXTRA QUALITY EASTERN BABY CHICKS
Hatched May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Hogan-tested, pure-bred well mated hens produce these vigorous and pepful chicks. Sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% live and safe delivery guaranteed. 10% of amount books order. Free circular.
LARGE TYPE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. ALL ONE PRICE, $7 per 50, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F, SHERIDAN, PA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas...	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I. Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants		7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00
Heavy mixed chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds and ends) mixed chicks...	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks
OUR C. M. L. CHICKS cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314.
Special May Reduced Prices.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1............	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Tancred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes.	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5.00; 50, $10.00; 100, $20.00. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June prices 2c per Chick less.
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FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, POSTPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas........	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns...	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks.......	4.75	8.50	16.00	78.00	150.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas.	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns.............	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. [illegible] a State Bank, Dun & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.
NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box F. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS
Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock
40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns
White, Barred & Buff Rocks
White Wyandotte, Reds, Black Minorcas
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas
Light Brahmas, Black Giants
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds
50 100 400 800 1000 [illegible]
Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

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20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS
WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Imp. Males........	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas...	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-331).....	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WHITE LEGHORN and BARRED ROCK CHICKS
From vigorous, healthy, high-producing stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English & Beall-Tancred breeding. Strong, healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Hatches every day.
Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high-quality chicks. FREE illustrated catalog and prices.
JARVIS POULTRY FARM
Box F BERLIN, MD.

QUALITY CHIX
Special Prices for May Delivery
Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Rocks,
Rhode Island Reds,
White Wyandottes,
S. C. White Leghorns,
Brown Leghorns,
Mixed
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
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Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Eastern States Feeds Make Fine Showing

Thomas Wood's herd which has been on Eastern States feeds for 4 years led the New London County (Conn.) Association its first year which closed March 1st, his 10 Holsteins producing 12,548 lbs. milk, 414.76 lbs. fat. His best cow, Creamella Carlotta Johanna produced 21,436.8 lbs. milk, 693.26 lbs. fat.

Thomas Wood, Waterford, Conn., is a farmer dependent for his living on the success of his farming operations. To secure profits from milk production he has set about controlling the factors which he can control. He knows that without records of production and cost of production he can neither stop leaks nor follow up his most profitable practices. He therefore was ready to join the cow test association when it was organized in the winter of 1926. He knows that he cannot afford to feed low producing cows. He has reduced his costs by building up a herd of high, economical producers. From his records he knows what his cows can earn for him and he calculates the value of the cows not by what they cost but by what profits each can earn for him. He does not sell his best cows simply because buyers offer more for them than they do for his poorer ones.

He selects feed on the same principle. He does not buy feed just because it can be bought for less but watches what his feed earns for him. He has standardized on Eastern States feeds, using Fulpail for his milkers and Fitting Ration for the young stock and dry cows. Each year he buys his requirements on contract. Does it pay him to turn over the selection of his feed and feed ingredients to his cooperative Exchange?

One year's complete cow testing association records say "Yes" emphatically. With no silage because of an accident to his silo, the herd this year produced on mixed hay, beet pulp, and Eastern States grain an average of 12,548 lbs. milk, 414.76 lbs. fat at a total feed cost of $189.31. His best cow produced 21,436.8 lbs. milk, 693.26 lbs. fat. Note carefully her ration—1 lb. Eastern States Fulpail to 4 lbs. of milk, and for roughage, mixed hay and beet pulp. The total net cost amounted to $234.95 and Eastern States grain accounted for $128.50 of this. For every dollar's worth of Fulpail received, the cow returned 166 lbs. of 3.2% milk, or nearly 5½ lbs. of butterfat or 6½ lbs. of butter. She produced 100 lbs. milk at a total feed cost (grain and roughage) of $1.10 per hundred, made 693.26 lbs. butterfat at a feed cost of 34c a pound, or 847.96 lbs. butter at a feed cost of less than 28c a pound.

Where records are kept Eastern State Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service, a cooperative service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

A vertisement.

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Feeding Practices Probably at Fault

Editors' Note:—A reader gives in detail the feeding practices which she has been following. Mr. Tomhave's answer may be of interest to others.

THERE are several reasons why your pigs are not doing well. The ration which is being fed is not properly balanced and the pigs are, no doubt, troubled with internal parasites, especially if they are kept on the same premises where the pigs have been kept in previous years. The sweet corn, wheat middlings and milk would make a fair combination if the milk had been supplied daily. The combination of corn and middlings is not a very satisfactory combination because it is low in protein.

As Pigs Grow Increase Corn

I would suggest that you feed these 150-pound pigs a ration made up of 6 parts of corn, 3 parts of wheat middlings and 1 part of high grade digester tankage or fish meal. As soon as the pigs seem to be doing well and weigh over 200 pounds the amount of corn in the ration for the pigs that you plan to fatten can be increased up to 10 parts to one of tankage or fish meal and the middlings entirely eliminated.

If you have skimmilk or buttermilk that you can feed daily it can be used equally as well as the tankage or fish meal. It should be fed at the rate of 3 pounds of milk to one pound of the corn and middlings combination.

Liberal use of pasture would aid in developing these pigs. If you have some blue grass clover or alfalfa pasture to put the hogs on as soon as there is sufficient growth to justify pasturing, it will give them a new start. If you do not have the permanent pasture, seed a small area to oats and dwarf essex rape which will give you a field for pasture in about six weeks after seeding.

Before these pigs will do well on any feed combination, it will be well to treat them for intestinal worms. The following is a simple treatment. Withhold the feed for twenty-four hours; then give each pig 30 drops of oil of chenopodium and one-half ounce of castor oil for each 50 pounds of body weight. This should be given by means of a dose syringe or bottle. Repeat the treatment in two weeks, after which the pigs should be put on new ground on which pigs have not been kept.

The pigs have also been too closely confined during the winter months. This can easily be overcome by allowing them free range of the barnyard or some other paddock.

A simple mineral mixture might also be fed to advantage. It should consist of five pounds of salt, ten pounds of steam bone meal and ten pounds of ground limestone. This combination should be put in a box or some place where the pigs can eat as much as they care for. Your feed dealer can get the ground limestone and steam bone meal for you. —W. H. Tomhave.

Mixture That Will Fatten

I have two baby calves. How can I fatten them?—Mrs. H. W. G., Lehigh County, Pa.

The two calves can be fattened by feeding them a grain mixture of 4 parts of ground corn or barley, 2 parts of crushed or ground oats and 1 part of oil meal or cottonseed meal. This grain should be fed in addition to the milk which I presume will be skimmilk. Also let the calves have access to good pasture during the summer and good clover hay in the fall.—W. H. Tomhave.

Grownups Must Hustle to Keep Ahead of Club Members

LAST year approximately 2900 boys and girls were enrolled in the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs of Pennsylvania and nearly 3000 girls were engaged in home economics club work for girls. During the last year or two several have made outstanding records.

POTATO CLUBS: Merritt Bardo, Lycoming County, produced 432 bushels on a measured acre and Bruce Cooper, Jefferson County, 412 bushels, an increase of 57 bushels per acre over local seed in favor of disease-free seed plus spraying. Wilbert Lance, Beaver County, with his 401 bushels per acre is the only individual in Beaver County, young or old, to have passed the 400 mark.

PIG CLUBS: A year ago Donald Smith, Jefferson County had the heaviest ton litter of pigs in the state.

DAIRY CLUBS: Norman McDowell, Mercer County, recently completed a 10 months' record with his purebred Holstein cow, which he raised himself, making 9210 pounds of milk and 330 pounds of fat, returning $128.53 above feed costs. This is more than double the production of the average Pennsylvania cow.

BABY BEEF CLUBS: The top steer at the round-up and sale held at Harrisburg in January was fed by Ralph Williams, Adams County. It sold for 45c per pound.

FRUIT CLUBS: Two outstanding members in strawberry clubs are Elsie Artz, Schuylkill County, and Anna Wehr, Carbon County. The former produced 812 quarts on one-twentieth of an acre in her first year of work, while Anna Wehr holds the record to date with 1060 quarts on the same area last year. So far only one club has been thru the two-year cycle necessary for the harvesting of a raspberry crop. This club is in the vicinity of Klingerstown, Schuylkill County.

SHEEP CLUBS: The top pen shown at the State Farm Products Show was owned by Sherry McDowell, Mercer County. It sold for 20c per pound.—A. L. B.

"When members of a family consume 18 pounds of beef they have, in effect, eaten 100 pounds of corn and considerable pasturage, roughage and hay. When they eat 7½ pounds of pork they have eaten 100 pounds of corn and some pasture. Reducing meat consumption, therefore, slows up use of farm products more rapidly than corresponding curtailment of consumption of cereals, bread, potatoes or vegetables."—The Horse Association of America.

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"TOWN KING" (new late)	[illegible]	18.00	[illegible]
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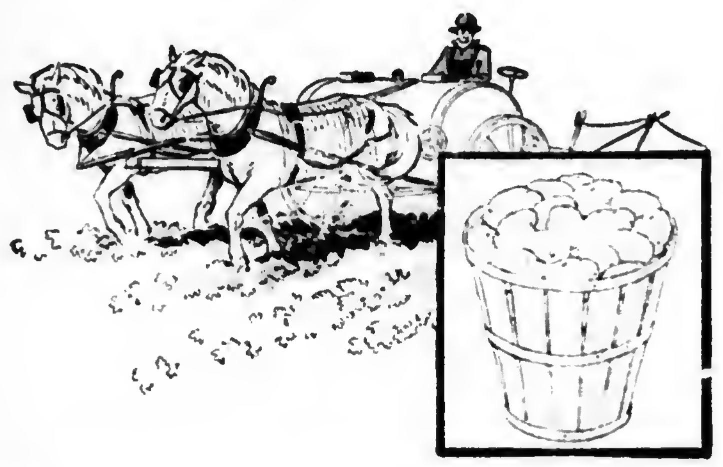
WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

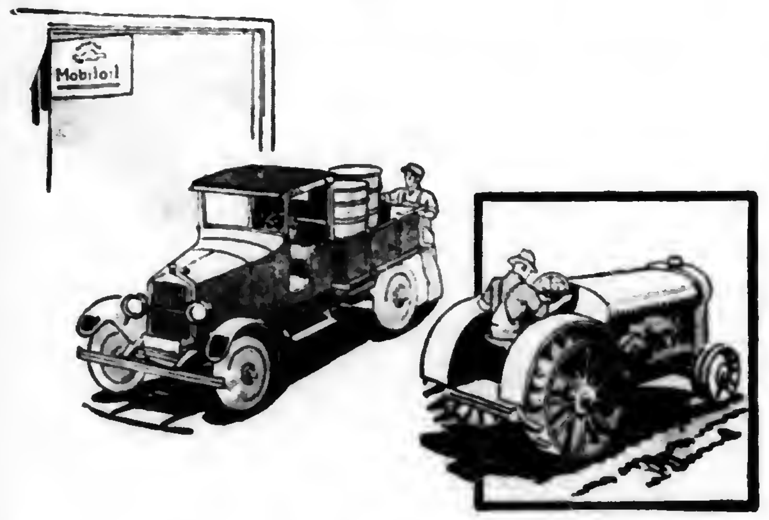
What experiment stations report on potato spraying



In 323 tests during the past nine years, a Pennsylvania experiment station has compared the yield of sprayed and unsprayed potatoes. The sprayed vines have produced an average of 67 bushels of potatoes more per acre than those not sprayed.

In North Carolina 10-year tests show an average increase from spraying of 53.3 bushels per acre. Ohio demonstrations during the past 3 years have averaged an increase of 70 bushels per acre for the sprayed vines.

Mobiloil gives this same marked economy



Buying low-priced oil is like trying to save money by not spraying potatoes. To be sure, you pay a few cents extra for Gargoyle Mobiloil. But you get an engineering margin of safety in lubrication which is worth many dollars in a year's running.

In tractors, Mobiloil users frequently report that Mobiloil lasts twice as long as ordinary oil. And the costly delays from overheating and breakdowns are materially cut. In cars and trucks Mobiloil's economy is equally striking.

If you think any oil will do, consider this fact:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A						
" other mods.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" other mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	...	..		.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	.	
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	..	.	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

50% of all engine troubles are directly caused by faulty lubrication. The oil you pour into the crankcase today determines the size of tomorrow's repair bills. The added margin of safety in Mobiloil is important, both in postponing expense and increasing the usefulness of your engines.

When necessary, many farmers find that Mobiloil is well worth a special trip to town. Let the nearby dealer supply you with a season's supply of Mobiloil, now. In barrel and half-barrel lots Mobiloil can be purchased at a substantial saving.

Be sure to secure the right grade of Mobiloil to use in your tractor, truck and car. For Mobiloil is recommended with scientific accuracy for all engines. The 42 Mobiloil engineers have painstakingly studied each make and model of engine that you drive. The recommendations are in the complete Chart at all dealers.

Start using Mobiloil today. Before the year is out you will find that the extra margin of safety in Mobiloil has substantially reduced the cost of operation of your car, truck or tractor.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927 No. 17

"He won't bite."

Information for those who never have followed a carload of fruits or vegetables to market. Page 3.

The Great EMPIRE Milking Machine

more MONEY from your cows

BECAUSE the calf-sucking action of the Empire Milking Machines gets more milk per day for more days than hand-milking.

BECAUSE one person with an Empire easily does more milking than any two hand milkers.

BECAUSE you can save the wages and keep of a hired man whose work the Empire does—an Empire Milking Machine gives you more milk from your cows—makes dairying a better, more profitable business. Sold on easy payment plan. Send for Empire booklet "How to Milk for Bigger Profits"—mail the coupon today.

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Name ....

Address ....

America's Menace in China

We Must Not Adopt the "Me Too" Policy

THE menace to America in the present turmoil in China is not in the possibility of attack upon our citizens or their property in that ancient nation. The real danger is here at home, in the likelihood of an unwarranted change in our traditional, long-established policy of sincere friendship with nations struggling for the right of self government.

Danger lies not so much in acts of aggression by Chinese citizens and soldiers, as in the possibility of a change of policy by our own State Department that would align us with the exploiting nations. We must not have the good results of our long years of unselfish relationship with China destroyed either by lack of constructive diplomacy in our State Department or by failure to exercise proper supervision over the armed forces we have sent to the Far East.

Remember the Balkans

As a member of this government's foreign relations committee I have studied affairs in China. Any one who will do that will find, I think, the conviction forced upon him that there should be no change of policy by our State Department which would align us with foreign interests that have been exploiting the Chinese people.

The situation has possibilities of incalculable benefit or harm to America, which are not yet fully realized by the American people. China, virtually, is no more remote than the Balkans which inevitably drew us into a conflict that saturated the soil of Europe with American blood and laid upon us and our children's children a 24-billion-dollar war debt.

Nearly 30 years ago, our great Secretary of State, John Hay, saw a similar situation developing in the exploitation of China, and promulgated the "open door policy." This was in effect, a notice to the great powers of Europe, and to Japan, that the United States in the exercise of its own sovereignty and in the interest of world peace, was determined that China should not be partitioned among the commercial nations.

Secretary Hay announced the principle that it was our duty and likewise to our benefit to aid in the economic development of China and strengthen its existence as an independent nation.

Only by firm and unyielding adherence to that principle can we avert another armed conflict—many years hence, perhaps—which will involve America as deeply and as relentlessly as the assassination in 1914 of an Austrian archduke.

China Is Waking Up

We shall not go far wrong in our understanding of the troubles of China if we look upon the struggle there as the rebirth of its ancient civilization, a great revolution necessary to bring China into step with modern progress. China is working out its political salvation by working toward nationalism. The best thing that could happen for China or the world is the triumph of the Cantonese, or Southern-China faction.

It is true that Soviet Russia has been giving the Chinese nationalists aid and encouragement. So did France aid this country in its war for independence. But China is no more likely to adopt bolshevism than we were to adopt the monarchism and extravagance of the French court. No race on the globe is as materialistic as the Chinese; none more devoted to its family life. The bolshevist's common-property theories and loose family ties would be as abhorrent to the Chinese people as they would be to us.

The Chinese nationalists have been accepting soviet help as a means to an end. The Russian propagandists will eventually find China's face set against them with granite hardness.

Altho this country has taken no aggressive part in the interference by foreign powers in China's reorganization, it has lost rather than gained prestige by following the China-exploiting European governments in asserting rights instead of recognizing China's right to independence.

While the American policy has prevented the actual division of China among the powers, foreigners holding special concessions and treaty rights grow rich thru ruthless exploitation of the Chinese people, and China is prevented from making any material progress on her own account. It is the future, therefore, with which our policy should be concerned, and that policy should rest on sound morals and justice.

On February 21, the House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting the President to negotiate a new treaty with China in place of those we now have which limit China's rights to raise her own revenue, govern her own territory and administer justice in her own courts. No action was taken on this resolution by the Senate before final adjournment March 4, but there is nothing to deter the State Department from proceeding to actually negotiate the new treaty contemplated by the resolution.

Should Set a Good Example

Our government, doubtless, was justified in sending troops to China to protect American lives and to aid Americans to get out of China, some of whom, with timely warning, had stayed too long on the order of their going. When a country is in the throes of a revolution, all foreigners will do well to keep out as they kept out of Europe when the German legions began to march in 1914. It would now be the part of wisdom for our missionaries and our armed forces to withdraw from China, ceasing any sort of interference, while China works out its salvation. If we act with all our traditional fairness toward China that will do more to promote good faith and friendship than all the armament we could assemble and we should be setting the other powers an excellent example. The best protection we can give Americans and our own interests in China, now and hereafter, is to abandon the "me too" policy which gradually has been superseding the open-door policy of mutual good will announced by John Hay.

We cannot, without peril of involvement in another world war, permit the nations of Europe, as well as Japan, to partition and further exploit China. The United States should take the lead, not only in adjusting its own treaty relations with China, but in calling a conference of other nations for the purpose of replacing antagonistic and conflicting commercial interests with a policy of constructive cooperation and friendly help. The time for action is here.

Arthur Capper

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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When That Produce Goes to Market

It Pays the Grower To Know the Ins and Outs of the Big City Receiving Centers

By W. R. WHITACRE

A KNOWLEDGE of how, when and where farm products are sold in the country's great market centers is interesting and it also may be profitable to the farmer. For instance, a few weeks ago a group of farmers visited the Philadelphia market. They were particularly interested in potatoes and were anxious to see just where they were handled. They talked to several dealers and visited all parts of the market. A number of them after this trip completely changed their marketing methods and as a result are netting a larger profit. (According to the county agent of the county from which these men came they received 30 to 35 cents more per bushel as a result of the trip.—Editors.)

New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are three of the largest markets in the East. In most cases the fruit and vegetable business has grown more rapidly than its accommodations. As a result the market is generally scattered and is not centralized for efficient handling. Improvements are being made and gradually conditions are being relieved.

In spite of all of this the three markets are much alike. That is, there are three chief methods of handling produce. In all there is a "street" market sometimes termed a jobbing market. Then there is a carlot market and an auction.

The street market is, perhaps, of greatest interest to farmers in Pennsylvania and nearby states. It is here that the commission houses are located where farmers haul their produce by motor truck or wagon. These houses sell the produce and generally charge a commission of ten per cent for handling. In addition there are stores that buy on the carlot market and resell on the "street."

Where Jobbing Centers Are to Be Found

In general the unit of sale or the number of packages sold to a customer is smaller on the jobbing market than it is on the carlot market. In Philadelphia, Callowhill and Dock Streets are the sites of this jobbing market, altho it branches out to some of the smaller adjoining streets. This jobbing center is located on Washington Street in New York. In Pittsburgh, where the markets are more centralized, it is on the streets adjoining the railroad yards.

The carlot market is also important to farmers shipping their products by rail. Methods of doing business and locations vary in the different cities but in general the goods are either sold at the car door or unloaded in a shed adjoining the tracks. In New York most potatoes are sold at the car door at the Bronx Yards. Practically the same method is used in Pittsburgh, but in Philadelphia the greatest percentage of the receipts is unloaded at the Market House, now located at 30th and Market Streets.

The auction is not of as great interest to eastern farmers as the other methods of selling, but it is likely to become more important in the future. The greatest factor necessary for successful auction business is a uniform product. For this reason the chief commodities handled are citrus fruits, such as oranges, lemons and grapefruit, western grapes and boxed apples.

The auction buyers, as a rule, do not have an opportunity to inspect the entire car but just the samples that are displayed. The piles or "lines," as they are called, are numbered and catalogs are issued with the line numbers printed on them. The buyer inspects the samples, notes the fruit that suits his needs and bids on it when it comes up for auction. There appears to be a trend toward packing eastern apples in boxes and when this becomes more common it is likely that a larger amount will be sold in this way.

Altho there are three chief methods of handling fruits and vegetables there are smaller divisions. The carlot business may be (to page 7)

Nut Trees Aren't Hard to Grow

Eventually Walnut and Hickory Plantings Will Produce Cash Crops

By F. T. MURPHEY

Forestry Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania State College

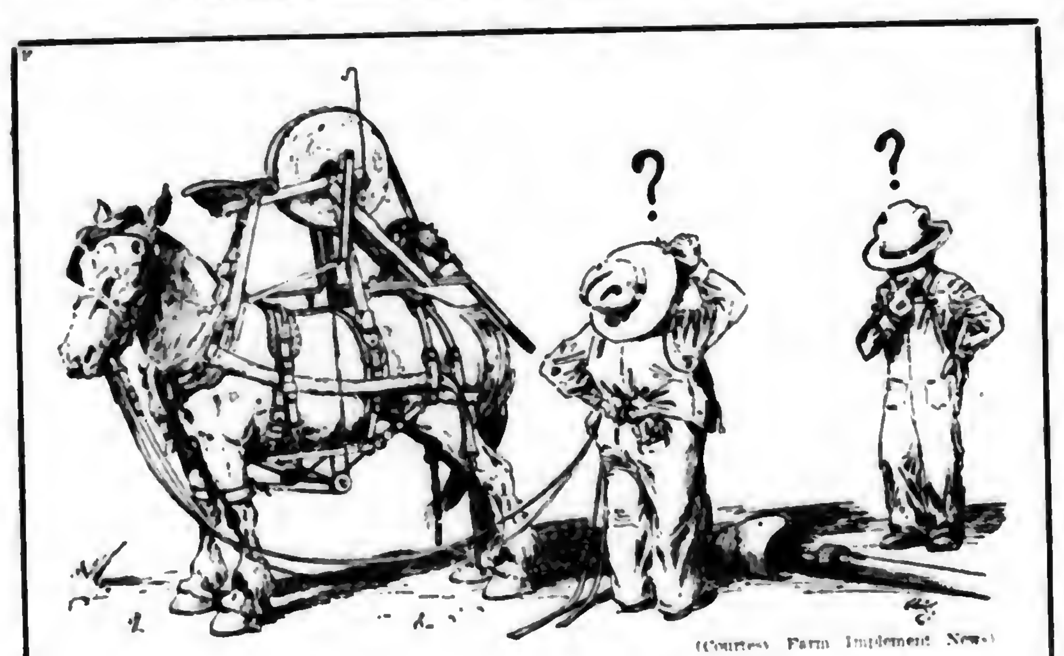
JUST a few years back the nuts from the shellbark hickory as well as from the black walnut on account of their abundance were considered of very little value. It was then the custom for organized parties to go nutting and gather their winter supply of chestnuts, hickory nuts and walnuts from Jim, John and Jake's woodlot. Today these parties are taboo, for there is a price tag affixed to the nuts. Now they are as much of a crop in certain localities as Christmas trees, fruit or chickens.

Demand for the wood for both hickory and walnut trees has diminished the supply of good nut producing trees. In some sections there is a decided scarcity. Many trees which are growing naturally produce nuts of low quality. It is necessary then for many who would grow nuts to plant and grow their own trees.

Cultivation Isn't Exacting

Trees of both the shellbark hickory and the black walnut can be easily and cheaply planted. It, of course, takes considerable time to produce trees large enough to bear heavy crops of seed. Walnut trees are the first to bear. Sometimes trees 15 to 20 years old give good yields of nuts. Ordinarily shellbark hickory trees require at least ten years longer.

The advantage of planting nut trees is that the cost of establishing and caring for a plantation of isolated trees is practically nothing, whereas, fruit trees of other kinds are expensive to plant and expensive to cultivate.



(Courtesy Farm Implement News)

At Last! A Power Take-Off for the Horse

LOVERS of horses recently have been worried by the increasing competition of the farm tractor due to its ability thru the power take-off to operate small combines, corn pickers, tractor binders, etc. But now an ingenious artist has designed a power take-off for the horse. With the aid of a grindstone he transforms animal reciprocating power into rotary motion. Unfortunately, he did not devise a satisfactory hitch; that's what is worrying the men in this picture. Doubtless they will solve the problem.

The new invention has countless possibilities. Soon we may see farmers improving their time by grinding scythes as they ride backward to market. An extra cutterbar for the mowing machine may be sharpened in the field while the other is being used. If Dobbin can be taught to mark time with his front feet farmers will be running corn shellers, potato graders, etc., etc., with honest-to-goodness horse power.

Odd corners difficult to cultivate, pasture land or fence rows are suitable places to start a grove of hickories or walnuts. Moderately heavy soils, not too dry or too wet, such as limestone, loams and sandy loams are preferable. The presence of rocks in the soil is no deterring factor to either species.

Both trees are hard on crops if they grow along fence rows. The hickory will even kill out grass beneath its crown. Walnut, on account of its much thinner leaf canopy, permits of a fair growth of grass under it, but is toxic to many kinds of plants.

Both trees will grow satisfactorily in pastures, provided they are protected from stock until they become of good size.

Source of Seed Vital

Particular care should be exercised in getting seed from outstanding trees both from the standpoint of their vigor, hardiness and quality of nuts. A tree nearing maturity is preferable to a young one which has just started bearing nuts.

The seed may be successfully planted in either fall or spring, and either on the ground where they are to grow and develop or in nursery beds. Since both species are inclined to develop long tap roots, it is ordinarily most economical and satisfactory to plant directly on the piece of ground chosen. Where it is aimed to grow seedlings and then transplant, the trees should never be left over one year in the seed bed, but should be dug up and transplanted on the site where they are to grow.

Fall planting of seed should take place as soon after nuts ripen as possible and before the ground becomes frozen. Seed spots about (to page 30)

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Vol. 95, No. 17 Phila., Pa., April 23, 1927 Whole No.1562

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

Winter Hard on Alfalfa

IF THE condition of alfalfa fields in southeastern Pennsylvania is typical of the country in general, alfalfa hay will be at a premium this year. Hundreds of acres are being plowed up because the plants have been heaved out of the ground so badly that it is sure to bring failure to the hay crop. The alternate freezing and thawing, and the absence of sufficient snow to protect it is believed the cause of the unusual failure of alfalfa to come thru the winter in good condition.

English Prefer Barrels

REPORTS show that the English people prefer to buy barreled apples rather than boxed apples. The shipment of apples in barrels has been unprecedented during the past season, while the sale of apples from the Northwest has been disappointing. It is altogether likely that the lower cost per pound of the barrel apples causes the English housewives to prefer them to the higher priced boxed fruit.

Old Age Pensions

THE effort to pass an old-age pension law failed by a wide margin in the legislature at Harrisburg last week. Senator-elect Vare used all his personal strength in behalf of the measure, but the vote showed that his following was confined chiefly to the members from his own bailiwick,—Philadelphia.

There are some good arguments in favor of a system of pensions to indigent people who are no longer able to provide for themselves, either wholly or in part. There are thousands of people who have given their lives to industry and the raising of families, but who were unable because of economic conditions in the past to lay up a competence, while the result of their combined labor has greatly increased the wealth of others. It is a perfectly legitimate question to ask whether management and ownership should receive all the benefits of accrued wealth.

On the other hand, once a system of doles or pensions is established, it at once and automatically decreases the interest of the individual in looking out for himself and providing for the future out of his present earnings. And this includes the procuring of a just wage or income. The human race has learned its most useful lessons by experience, and once the spur to the practice of industry and thrift is removed the inspiration to learn how to become independent and self-reliant would cease to operate. The cost of maintaining a pension system is not the greatest or best argument against it.

The Legislature Ends

THE Pennsylvania legislature adjourned as per schedule on April 14, making it one of the shortest regular sessions on record. Several bills are still in the hands of Governor Fisher so that the net result of the legislature's work cannot yet be told. Among the bills passed and signed, however, are some of the election bills sponsored by the Governor. While these were somewhat weakened by changes, still the new laws will make it more difficult for election crooks to tamper with people's votes. Another important measure signed was the gasoline tax bill which made the two-cent tax permanent, and added another one cent to be collected the next two years as an emergency road tax. Farmers, as well as a large part of the general public, opposed this additional tax. Since the Governor of New Jersey vetoed a gasoline tax bill in that state, it will still be possible for big firms in eastern Pennsylvania to evade the Pennsylvania tax law as now by getting their supply from across the river. If those who use gasoline in tractors and stationary engines are further burdened by the new law, it is certainly unfair.

The Never Ending Struggle

AS FAR back as we have any history we find that a part of the human family has been trying to enforce upon the rest its ideas of what is proper to say and think. Equally as long has the right of free speech been demanded. There is no important human interest but what has its would-be censors of public speech. They would dictate what everyone should say and believe in matters of religion, government and economics. They have not learned that "Genius can breathe freely only in the atmosphere of liberty." Neither have they learned that suppression breeds martyrs, and martyrs always attract followers, even in an unworthy cause. Individual conduct must of necessity be made to conform to social law and custom, but free speech is an inherent right. Our Constitution fixed that and it should settle it as far as America is concerned.

Why Don't We Solve It?

THE United States has on its hands the problem of providing a nitrogen supply independent of other countries. Our consumption of nitrogen in different forms is great and ever growing. In 1925 we purchased from Chile half her output and in so doing paid $15,000,000 in export taxes in addition to the price of the nitrate. We have the facilities for producing all the nitrogen and ammonia we can possibly use, yet because of our haggling over terms of water-power we drift along and depend upon foreign sources for this most necessary element. The war taught Germany a lesson in this respect and she set out to solve her problem and is now manufacturing all she uses and some for export. As long as the general public sits idly by while monopolists quarrel over the possession of natural power sites we shall continue to buy this vital necessity.

Let Well-Enough Alone

THERE are no doubt opportunities for improvement in the operation of the Federal Farm Loan Law, but we are sure that some of those who demand amendment and change want to cripple rather than improve the law. Some other farm mortgage institutions have been making every effort to weaken and defeat the purposes of this act ever since it was passed. Even some of our leading financiers, interested as they are in obtaining sole control of all money lending privileges, have been critical of its work. The Federal Farm Loan Law, altho it has been in operation only a few years, has proven its value and has no doubt prevented many thousands of farmers from bankruptcy during the last four or five bad years. We are not concerned with proposed reorganization as to personnel, but we do not want to see its management and control put into unsympathetic hands.

Make Them All Safe

WITHIN the last few weeks the public has been horrified by mine explosions entombing several hundred miners. At first it could not be known how many were killed, but fortunately in two of the largest explosions in Pennsylvania only a very few, those close to the blast, lost their lives. The greater part of the public did not know, however, that the lives of the rest were saved because the mines had been treated with rock dust, a process of blowing fine, powdered rock over the mine surfaces. The law in this state and a few others requires this, but twenty other bituminous states have not such a law and miners are subject any moment to instant death by the explosion of the fine coal dust which always accumulates in mines.

Editorial Sidelights

ON OUR desk there are some inquiries from readers which we never shall answer. We have the information the writers of those letters ask for, and they need that information badly, but we shall not send it. We would like to, but unfortunately the mail men cannot deliver letters addressed only to "A Farmer," or "Subscriber." These and similar signatures are the only marks of identification given.

The writers of those letters failed to realise that only a negligible number of the hundreds of inquiries we receive can possibly be answered in the paper. And even those which appear in print are usually answered weeks before by letter.

Frequently the writers of unsigned letters want information of interest to no one but themselves. Surely no one would ask us to send out more than 100,000 answers to his question when one would serve as well or better. Yet that is what we would be doing if we printed answers to the unanswered letters on our desk.

We take pride in the amount of help we are able to give our readers by mail. You are invited to take advantage of the offer that has appeared in the heading of this page for many years—WHENEVER YOU ARE PUZZLED WRITE TO US AND WE WILL HELP YOU IF WE CAN. If your modesty tempts you to use a pen name or to omit your address please remember that, to the best of our knowledge, we never published the name or address of anyone who requested that it be withheld.

WE CANNOT give a complete review of the work of the recently adjourned Pennsylvania Legislature until the Governor signs or refuses to sign the many bills that have been placed before him. His signature will make them laws. Bills that were killed in the final hours of the session and other legislative matters are discussed on page 30 of this issue.

RUNS AGAINST SNAGS

Middle West May Have to Decide Canal Issue—Broadcasting Stations Must Continue to Be Careful.

Washington, D. C.

THE St. Lawrence ship canal project is meeting with snags from several sources. Senator Copeland, of New York, is out with a statement opposing the St. Lawrence waterway under federal control. New York State is evincing a determination to fight for what she considers her rights in the matter. But this is only of minor importance compared with the probable requirements of the Canadian government in entering into any cooperative arrangement with the United States.

It is indicated by reports from the Canadian capital that Canada will insist on trade reciprocity, which means free trade in agricultural products in any arrangement with the United States for the construction of the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal. The Middle West may be called upon to decide the question as to whether it wants the St. Lawrence waterway more than it wants Canadian wheat, livestock, dairy products and potatoes barred from entry into this country by a tariff wall.

Misstatements Start Something

The first move to put a stop to the broadcasting of alleged false statements regarding a department of government was made by the Department of Agriculture, when a complaint was filed with the Federal Radio Commission against Station KTNT of Muscatine, Iowa, on account of alleged misstatements of facts released by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is held by the department officials that under the law the commission has a right to put a stop to the transmission of misleading matter purporting to come from a government department, and that if found necessary the station may be refused a broadcasting license. Radio broadcasting so far has been comparatively free from the sending out of fraudulent, misleading or harmful information.

Department Brings Suit

The Department of Justice has begun an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws against the Potash Importing Corporation of America, commonly known as the German-French potash combine. The government alleges that the German and French producers of potash are now in New York City arranging with certain American distributing agencies to project a monopoly of potash, built up overseas, into the United States. It is alleged that the French and German companies since August, 1924, have been dividing sales of potash to be made in the United States and have been fixing the prices to be charged for potash sold within the United States.

Muscle Shoals Out-of-Date?

The daily papers are printing stories of new processes having been perfected for the extraction of nitrogen from the air which do not require electric power, and therefore make the Muscle Shoals proposition obsolete and useless. Nevertheless, an investigation of the facts in connection with these new discovery stories leads to the belief that the vast nitrogen fixation projects without the use of water power are as far up in the air as the nitrogen they propose to extract. They appear so far to be paper dreams.

Tariff Protection Asked

Frequent appeals for higher tariff protection on farm products are coming from the South and West. The peanut, soy bean and cottonseed oil producers have asked for duties on vegetable oils that will shut out the cheap oils from the Orient. A few days ago a group of truckers from Florida were in Washington asking President Coolidge for an increase in the tariff on tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables from Cuba and Mexico. Another effort is likely to be made to secure a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar.

Noted Scientist Dies

Dr. Edwin F. Smith, head of the laboratory of plant pathology in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, died in Washington April 6, aged 73 years. Dr. Smith was nationally known for his work in connection with the science of plant bacteriology, thru which light was shed on human cancer, and also in the development of knowledge relating to the various plant diseases.—E. E. R.

CHANGES NOT FAR OFF

State Government to Be Reorganized—Bills Become History—Farm Show Building Nearer Realization.

Harrisburg, Pa.

PLANS of the Fisher state administration for reorganization of the state government will begin to develop in about a month as the amendments to the administrative code have become law and authority is now at hand to carry out certain rearrangements, some of which are born of the experience of the Pinchot administration. Between the code amendments and the enactment of several laws relating to the Department of Agriculture the state officials will have abundant power to meet emergencies which could not be dealt with easily the last two years. The campaigns against the beetle and the borer are two illustrations.

There will also be changes in certain financial arrangements and the new gasoline tax will go into effect without delay. In the departments of the state government there will be considerable shifting about and some powers held by one branch will be transferred to others. There will also be changes in personnel.

Money for Cattle Available

Approval by the Governor of the bill carrying $355,000 will enable the work for eradication of diseases of cattle, and especially payment for tubercular cattle, to be carried on without interruption. In a number of instances the state authorities have been held up owing to lack of funds. Now state cash will be available and it is expected federal money will also be forthcoming.

Leave Mounds of Bills

The Governor's office is filled with bills left by the legislature adjourning a few days ago and indications are many of them will be useful only as examples of legislative history. The Governor's plans are to have a thoro check made of all bills, departmental heads being in contact with his office to give views, while the new budget officer will make a complete survey of the appropriation measures. The Governor will dispose of all bills by May 14th. Chances are the last fortnight will see most of the appropriation measures cleaned up. Extent of the cuts will depend on how closely the legislators followed the budget estimates.

New Road Law Passed

Among the numerous bills relating to highways to pass the legislature one dealing with private roads has become a law. It makes some changes in the provisions governing widths. It will have wide application and effect is being studied.

Up to the Governor

The measure providing money for a farm show building is now in the hands of the Governor for action. The idea is to make it a combination show and armory building, the city of Harrisburg and county of Dauphin to provide the site and furnish some financial consideration.—T. C.

GRANGERS GATHER

Representatives Discuss Packages—Picnic Grounds Selected—Scouts Take a Hand—Tomatoes Not Barred.

Trenton, N. J.

A LARGE conference of State Grange representatives meeting in Trenton in early April discussed better packages for New Jersey farm products. The point was raised that New Jersey farmers might profit by making their own packages of smaller size, rather than leaving such division of market packages to the retailer with resulting profit to the marketeer. The question of State Grange exhibits at the Trenton fair next fall was also discussed and the committee in charge of stimulating the Grange exhibitions was authorized to develop plans for a more extensive showing. Representatives from the State Fair Association attended the conference and pledged the support of the fair management.

Picnic Attracts Crowds

High Point Park in the upper end of Sussex County has been selected as the picnic grounds this year for the joint State Grange and Farm Bureau picnic. Two years ago the first state-wide farmers' picnic was held at Lake Hopatcong, followed last year by the largest summer turnout of farmers at Bridgeton. Last year at the picnic, the farmers held the first championship tournament for horseshoe pitching ever held in New Jersey. The event will probably be continued this year with substantial cash awards offered to the competing farmers.

A FEW KNOTS IN HIS BATHING SUIT WON'T STOP HIM

To Fight Tent Caterpillars

Boy Scout associations in central New Jersey are planning to make a determined drive on tent caterpillars this season. There is a movement around Trenton, N. J., to have the scout associations meet on certain days and attack the egg masses in an organized way. The Mercer County Board of Agriculture is cooperating in the movement and farmers have agreed to work closely with the boys in their efforts. Agricultural specialists claim that such determined effort in course of time can very largely minimize the tent caterpillar menace.

May Ship Tomatoes

Shipment of tomatoes by boat to Baltimore from the lower counties of New Jersey will not be prevented by the Japanese beetle quarantine, as earlier rumored. Certification of tomatoes is permitted in areas where no infestation of beetles now exists and this applies to the large tomato areas of Salem and Cumberland Counties. This report is encouraging more tomato acreage than earlier planned and South Jersey farmers are looking forward to a heavy crop this season. No restrictions are placed on the movement of white or sweet potatoes that are free from soil.

World Poultry Congress

The New Jersey State Poultry Association is planning for a special New Jersey delegation to attend the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa, Canada, from July 27 to August 4th. The New Jersey farmers will go by automobile starting from New Brunswick. Estimated time for the trip is two weeks and the costs about $6 per day per person in addition to the automobile expense.—W. H. B.

LECTURE LECTURERS

Special Course and Demonstrations Prove Big Drawing Card—Openings for College Trained Farmers.

Ithaca, N. Y.

FOLLOWING an example set in Pennsylvania last year Grange lecturers of New York State are being given a special course of lectures and demonstrations at the Cornell College of Agriculture this week. One hundred and seven are registered and are doing intensive work along lines of various community activities and problems.

Miss Jennie Buell, past lecturer of Michigan State Grange, discusses Grange history and present opportunities. Men of national note discuss leading public problems of the day. Experts teach the best methods in rural dramatics, public speaking and recreation. The discussions of community problems led by Dr. R. A. Felton are opening up many new avenues of thought and activity. Evenings are given to demonstrations of socials, lecturers' hours, debates and of dramatics. Enthusiasm over these practical helps runs so high that this is likely to be made an annual event.

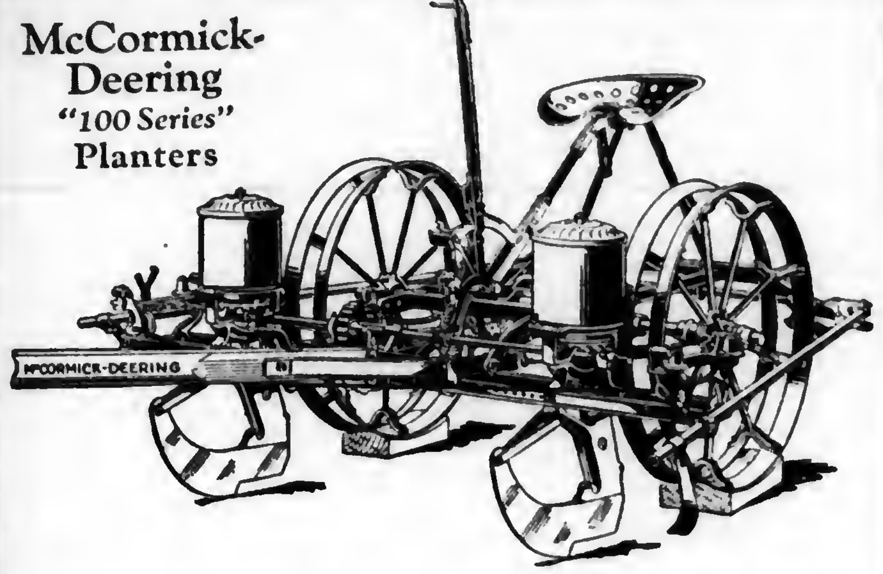
Maple Sugar Season Nears Close

After a poor start the maple season ends well with frequent freezes. It has overlapped on the spring plowing in central and southern counties so that makers of syrup were forced to take in their buckets while sap still flowed freely.

Farm Boys Needed

The State College points out that the demand for farm boys with college training increases with no increase in the supply. There never was a time when parents needed to consider educating their children, with the thought of their future service to agriculture, as well as to their added capacity to earn financially, so much as at present.—M. G. F.

McCormick-Deering
"100 Series"
Planters



A Great Combination of Time-Proved Features

THE McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters combine old, time-proved principles with a simplified design which insures greater accuracy, a wider range of adaptability, and easier ways of adapting the planters to the different requirements. It has taken a number of years to perfect this combination. The result is a series of planters, which have no untried features. Their superiority lies in the manner in which these proved principles are combined and applied.

The McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters are furnished both as check-row planters and drills. The check-row planter can be quickly set for drilling, and only a moment is required to change it to power hill-drop for bunch-drop drilling. Available with either 30 or 36-inch wheels.

The pea-and-bean and fertilizer attachments are of an improved design, and can be quickly installed both on planters and drills. If you are looking for a planter that will plant your crops accurately and that will require minimum attention, it will pay you to ask the local McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate a McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of America
(Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCORMICK-DEERING
PLANTERS

"Help! Help!
not Caw! Caw!"

is the wail of the crows when once they light on a corn-field where the seed-corn has been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. One taste is enough. And every crow, every squirrel, every mole, every gopher, every pest of any kind, keeps off that field. It doesn't kill them, for it isn't poisonous, but it's worse than any other "white mule" in all crow-dom. And your crow worries are over. You won't have to replant hill after hill. Much of your valuable time is saved, besides all the extra cost of seed-corn to replant with. And for every $1.00 you spend for

Stanley's Crow Repellent

you will reap from 30 to 40 more bushels of corn at harvest time. It's easy to use—simply mix it with your seed-corn. You don't have to wait for it even to dry. And it never clogs the planter. If you have any doubts as to what Stanley's Crow Repellent will do for you, ask us to send you copies of hundreds of letters we have received and every one of these testimonials unsolicited. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. "Money Back" guarantee. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

This is no Place for us
Let's go quick!
Wow Wow
Seed coated with Stanleys Crow Repellent

TEXT CUT OFF

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

WORK is starting slowly at Neshaminy Gardens because of cold weather. We have planted small amounts of a good many things, but it is not worth while to put much into the ground until the soil warms up. However, I know that every year the forepart of April breeds impatience because the weather is not what it seems to be or what we think it ought to be. I am trying to forget what the long-range weather forecaster said about the coming season. He tried to sell his prophesies to us to publish weekly, and pointed out how he had hit it in the past, and wound up by intimating that this year would be worse than last year. Heaven forbid! What makes me a little shaky is that he said last fall that March of this year would be unusually warm and pleasant.

◆ ◆ ◆

WE ARE planning to put in a septic tank at the new house. County Agent Greenawalt informs me that he has a set of forms for the cement work, and that he and Mr. Haswell of State College will gladly come and assist in the locating and planning. That is one of the good works which the Extension Service is doing. I understand that all the county agents have or can procure the forms for those who wish them. The charge is nominal, merely a two-dollar rental, a sum charged to replace them when worn out. The making of proper forms is something that most people would find the most difficult part of installing a septic tank, and besides the lumber would cost more than two dollars.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE new house is almost completed, and will be by the time this is read. We are all so well pleased with it that we may have to draw lots to see who will live in it, altho I guess that is finally settled. The Boys and their parents have their goods moved in already. The electric line is not yet built, nor is the water piped into the house but a few days' work will install these necessities.

I HAVE always received a good bit of pleasure in reading jokes and anecdotes appearing in newspapers, magazines, etc. Some of them are funny enough to bring a smile, and once in a thousand times one finds something which causes a laugh. But for real enjoyment and mirth-provoking entertainment one needs only to read some of the many analyses of the "farm situation" and the remedies as put out by "experts" and economists. Their conclusions remind me of the minister who, finding a passage of Scripture he did not understand, said, "Now, brethren, this is a knotty and perplexing question." We will look it squarely in the face and pass on."

◆ ◆ ◆

WHY do so many people seemingly ignore the beauty of the landscape as they pass thru it? There are certain seasons of the year (altho they are all beautiful) when I begrudge the time on the train it takes to glance thru the morning paper. I am thankful that I get more of a thrill out of the old, yet ever new, landscape than I can get out of reading of the latest holdup, the most lurid divorce case, or the most brutal murder trial. I am afraid a good many people are like the old man whose wife complained that he sat and read so much that he didn't know anything.

◆ ◆ ◆

THOSE who travel in their autos so fast that they cannot see, and those who keep their eyes glued to the printed page in the railway train are missing the really worth while things. Is it any wonder that we have so many soured pessimists and so many warped characters in the world? Those who fail to see and appreciate nature in her different moods fail to see and appreciate the Divine power back of her. Because of this lack of contact, many drift into the condition of those of whom it was said, "They forget God." And again, "They have eyes to see but see not, and ears to hear but they hear not."

The Cheerful Plowman

The Bird Bath

MY BACKYARD is the home of birds, they come in bevies, flocks and herds, they nest in every tree; they sing from sunrise thru till dark, I'm visited by wren and lark, by snipe and chick-a-dee; I'm visited by bobolink, by oriole and shrike, I think, by martin and by finch; my yard's the home of robin red, of flicker with his colored head, of catbird, that's a cinch! They're right at home I'll tell you that, they're not disturbed by prowling cat, they're not afraid of me! There's lots of room for them to play, to hop around in jolly way, to feel supremely free!

But what attracts them most, I swear, is that bird bath I built out there, it is the proper stuff! I keep it filled with water, cool, and just as wholesome as a pool it's not for show or bluff! It cost a trifle, small amount, so little one could hardly count, I built it all myself! The bowl on top, so trim and neat, I made of concrete, hard to beat, I found it on a shelf! The cover of the garbage can built on a quaint artistic plan, provided me the mold; I poured this full of rich cement, then scooped the center, made a dent, a half a pail 'twill hold!

The upright part is just a tile, I found it on the rubbish pile, 'twas just the checker, yes! I joined the parts together right, then gave it all a coat of white; it is a peach, I guess! My how they flutter, splash and drink! They're happy as can be, I think, those little birds of mine!—J. Edw. Tufft.

From the Week's News

YOUNG FARMERS' WEEK at the Pennsylvania State College will be held this year from June 15 to 18th. The second Leadership Training School will open June 13th. Those who attend the Training School will act as leaders when the main group of boys and girls arrive for Young Farmers' Week.

§ § §

OF 87 SAMPLES of soil tested recently in Franklin County, Pa., only five showed no need of lime. Fields from which some of the samples were taken needed three tons of burned lime or its equivalent per acre. The average lime requirement for the 87 farms was 1½ tons per acre.

§ § §

FARMERS of McKean County, Pa., working with the State College Agricultural Extension Service have started a better breeding campaign. One of the objectives is to eliminate every scrub bull in the county before the end of 1928.

§ § §

AT LEAST 50 new high pressure spraying outfits will be put to work in Lehigh County potato fields this summer, according to County Agent Hacker. Many of these machines will be used by farmers who never sprayed thoroly before.

§ § §

ABOUT $13,000 IN PRIZES will be distributed at leading fairs thruout the country during 1927 by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

§ § §

NEW JERSEY has a larger acreage of fresh table asparagus than any other state, and produces about one-fourth of the country's entire crop. California and South Carolina are her principal competitors. Growers interested may obtain the new U. S. Standard Grades for asparagus from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These grades apply to all producing sections.

§ § §

ONLY 92 per cent as many cattle were on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt states on April 1, 1927, as a year ago, according to the U. S. D. A.

Produce Goes to Market

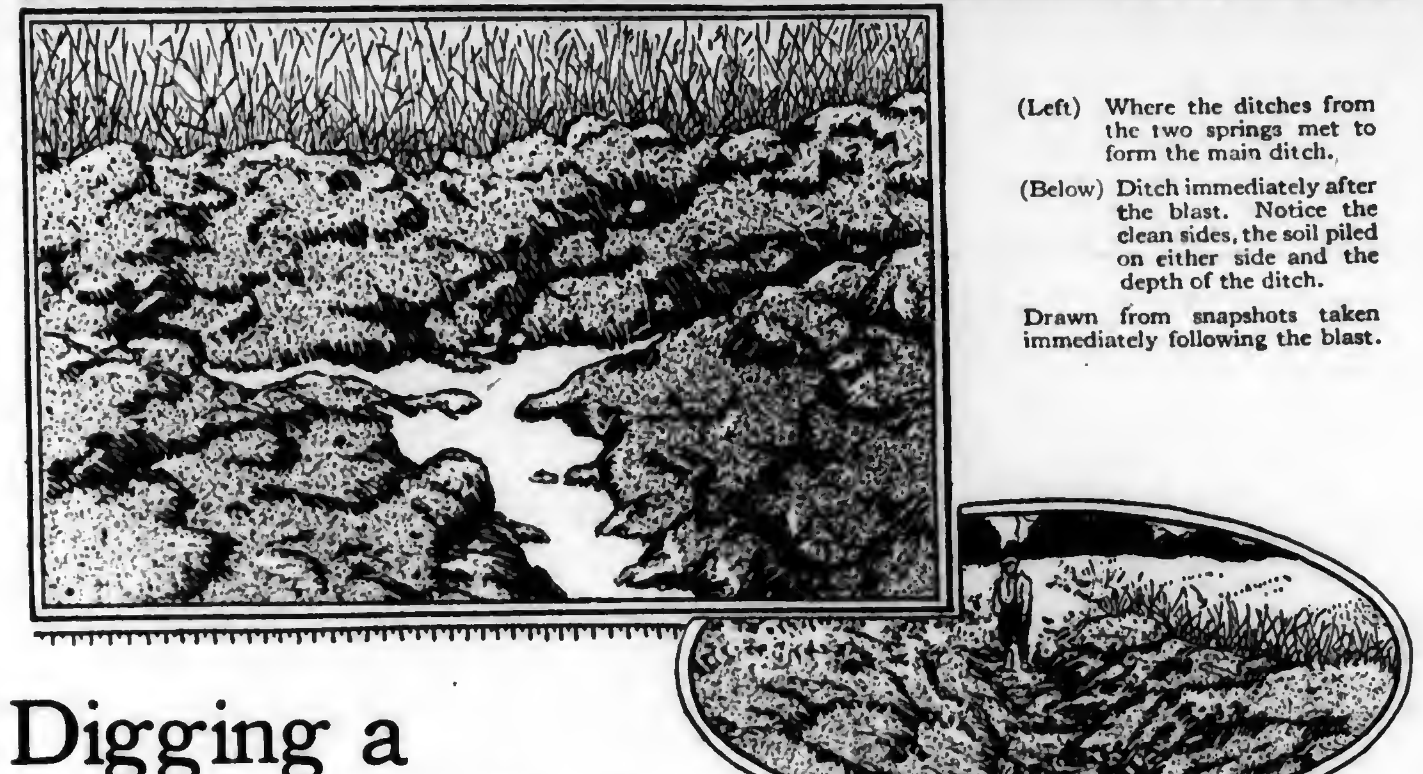
(Continued from page 3)

scattered over various sections of the city. The consignment or commission business may also be divided, and as a rule certain sections specialize on certain products or cater to different classes of trade. Certain railroad yards become known among buyers as the headquarters for cabbage business and a car coming to another yard may be hard to sell, since the buyers at that yard are chiefly interested in another commodity.

A certain section of market is patronized by Italian buyers and negroes who buy heavily of such commodities as turnip greens, broccoli and rape. Since there is not a general demand for these products the grower will find he can get more money by shipping to this section.

By this time it does not mean that the grower should ship his greens to one commission dealer, his turnips to another and his cabbage to a third, for this is very unsatisfactory. His best course is to choose a dealer who specializes in the general lines he is growing and who will work with him to build up a lasting demand for his products.

One of the best trips a farmer can make is to a big city market, for there he can see and understand more clearly than anyone can tell him the value of knowing his market.



(Left) Where the ditches from the two springs met to form the main ditch.

(Below) Ditch immediately after the blast. Notice the clean sides, the soil piled on either side and the depth of the ditch.

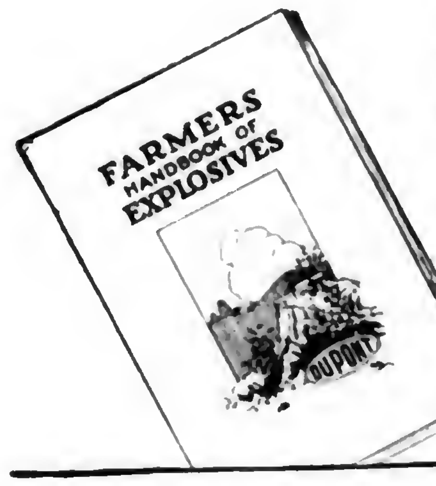
Drawn from snapshots taken immediately following the blast.

Digging a
1200-foot ditch
with one stroke

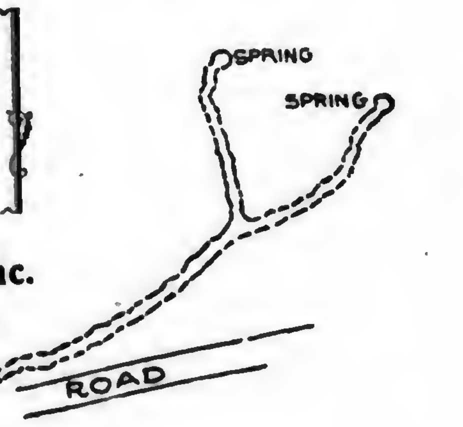
SEEPAGE from springs on the side of a hill on Dr. C. G. Cragg's farm at Spencertown, N. Y., had rendered acres of good land almost valueless. The Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Barford, after a careful study of the land, laid out the course of a drainage ditch. It would have to be 1200-feet long, from the two springs down the hill to a creek alongside the road.

Digging by hand would be too costly, he figured, so he called in a du Pont man to estimate on the cost of digging the ditch with dynamite. It was startlingly small. The entire ditch was dug with dynamite in one day, by two men. Digging by hand would have taken at least a week.

Dynamite is often the quickest, cheapest way to do a lot of farm jobs. The "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" illustrates and describes just how this mighty farm hand works. Send now for a free copy.



Haven't you land to clear? ditching to improve your fields? trees to plant? Du Pont dynamite can do this work quickly, easily and safely when used as directed in the Farmers' Handbook of Explosives—your copy is ready on receipt of a postal request.



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Equitable Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harvey Bldg., Boston, Mass.

DU PONT

A fine looking shoe with a lot of real wear built into it. A real J. D. Murphy shoe—made and guaranteed by us. A real value in a dressy service shoe. Not a mail order, cheap shoe, but one that will stand closest inspection.

No. 727

$3.95

Tan Retan Blucher, Tip Double Oak Soles, Soft Toe, very comfortable Munson last. Goodyear welt.

Don't confuse this with the ordinary so-called "work shoe"—this is a real shoe and we guarantee it, and will refund your money if you are not satisfied. Stands barnyard acids. Sold by J. D. Murphy dealers or sent by Parcel Post on approval on receipt of $1.00 deposit. Balance on delivery.

Write for shoe catalog.—Dealers wanted.

J. D. MURPHY SHOE COMPANY
NATICK MASS.

Only when a product measures up to high standards, can it bear this 72-year name

CRANE

Valves · Fittings
Plumbing Fixtures · Water Systems
and Softeners

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL DEALER

DOES YOUR SPRAY *defy* THE WEATHER?

What happens when a rainstorm comes up just as you have finished spraying? Or when, night after night, your orchards are drenched with dew?

Does your spray run off, and go to waste on the ground?

But that's not the worst of it! The loss of the spray materials and your labor isn't nearly so important as the danger to your fruit and vegetables? With the spray gone, the trees and plants are no longer protected against insect pests and fungous diseases.

Kayso saves the spray and the fruit

Adding KAYSO to your spray is like taking out weather-insurance.

KAYSO is a calcium caseinate preparation which increases the efficiency of spraying in at least three important ways:

1—By keeping the spray mixture in uniform suspension it overcomes settling and clogging in the tank. The last gallon is as strong as the first. As a result the mixture covers more trees and plants than the same mixture without KAYSO.

2—A mixture containing KAYSO covers completely with an even, all-over coating. This assures better protection than a spray that dries in spots, leaving much of the surface unprotected.

3—KAYSO makes the spray *stick*. It overcomes much of the run-off in liquid spraying, and safeguards the spray against rain and dew.

The cost of adding KAYSO to your spray is so slight, and the advantages so great and so profitable, that you can't afford *not* to use KAYSO in all your spray mixtures, wet and dry.

Thousands of farmers all over the country are using it year after year. Editors and government experts recognize it as the ideal spreader and adhesive.

But prove it out to your own satisfaction. Order a trial quantity for use in your next spray. Ask your dealer or write us for particulars about your own spray problems.

GOLDEN STATE SALES CORPORATION
175 Franklin Street, New York

KAYSO
SPRAY SPREADER & ADHESIVE

SPREADS THE SPRAY AND MAKES IT STAY

SEED CORN
Michigan-Grown
Early Varieties—Supply Limited
Polar Yellow Dent—The new Frost-Resisting Variety Prices: Peck, $2.50; Bushel, $8.50.
First Choice Yellow Dent—(90 day Early Yellow) Prices: Peck, $2.25; Bushel, $7.50. Bags Free.
The two varieties below were grown in Northern Ohio
Early White Cap Yellow Dent, Peck, $1.46; Bushel, $5.00.
Golden Glow or Murdock Peck, $1.60; Bushel, $5.50. Bags Free.
This Seed Corn shows a germination of 90 per cent and over. Samples furnished free on request
ORDER TODAY
S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY
457 Mechanic St. (77) Jackson, Mich.

Our new Spring Catalog now ready for you, giving complete list of our Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals for Spring planting. It describes the New Hope Farm Peach and Monmouth Beauty Apple, Two of America's best new fruits. We offer better stock than ever to our Customers this spring. Guaranteed, true to name and of the best quality at DIRECT TO PLANTER PRICES. We solicit the patronage of the Commercial orchardist. Write today for catalogue describing full line of nursery stock. IT PAYS TO DEAL DIRECT WITH—
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
Princess Anne, Md.

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00
Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
ERNST NURSERIES, Box 2, Eaton, Ohio

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

SEED CORN
Early Clarage and White Cap Yellow Dent. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed $3.00 bu. Five bushels $3.75 bu. Samples and circular free.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 80, MELROSE, O.

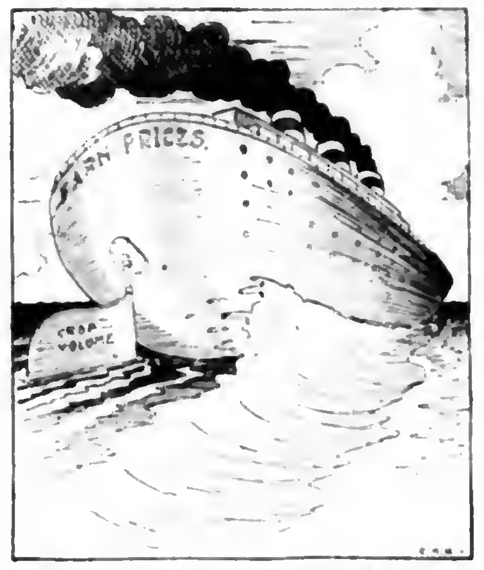
Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Gleanings from Letters of Roadside Market Operators in Many States

DURING the winter it has been my pleasure to correspond with perhaps a hundred successful roadside market operators located in more than twenty states. Altho the products sold, traffic served and other factors vary greatly a striking unanimity of opinion can be observed in regard to the more important considerations in running a roadside market.

Many express the thought that the future of roadside marketing will be determined entirely by the degree to which producers put into effect on their stands the tried and true principles and practices of successful retail merchandising. Books have been written about these subjects yet a few words will serve to stress some of the things which seem most important.



The rudder that controls the boat.

Honesty we might almost take for granted, still many of the correspondents take the trouble to discuss in detail this virtue as applied to roadside selling. It means much more than the taboo of such practices as short changing, short weighing and measuring and the dishonest facing of packages. It means that advertising must not exaggerate, that displays must be representative, that the sweet corn left from yesterday must be sold not at all or at a discount for just what it is, with the customer clearly understanding what he is buying. A fair price and one price to all, quality and service considered, are absolutely essential. If we sincerely apply the Golden Rule there will be few dissatisfied customers.

Crooks Must Be Crowded Out

Some of our New Jersey friends have been especially annoyed by the activities of unscrupulous dealers operating stands made to appear as farmer-owned stands, yet crooking the public in every conceivable manner. Now we have reports that this thing is going on in the vicinity of the larger cities all the way to the Pacific Coast. The general opinion prevails that the surest way to overcome this type of competition is to establish our bona fide farmer-owned stands on a very much higher plane of quality, service and attractiveness.

Any business which pleases its old customers so well that they habitually become repeat customers is bound to grow. The roadside marketer who thru good stuff, a dependable supply and fair dealing has convinced several hundreds or thousands of customers that his is the place to buy fears little how many "fly-by-nights" set up along his highway.

In several states organizations of roadside market men have done much to build confidence in farmer-owned stands. The success of this movement hinges on member sincerity in living up to the regulations of the association and a rigid inspection service to keep careless members in line. Mr. A. S. Phillips, president of the Massachusetts Farmers' Roadside Stand Association which originated the use of corn sign, writes that where proper assurances are given arrangements can be made for the use of this sign in other states as is now being done in New Jersey.

Sunday Selling Debated

In some of the letters the old Sunday selling controversy comes to light. One marketer writes, "I sell more on Sunday than the other six days combined." Another near Chicago says, "I sell all the produce from my fifty acres at the stand and I never sell on Sunday altho nearby stands are open seven days a week. Besides, I am on the wrong side of the road for home-going traffic." The majority seems to sell on Sunday. One said, "that it is the only day when it is worth while to put stuff out." On the other hand a stand making it a definite policy to get repeat customers sold last year nearly $15,000 on a six-day schedule. Personally, I believe I gain in the end by selling on week days only.

Many emphasize the importance of having specialties, of making a name in some particular line be it fruit, flowers, vegetables, dairy, poultry or apiary products.

Display is generally recognized as the most important factor in making sales. Nothing equals an attractive display in drawing customers. The world of fruits, vegetables and flowers, providing as it does such a great variety of form and color, gives wonderful opportunities to develop really artistic displays that will compel attention.

Price Tags Save Time

It takes time to make good displays yet I wonder if we fully realize that an effective display, together with price tags, may save time thru its service as a silent salesman. The living salesman then approaches a customer whose mind is made up, a matter of moments is required to complete the transaction, leaving time available to serve other customers, rearrange display or pack produce.

Conversely, a poor display or one that is old and wilted is worse than useless. It damages the prestige of the stand. Moreover, many buyers approach with doubt in their minds as to just what they want. An attractive pile of fresh, clean, young beets makes very easy the decision "Buttered beets for dinner." On the other hand, the least variation from perfection leads the customer who is doubtful about beets anyhow to drop the idea—if it ever takes shape at all.

"Never make a good-looking display then serve your customers from a reserve supply in a basket or box. It makes no difference that the quality is all the same, the action savors of sharp dealing." So writes one marketer.

After putting considerable time into a display it is a natural inclination to be reluctant about disturbing our work of art. Again the Golden Rule. I grow vegetables and buy my

(Continued on next page)

eggs. I come to your stand and won by your attractive display of fine eggs ask for two dozen when one would have done. Because you don't care to disturb the pretty pyramid you fill my basket from the crate beneath your counter. I don't say anything because I know you are absolutely honest. Yet I am human and I go away a little less happy than if I had received the eggs I looked at and liked so well. Childish? Maybe, but that is the way it works with lots of us. After all it is the utmost consideration for not only the desires but the whims, prejudices or peculiarities of customers which enable some to win in competition where others fail.

Artistic Surroundings Pay

There is a distinct tendency to emphasize the importance of an attractive, artistic atmosphere about the stand and its surroundings. This has little or nothing to do with expensiveness. Our wonderful highways running thru some of the most beautiful country in the world are famous for nondescript, ugly shacks, unsightly and unattractive in bare surroundings, out of harmony with otherwise pleasant situations. Each one must solve his own problems but it pays definite returns in cash to be artistic.

Whether the stand be a rustic bench or a neatly, unobtrusively painted table instead of any old box under a tree on the lawn or a building costing several thousands the principle is the same. One grower who specializes in cantaloupes built a booth from poles cut in the woods and covered it with boughs of trees, replacing them every few days as the leaves become brown.

Overweight As Bad As Short Weight

An interesting thought presented by an Illinois marketer is that overweighing and overmeasuring is nearly as bad as short dealing in that it leads all too often to dissatisfaction. Neighbors compare their purchases and one customer finds he has not received as large value as the other or the same customer buying two pounds of spinach today and receiving overweight is disappointed at the smaller amount she receives another day when the weighing is exact.

Another says, "If you sell cigars and pop for the convenience of your customers, don't plaster your place with advertisements of these things that you do not grow. Advertise the things you want to sell."

A number of letters emphasize the importance of making neat packages. Folks like to receive things in clean packages that are neither clumsy nor insecure. Paper bags in various sizes cost little more than wrapping paper and make for speedy service.

Dependability Instills Confidence

Finally, comes the matter of dependable supply. It is an extremely serious thing to disappoint folks who have been coming regularly to one's market or to turn away new customers. Confidence is lost, future visits will become more irregular or possibly cease. By all means we must keep up the supply. Excuses for shortage in season are rarely acceptable.

A man bought freshly-picked red raspberries yesterday afternoon and found them about the most delicious thing he had ever tasted. Today he calls again, finds none on the stand and is told a crate will be brought in from the patch in a quarter hour. He is in a hurry and cannot wait. Certainly the explanation is more aggravating than soothing as he drives away disappointed. A reputation as a dependable source of supply is one of the most sound footings on which any business can stand.—Gilbert S. Watts.

One single cord is made up of 15 small cords. These small cords are made up of millions of cotton fibers, all saturated in rubber by process of dipping cords in rubber solution.

FIRESTONE
Dips the Cords of the Carcass in a Rubber Solution

Here you see one of the cords pulled from a Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloon Tire carcass. It is untwisted to show how it is constructed of fifteen smaller cords composed of millions of cotton fibers. There are thousands of cords like this in each tire. Before building, Firestone dips these cords of the carcass in a rubber solution. Every fiber is saturated and insulated with rubber, adding great strength and enabling the cords to flex with minimum friction.

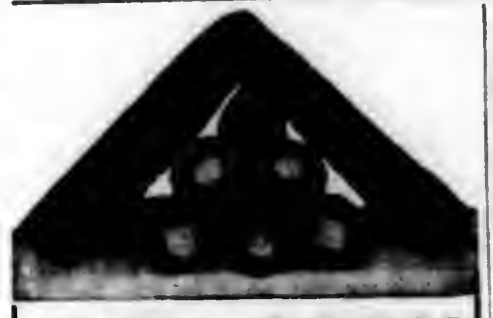
To build a tire with such light, flexible walls and such a flexible tread, required a much stronger and more durable carcass.

This important advantage and the scientifically-designed Firestone Balloon Tire Tread, are accountable for the remarkable performance of Firestone Balloons.

See your Firestone Dealer today to obtain the unheard-of safety, comfort and long mileage of Gum-Dipped Balloon Tires.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR
Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone



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	Bu.	5 Bu.
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Lancaster County Sure Crop	4.00	18.75
90 Day Leaming (1926)	4.00	18.75

Peck postpaid, $1.75; ½ bu. postpaid, $2.75. Bags Free. Quotations F. O. B. York, Pa. Freight prepaid on 10 Bu.

Save Time. Order Direct from this Ad.

Circular free. Every bushel seed guaranteed to please before you plant; or your money refunded. Warehouse at Stony Brook, Pa., 4 miles east of York, Pa., 2 blocks south of Lincoln Highway.

G. M. HABECKER, *Seedsman,*
YORK, PENNA.

FINE QUALITY
SEED CORN
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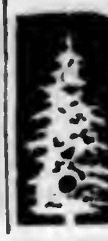
SHULL FARM, Box 4, Tullytown, Pa.



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270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.
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GET this valuable 36-page book of authentic facts, figures and instructions on how to apply lime to your soil, and earn a bigger profit from this year's crops.

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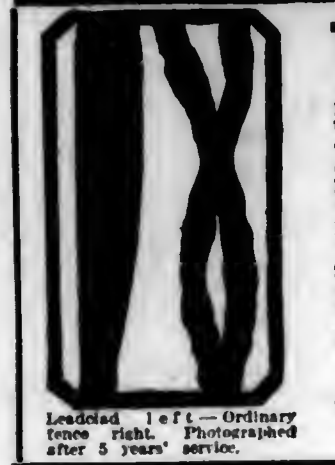
LEADCLAD FARM FENCE



Leadclad left — Ordinary fence right. Photographed after 5 years' service.

The Leadclad Wire Still Good

In many parts of the country wire fence rusts out pretty quickly. It's usually only a few years until they have to be patched.

The picture shows just what happens. The thin coating of ordinary fence soon wears off. That leaves the bare wire and bare wire won't last any time.

Leadclad Fence is different.

The thick, heavy coating of pure lead on Leadclad fence keeps rust out years longer. Put up a Leadclad Fence and it will last two or three times as long as ordinary fence. Only has to be put up once and saves two-thirds of your fence costs.

Write today for our new catalog and prices.

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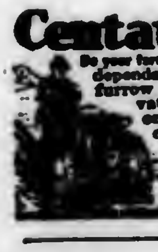
"*Leadclad Fences Make Good Neighbors*"



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Do your farm work this year with a Centaur—the low cost, dependable, little tractor that will plow a 12 in. furrow and do your harrowing, seeding, cultivating, hauling and belt jobs—at a cost of only a few cents an hour. Seven years successful performance behind it. Sold on easy terms—one year to pay. Write for booklet and low price.

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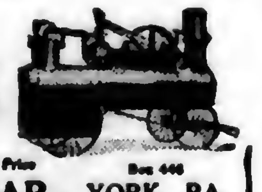

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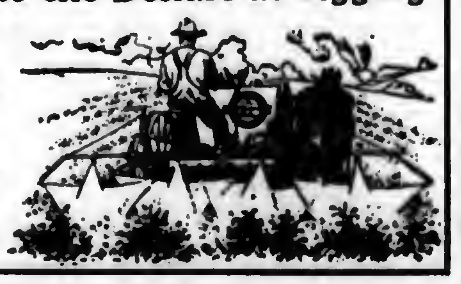

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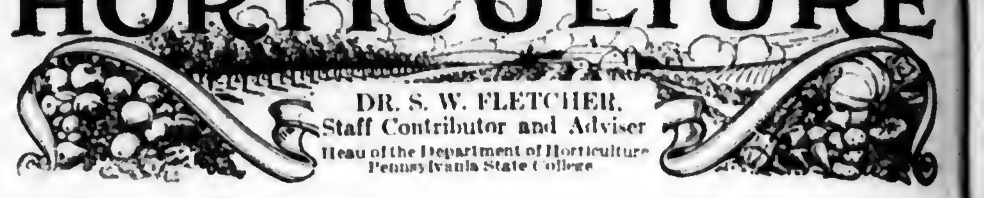

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

IV. In East Tennessee

THE vicinity of Chattanooga is one of the important fruit districts of the South. In a good year Hamilton and Roane Counties ship 750 to 1000 cars of peaches and nearly as many strawberries. Elberta peaches come in normally about August 25, ten days after Fort Valley. Winter apples are grown for local consumption only but there is a considerable recent planting of early apples, mostly Transparent, for shipment to northern markets.

The fruit land is mainly on the chert ridges of dolomitic limestone at 700 to 800 feet elevation. Missionary Ridge, of Civil War fame, is splendid fruit land. The mountain orchards, 800 to 1500 feet higher, are more certain in cropping but less accessible. Good ridge land costs $75 to $150 an acre.

The chert soils are well drained and easy to work but low in fertility. Sometimes the large, whitish, flinty fragments almost completely cover the surface so that very little soil may be seen. This type is preferred for strawberries, which are commonly grown as an inter-crop during the first three or four years of the orchard. Aroma and Klondyke are grown chiefly, always in wide matted rows. The field is fruited two or three years, without renewal methods. The average yield is sixty 24-quart crates per acre but yields of 125 crates are not uncommon. Under favorable conditions the strawberries pay the expense of bringing the peach orchard into bearing.

Optimism Has Disappeared

The acreage in peaches has increased rapidly in recent years; the best posted men now agree that peach growing is "over done." I found very little optimism anywhere in this district; the growers have made little, if any, money for several years, and the outlook, as they see it, has very little promise of improvement. Last year some of the peach growers had half their crop get soft on the trees, during a prolonged rainy period, so that it could not be shipped. This has a sad and familiar sound.

J. E. List, of St. Elmo, is representative of this district. He has several widely scattered orchards, mainly peaches, aggregating 25,000 trees. Seventy per cent of the peaches are Elberta, with Hale, Belle of Georgia and Salway trailing. During the past eight years all varieties except the Elberta have steadily declined in value for shipping; now he would plant only Elberta and sorts that so closely resemble it as to pass for it on the market, such as Big Red and Shippers Late. The J. H. Hale is large and beautiful but softens on the trees quicker than Elberta.

Bearing Trees Look Stunted

Splendid nursery trees cost only five or six cents each. The long growing season makes it possible to produce a tree of planting size in half the time it takes in the North. It seems probable that eventually most northern nurserymen will buy trees in the South; some do now.

The bearing trees are small; some northern growers might consider them stunted. Even a twelve-year-old tree is rarely over six feet high. This is due, in part, to limited fertility. The soil is poor and the growers do not enrich it. The application of nitrate is seldom over two pounds per tree and most growers do not fertilize at all.

Mr. List relies almost wholly on good tillage and cover crops. He finds that if nitrate is used the least bit in excess it makes the peaches soft and poorly colored. His aim is to get just enough new growth to make a crop of buds, but no more. Winter and early spring plowing are followed by three or four harrowings, then the orchard is seeded to sorghum about June 1st. This makes a heavy growth of herbage to turn under the next spring.

Severe Pruning Favored in South

The pruning is distinctive. The trees are headed practically at the ground and are cut back severely every year. In Pennsylvania we have abandoned heavy cutting back of young trees because this checks growth thru the reduction in leaf surface. Here they think nothing of cutting off half of a three-year-old tree so that it is about half as large as we would expect it to be in the North. The loss of bearing surface is very heavy.

The Tennessee growers say that this heavy cutting back is essential to the production of new wood; that a lightly pruned young tree will make a weak growth. I can see the wisdom of the severe pruning that they give bearing trees, to keep them low and open, but am skeptical about the butcher pruning of young trees.

Spraying here, as everywhere, is the dirty part of fruit growing. A dormant spray of lime-sulphur controls the San Jose scale, which has taken on new life here recently, also the leaf-curl. Three or four summer sprays with self-boiled lime-sulphur and lead arsenate are necessary, beginning with the petal fall. Mr. List has found no satisfactory substitute for the self-boiled spray for brown rot. He has tried dusting but finds it expensive and will use it only in place of the late sprays, which stain the fruit.

The Yellows is not a problem here and borers are gassed successfully. The Oriental moth made its appearance two years ago and has the growers very much perturbed. The use of nicotine sprays seems to them impracticable; the added cost of production would not be justified. Unless an economical method of control is developed soon some of the growers in this district will go out of business.

Frost Threatens Loss of Crop

The greatest hazard, however, is the weather; not winter killing of the buds, as in Pennsylvania, but frost killing of the blossoms. Today (Feb. 23), East Tennessee peach growers are harrassed and nervous. They have a right to be, for many of their trees are in full bloom practically a month ahead of the normal season. February peach blooming has not been known here in a generation. The temperature dropped to 28 degrees on the twentieth and killed twenty to fifty per cent of the bloom. There is enough left for a crop provided they escape the gauntlet of perils the next four weeks. I hear that the Fort Valley growers are rather indifferent whether their bloom freezes or not; they had a big crop last year and got nothing for it.

East Tennessee peaches are packed mainly in bushels; Georgia carriers were discarded several years ago as too expensive to pack. Straight side bushels, which cost only fifteen cents a dozen more than round bottom

(Continued on next page)

bushels here, are preferred because of their greater rigidity and closer pack in the car.

The market for east Tennessee peaches is the North. Fifteen years ago the growers made money; their peaches came in after Fort Valley and had little competition. Now the Southern Pines district of North Carolina is pushing them hard, also the Ozark district. The ten- or twelve-day shipping season is a hectic period. The season is a success or failure according to when the crop hits the market, in comparison with the ripening of Elbertas in competing districts. Skill in production counts largely here, as elsewhere, but the chief factor in success is entirely beyond the control of the grower.

Peach Growing a Gamble

It is of no avail to seek varieties that ripen a few days earlier or later than Elberta, or to try to delay the ripening of Elberta a few days by severe pruning and heavy nitrating. There was a time when these expedients paid but not now, when there are other districts a little further north ready to carry on the Elberta season from the point where East Tennessee leaves it. The peach game here is a gamble; under present conditions the grower has no more than an even chance of drawing a winning hand.

There is a somewhat better outlook for apples. I see no reason why a considerable percentage of the winter apples consumed in the South should not be grown on the mountains and ridges of western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, northeastern Georgia and the higher altitudes of Alabama. Habersham County, Georgia, has a million trees. Dayton, Tennessee; Cornelia, Georgia, and Gadsden, Alabama, are becoming important centers of production.

The Paragons and Staymans raised on the mountains around Chattanooga would be a credit to any apple district. The Paragons raised here are a glorified Black Twig which put to shame most of our Pennsylvania specimens. Blotch is exceedingly virulent, making necessary several summer sprays with Bordeaux. The cost of production is around eighty cents a bushel.

South Shoves Aside Northern Fruit

Some Pennsylvania growers have complained that the southern market has been only twenty-five per cent normal this year. They have assumed that this is due to low cotton and cheap oranges (which are ten cents a dozen here now); but I discover that it is also due to the largest crop of apples the South has ever had, with many young orchards coming into bearing. It looks as tho we may expect a steadily dwindling market for our Yorks and Bens in the South.

Middle Tennessee got an early apple craze a few years ago, mainly Transparent. These are shipped north during a ten-day period, usually about June 10 to 20th. They are picked when only two-thirds grown from one and three-quarters to two and a quarter inches. These unripe, sour apples have been bringing $1 to $1.50 a bushel net but the bottom will soon drop out for there has been heavy over-planting. Southern Illinois is the chief competitor and seems to have something of an edge on Tennessee as it produces a larger apple at the same date. Fire blight takes a heavy toll of Transparents and the trees are short lived.

The fruit-growing of the South is fiercely competitive by districts. Since the markets are mainly in the North, the relative season of ripening by districts is the factor that must be considered above all others. Each district has the center of the stage for a few days only; then it is ruthlessly crowded off by competitors a little further north. The game is to find the place in the market where there is the least competition and then to hope for good luck in the weather.—S. W. Fletcher.

8 acres short

But I learned how to save money on binder twine

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

I bought Plymouth Twine for years. Always was satisfied—never thought of switching. Then a friend told me I could save money on twine that was "just as good". I sure learned a lot of unpleasant things about twine that year.

You see, the season before with just as big a crop, I harvested 81 acres with 25 balls of Plymouth. So I figured 25 balls of the cheaper twine would be plenty. But that "just as good" twine bound only 73 acres. I was 8 acres short—had to go into town and get three extra balls. *You can bet they were Plymouth!*

Plymouth really cheaper

Then I saw it clearly—Plymouth always ran its full guaranteed length per pound. The other twine was *always* short—many balls were several hundred feet short. I was really losing money on the "so called" cheap twine.

Plymouth saves grief

Not only that—the cheaper twine would break every little while. That meant loose bundles—time spent in re-threading—and grain lost. Plymouth Twine has never given me the slightest grief. I've come back to Plymouth for keeps, and no more "just as good" stories will ever tempt me to try other twines.

**Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.*

Plymouth—*more economical:*
the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots —no "grief";
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ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT
"GOLD MEDAL"
PLYMOUTH TWINE
30% Longer Than Standard

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth Twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

Plymouth Binder Twine is made by the makers of Plymouth Rope.

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Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal is the feed that will do this job. It is a balanced ration, rich in protein (18%), minerals, and essential nutrients. It helps the sow to build strong pigs that have the capacity for big frames and quick, healthy growth. It contains Cod Liver Meal, to prevent rickets, and iodized salt to minimize goiter trouble.

And the other ingredients of this meal are just the things you know pigs and shotes should have to make them into prime market animals. Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal contains *oatmeal;* it contains *alfalfa meal, tankage, barley, wheat flour, hominy, and minerals.*

No wonder this balanced feed produces better results than any combination of grains! And when you need a supplementary carbohydrate feed use Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed.

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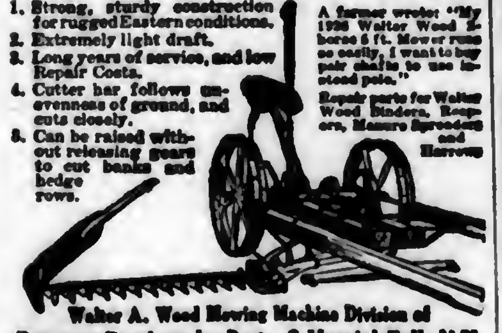

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SIZES: One Horse 3½—4 foot cut
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Walter A. Wood Vertical Lift Mower No. 2
1. Strong, sturdy construction for rugged Eastern conditions.
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3. Long years of service, and low Repair Costs.
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A farmer wrote: "My 1926 Walter Wood 2-horse 6 ft. Mower runs so easily, I want to buy pair shafts to use instead pole."

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It does not pay to buy cheap painted steel roofing when you can get a guaranteed pure iron roofing that lasts five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. Armco Ingot Iron Roofing is your most economical buy. *It will pay you to send for our free illustrated catalog. Write today.*
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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Drink Themselves to Death

I have about 85 White Leghorn pullets and lose as high as four in one day. Some drink themselves full of water, others just sit down and the water runs out of their nose and mouth. They seem to choke up.—J. E. G., York County, Pa.

It is difficult to say what may be the matter with your flock, but the symptoms read as if they had gotten hold of too much salt which is poisonous to poultry except in small quantities. If the birds are running out, make sure that there is no salt, nitrate of soda or fertilizer where they can get it.

Then if the trouble persists, better get a veterinarian or your county agricultural agent to look at the birds. Also, look out for bad meat scrap or any decayed carcass.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Goose Eggs Failed to Hatch in Incubator

Can goose eggs be hatched in an incubator? If so, does it take any different care or different temperature than for chicken eggs.—Mrs. M. B. H., Bedford County, Pa.

Some years ago I was anxious to hatch out goose eggs in an incubator and wrote to several incubator companies for information. However, the replies were not satisfactory and I judge they had no knowledge on the hatching of goose eggs. I have tried it without success. Goose eggs require plenty of moisture and the lack of sufficient moisture may have been the cause of failure.

I have hatched goose eggs under Leghorn hens and also traded laying hens to neighbors for setting hens. If you have no setting hens or can get none, try running the incubator at 102 degrees and sprinkle the eggs twice a day with lukewarm water.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Several Remedies Feasible

Is there a remedy to cure the habit of egg eating in a flock of pullets?—G. H., Columbia County, Pa.

Some years ago I was troubled by the egg-eating habit in a flock of pullets and helped matters by tacking a strip of burlap to the top of each tier of nest boxes so that it hung within two inches of the bottom. The hens could creep under this to get in the nests when they wanted to lay but the nests were dark and not attractive to idlers. I also provided plenty of nests and gathered the eggs frequently.

Hens have a habit of getting on the nest several at a time and the crowding, fighting and struggling result in broken eggs of which they are very fond. Once the habit is formed it is hard to break. Sometimes one individual does all the breaking of the eggs, and if she is removed the trouble stops.

Other remedies are to file the point of the beak down almost to the quick so that the fowl can eat but not break shells; also to blow an egg and fill it with a mixture of egg and red pepper, and let the flock try to eat that. Some people also put a china egg on the floor in order to discourage them from trying to break it.

If you can let the flock outdoors that will be a big help as the hens will have something else to occupy their attention.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Egg Fertility

Can you advise me how long duck eggs remain fertile after the drake has been removed? Also, how soon after mating eggs become fertile?—E. C. S., Susquehanna County, Pa.

I cannot answer your question directly, but hen eggs are fertile about 10 days after the rooster is put with the flock and are said to remain so three weeks after he is removed. I should think this would serve as a guide with your duck matings.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

10 December Eggs Worth 20 Laid in April

TEN eggs laid in December are worth 20 laid in April or May, says Dr. M. A. Jull, poultry husbandman of the U. S. D. A. The average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year and lays them during the season of lowest prices.

A study of the trend in the average monthly farm prices from 1910 to 1924 shows that the lowest wholesale egg prices prevail in April, and that there is a slight increase in July and August, with a more perceptible increase beginning in September. The highest price is reached in December.

It takes fewer eggs from October to January to pay for a given quantity of feed than during any other time of the year.

Last season we put up some of the woven poultry fence such as is advertised in Pennsylvania Farmer and like it very much. It is more durable than the ordinary poultry netting, and put on steel posts, makes a nice appearance. It is also cheaper than ordinary two-inch mesh.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

It Does the Work Twice As Fast

Farmers who grow large acreages of row crops find the two-row cultivator profitable. It releases a man for other rush season work and makes possible more frequent cultivation when help is scarce.

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Boys and Girls Tell How to Make Money

SOME weeks ago the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council advertised an essay contest for the boys and girls living in the territory comprising its district. The winner in each of the twenty-eight districts is to receive as a reward a two-day trip to Pittsburgh at the expense of the Dairy Council. A large number of competitors entered the contest, showing that the boys and girls of that district are interested in dairying. The subject upon which they wrote their essays was, "How to Make Money on a Dairy Farm." The names of the winners are as follows:

The Winning Essayists

Louise Narhi, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Mary Shook, Ohio Co., W. Va.; Laura Anna Sonda, Washington Co., Pa.; Bernice R. Cleland, Butler Co., Pa.; Lois E. Duncan, Beaver Co., Pa.; Rutheda Marie Rudibaugh, Columbiana Co., Ohio; Dorothy Gowday, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Floe Henderson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Inez M. Allen, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Ellen M. Walker, Belmont Co., Ohio; Ruth James, Trumbull Co., Ohio; Gorgeanna Partridge, Trumbull Co., Ohio; Ruth Dean, Mercer Co., Pa.; Maude Tanner, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Mabel Bollard, Crawford Co., Pa.; Gladys Peterman, Crawford Co., Pa.; Elizabeth C. Bell, Crawford Co., Pa.; J. Alfred Schaal, Belmont Co., Ohio; Newel E. Williams, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Gayle Gladding, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Ronald Brothers, Guernsey Co., Ohio; Elwood Pierce, Trumbull Co., Ohio; Edward P. Kruse, Portage Co., Ohio; Frederick Taylor, Lawrence Co., Pa.; John J. Gordon, Crawford Co., Pa.; Harry Dorchester, Crawford County, Pa.; William E. Bell, Crawford Co., Pa.; Francis J. Linn, Crawford Co., Pa.

At the annual meeting of the Council in Pittsburgh, which the winners will attend on April 29-30, the grand champion essay writer will receive a scholarship price of $150 for either Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College or University of West Virginia. In addition to this, a prize of $100 will be offered to the boy or girl writing the best report of the Pittsburgh trip.

Welcome Mr. and Mrs. Dairy Farmer

THE Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association will hold a meeting at State College, Pennsylvania, in the Old Chapel, Friday evening, May 6, beginning promptly at 7:00 o'clock.

The welcome will be given by Dr. R. D. Hetzel, president, Pennsylvania State College, and the response by M. T. Phillips, president, State Federation of Agricultural Organizations. Other speakers will be A. A. Borland, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, State College, Pa., and Staff Contributor and Adviser, Pennsylvania Farmer; R. W. Balderston, secretary, Interstate Milk Producers' Association; J. W. Warner, County Agent, Indiana County; R. H. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist, State College, Pa., and R. L. Watts, dean of the School of Agriculture, State College, Pa. A play, "Judge for Yourself," will be staged by the Philadelphia Dairy Council.

On the day following, Saturday, May 7, occurs the "Penn State Dairy Exposition," an annual event staged by the dairy students of the college. This will include a cattle show, judging contests, fitting and showing contests and other events.

In addition to the opportunity of seeing the show there will be a chance to join a tour of some of the college departments and field experimental plots. There will also be college athletic events in the latter part of the afternoon, including a baseball game between Penn State and Syracuse University.

Lehigh C. T. A. Ends Third Year

Organization Had Fifteen Whole-Year Members

> Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Lehigh County Cow Testing Association closed its third year March 1, 1927, with 15 whole-year members. The total number of cows during all or part of the year was 334.

The result for the three years is as follows:

Year	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1924-25	8159	274.5
1925-26	8056	271.8
1926-27	8623	292.4
Increase for three years.	464	17.9

The summary for the whole-year members is as follows:

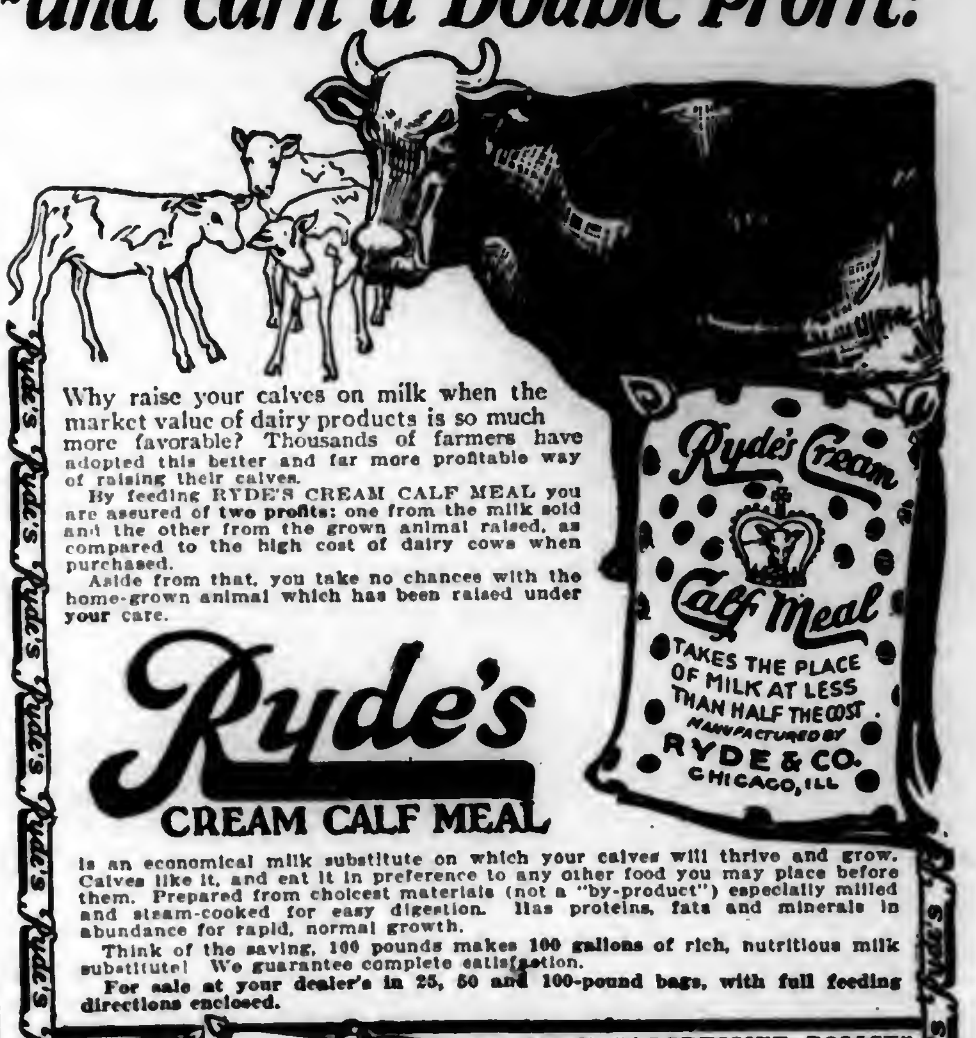
Average number of cows in the association	236.25
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	8623
Pounds of butterfat	292.4
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of product	$377.15
Cost of pasture	4.09
Cost of roughage	36.02
Cost of grain	87.55
Total cost of feed	127.66
Value of product above feed cost	249.49
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.95

Two cows in this association produced over 500 pounds of butterfat, 8 produced between 400 and 500 pounds, and 63 between 300 and 400 pounds. Thus, 73 produced over 300 pounds.

Cow Tester in Charge, Leo J. Coulter; County Agent, A. L. Hacker; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Six herds exceeded an average of over 300 pounds of butterfat. The records of these herds follow:

Owner	Avge. No. Cows	Breed	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
M. A. Herber, Breinigsville, Pa.	5.92	R. & G. H.	11,072	389.3
Harold Ziegler, Wescoesville, Pa.	8.83	R. & G. H.	10,771	379.0
Wm. H. Rupp, Breinigsville, Pa.	10.17	R. H.	10,600	367.5
Dr. R. L. Schaeffer, Fogelsville, Pa.	20.00	R. & G. H.	10,873	348.9
Geo. S. Gehman, Coopersburg, Pa.	10.50	G. H., G. G. G. A., G. S.	9,121	327.9
M. B. C. Home Farm, Center Valley.	18.33	R. H.	9,134	301.3



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Why raise your calves on milk when the market value of dairy products is so much more favorable? Thousands of farmers have adopted this better and far more profitable way of raising their calves.

By feeding RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL you are assured of two profits: one from the milk sold and the other from the grown animal raised, as compared to the high cost of dairy cows when purchased.

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Ryde's CREAM CALF MEAL is an economical milk substitute on which your calves will thrive and grow. Calves like it, and eat it in preference to any other food you may place before them. Prepared from choicest materials (not a "by-product") especially milled and steam-cooked for easy digestion. Has proteins, fats and minerals in abundance for rapid, normal growth.

Think of the saving. 100 pounds makes 100 gallons of rich, nutritious milk substitute! We guarantee complete satisfaction.

For sale at your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, with full feeding directions enclosed.

RYDE "AGGRESSIVE POLICY" POULTRY FEEDS. Push your poultry along, from newly hatched chick to laying hen. Give these well known feeds which contain elements adapted to every stage of growth—choicest granular grains, whole seeds with natural oil retained, fresh meat scraps and dried buttermilk. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, or write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. RYDE & CO., Mfrs., 5434 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.

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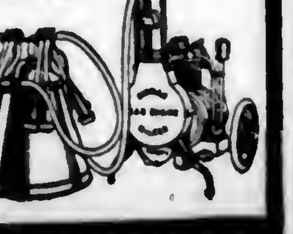

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There's one best way to judge anything. That's by *results.*

And *that's* the way we ask *you* to judge the Hinman Milker.

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But you can tell by its *results* that the Hinman is a machine you want on your dairy.

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It's a book you'll like. Shows you what the Hinman *has done* and therefore *can do for you.* Page after page of real *experience*—in all climates—under all conditions—on all sorts of dairies. Write for your copy. Drop a card for it today.

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Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 80906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested, Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
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Year after year the Unadilla has been piling up silo satisfaction for its purchasers.

Year after year Unadilla owners have found that they have perfect silage, made and kept at the *lowest possible cost*—

that the air tight doors conserve *all* the valuable juices—

that the silo itself is *strong, durable, well built*—

that *above all* the Unadilla is *SAFE* and convenient to use. The permanent safety ladder, formed by the door fasteners, is *secure.*

The hoops are easily adjusted from this ladder—doing away with risk of adjusting from dangerously slipping ladders.

These features and the long life and storm-defying character of the Unadilla are some of the reasons *why* so many thousands of dairy owners in the East buy the Unadilla.

Write for information on this proven success. Ask us also about our water tube, vats and storage tanks.

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TEXT CUT OFF

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Washing the Blue Out of Monday

Haven't You a Story of Your Own to Tell?

DAD is approaching the house at eight o'clock this sunshiny Monday morning, his arms laden with tools. Now listen. "Oh, mother, could you possibly manage to help me right off? Our cows are out again and the neighbors will soon be raving. We just must fix that old fence." There was but one answer, and much as I resented leaving a waiting wash and good hot suds, along I marched behind Dad into the cool freshness of the woods.

After rounding up Brindle, and three of her straying companions, we tackled the task of driving some new posts. Then together we managed the wire, the stretcher and driving the staples. Old rusty barbed wire is like some folks I have known. You need to wear gloves to avoid being pricked, and often you are scratched when you least expect it.

Trudging Along the Line

On and on along that line we trudged, over logs, past fallen tree tops, and across the stream so peacefully gliding away. "Oh," I exclaimed as we entered an old field, "is this the three-cornered lot?" "Yes," replied Dad, "was it ever worked?"

Then came memories of Uncle Norman and I recalled the splendid crops of rye, oats, corn and potatoes that had been grown where now our herds find pasture. I remembered this same uncle saying, "A good line fence keeps neighbors good friends." Farther on we found a few moss-grown old rails that had marked the line in olden days.

Returning into the yard two hours later, I find that the postman has left a letter and the weekly issue of that paper we all love. Before I go at the laundry work again I must have a glance thru those interesting pages.

Now it is nearly noon, the clothes are waving in the sunny breezes, dinner is started, the fence is fixed, and I look forward to the afternoon when I can thoroly enjoy my PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.—Country Wife.

Prizes Offered

COULD you relate such a story? How was it possible? There is only one answer. Helpful laundry devices that take the "irk" out of laundry work.

The women who enjoy such convenience can cheerfully help husbands if necessity calls. They can lend a hand wherever needed and ring the dinner bell at twelve just the same. They can glance over the morning paper and happily plan the afternoon reading. They can read the letters the postman brings without fear and trembling that the washing will not be finished by noon. They can be all "set" for a quiet hour after dinner. They can even visit favorite haunts about the farm and refresh memories of other days.

How do you do it? Would you like to explain your methods for the benefit of others? Put your story into 300 words and send it to us. Tell exactly how you have managed to "Wash the Blue Out of Monday."

The best letter wins $10.00. The next best wins $5.00, and for all other letters published, we will award $1.00 each.

A Few Rules to Remember

1. On a separate sheet of paper give the names of all your laundry conveniences.

2. Keep your story under 300 words.

3. Write your full name and address on upper left hand corner of your first sheet.

4. Use one side of paper only.

5. Contest closes June 1.

6. Awards will be announced July 2nd.

Send your letter to Sunny Monday Contest Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

What Fashion Decrees

MRS. GRIEBEL in her spring style shows under the auspices of State College, New Brunswick, N. J., claims distinction in that she has nothing to sell except the idea of her permanent pattern. This is much appreciated by women in the state who are availing themselves of the State Extension Service. This pattern was the foundation of the models exhibited.

Black and navy blue, both in combination with white, also biege, soft greyed green, violet in small quantities and monkey skin are fashion's leading colors. Black is especially nice for women of mature years. It can be worn by anyone, especially when relieved by a white collar or pearl beads. Only those with sallow complexions need avoid black.

The season's fabrics are lovely and soft in texture, many satin on one side, crepe on the other. Flat crepes are fashionable and very pretty. Chiffon voile drapes nicely, and is suitable for sheer summer frocks. Satin finish cottons are available in lovely designs, and can be substituted for silk, helping to stretch the clothing budget.

The frocks exhibited by Mrs. Griebel were of black crepe-back satin, flowered linen, green print with white vest effect, blue flat-crepe two-piece dress, and a sports dress with a blouse using a design from the west canyons and a plain tan skirt. Some other frocks were worn which had been made using commercial patterns combined with the permanent pattern.

Mrs. Griebel has prepared a bulletin on the permanent pattern. It is Extension Bulletin No. 58, and can be had from the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.—Edith R. Dilts, N. J.

Blooms in Profusion Assured

"WHAT shall I do to make my sweet peas bloom? The vines look healthy, but I want flowers, not foliage."

There is only one answer to this oft-repeated question—"Keep them growing."

Sweet peas should be sown early, started in the house in pots when practical. If you did this they will have had an early start, and should by now have developed a good strong growth. In this case the dry weather of early summer will not be apt to injure them in the least. Four or five days advance sowing of sweet pea seed frequently spells success.

When the dry weather we are so apt to have in early June sets in, sweet peas stop growing. And about this time myriads of aphis appear. If, however, you can succeed in keeping your vines growing you need pay little attention to this insect as it rarely attacks healthy plants, preferring half dead, stunted plants on which to feed.

To keep your plants growing you must water them every day it does not rain. This does not mean merely pouring water on the soil. It means sprinkling the tops of the plants and seeing that the water reaches every stem and leaf.

If you give your sweet peas plenty of water and cultivate the soil in which they are growing every few days, and then about the middle of June give them some stimulation in the form of weak liquid manure, all will be well. You will thus force them to start sending out new shoots.

Powder Hurries the Laggards

Should a few of the more persistent aphis remain, even after this treatment, you can easily destroy them with tobacco powder. Dust this over the plants quite early in the morning, while they are wet with dew.

Another matter of great importance in sweet pea culture is that of supports. If you do not give these plants proper supports they will fall over; and after they have once fallen, any flowers that so develop will curl up on the ends and be of little further use. From the time the vines are six inches high they must be trained and the more attention you pay to this phase of their culture, the more delighted you will be with the blossoms. Well-trained peas always have long, stiff, straight stems.

Some successful growers depend on supporting their sweet pea vines on "pea brush," meaning branches of dead shrubbery stuck into the soil alongside the vines. The peas delight in rambling over these branches.

Gardeners Have Their Preferences

Other gardeners prefer straight stakes, driven into the ground at intervals along the row. These stakes are joined by strong wire run from stake to stake close to the ground and from top to top. Then parallel lines of onion twine are run from ground wire to top wire. This forms an ample support for the vines.

The most practical and easiest method is to drive strong stakes into the ground six feet apart. Join these stakes with a light top rail. To this top rail attach a 4-foot high, 2-inch wire netting. Such a support is easily made and vines trained against such a support should produce a wealth of perfect flowers.—Jane Leslie Kift, Pa.

Insurance Against Sun, Wind and Rain

WASN'T it fun to buy a new Easter outfit? After no end of searching and bargaining the whole ensemble was laid out ready to go to church on Easter Sunday morning. Fine feathers surely!

Do you remember that old but true saying: "It is not the fine feathers that make the fine birds." And what is more, fine feathers are easily affected by the weather. Rain makes them droop and shrink. Sun fades them. Wind ruins their stylish lines. They are exceedingly perishable and should be highly insured.

There is a kind of insurance which will guarantee a fine appearance for all feathers in any kind of weather. The premium on this policy is due daily and you pay it to yourself in the following terms:

1 bath
2 thoro tooth brushings
9 hours' sleep with open windows
Exercise out-of-doors
2 green vegetables
Fruit in any amount
1 quart milk
6 glasses water

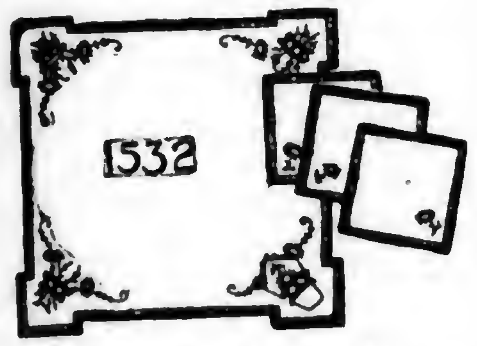
Surely these are easy terms in the light of what you will receive. For if you are careful to keep up the payments in this policy, it will insure you a fine bird to put inside your fine feathers.

Why Throw It Away?

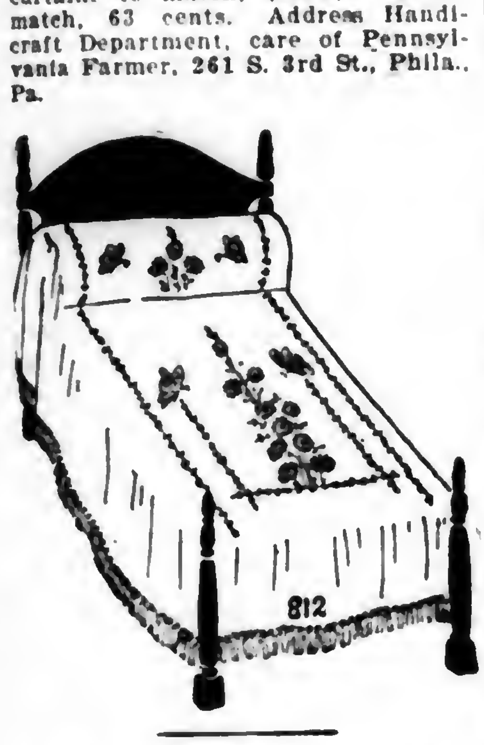
I often very reluctantly throw away the water in which the potatoes for dinner are boiled. One day when considerable fine potato had remained in the water I tried making a gravy by slightly thickening with flour, adding a small lump of butter, a very small onion finely sliced, one small sharp pepper. Then I brought it to the boiling point for a few minutes. It proved a success, so much so that in a day or two one of the boys said: "Make some more of that gravy."—Kate.

Stamped Ready to Embroider

1532.—LUNCHEON SET. — The design is stamped on splendid quality linen finished Indian Head and is very easily worked in French knots and lazy daisy stitch in orange, yellow and black. A lesson leaf explaining stitches, etc., is attached to each set. Set sent postpaid, 90 cents. Give number when ordering and address Handicraft Department, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.



812.—BED SPREAD.—Hand embroidered pieces always call forth admiration from friends. This spread, 81"x100", with the directions which accompany it, is not difficult to make. A complete combination is also available in this design. Spread of heavy krinkle crepe, $3.95; curtains to match, $2.20; scarf to match, 63 cents. Address Handicraft Department, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.



The Kitchen Cabinet

SPLIT-PEA SOUP

1 cup dried split peas
2½ quarts cold water
1 pint milk
A 2-inch cube fat salt pork
½ onion
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

In the evening look the peas over carefully and soak in water to cover entirely. Next morning, drain and place in soup kettle. Add the cold water, pork and onion. Simmer for three or four hours. Rub thru a sieve to remove skins, pork and onion. Add butter and flour rubbed together, and the seasoning. Dilute with milk, adding more if desired.—Betsey Ford, Md.

• • •

ITALIAN'S DELIGHT

½ lb. hamburg steak, ground
1 cup canned corn
1 cup tomato soup
1 large onion
1 green pepper
1 cup cooking oil
1 cup grated cheese

Fry pepper and onion in oil until brown. Pour in soup and then cheese and cook until cheese melts. Add meat and cook for few minutes, add corn. Season with salt and pepper. Put in covered casserole and bake until meat is cooked.—Betsey Ford, Maryland.

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Why this extraordinary preference? *Because Perfections give the greatest cooking satisfaction, year-in, year-out.* Consider this fact well when buying a stove. Let the judgment of 4,500,000 women guide you.

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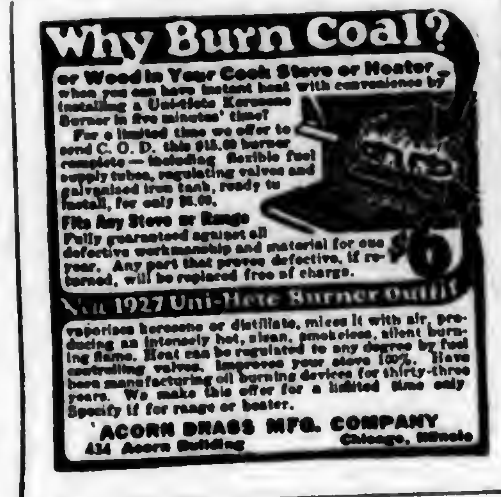
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FACTORY-TO-RIDER 1927 Models now ready. Remarkable new prices and terms. Shipped on approval and 30 days' Free Trial. TIRES, Sundries half usual prices. Write for bicycle catalog and prices.
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- certainly does last

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Felton-Sibley House Paint certainly does last—and there's no question about that. There's a good reason why, too, and that is quality. Felton-Sibley Paints are noted for their never-varying quality and their unusual coverage. Always save you money in the end.

See your Felton-Sibley dealer. He can help you out on that painting job. Ask him to let you see our COLOR GUIDE which shows you how the finished building looks—15 large size buildings! 15 combinations! It won't obligate you.

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Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the
COPPER METAL SILO
Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.
The Thomas & Armstrong Co.
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Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Cribs, Grain Bins

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A Powerful All-round Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Estates, Fruit Growers, Suburbanites, and Poultrymen.
DOES 4 MEN'S WORK
Handles Field Work, Dusting Outfit, Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.
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Don't let this costly malady run through your herd and ruin your profits. ABORNO, the Pioneer Guaranteed Remedy has proved wonderfully effective in preventing and overcoming abortion. Easily administered — safe.
Write for free booklet on the treatment of Contagious Abortion.
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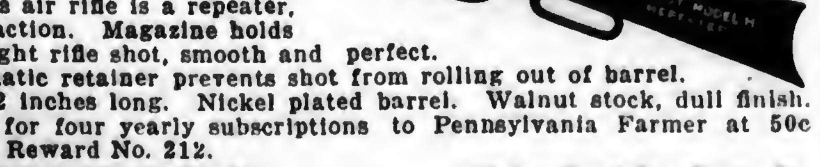
Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENT
To Hay Shippers:—Our commission for selling hay on and after April 1, 1927, will be as follows:

Below $20.00	Commission $1.00 per ton
From $20 to $25	" 1.50 " "
Above $25	" 2.00 " "

W. D. POWER & CO.,
601 West 33rd Street, New York City
Reference: Pennsylvania Farmer.

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.


Daisy Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Our Library Is Very Much Alive

Patrons Express Appreciation of Books on the Shelves

SPRING is bursting upon us and how ambitious we are! Besides the chirping chicks and the growing needs of our own youngsters, there is the house to brighten up, the yard and flower beds to give attention, the vegetable seeds to be started, the sewing this season crowds upon us, the daily rounds of home chores, cooking, washing, ironing, mending, sweeping, dusting and oh dear! the time speeds along. We are up early and hard at it till dark!

Now that will never do. You must take a few minutes off each day or you will snap. You may remember how the Indians in days of yore released the tension on "bow and arrow" that all would be safe for the next day's hunt. You too, homemakers, must release the tension. Take time to relax each day—the middle of the day is best—and a few moments with a good book before you drop into the nap, are inspiring.

A Trial Makes Converts

Many of our readers are getting help from our library and we recommend that you, too, give it a trial. In my desk are all kinds of appreciative letters from women in every county of Pennsylvania. You might enjoy what they have to say. Space permits that we quote but a few lines.

"Thank you very much for the book 'Getting Ready to Be a Mother.' I have read all the literature on that subject I could get hold of; and this book has been the most helpful. I advise all mothers to read it because I feel sure a mother never knows too much about her care and the care of her baby. I enclose 15 cents in stamps for which please lend me 'Your Child Today and Tomorrow.'"

Several who have read "Your Child Today and Tomorrow" are enthusiastic in their praise. One writes: "With this mail I am returning your book entitled 'Your Child Today and Tomorrow.' It is splendid. Do you have the book in stock for sale, and what is the selling price? I would like to read it at intervals again."

Another writes: "I read 'Child Training' and found it very interesting. I would like to own a copy of this book. May I borrow 'Feeding the Family' by return mail?

One reader thinks "'Feeding the Family' ought to be put under every girl's arm when she leaves the matrimonial altar." Personally I think there is no reason to postpone it for that moment. Mothers, read it now with your daughters.

"'The Woman of Forty,' which you lent me two weeks ago is being returned in this mail. It is excellent and most helpful for those for whom it is written." "'The Woman of Forty' has been interesting as well as very instructive. I consider it packed full of good thoughts and sound advice."

"I enjoy Our Home Page very much and think the library a very good way of helping women on farms. The small amount asked for postage isn't missed but the price of a new book and the chance to get to a book store are both next to impossible for many living on Pennsylvania hills."

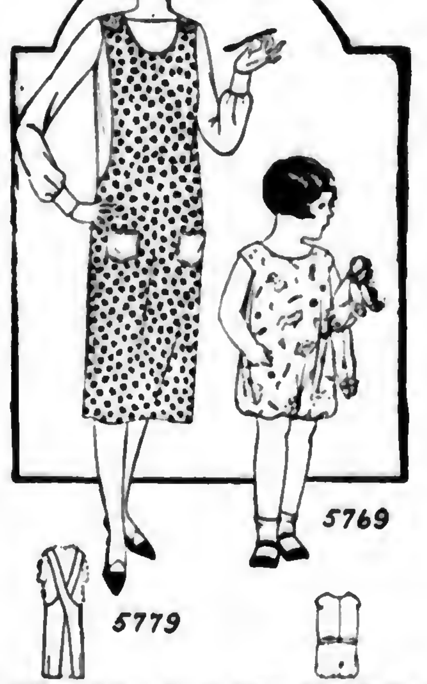
Besides "Your Child Today and Tomorrow," "Getting Ready to Be a Mother," "Child Training," "Feeding the Family" and "The Woman of Forty" mentioned in extracts from letters, the Library offers a volume on "Home Handicrafts," "More Baskets and How to Make Them" and "Cooking for Profit."

To avail yourself of Library Service send with each book request 15 cents in stamps to cover postage. Address letters to Home Page Library, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. It is wise to make a second choice, if you have any, when writing.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Clothes Meant to Be Lived In

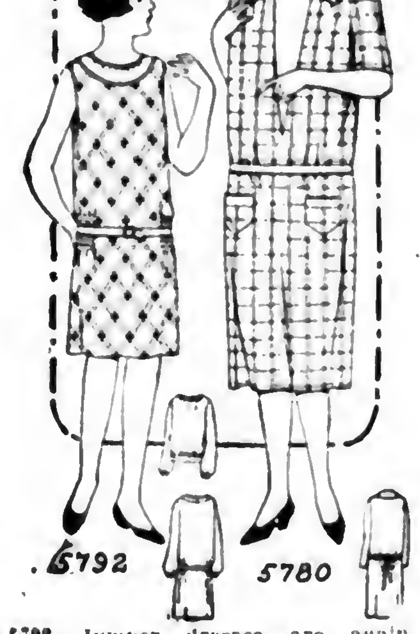
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5779.—Percale, gingham or cretonne with binding of a contrasting color makes an attractive apron. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size will require 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material together with one-quarter yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5769 5779

5769.—Cotton print, linen, pongee or rep could be used for this play suit. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size will require 1⅛ yard of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5792 5780

5792.—Jumper dresses are again in vogue. The model here shown is delightful without sleeves for warm days. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make this pretty style for a 12-year size will require 2⅜ yards for the dress and 1¼ yard for the guimpe of 40-inch material if made with sleeves. Pattern, 10 cents.

5780.—Checked, gingham, figured percale, or washable broadcloth would be suitable and serviceable for this model. Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 40-inch size will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material if made with long sleeves and of one material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

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†BUFFALO and DETROIT	$6.00	$11.00

*Berth and meals included. †Berth and meals extra

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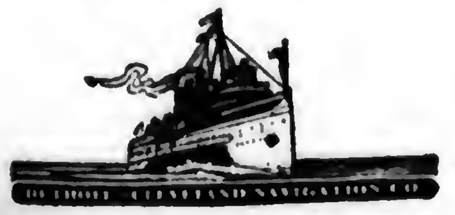
DETROIT CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

ONE spring when I was plowing with an old-fashioned landside plow I lost my watch out of my pocket. It was still early in the day and I was a long way from the house. The only way I could tell what time it was, was by looking at the sun and guessing.

I worked on till noon, resting the horses a good many times to hunt for my watch. It seemed to be gone beyond recovery. I very nearly gave it up. But we are not easily satisfied when it comes to things that are lost. We keep hunting.

When I went back to my work in the afternoon I felt led to go down to the corner of the field where I began plowing. With my hands I turned back the first furrow, and I had not gone twenty feet before I found my watch, ticking away as good as ever! Then I rejoiced like the woman that found her lost coin.

Pride Weakens Our Resolve

In a good many ways this is what we have to do when we go wrong and set out to get righted again. It is not always easy to go back. If we have planned wrong, for example, and spent some time, strength and money in trying to carry out our undertakings, only to find that we are making matters worse instead of better, how we hate to own up to it! Pride says "Don't you do it! Go ahead!"

Thinking what folks will say when they see us taking the back track stiffens our necks, too, and often leads us to say, "I won't do it! I'll keep on!" But all the time our better judgment tells us that we are making a bad matter worse; and when we have suffered enough and lost sleep enough and seen our hard-earned money go to nothing, if we are wise enough to turn round, go back where we began to go wrong, ten chances to one we will be glad we did so.

It is not easy to speak about, but have we not all come to days when we have lost something a thousand times more valuable than a watch or the fulfilment of a business dream? Was it this morning or a week ago that we lost our temper and said things to the one who is dearest to us, words that brought the tears to her eyes and made the little ones who heard it look up into father's face with a great questioning? "Why did father say such things to mother?"

The Sun Will Shine Again

And then we went away to our work, but we could not work that terrible mistake off. We could put into it so much that sweat would run down our faces, but the wrong we did to Mary sticks in our memory. How we wish we had not said it!

Well for us if we go back when we lost out that day and turn back the furrow. If we do that, if we go to Mary like a man and say, "I was wrong this morning, wife! I didn't mean to say it! The words just slipped out in an unguarded moment," if we do that, we need never doubt that we shall find the lost treasure. Away will go the shadows. The sun will shine again. For Mary will surely say, "I know all about it, my husband! It is all right! We will never think of it again!"

Safe and Sound

Stop and let the train go by,
It hardly takes a minute;
Your car starts off again intact,
And better still—you're in it.
—Boston Transcript.

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The Worlds Standard For Forty Years
fence you can depend upon

Year after year—for over three generations—Page Fence has been giving its owners dependable service and honest value. Experience has taught thousands of farmers that it can be depended upon for uniformity, durability and economy. You, too, can *depend* on Page to solve your fence problems once and for all.

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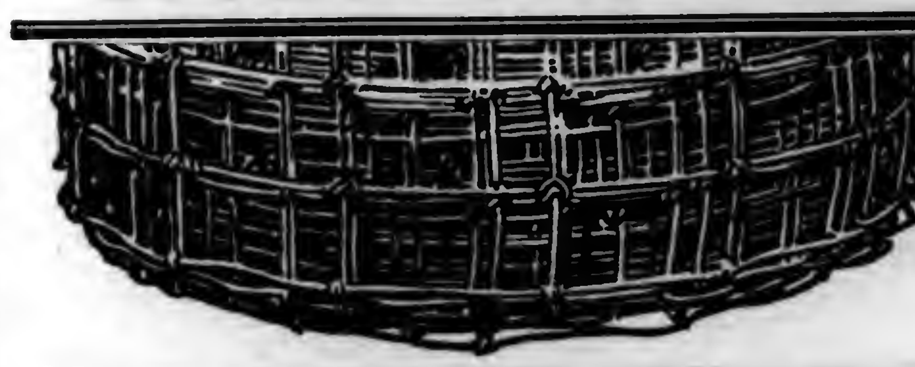

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USG Agricultural Gypsum
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It's up to you, Mr. Poultryman

Chick losses are due to wrong feeding and lack of proper care at the start. Stop the losses—save the baby chicks by feeding **Blatchford's Chick Mash.** Contains exactly the ingredients chicks need to keep them healthy and make them grow big quicker. Easy to feed and most economical.

125 years experience in preparing feeds and the Blatchford reputation is your guarantee of highest quality and maximum efficiency. Recommended and used by leading poultrymen everywhere. Means better results and more profit to you. Try a bag and see the chicks and money you save.

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and valuable poultry information.
Name ____________
Address ____________

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I don't know whether you are my cousin or not because I live in New York State and I don't live on a farm. I used to live up in North Sanford, N. Y., on a farm, almost five years ago. Then we moved down here to Deposit. Deposit is located on the Delaware River 30 miles east of the city of Binghamton. It has about 2000 inhabitants and isn't very progressive. We have two silk mills but one closed about five or six months ago. Oquago Lake, which is about 3 miles from Deposit is quite a summer resort. It is located 2000 feet above sea level.

Stilesville, a town about one mile from Deposit, is a summer resort. Lots of people from New York go there for the summer.

My parents rent this house. It is really a farm but we only rent the house, a henhouse, and a small garage. The house is more than a hundred years old and has three fireplaces, some wonderful carving, and lots of small cupboards or closets. Years ago it was the fair ground and the buildings on the land are the judge's stand, the horse barn, the dance hall, and the race track.

The horse barn shows that it is old because the planks in it are worn. I have a smaller brother, Stanley, and he and our friends and I play in the barn. (I also have a big brother who is a freshman in college and a sister who is a freshman in high school.)

We would play in the dance hall but the landlord, Mr. Hill, and his wife live there in summer and store goods there in winter. We also play in the judge's stand some and as we haven't chickens now, the henhouse is empty.—E. Webster Haight (X), Delaware Co., New York.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My father was plowing and he went to some sales. I would have liked to go to one on the 21st but it rained so I could not go. But I think I will go on Friday if it does not rain. We went up to Logan School to spell on sides but we beat them.

I was so glad to hear from you. I wish you would write some more. Cousin Ruth, will you please come to my place sometime this summer?—Irene Limbert, (X), Centre County Pa.

MY THREE NIECES
Edna Cooper, Schuylkill County, Pa.

I've had many invitations to visit my Forum cousins this summer. How I wish I could accept but I'm afraid work will keep me here in the office.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Readers:—We have a poem to speak every Friday. We take nature walks every other Friday. We see birds, trees, insects and other things.—Phoebe E. Simkins, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending you a picture of my sister, Irene, and myself taken with my baby beef. He was very tame.

I am a member of the Adams County Baby Beef Club and we take our baby beeves to the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. I suppose you've all heard of the exhibit.

MY BABY BEEF
Catharine Hostetler, (X), Adams Co., Pa.

My baby beef didn't win such a good prize but my sister won third in the state and my brother won ninth in the county and I won twenty-ninth in the county. I'm interested in club work. I must not forget that a boy won grand champion over all from our county.—Catharine Hostetter, (X), Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm on the main road from Nottingham to Pine Grove and about three miles west of Oxford. I milk three cows. I claim two of our horses, Dolly and Fanny, because I have to drive them to Glenroy Creamery which is about two miles from my home.

Every Thursday at school we have a poem to learn. The last ones we learned were Paul Revere's Ride and The Spacious Firmament on High.—Anna L. Sheetz, fourteen (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—There was a lot of hepaticas out in our woods and I thought for sure that spring had come, but last night it got colder and in the morning I was surprised to see six inches of snow.

The Tunkhannock Creek flows back of our schoolhouse and a branch of it flows on one side of the schoolhouse, so we have water on two sides. The boys and girls have lost a lot of balls in the water. Sometimes when the water is high in the creeks it covers half of our school yard.

The school yard is quite large and has ten or a dozen maple trees on it. We have a flagpole and the boys and girls stand at the other side of the school yard and try to hit it with snowballs.

Last month we had "exams" and my average was ninety-four.—Marion M. Snyder, twelve (X), Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I broke my left collarbone last week in school. I like to help my daddy to tend the chickens.—Margaret Miller, twelve, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am eleven and milk two cows. I like to help do the spring work. I can drive a team of horses to harrow and to make hay. It is a big white team of horses.

I go to a consolidated school at East Brook. I ride in a bus every morning and evening. We have fun in the gymnasium.—Robert Jameson, eleven, Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have two dogs, Tippy and Jack. They are very playful. Tippy is a shepherd and Jack is a fox terrier. My father got a pair of mules.—John Russel Hoy, ten, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I thank you for my membership pin. I showed it to the boys at school and they said it was nice. I have nineteen little chickens, they are Jersey Black Giants. I have a pet dog. This winter he pulled me on my sled. I play cowboy with him.—George W. Christman, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—This is my first year at school. I had scarlet fever and my teacher sent my lessons home every day after I got better. We used to live on a farm. I had a dog but don't have him now as we live in town. My little sister and I fed the birds this winter. I like to hear them sing. I can play the mouth organ and so can my little sister. She is three years old. Daddy will buy us a new mouth organ some of these days.—Edgar Delp, six (X), Clarion County, Pa.

Those Who Entered the Word Contest

Group 1—Over Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Evelyn Hream (X), Sara R. Starner, Virginia Althoff (X), Mary E. Brenizer (X), Nellie Guise (X), Pauline Reese, Grace E. Weikert. **Allegheny County**, Margaret Kebe, Frank Seiler (X). **Armstrong County**, Ethel Wagner, Grace Miller (X). **Beaver County**, Jane Phillips, Veronica Kish, Pauline McCullough (X). **Bedford County**, Grace Troy, Clyde England (X), Robert Pepple, Eileen Donahue, Marie Arnold, Ruth E. Fisher, Edith Brighthill, Kenneth Brown. **Berks County**, Stanley Weidman, Ruth Homan, Mary Napp (X). **Blair County**, Thelma Shiffler. **Bradford County**, Francis Shaffer (X), Elizabeth La Barre, Gertrude Keeler (X), Viola Cronk (X), Frank Edwin Fleming (X), Dolly Heath, Annabelle Roberts. **Bucks County**, Evelyn Hecker, Esther Permar, A. Pauline Streapy (X), Irene Crossman, Paul Kohler (X), Naomi Dieterly, Sophie Buzdygon (X). **Butler County**, Grace Hauldoff (X), Mary Dudash, Anna Portka (X), Arthur Burtner (X), Anna Kroll, Florence Hossnick, Betty Kay Oesterling (X).

Cambria County, Martha Farabaugh. **Centre County**, Vera G. Hoy (X), Emma K. Krape, Eleanor Watson, Velma Stitzer. **Chester County**, Leon Hechtel, Reba Hogg, Lydia Worth (X), Mildred E. Davis, Anna L. Natters, Cornelia Brown (X), Margaret Phenneger, Turt E. Kelly (X), Verna Brubaker (X). **Clearfield County**, Mabel Smeal (X). **Clarion County**, Charlotte Hewitt, James Hutcheson, Lyones R. Walker (X), Charles Shirey (X), Wilda Dunn, Gladys Cobler, William Kness. **Clinton County**, Minnie Leathers, Pearl Bubb (X). **Columbia County**, Helen Wilson (X), Sarah Beacle, Esther Pealer, Arden Heath. **Crawford County**, Beatrice Smith, Virginia Tulloch (X), Mary Slovinsky, Irene Fiser. **Cumberland County**, Edith A. Norris, Lester M. Zinn, Helen Whorley, Mary Shearer, Robert Nicholson, Mary Gutshall, Dorothy Gosselling (X), Emma M. Chronister, Harriet Ann Warner (X). **Dauphin County**, Grace O. Shaffer (X), Coletta Williams (X), Francis M. Lauver (X). **Elk County**, Theodore Grunthaner (X). **Erie County**, Alda Loop, Helen Stankay.

Fayette County, Helen Zarada, Verna Kinney. **Franklin County**, Ethel L. Miller, Thelma Miller (X), Anna Palmer (X), Mary Myers, Mary Lesher (X), Mildred Lytle (X), Susanna Ryder (X), Evelyn Stake, Joseph Myers (X), Raymond Bricker (X), Dorothy Burkholder. **Fulton County**, Dorothy Ott (X). **Greene County**, Esther L. Bell (X). **Huntingdon County**, Paul Pollock (X). **Indiana County**, Turtia Hicks, Glenn Fulmer, Eva Nicholas, Myrtle Shields, Beryl M. Johnston, Edith Lanfranki. **Juniata County**, Sadie Reichenbach, Ruth H. Leister. **Lackawanna County**, Ida Rose, Doris York, Philura M. Kimple (X). **Lancaster County**, Walter Hall Kegerling, Esther Tarman (X), Henry Elsesode, Iva Landis, Minnie R. Leaman, Daniel Forry, Jr., (X), Florence Trimble (X), Wayne E. Tollinger (X), Mary Burkholder, Martin G. Weber (X), Barbara Trimble (X), Florence Usner, Daniel A. Brubaker (X), Ethel Rowe, Mary Deamer, Frances M. Weaver (X), Elsie M. Sander, Bertha M. Landis, Cora G. Shirk, Nettie Scheuing (X), Charles Musser (X), Mary King, Edna Stern, Ruth H. Weaver, Mary Ebenshade, Florence Hoopes, Lucretia Mylin (X), Edna M. Burkholder, Anna S. Horst, Blanche Farrell (X), Emma E. Weaver (X), Edna M. Cooper. **Lawrence County**, Kathryn Veon, Josephine Anderson, Elizabeth Huber (X). **Lebanon County**, Josephine E. Light, Nancy W. Bamberger, Paul Brubaker, Martha E. Bell, Kathryn Ziegler (X), Mary H. Kreider (X), Myra K. Bucher, Myra McCurdy (X). **Lehigh County**, Althea Semmel (X), Viola Smith, Ada P. Gehman (X), Verna L. Heimbach, C. W. Ervey (X). **Luzerne County**, Kate G. Parrish, Freda Hoston, Eleanore Jackimowitz, Geraldine Cornell. **Lycoming County**, Raymond Guillaume (X), Iva L. Ziegle, Ellen Carr, Hazel Robinson, Helen Love (X).

(To be continued next week)

MY LITTLE SISTER AND I
Jeanette Everitt, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County, Evea Rorger. **Armstrong County**, Clara McGaughey, Margaret Atkinson (X), Beatrice Rupert. **Bucks County**, Violet Crouthamel, Elsie Lahs, Hannah Myers (X). **Butler County**, Amy Armstrong (X), Mary Wilhelmina Baughman, Anna Jane McCurrens. **Carbon County**, Ruth E. Gregory. **Centre County**, Irene G. Beck (X), Eugene W. Beck. **Chester County**, Agnes E. Kring (X), Lois Ross, Irene McGovern. **Clarion County**, Evelyn Best. **Clinton County**, Albert Frasel (X). **Columbia County**, Harriet H. Conrad. **Crawford County**, Donald W. Bement. **Fayette County**, Hilda Lace. **Franklin County**, Geneva Hays, Mervin Burkholder (X), Catherine Lamaster (X), Edna Conner. **Fulton County**, Dorothy Ott, Bertha A. Ott, Beatrice Garland. **Greene County**, Jennie Ollie Roberts. **Jefferson County**, Mildred Shepler (X), Esther Doverspike. **Lackawanna County**, Josephine Toth, Corinne Taylor. **Lancaster County**, John Diemer (X), Mary E. Bessler (X), Alma Fauts, Bertha D. Leaman (X), Lydia K. Plank. **Lebanon County**, Harry Swanger. **Lehigh County**, Daniel J. Frantz. **Luzerne County**, Hannah Ruth Miller, Genevieve Kardner. **Lycoming County**, Catherine E. Glazl.

Mifflin County, Mattie Kanagy, Pauline Wright (X). **Montgomery County**, Anna Marie Conrad (X). **Montour County**, Eleanor Leighow, Mabel Smith (X). **Northumberland County**, Esther Wynn (X). **Perry County**, Marlin Spahr (X), Stella Shearer (X). **Schuylkill County**, Marguerite McGavin, Edna F. Stabitz, Edna Hueeel. **Somerset County**, Mary Umberger, Mildred Brant, Hedwig Malas. **Susquehanna County**, Marian Savage, Rosella Kerulch. **Warren County**, Betty Lawson. **Washington County**, Joseph Naver, Ruth Black. **York County**, Vada Hyler, George Leroy Berkheimer, Monell Berkheimer.

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County, Mary Wydner. **Salem County**, Hazel Volkmar (X). **Sussex County**, Helen Padgett (X). **Warren County**, Karl Scott (X).

NEW YORK

Orleans County, Anna Louise Royce. **Tioga County**, Frances Buchi.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Virginia Long.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Doris Butler. **Carroll County**, John Shyrock. **Frederick County**, Anna Castle (X).
(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Today we're having another birthday party, and many people—Little Folks and big folks—in many lands are glad that this great man once lived. He was born more than 300 years ago but the plays he wrote are much enjoyed, whether played on the stage or read silently or aloud, even until this day. You see he was interested in so many things—Nature as we see her out of doors and human nature as we feel it in ourselves and as we notice it in other folks—and fairies, too. In the cities in the list below and in the country, too, there are many people who would feel that at least part of their lives would have been missed had this man not written some of the things he did. I think he would have liked to have his name in a puzzle, because he was fond of puzzles, both the solving of them and the making of them, and you can find his name if you will supply the missing letters in the names of these cities. After you have added what you need to make these names complete, write down on another piece of paper the letters you added and you will have the name of one of the men whose writings have added so much to our pleasure. Then send me his name on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by April 30th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and please remember to tell me the name of the county where you live and when YOUR birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

* A S H * N G T O N
* O N D O N
P H I * A D E L P H * *
B A L T I * O R E
B R U S * E L S
C * I C * G O
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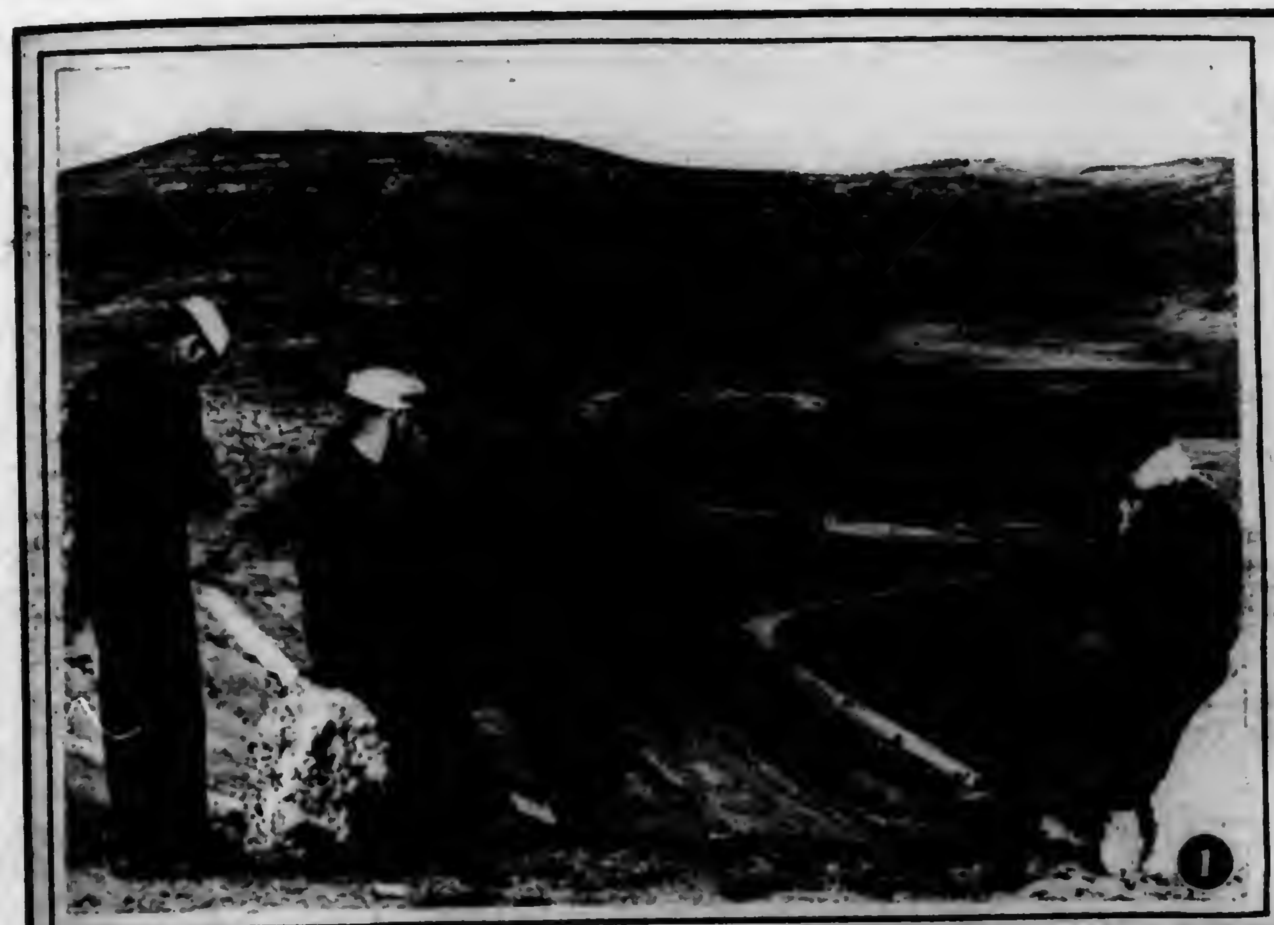
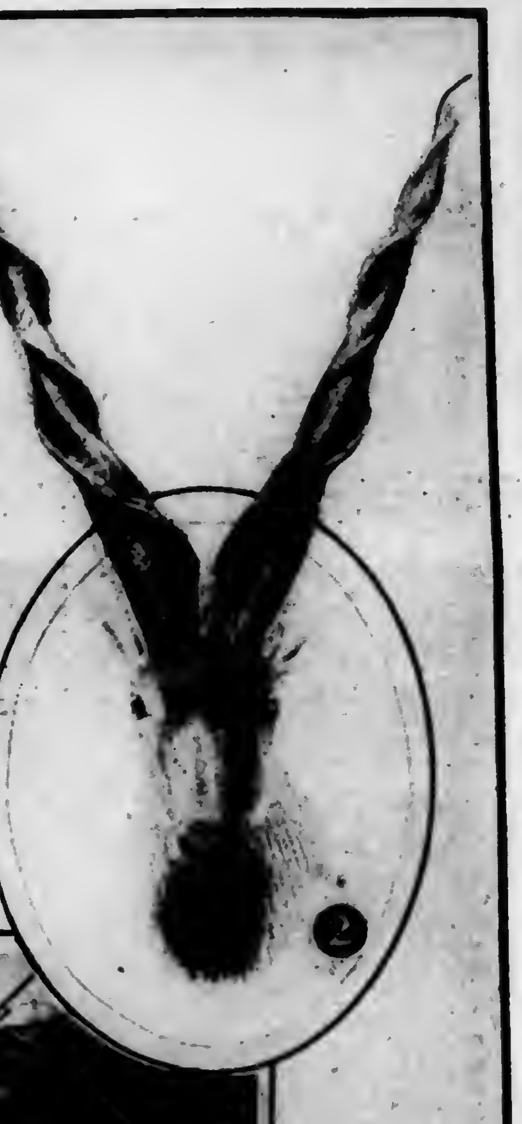
* A R I S
B * R L I N
C O P E N H * G E N
E D I N B O * O U G H
R O M *

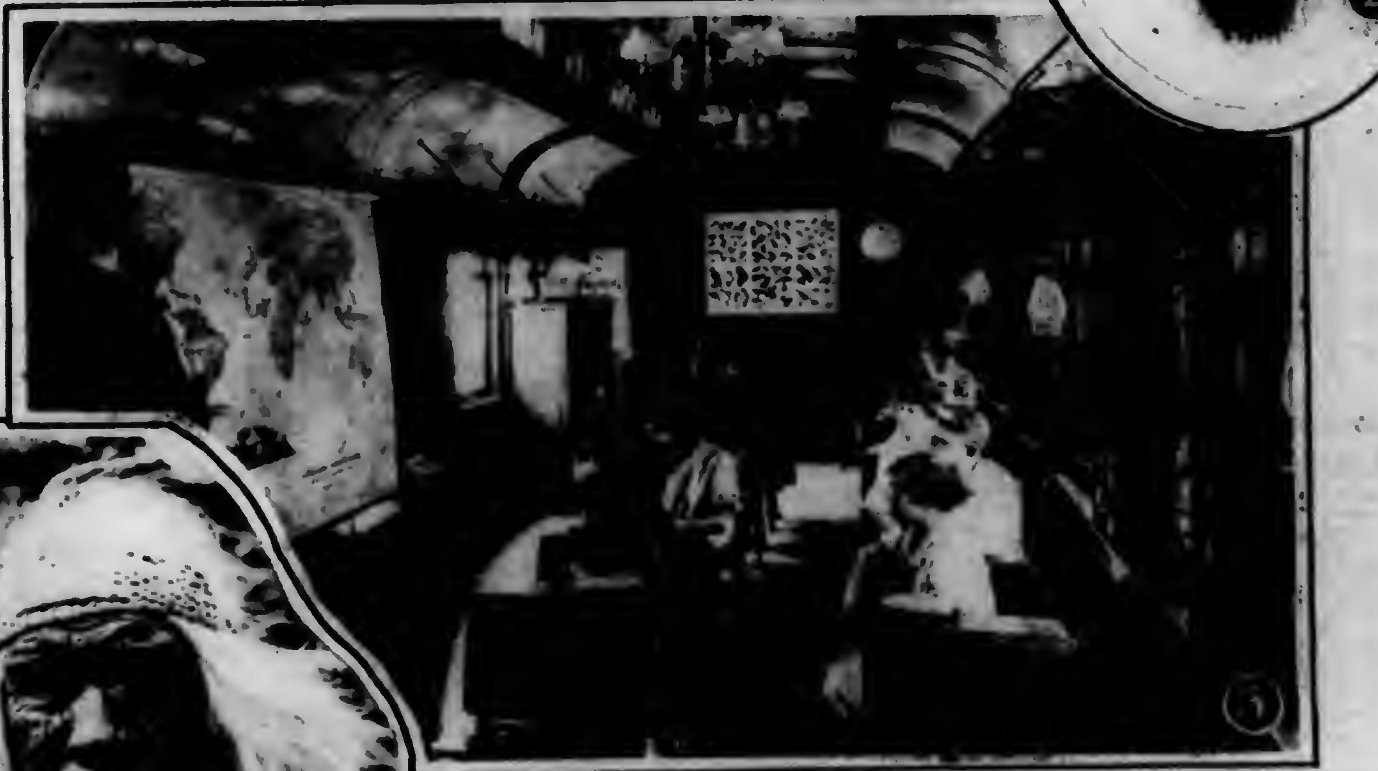
The answer to the puzzle about spring flowers (in the issue of April 2) is: NARCISSUS, HYACINTH, DANDELION, DAFFODIL, VIOLET, PANSY, CROCUS, TULIP, ARBUTUS.

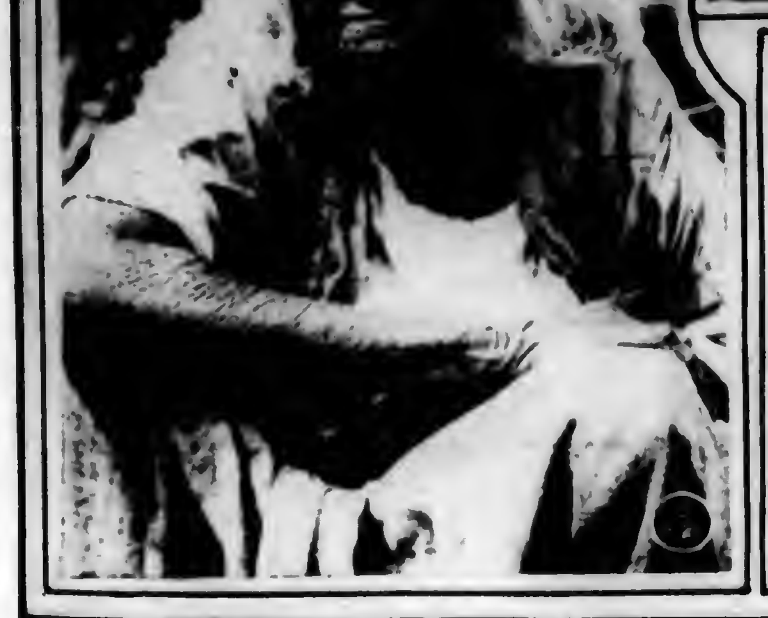
The prize winners are: Gladys Anderson, age 10, Stewartstown, Pa.; John Bixler, age 8, Hallam, Pa.; May Clemson, age 9, Frederick, Md.; Mary Lavina Keener, age 7, Manheim, Pa.; Fred Lankford, age 10, Hurlock, Md.; Gail Logan, age 12, New Stanton, Pa.; Helen P. Myers, age 10, Taneytown, Md.; Beatrice Pearl, age 8, Kulpmont, Pa.; Lawrence Whitlock, age 8, Chesapeake City, Md.; Emily Worrell, age 11, Pemberton, N. J.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Sailors from the U. S. S. Memphis view the ruins of Khan El Loubban, Palestine, from the mountain road above the village.

2.—The only specimen of the straight-horned markhor in the United States is in a museum in Chicago. This animal, a species of goat, is so rare that there are fewer than ten specimens of it in the museums of the world. Its habitat is the Shin Gar mountain range of India.

3.—The Canadian government sends a schoolroom on wheels to districts so sparsely settled that the population is not large enough to justify the erection of a schoolhouse. A specially fitted railway coach which gives the teacher ample facilities for instruction follows new lines of railroad construction.

4.—Monica Ordello, over one hundred years of age, is one of the oldest Indians on the Campo Reservation near San Diego, California.

5.—A silhouette view of the airplane carrier, the U. S. S. Langley, now with the Asiatic Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. Nine planes can be seen on the "take-off" deck against the skyline.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

Copyright Charles Scribner's Sons

The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter.

Months passed and then Trevors made his last desperate play to ruin Blue Lake Ranch. He abducted Judith. But Hampton wouldn't believe anything against Trevors so Lee left him guarded by Tommy Burkitt when he went in search of Judith.

To Judith life had become a nightmare. Again and again she went over in her thoughts all that had happened since she had been made prisoner by Trevors and taken to the cave of Mad Ruth. Heavy wooden panels blocked the mouth of the cave. Blackness shut her in. She must do something. From her bed of fir boughs she selected the largest branch and slowly and patiently prepared a weapon. This and a jagged stone she hid away in case of need. The need came in the shape of Chris Quinnion, the man she believed responsible for the death of her father and the man Lee had severely punished for talking about her. It was dark. Mad Ruth had gone to the cabin across the chasm. She was alone. At sight of the man fear gripped her but at his evil touch anger took the place of fear.

Continued from last week

NOW, tho he had the brutal force of a strong man, Quinnion did not have the swiftness of movement of an alert, desperate girl. Before he could grasp her motive she leaped toward him and toward the bed of boughs, found the ragged stone, and lifting it high above her head flung it full into his face. The man staggered back, crying out in throaty harshness, a cry of blind rage. But he did not fall, did not pause more than a brief instant.

A little dazed with blood in his eyes, he lunged toward her. She had found the club now and struck with all her might, again beating into his face and again and again. He sought to grapple with her and she beat him back. She saw his hand go to his hip and heard him curse her, and she leaped in on him and, panting with the blow, struck again. He flung up his arm. She struck once more. Taking the blow full across the face, Quinnion reeled back, stumbled at an uneven spot in the rock floor, balanced, almost falling. . . . .

Only a moment he held thus. But there was a chance to pass him in the narrow way, and she took her chance, her heart beating wildly. And as she shot by she struck again.

She heard him after her shouting curses, stumbling a little, coming on. The door was open, thank God, the door was open! She shot thru. If she could but take time to close it! But there was no time for that; he was almost at her heels. And outside was the ledge and the dizzy climb down.

If she slipped, if she fell, well, it would just be a clean death and nothing more. Quinnion was but a few steps behind her. He had not fired. Had he perhaps dropped his gun back there in the darkness? Or was he so sure of taking her, alive and struggling, into his arms in another moment?

SHE was on the ledge. It was dark, pitch-dark. But she found a handhold, threw herself flat down and thrust her feet out over the edge, less afraid of what lay below than what came on behind her. She was gripping the ledge now with her hands, already torn and bleeding, her feet swinging, touching sheer rock wall, slipping, seeking a foothold. Quinnion was just there, above her. She must move her hands so that he could not reach her. It seemed an eternity that she hung there, seeking a place somewhere to set her feet.

She found it, another, lesser ledge which she had almost missed, and knew that this way she had clambered upward with Bayne Trevors. If she could only find another step and another before Quinnion came upon her! She held her club in her teeth; she must not let that go.

Quinnion was over the ledge, following her. She heard his heavy breathing, heard him cursing her again. She was going so slowly, so slowly, and Quinnion would know the way better than she. Quinnion would make better time in the dark.

She moved along this lower ledge. At each instant she wondered if it were to be her last, if she were going to fall, if a swift drop thru the darkness would be the end of life.

Suddenly there was scarce room in the girl's breast for hatred of Chris Quinnion, so filled was it with the love of life. She wanted to see the sun come up again, she wanted the sweet breath of the dawn in her nostrils, the beauty of a sunlit world in her eyes. She thought of Bud Lee. Clinging to the rocks, hanging on desperately, taking a score of desperate chances momentarily, she made her way on and down. She found scant handhold and, almost falling, dropped her club, heard it strike, strike again. Black as the night was, its gloom was less than that of the cavern to which Judith had grown accustomed; little by little she began to make out the broken surface of the cliffs. The chasm below was a pool of ink; above were the little stars; in the eastern sky, low down, was a promise of the rising moon.

THE surge of quickening hope came into her heart. Had she hurt Quinnion more than she had guessed? For, slowly as she made her hazardous way down, it seemed to her that Quinnion came even more slowly. Could she but once get down into the gorge below, could she slip along the course of the racing stream, she might run and the sound of her steps would be lost even to her own ears in the sound of the water; the sight of her flying body would be lost to Quinnion's eyes.

Then she heard him laughing above her. Laughing, with a snarl and a curse in his laugh, and something of malicious triumph. Was he so certain of her then?

"Ruth!" called Quinnion. "Oh, Ruth! The girl's gettin' away. Goin' down the rocks. Head her off at the bottom."

Judith had found, because her fate was good to her, the long slanting crack in the wall of rock up which she had come that day with Bayne Trevors. There was still danger of a fall, but the danger was less now than it had been ten seconds ago. She could move more swiftly now and confidence had begun to come to her that she could elude Quinnion. But now, suddenly, she heard Mad Ruth's voice screaming a shrill answer to Quinnion's shout; knew that Ruth had been in her cabin across the gorge and was running to intercept her at the foot of the cliffs.

Well, still there was a race to be run and the odds not entirely uneven. Ruth must descend the other side of the canyon, get down into the gorge, make the crossing, which, so far as Judith knew, might be farther up or farther down stream, come to the cliffs below Judith before Judith herself made her way down.

Again Judith took what risks the night and the rocks offered her and thanked God in her soul that it was given her to take a chance in the open, to use her own muscles in her own fight, not to lie longer, playing the part of a do-nothing. Now and then, across the void, there floated to her a little moaning cry from the mad woman's lips. Now and then she heard a curse from Quinnion above; often from above her, from below her own feet, from across the chasm, dropping stones, falling almost sheer, told of haste and death which might come from an unlucky step.

Fast as Judith went now, having a fair sort of cliff trail under her, Mad Ruth went faster. The gorge measured a scant fifty feet between them and the girl's alert senses told her that already Ruth was on a level with her. Ruth was winning in the desperate race. She knew her way down so perfectly, her heart was so filled with madness, that danger was nothing to her.

DOWN and down climbed Judith, caution wedded to haste, as she told herself that she had a chance yet, that that chance must not be tossed away in a fall, tho it were but a few feet. She must have no sprained ankle if she meant to see the sun rise tomorrow.

The flush had brightened in the sky where the moon was so near the ridge. The moon, too, had joined in the race; with one quick glance toward it, Judith again discarded caution for haste. She must get down into the floor of the canyon before the moonlight did; she must be running before its radiance showed her out to Quinnion and Ruth.

Her hands were cut and bleeding, her heart was beating wildly, already her body was sore and bruised. But these things she did not know. She only knew that Quinnion was still coming on above her, and coming more swiftly now, quite as swiftly as she herself moved, since his feet, too, were in the better trail; that Mad Ruth had completed the descent across the chasm and by now must be crossing the stream upon some fallen log or rude bridge; that one minute more, or perhaps two, would decide her fate.

She could see the stream, glinting palely in the starlight. It seemed very near; its thunder filled her ears. Down she went and down, down until at last she was not ten feet above its surface, with a strip of gently sloping bank just under her. She stooped, took firm hold upon a knob of boulder, prepared to swing down and drop to the bottom. And, as she stooped, she heard a little whining moan just under her and straightened up, tense and terrified. Mad Ruth was there before her, Mad Ruth was waiting.

And Quinnion was coming on. She was trapped, caught between the two of them. She heard Quinnion laugh again; he, too, had heard Ruth.

"Oh, God help me!" whispered Judith. "God help me now!"

There was no time to hesitate. If she stood here, Quinnion would in a moment wrap his arms about her; if she dropped down, she would be in the frenzied clutch of Mad Ruth.

A SECOND she crouched, peering down into the gloom below her, seeking to make out the form of the mad woman. Then she did not merely drop, but jumped, landing fair upon the waiting figure, striking with her boots on Mad Ruth's ample shoulders. A scream of rage from Ruth, a little, strangling cry from Judith, and the two fell together. Ruth clutched as she went down and a hand closed over the girl's ankle. Judith rolled, struck again with the free boot, twisted sharply and felt the grip torn loose from her ankle. She was free.

She jumped up and ran and knew that Ruth was running just behind her, screaming terribly. Judith fell, and her heart grew sick within her. But again she was up just as Ruth's hand clutched at her skirt, clutched and was torn away as Judith ran on. Quinnion cursed from above as she had not yet heard him curse. Ruth reviled both her and Quinnion for having let her go.

Judith was running swiftly and felt that she could get the better of the heavier, older woman in a race of this sort. She stumbled and fell, and fear again gripped her; it seemed so long before she could rise and clamber over a fallen log and race on. But the darkness which tricked her protected her at the same time, playing no favorites now. Ruth, too, had fallen; Ruth, too, was frenzied at the brief delay.

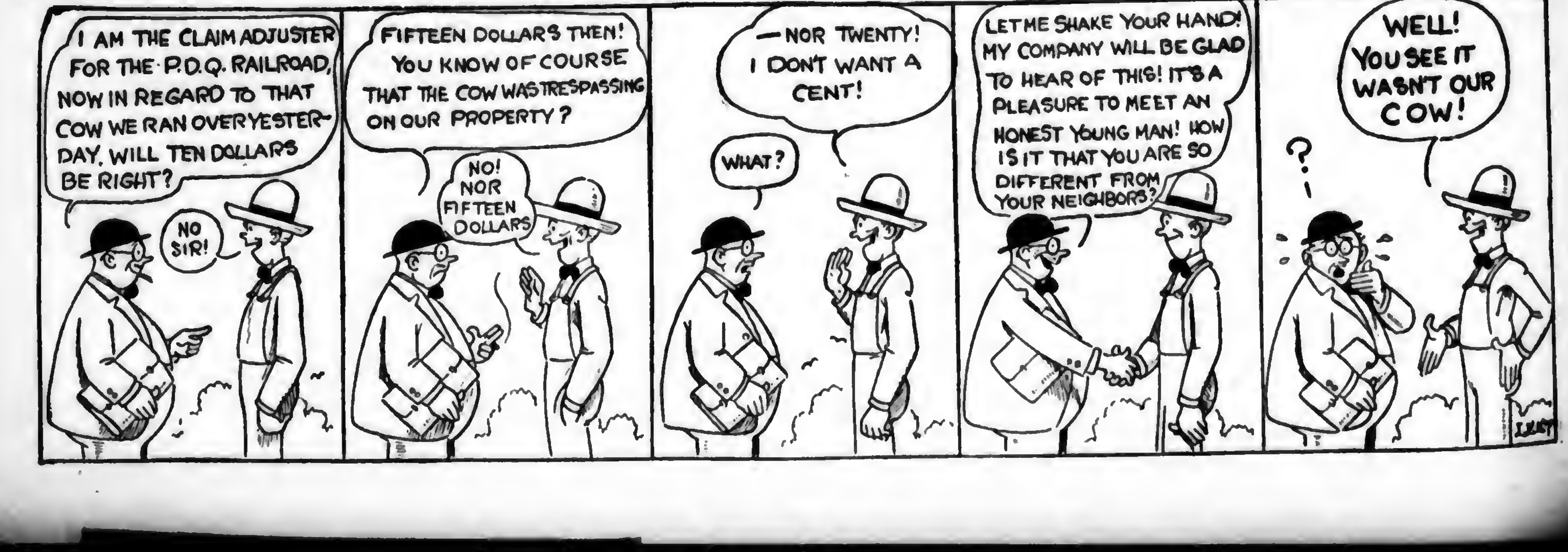
Stumbling, falling, rising, staggering back from a tree into which she had run full tilt, bruised and torn, the girl ran on. At every free step hope shot upward in her heart; at every fall she grew sick with dread.

The canyon broadened rapidly, the ground underfoot grew less broken and littered with boulders and logs. Thru tangles of brush she went blindly, throwing herself forward, falling, rising, falling, rising again. It was a nightmare of a race, with Ruth always just there almost at her heels. She turned as far away from the stream as she could, keeping under the cliffs where there was less brush; where the way was more open, where the shadows were thickest.

She was outdistancing Mad Ruth. Ruth's weird voice came from a

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *It Must Have Come From Across the Way:* : : : : : By Leet


I AM THE CLAIM ADJUSTER FOR THE P.D.Q. RAILROAD, NOW IN REGARD TO THAT COW WE RAN OVER YESTERDAY, WILL TEN DOLLARS BE RIGHT?
NO SIR!
FIFTEEN DOLLARS THEN! YOU KNOW OF COURSE THAT THE COW WAS TRESPASSING ON OUR PROPERTY?
NO! NOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS
—NOR TWENTY! I DON'T WANT A CENT!
WHAT?
LET ME SHAKE YOUR HAND! MY COMPANY WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR OF THIS! IT'S A PLEASURE TO MEET AN HONEST YOUNG MAN! HOW IS IT THAT YOU ARE SO DIFFERENT FROM YOUR NEIGHBORS?
?
WELL! YOU SEE IT WASN'T OUR COW!

greater distance; the woman was ten, maybe twenty, feet behind her.

The moon at last rose pale gold above the eastern ridge. And now Judith could thank God for it. For the canyon had widened more and more, the banks of the river were studded with big trees, there were wide open spaces between them thru which she shot like a frightened deer, turning this way and that, darting about a clump of little firs, plunging into the shadows under great sky-seeking cedars, running as she had never run before and as she knew Mad Ruth could not run.

FREE! She was free. The triumph of it danced in her blood. On she ran and now Quinnion's voice and Ruth's were confused with the roar of the river. On she ran and on and on, and but faintly there came to her the sound of breaking brush somewhere behind her. Never had her blood sung within her as it sang now; never had the dim, moonlit solitudes of the mountains opened their sheltering arms to one more grateful to slip into them, like a wounded child into the soothing embrace of its mother.

Now again she turned so that her flying steps brought her close to the water's edge. Louder and louder grew its shouting voice in her ears, little by little drowning out the sounds of Ruth and Quinnion behind her. Now, in all the glorious night, there was no sound to reach her but the sound of running water and her own beating feet. She was free.

But still she ran, summoning all of the reserve of strength and willpower which was hers to command. The sky was brightening to the climbing moon. She must round many a sweeping curve of the river, pass under many a sheltering, shadowing tree before she dared slow her steps.

When she felt that she was overtaxing herself, she dropped from the wild pace she had set herself into a little jogging trot. When her whole body cried out at the effort demanded of it, she slowed down to a brisk walk. She was shot thru with pain, her throat ached, she was growing dizzy. But on she went stubbornly. It was a full hour after the last sound of pursuit had died out after her that [illegible] flung herself down at the wa[illegible]ge to drink and bathe her arms [illegible] face in the cold stream. And, even then, she chose a spot where the shadow of a great pine lay like ink over the bank.

The moon was high in the sky, the world bright with it, when Judith left the valley into which the canyon had widened and made her way slowly upward along a timbered ridge to the west. Of Quinnion and Mad Ruth she now had no fear. Their chance of coming upon her was less than negligible. She could creep into a clump of thick-standing young trees and, even if they should come, could watch them go past. But as they had dropped out of her world, another matter had entered it. The mountains had befriended her; they had opened their arms to her and that was all that she had asked of them. They had mothered her, drawing her into hiding against their bosom. But it was a barren, barren breast. And already she was hungry, daring to eat but sparingly of her handful of bread and meat.

FROM this ridge, finding an open crest, she stood looking over the world. Mile after mile of mountain and canyon and cliff fell away on every side. She sought eagerly for a land-mark: to see yonder in the distance Old Baldy or Copper Mountain or Three Fools' Peak, any one of the mountains or ridges known to her. And in the end she could only shake her head and sigh wearily and slip down where she was to fall asleep, thanking God that she was free, asking God to lead her aright in the morning.

The stars watched over her, a pale, worn-out girl sleeping alone in the heart of the wilderness; the night breezes sang thru the century-old tree-tops; and Judith, having striven to the uttermost, slept in heavy dreamlessness.

With the cool dawn she awoke shivering and hungry. Her hair had tumbled about her face, and sitting up she braided it with numb, sore fingers. She looked at her hands; they were stained with blood from many cuts. Her skirt was torn and soiled; her stockings were in strips; her knees were bruised. But as she rose to her feet and once more searched the riddle of a crag-broken world, her heart was light with thankfulness.

Last night the one friend she had with her was the north star. Today she would seek to push on toward the west. In that direction she believed the Blue Lake ranch lay, tho at best it was a guess. But going westward she could follow the course of the bigger streams, and soon or late, if her strength held, she would come to some open valley where men ran stock. Now, she would go down into the little meadow lying a mile away yonder and seek to find something to eat. If she could but dig a few wild onions, wild potatoes, they would keep her alive. West she would go, if for no other reason than because thus she would be setting her back squarely upon the cavern where Quinnion and Ruth were.

The sun rolled into a clear blue sky and warmed her. She made her way down the long flank of the mountain and into the tiny meadow. For upward of two hours she remained there, nibbling at roots which she dug up with a broken stick, seeking edible growths which she knew, finding little, but enough to keep the life in her, the heart warm in her breast. Then she went on, over a ridge again, down into a canyon and along the stream which rose here and flowed westward.

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

Working Up an Appetite

A tramp knocked at the kitchen door of a Portland home one day, where he was greeted by a smiling Chinaman.

"Say, John," croaked the tramp, "give me a hand-out, for the love o' Mike, will yer? S'elp me, I'm starvin'."

"Like fish?" inquired the Chinaman with a bland smile.

"Betcha sweet life I like fish," said the tramp eagerly.

"Call Fliday," said the Chinaman, and still smiling blandly, he shut the door.

An Infantile Banquet

"You're looking fine," announced the doctor to his patient. "Have you followed my dieting instructions and eaten only what a three-year-old child would?"

"Yes, doctor," was the sad reply. "For dinner I had a handful of mud, one of coal dust, a button hook and a box of safety matches."—American Legion Monthly.

Vanishing Miracle

Tillie—What would you call a man who hid behind a woman's skirts?

Willie—A magician.—Awgwan.

Several ways to eliminate railroad crossing accidents:

1—Sell your car.
2—Sell your car.
3—Sell your car.
4—Sell your car.
5—If you can't sell your car, junk it.—F. R.

Policeman (to pedestrian, just struck by hit-and-run driver)—Did you get his number?

Victim—No, but I'd recognize his laugh anywhere.—Life.

"Do you think your public understands your arguments?"

"Not fully, I hope," answered Senator Sorghum, "I may want to contradict 'em 'most any day."—Washington Star.

Which Farm Engine Would You Choose?

If you were given your choice between two farm engines—one with its cylinder, gears, bearings and other important parts exposed to sand, dust and dirt, one having a number of grease cups and oilers to fill, adjust and watch;

—another engine with all of its important parts (cylinder, bearings, gears) all completely enclosed in a dust-proof case, with a simple automatic oiling system that does away with all grease cups and oilers—an engine that will run until the fuel is exhausted without one moment's attention—

—wouldn't you choose the latter?

The John Deere Type E

is the enclosed engine that oils itself. It has set new standards in farm engine building. Its longer life, smooth running, lower upkeep costs and ease of operation result in time-saving and money-making advantages you want in your engine.

Be sure to see it on display at your John Deere dealer's. Ask him to run it for you. Built in 1-½, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes.

For years to come it will always be ready to save time and money for you on your lighter farm power jobs.

This is the John Deere Direct Drive Pumping Outfit — compact, self-oiling —will run without attention until the fuel is exhausted. No belts, gears or chains for the stock to get into. An ideal outfit for the stock raiser.

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White—any kind

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WHITE DIARRHEA TABLETS

You use them either way, as a preventive, or as a remedy.

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You simply crush and dissolve 4 tablets to each gallon. Need never stir but once.

These tablets are inexpensive. You get 225 fifteen-grain tablets for one dollar. Or 100 for fifty cents.

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DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

Stopped Her Chicks Dying of Diarrhea

Didn't lose another one after using this. Costs nothing to try.

Readers who wish to stop the loss of chicks from white diarrhea and other bowel diseases, will be interested in the following letter, from Mrs. W. R. Bode, Llano, Tex. She says:

"I formerly lost a big part of every hatch of baby chicks, and my neighbors have had the same experience. But I have found that this loss can be easily avoided. A few years ago, when I was losing 6 to 8 chicks a day, I started putting Avicol in the drinking water. It stopped my chicks dying so promptly that I have used it regularly ever since as a preventive. Last year I raised 140 chicks and never lost one. I've preached prevention to my neighbors, but just today I had to divide my supply of Avicol with two of them. One had already lost 20 chicks and the other 27. I can't understand why people risk such losses, when they are so easily prevented."

The same tablets which Mrs. Bode used have proven equally effective for thousands of other poultry raisers. Their reports prove positively that all anyone need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water, to stop the usual chick epidemics and insure rapid, vigorous growth. Whether the trouble has started or not, readers should not lose a minute, but send for Avicol at once. From the moment it is placed in the water, the dying chicks revive and begin to thrive and grow. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is really amazing. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending 50c (or $1 for the large size, nearly 3 times as much) to Burrell-Dugger Co. 894 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Folks who have used Avicol wouldn't think of trying to raise chicks without it.

AVICOL
stops chicks dying

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Capacity 50,000. Order direct from this ad. 100% Live guaranteed.
ELMORE HATCHERY, ELMORE, OHIO

BABY CHICKS—MAY PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery Guaranteed. We pay postage. Order direct or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	12c each
S. C. Bar. P. Rocks	14c each
S. C. R. I. Reds	14c each
Mixed L. 9c; Heavy	12c each

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 3 Millerstown, Pa.

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
This strain increased Kan. Exp. Station Bd. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1889, 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock averages up to 271. Customers profits $6.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs. J. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

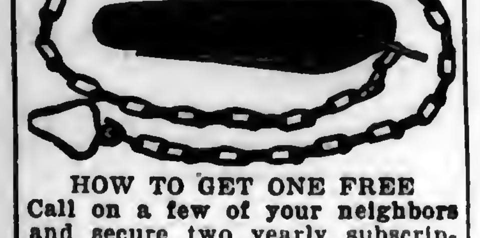
BABY CHICKS for May deliveries from free range flock by prepaid parcel post. S. C. W. Leg. $10 per 100, S. C. R. I. Red, Barred and White Rocks, $12 per 100; Light Mixed, $8.00; Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.
PENNS CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

10,000 Barred Rock Chicks 12c each for May
Order Now, Ship C. O. D. Honest Quality. Egg-bred stock. 10-week pullets $1.50. Sat. Guaranteed. Write for big circular.
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Day-Old Chicks
from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Jack Knife and Chain



HOW TO GET ONE FREE
Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

500,000 BABY CHICKS
Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

CHICKS FOR MAY POSTPAID

S. C. W. Leghorns	per 100	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	" "	12.00
Mixed Light	" "	8.00

500, ½ cent less; 1,000, 1 cent less each chick. From heavy laying flocks. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WIL-LAY-WELL ENGLISH-AMERICAN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS bred to lay and pay. Book your order now for May and June chicks. Prices for May 15 cts., June 13 cts. and a chick book free with every order. Every chick hatched from an egg produced here on our farm by a hen bred and raised here. LAUREL LOCKS POULTRY FARMS, Poultry Dept. C, POTTSTOWN, PA.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks
Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 21, Ottawa, O.

Pure Bred Chicks 10c
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Order from this adv. or write
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS—MAY DELIVERIES
Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds..$13 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $14 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write
SLIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS
with trapnested egg-bred ancestry. English-American S. C. White Leghorns from trapnested 260-331 egg record stock. May $12—100, $110—1,000. June $10—100, $90—1,000. Barred Rocks and Rose Comb Reds. Free circular.
WILSON'S POULTRY FARM, Nottingham, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS
Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.
McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

BABY CHICKS FOR MAY
From high quality Rocks and Reds $12, W. and Brown Leghorns $10, Mixed $8, prepaid. Special prices on large orders.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, LIVERPOOL, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Association

FIFTEEN LEADING BREEDS OF DAY OLD CHICKS
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. WRITE
H. C. HOUSEWORTH FARMS & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Rocks, Reds, $14 per 100; W. Rocks, $16 per 100; W. Leghorns, $13 per 100; B. Giants, $22. Best quality from selected, carefully inspected free range stock.
PLEASANT GAP HATCHERY, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

LONG'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS
$8—$10—$12 per 100 for May delivery. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks, R. I. Reds & Mixed. Live delivery and satisfaction guar. Catalog free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS For June. Wh. Leg., 8c; Large Type Barron-Tancred Leg. 9c; Brd. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. Free range, 100% guar. Prepaid. Reduction of 500 or more. Circular free. Order Direct.
TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS
S. C. White Leghorns—White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
PARADISE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box C, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks, best for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns, 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

Nest Box Notes

OUR oldest chicks have outgrown their mash hoppers so we made some new ones in the form of a box 16 inches wide, 4 inches deep and two feet long. This will hold about twenty quarts of mash. On top of the mash we lay a piece of inch mesh poultry wire that will just go inside the box to prevent scratching. An energetic little cockerel will soon scratch out more feed than he will ever be worth if some method isn't employed to stop his efforts.

• • •

About the fourth week Leghorn cockerels can easily be told from the pullets and should be removed to separate quarters. They are larger and stronger than the little pullets and crowd them away from the feed, preventing their best development. We plan to fatten and sell the cockerels as broilers as soon as they are big enough to go.

• • •

Coal brooders with a small smoke pipe sometimes get such an accumulation of soot, creosote and scale at the base of the pipe as to completely shut off the draft. It is a good idea to lift up the pipe and clean this stuff out several times a season.

• • •

Just as soon as the breeding season is over we dispose of the roosters at once. They are of no further use and consume a tremendous amount of feed. Their absence insures sterile eggs which are the best kind for market purposes.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Treatment Requires Care

PERHAPS the best way to raise chicks free from gapes is to raise them on clean soil, but this is often not practical since there is no clean soil available that is not infested with gape worms.

If there is not a place available free from gapes, the creolin treatment will keep the chicks from taking gapes if carefully administered.

This treatment consists of putting three drops of creolin in one quart of drinking water and keeping it before the chicks all the time. They will not drink it at first if they can get other water but they should be kept from other water.

Prevents Rather Than Cures

This treatment should be given before the chicks develop gapes as it is a preventive remedy rather than a cure. After the chicks take the gapes it does not cure since its effectiveness consists of dislodging the gape worms before they reach the chick's windpipe.

The West Virginia Experiment Station veterinarian says that the continuous use of this remedy for a few years will rid an infested poultry yard of the gape worm, as the worms will die out for want of a host in which to develop.—A. J. Legg, West Virginia.

Less Poultry to England

THERE has been a big decline in the poultry exports from the United States to Great Britain during the past year. The loss of this market now when stocks in this country are very heavy is a serious loss to the American producer.

Imports from the United States into Great Britain for the month of January show:

	1926 January	1927 January
Dressed poultry, lbs.	62,608	8,624
Cheese, lbs.	446,544	38,416
Eggs in shell, doz.	59,940	23,250

—A. K.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 500 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 510, Waterloo, Iowa

Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 54-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Illustrated Mechanics .....1 year
All for only $1.05—Value $1.75

Offer 55-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Today's Housewife ....1 year
All for only $1.05—Value $2.00

Offer 56-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Home Friend ....1 year
All for only $1.55—Value $1.70

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

WHITE LEGHORN and BARRED ROCK CHICKS
From vigorous, healthy, high producing stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English & Hearll-Tancred breeding. Strong, healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Hatches every day.
Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 11th year producing high-quality chicks. FREE illustrated catalog and prices.
JARVIS POULTRY FARM
Box F BERLIN, MD.

HAMPTON'S CHICKS BLACK LEGHORNS
The Kind That Lay
The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON
Box N. PITTSTOWN, N. J.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks
Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year. Send TODAY for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.
Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes
W. F. HILLPOT Box 28, Frenchtown N J

LeghornChicks
GIANT HEAVYWEIGHT LARGE TYPE
Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free Price List. Telegraph for prices and quick shipping date.
FARM SERVICE, Route 10, Tyrone, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	9.00	42.50
Anconas	5.25	10.00	47.50
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.50	54.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.50	54.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 8507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMMER CHICKS
A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each. H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ALL POPULAR BREEDS
Best Quality. Prices Right. Delivered Right
Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

CHIX

May Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	8	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM. RICHFIELD, PA.

—ALLEN'S CHICKS—
From Contest Winners, Blood Tested, Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds. Catalog.
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
Dept. 1.
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

EXTRA QUALITY EASTERN BABY CHICKS
Hatched May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Hogan-tested, pure-bred well mated hens produce these vigorous and pepful chicks. Sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% live and safe delivery guaranteed. 10% of amount books order. Free circular.
LARGE TYPE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. ALL ONE PRICE, $7 per 50, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F, SHERIDAN, PA

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I. Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy mixed chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds and ends) mixed chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

"Best-Yet" Chicks
OHIO ACCREDITED
Draw Bigger Poultry Profits from Ohio Accredited Best-Yet Chicks. Hardy vigorous chicks. Quick growers. You will be successful with our healthy chicks from carefully culled, inspected and selected flocks. Good types in the following heavy laying varieties:

Prices prepaid per	25	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00
Wh. Leghorns (Tom Barron & Wycoff blood lines)	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Br. Rocks, Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00

100% delivery. Our big catalog free. (Members of The International Baby Chick Association.)
BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., BOX P, BLUFFTON, OHIO

Buy C·M·L· Chicks
OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314.
Special May Reduced Prices.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5.00; 50, $10.00; 100, $20.00. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June prices 2c per Chick less. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS
WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandotte, Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

PURE BRED CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES
100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed
Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX K, TIFFIN, OHIO

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
Write Today.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

NEW CHICK PRICES
Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for COOLEY'S NEW SPECIAL LOW PRICE LIST showing special discounts on 6 breeds, also 1927 CHICKEN BOOK, 40 NEW PICTURES, a guide to HIGHER home flock EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS. I have 20 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America. No Charge for booklet. Write for it today. ELDEN E. COOLEY, 50 Success St., Frenchtown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS
$9.00 per 100 and up.
Hogan tested for heavy egg production. Our 16th year hatching. White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas and Broilers. 100% delivery to your door. 24 page illustrated catalogue and price list free.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, Ickesburg, Pa.

HA! LOOK 15 PUREBRED VARIETIES. Can ship at once 7c up. Barred, White or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes $14.00 per 100; Buff Orpington, Langshans $15.00 per 100; Large Brahmas $18.00; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $11.25 per 100; Light Weight Mixed $7.00 per 100; Morgan Tancred blood tested 250 to 313 egg breeding $17.35 per 100. In less than 100 lots June, July chicks $1.00 less per 100.
$150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens
White Leghorns add 25c extra. Free Circular.
BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	12.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
R. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed or off colors	2.50	4.50	8.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS
For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live
"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns.
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

May Prices	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.50	4.50	8.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS
Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH.
MAY PRICES—Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 13c; Special Mating, 18c. Ulsh's Superior Wh. Rocks, 12c; Special Mating, 15c. Barred Rocks, 12c, Heavy Mixed, 11c. 100% delivery guaranteed.
BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
from CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?
Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11	$52.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan.	3.75	7.25	14	67.50
S.L. Wyan.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Anconas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
W. & B. Orp.	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Heavy Ass't'd.	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
H. & L. Ass't'd.	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Light Ass't'd.	2.50	4.75	9	42.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

BIG MAY REDUCTION in prices of all QUALITY CHIX
Beginning May 2, prices of all chicks will be as follows:

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	13
White Rocks	14
White Wyandottes	14
Mixed Chicks	9

(In lots of 500 or more, $1 less)
100 per cent delivery guaranteed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES
One of our Flocks, of over 300 hens, has the OHIO STATE RECORD OF 215.6 EGGS per hen. Won 2 years, 13 Leading Varieties. 1350 White Leghorn Breeders diarrhea tested. Many sires from Tom Barron direct with blood lines 280 to 314 eggs. 85% of our orders are from old PLEASED CUSTOMERS. One writes, "White Rock Pullets laying at 4 months, one week. We think they are remarkable." Another, "Good as you sent 4 years ago. I am boosting for Archbold." Another, "Best Success I ever had." Mrs. C., "Prettiest Chicks I ever saw." Mrs. D., "Will recommend you to my friends." J. K., Jan. 26, "Those I got last year are dandy. Laying good now." L. J., "Laying since July. Best investment I ever made." We are Breeders of long experience.
Get the Best, write for our Free Literature today.
ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, Inc.
E. E. Rupp, Mgr.
Box 61, ARCHBOLD, OHIO

1910—**CHICKS**—*1927*
Our 17th year in business
"Keystone" Utility full of vitality chicks for May delivery. Hatches due May 3, 10, 17 and 24. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 12c each, $110 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 14c each. H. B. Mixed, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door by parcel post. $1.00 will book your order. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Richfield (The Old Reliable Plant) Penna.

CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Low prices, quality considered.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio.

TRAPNEST BRED CHICKS
No need to buy commercial hatchery chicks. At just a penny more than ordinary chicks cost you can get Kime Chicks from stock trapnested the year around. We specialize on Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, S. C. White Leghorns. The foundation stock was from some of the finest pens produced by America's leading breeders. All three varieties $16 per 100. 100% alive, postpaid. Order from ad. Catalog Free.
KIME HATCHERY, Dept. 2, Montoursville, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 46.

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Markets

April 18, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BROCCOLI, Del-Md, crate, 50c@$1.25; hmpr, 50@75c; N J, bu, 40@75c. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.75@2; crate, $2.50@3; La, crate, $2.50@3; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.50. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $1.75@2.75; choice, $1@2; N J, hot house, doz, 75c@$1. DANDELIONS, N J, bu, $1@1.25; ⅝ bskt, 65@90c. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, 75c@$1; N J, bu, 75@90c; ⅝ bskt, 50@60c. LETTUCE, S C, hmpr, $1.50@2.25; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, $3.50@4.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25; poor, 50@75c. ONIONS, Texas, yellow, No 1s, $2.85@3.15; No 2s, $1.75@2; Texas, white, No 2s, $2@2.25. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $6@6.25; No 2s, $3.50@3.75; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $3.75@4; 120-lb sack, $3@3.25; Penna, bulk, cwt, $1.25@1.60; N J, 100@105-lb sack, red skins, $2.25@2.50. RHUBARB, N J & Penna 100 bchs, $3@5. SCALLIONS N J, 100 bchs, $1@1.75. SPINACH, Norfolk, bu, $1.25@1.50; poor, 50@75c; N J, bu, 75c@$1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c; poor 15@20c. SWEET POTATOES, Del-Md, hmpr, No 1s, $1.40@1.85; No 2s, 75@90c; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1.60@2.25; No 2s, 75c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25. TURNIPS, yellow, Norfolk, 100-lb sack, $2.75@3. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2.50@3; Del-Md, hmpr, 90c@$1.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Baldwins, $2.75@3.75; Starks, $2.75@3; Rome Beauty, $3.50@4.50. Bushels, N Y, Rome Beauty, $1.25@1.90; Ben Davis, $1; Baldwins, $1.10@1.75; Greenings, 90c@$1.25; Virginia, Staymans, $1.25@1.75; Del, Staymans, $1.25@1.60; Black Twigs, 90c@$1; Romes, $1.10@1.50; N J, Staymans, $1.40@1.75; extra fancy, $1.75@2; Romes, $1.50@1.75; extra fancy, $1.85@2; Delicious, $2@2.75; ⅝ bskt, Staymans, 75c@$1.25; Ben Davis, 45@60c; York Imperials, 50@65c; Neros, 50@65c; Paragons, 50@65c; various poor and No 2s, 30@50c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, 34@35c; medium, 31@32c; Leghorns, 27@28c; winter chickens, 2½@3 lbs, 38@42c; broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 1½@2 lbs, 50@52c; mixed colors and sizes, 44@46c; Leghorns, fancy, 42@46c; ordinary, 35@40c; capons, 45@46c; roosters, old, 20@21c; staggy young, 25@27c. Ducks, White Pekins, 30@32c; mixed colors, 28@30c; Muscovys, 27@28c. Turkeys, fancy hens, 48@50c; gobblers, 30@33c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, in new cases, 24½c; in second hand cases, 24c; seconds, 21½@22½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.50; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tenn, choice, $14.50@15; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $9@9.50; lambs, extra, $17@17.50; medium, $14.50@16; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $12@12.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11.50@11.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23@23.50; No 2, $21@23; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $21@23; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.41; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.37; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Nominal

Oats—No 2 white, 56½@57½c; discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52½@55½c; extra, 92 score, 51½c; 91 score, 51c; 90 score, 50c; 89 score, 49c; 88 score, 48c; 87 score, 47c; 86 score, 46c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 27@28c; single daisies, held, 26@26½c; fresh, 24½c; longhorns, round lots, 24½c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery butter, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 30@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.75; springers, $1@1.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 30@60c each.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@20c small bch; beans, string, 45@50c ¼ pk; beans, limas, 15c pt; Brussels sprouts, 25c qt; cauliflower, 15@40c hd; carrots, 10c pt; cabbage, new, 15@30c hd; old, 5@20c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplants, 15@35c ea; endive, 5@15c hd; lettuce, long leaf, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old 20@30c ½ pk; new, 35@45c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 40c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 10@15c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Strawberries, 50@55c qt; 30c pt; apples, 20@40c ½ pk.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 200; bulk of sales, $11.75@12.50; top, $13; heavy weight, 250@300 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11@11.75; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.25@12.75; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12.50@13; packing sows, rough and smooth, $9@11.

Cattle—Receipts, 250. Calves, 100.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.50@12; medium, $8.75@10.50; common, $7.75@8.75. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $10.25@11.50; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.50@8.50.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@7.75; common and medium, $3.75@6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yrl, excld.), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium $5.25@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $13.25@16.25; cull and common, $6.50@13.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.23; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18, straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $44@45; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $41@42; ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52@53c; choice, 50@51c; do, good, 48@49c; do, prints, 53@55c; do, blocks, 52@54c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 29@31c; store-packed, 29@30c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@31c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 24¼c; bld, 24c.

Live Poultry—Old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 29@30c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 30c; Leghorns and other light stock, 25@27c; old roosters, 20@21c; young chickens, winter, large size, 35@40c; winter, small size, 42@45c; springers, 1½ lbs and over, colored, 48@50c; springers, 1½ lbs and over, Leghorns, 45@46c; springers, 1@1¼ lbs, 30@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 32@34c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 28@30c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c; dressed, 85c@$2.25 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1 @1.50 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass, onions, 10@12c box, soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk, turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 6@8c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75. CABBAGE, new, Texas, bbl, $2.50@3.25; per crate, $2@2.75; Ala, crate, $1.50@2.25; La, crate, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1.25. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $2.50@3; poor, $1.50@2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hothouse, chip bskt, fancy, $2.50@2.75; Fla, ⅞-bu hmpr, fancy, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.75. KALE, Va, bu bskt, $1. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 50@55c; 10-lb bskt, $1.75; Arizona, Iceberg, crate, best, $3.50@4.25; poor, $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.25@1.50; poor, $1. ONIONS, new, Texas, bu crate, yellows, $2.50@2.75; wax, $3. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Maine Green Mountains, $4.15@4.25; Michigan Rurals, $3.50@3.60; Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $6.75@7; No 2, $3.50@3.75.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.25@3.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, best, $1.25@1.40; poorer low as $1.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—160@200 lbs, strong to 25c higher; top, $12.25; others slow, no movement; heavies over 250 lbs quotable $10.50@11.50; 210@250 lbs, $11.50@11.75; load averaging 201 lbs brought $11.90; 200 lbs down, including pigs, $12@12.25; packing sows, $8.50@9.25.

Calves—Slow, 50c lower; top veals, $15.

Cattle—Nominally steady.

Sheep—Quotably steady; no sales on good kinds; top fat lambs, $15.25; best wethers, $10.25; spring lambs, $17@23.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50@20; standard timothy, $18@18.50; No 2 timothy, $16.50@17; No 3, $14.50@15; No 1 light clover mixed, $19@19.50; No 2, $16.50@17; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $23@24.50; No 1 clover mixed, $22.50@23.50; No 2, $18.50@20.50; No 1 clover, $23.50@24.50; No 2, $18.50@20.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 51½@52½c; No 3, 47½@50c; No 4, 41@45c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 75@77c; standard yellow ear, 70@72c; No 2 yellow shelled, 82@84c; No 3, 78½@80½c; No 4, 72½@74½c; No 5, 68½@71½c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under value of yellow.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .53	$ .50½	$ .46	$ .38
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.26½	.26½	.27½	.30¾
Potatoes, 120-lb sack (Philadelphia)......	....	....	2.75	....
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	11.12½	11.12½	10.50	9.37½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	22.00	21.50	22.50	24.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.41	1.40¾	1.38½	1.80¾
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.57	.56½	.56	.53½

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 53½@54c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 53c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 50½@52¾c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 26@27c; do, storage packed, 27½@28½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 24½@25½c; do, storage packed, 26@27c; fresh gathered seconds, 23@24c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 34@36c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 27@33c; nearby pullets, 23@25c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@34c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; no freight quotations, broilers, by express, 35@55c; fowls, by express, 27@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 20@36c; do, frozen, 20@37c; fowls, fresh, 23@24c; turkeys, fresh, 30@38c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady. Steers, $7@11; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@16; light culls, $6.50@7; fed calves, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Sheep, $10@9; culls, $3@4; lambs, wool, medium to prime, $13@16; clipped lambs, $10@11; culls, $10@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment: city bran, $36.50; middlings, $37, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $43.50, nominal; western feed bran, $35.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $36; flour middlings, $38.50, red dog, $42.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $33, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $36.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $49.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $26; No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.46½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.50⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond f o b, export, $1.60⅜; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 87¼c; No 3 yellow, 83¼c. OATS, No 2 white, 53½c; No 3 white, 51½@52½c; No 4 white, 50½@51c; ordinary white, clipped, 53@56c; fancy white, clipped, 66@67½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.13¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 92⅝@94¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $9.75@12.75; most heavy steers going at $12@13.50; stockers and feeders, $8.25@9.25; best, $9.75; fat cows, $6.75@8.50; cutters, $5@6; light vealers, $9.50@10.50.

Hogs—Top, $11.65; bulk better grades, 150@200-lb avge, $11.25@11.55; strictly choice, 200-lb averages upward to $11.50; bulk, 210@240 lbs, $10.90@11.25; 250@320 lbs, $10.55@10.90; heavyweight hogs, $10.40@11; medium, $10.50@11.50; lights, $11@11.65; light lights, $10.90@11.65.

Sheep—Bulk prices: Fed western wooled lambs, $16.25@16.75; natives, $14@18; wooled culls, $12.25@13.50; fed clipped lambs, $14.50@15.50; fat ewes, $10.25@11.25; feeding and shearing lambs, $14@14.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 16, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 41@42c; ½-blood combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood combing, 43c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 39c; ⅜-blood, 41@42c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 16, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $17 asked; domestic, $27, October, $16.75. Alsike, cash, $21, timothyseed, old, $2.45; new, $2.65; April, $2.65; May, $2.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, April 18, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$37.00@37.50
Spring bran	36.50@37.25
Soft winter wheat bran	37.50@38.50
Hard winter wheat bran	36.50@37.50
Standard middlings	37.20@37.50
Soft winter wheat middlings..	37.20@41.00
Flour middlings	39.00@42.00
Red dog flour	43.00
White hominy	32.75@33.25
Yellow hominy	32.00@32.25
Gluten feed	35.70
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	37.25@37.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	39.75@40.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	41.75@42.00
34 per cent linseed meal......	52.30

Millfeed in urgent demand with stocks extremely light owing to small production.

Poultry Slump Anticipated

Review of the Week Ending April 16

POTATOES—The old potato market was rather quiet and trading was generally slow. Prices held about steady on the best stock. There were only light supplies of Pennsylvania potatoes on the market and the majority of the supply on the eastern markets was from Maine.

APPLES—There was a noticeably better demand for good apples in Philadelphia. Barreled offerings were light and rather slow while fancy stock in bushel baskets and tubs moved fairly well.

EGGS—The New York egg market was strong due to the demand by the Easter trade and also for the Jewish holidays. In addition to this large quantities were being loaded for export to Argentina. Prices were firm on practically all classes of clean eggs. Nearby white eggs sold readily and there was a shortage of really fancy stock. Chain stores bought heavily for the Easter trade. The prospect for next week is not as favorable as heavier receipts and a lighter demand are expected.

POULTRY—The New York live poultry market was strong during the early part of the week but slumped at the close. This was due to the fact that the holiday trade had been supplied and supplies were more than ample for the demand.

BUTTER—Supplies of butter were very light during the week. Prices advanced sharply up until Thursday when arrivals of foreign butter in New York caused a decline of 2½c. On Friday prices again advanced and the market closed firm. Receipts were considerably lighter than the week previous but production shows signs of increasing.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was unsettled but closed firm. Beef steers were strong while heifers advanced. Cows were steady and vealers unsettled. Heavy calves made moderate gains while stockers and feeders were generally steady. Fat lambs were steady to 35c higher while yearling wethers held steady.

HAY—The markets were steady with the light receipts equal to trade needs. Timothy was dull in eastern markets under a rather poor demand. Southern consuming sections were not buying in quantity.

FEED—The market was irregular with bran and cottonseed meal higher. There was a good demand in the Northwest which was largely responsible for the advance. Linseed meal prices were slightly lower due to heavier production. Gluten feed met a good demand at the lower prices. Hominy feed showed a weaker tone.

GRAIN—Prices were generally lower with wheat down 1c to 2c. Export business was fairly active. Corn prices declined at most markets. Oats were lower with corn.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Early-sown wheat looks fine. Late-sown wheat poor and thin. Seed corn scarce and high. Eggs plentiful and low. Livestock in good condition. No clover seed sown on account of cold. Help on farm scarce. Prices: wheat, $1.30; oats, 50c; ear corn, 66c; clover hay, $20; butter, 50c; eggs, 23c; potatoes, $1; pork, 18c.—W. N. M., April 9.

Gloucester County, N. J.—Fruit so far is apparently uninjured. There is every indication of a big crop of fruit. Hot beds and cold frames are all out and appear to be standing the cold very well. There is little indication of any increase in the acreage of any crops except strawberries. All other crops show a slight reduction. Poultry production seems to be on the increase.—A. K., April 11.

Greene County, Pa.—Much winter plowing was done. Only a few have sown oats. Potato planting begins about April 15th. Peaches promise to be a good crop. Trees are in full bloom now. Grass and wheat looking fine. Butter, 40c; eggs, 20c; chickens, 25c.—C. M. K., April 9.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—Some farmers have started to plow, and trimming orchards preparatory to spraying. Brooder houses filled with baby chicks. A few farm sales this spring. Personal property at sales brought good prices. Eggs and potatoes have dropped in price. State roads make it possible for farmers from surrounding counties to bring their produce to our market thereby increasing the supply and lowering prices. There have been slack times at the mines, too, all winter. Eggs, 25@30c, wholesale; potatoes, $1.30@1.33 wholesale; butter, 50@55c.—E. A. K., April 6.

Passaic County, N. J.—The last two weeks of March buds started to swell and since the first of April the temperature has been below normal with one or two snow flurries. Spring work is very near normal with quite a bit of plowing done. Very little planting is done as yet but quite a bit of setting of plants, especially in the Richfield section. Strawberries will be set soon. Peach and pear buds have quite swelled. Eggs have advanced a trifle in price. Asparagus beds have been cleaned off and disced and a few new plantings are being made in this section.—N. D., April 11.

Potter County, Pa.—April was ushered in by a snow storm. Treatment immunizing pupils against diphtheria being given in some schools. Cooperation of state, borough and Health Department furnishes free treatment. Baby clinics and free treatment and operations for throat and eye troubles, made possible by the Rotary Club and public-spirited physicians, contribute much to the health of the young. Soil, except that of dry hillsides, too wet to be worked. Few colts being raised. Dairy cows are high-priced. Butter scarce in local markets, much cream and milk being shipped to creameries and condensaries. Prices: butter, 50@55c; eggs, 25c; oats, 50c.—M. C. S., April 8.

Salem County, N. J.—Potato planting is being delayed by high winds and cold weather. A slight increase in the acreage is now predicted. Pasture is getting a slow start. A few have already turned out to pasture but there is nothing for the cattle yet. Milk production is about normal with but little surplus being produced except in a few instances. Wages have been reduced. Labor is more plentiful and willing to work for $2 and $5 per week less than in previous seasons. Most farming operations are being conducted on a conservative basis as the growers do not anticipate a big year on any one crop. Hay is high and corn cheap. Good hay is bringing $28@30 per ton, while good corn can be bought for 70c per bu. The corn acreage will not be increased this season.—E. M. B., April 8.

Somerset County, Pa.—Rainy and cold with snow. Farmers hauling lime and fertilizer. The sixth annual Inter-high Essay Contest of Somerset County was held February 24th. Seven high schools were in the contest. First prize, ten dollars, was won by Mary Roy; second, Hazel Hoffmaster, $5; third, $2.50, Mary Ryland. The cup was awarded the Somerset Borough High School for one year. Sugar season seems to be at a close. Prices of farm produce: Hay, $15; oats, 55c; corn, 65c; wheat, $1.35; buckwheat, $1.70 cwt.; butter, 50c; eggs, 22c.—H. W. B., April 5.

Tioga County, Pa.—In some places ground is dry enough for plowing and there is a great deal of it to do due to the wet weather last fall. The maple sugar season is ended with an output of about half that of last year. The baby chick season is here and early hatches are much better than they were a year ago. A few prices are: eggs, 22c; maple syrup, $1.75; potatoes, 85c; butter, 50c.—P. W. L., April 11.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Some plowing was done on March 14th. Farm and Home Bureau have held many meetings. The state and county nurses are efficient and have all that they can attend to; child welfare work entails much labor, and is carefully attended to. Many children cared for. Potatoes took a big slump and buyers are only paying 75@80c per bushel at the car. Some truckmen, of Binghamton, paying $1 a bu. Eggs, 22c. C. A. A. B., April 10.

Warren County, Pa.—An unusual number of fishing licenses has been issued. County roads almost impassable, in some instances two teams are used in order to get the milk out. Many farms for sale. Poultry doing fine. Prices as follows: eggs, 29c; poultry, 28c; potatoes, $1.75; butter, 50c; apples, $1.50; veal, 16c; pork, 17c.—H. C. J., April 7.

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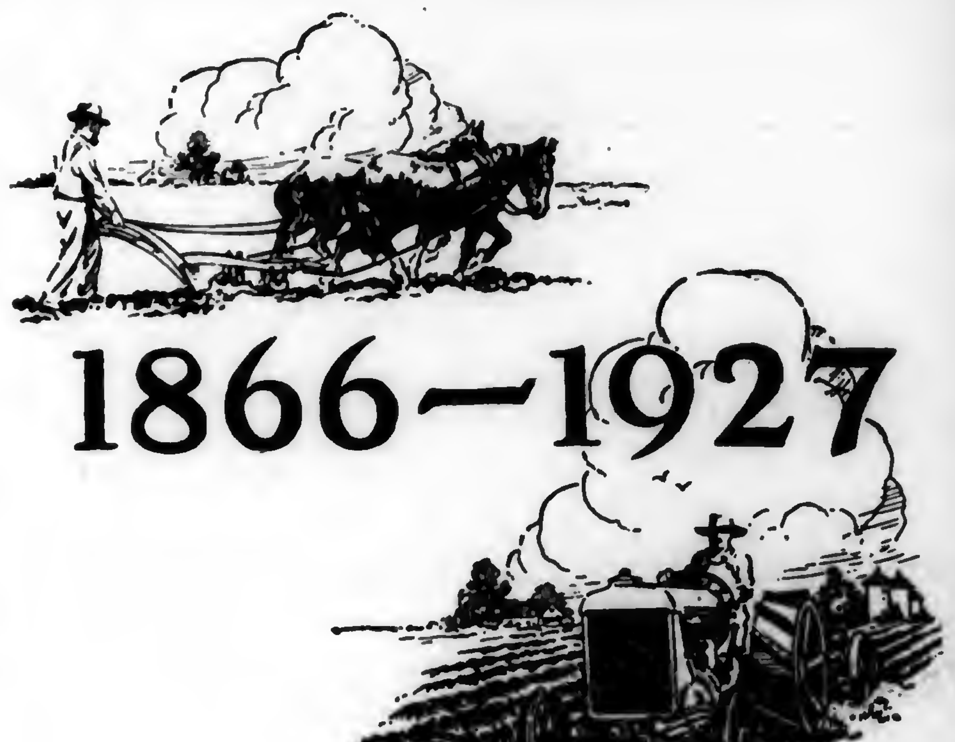

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Pennsylvania Legislature Winds Up Busy Session

THE Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on April 14 after a busy session dealing with many minor and but few major issues. Election reform and old-age pension were perhaps the two most important issues, the first being adopted in part and the second being defeated.

ELECTION REFORM MEASURES PASSING UNANIMOUSLY.—The election reform accomplished at the recent session can be boiled down into the following: The mandatory opening of ballot boxes upon petition alleging fraud or substantial error; limiting assistance to those voters who are unable to read or see the ballot; the elimination of "dissemination of information" as a legitimate campaign expense item; the creating of a commission to codify the election laws and suggest remedial legislation. After some modification of Governor Fisher's original bills, the measures providing for the above features passed the House by a unanimous vote.

COST BLOCKS SUCCESS OF PENSION SUPPORTERS.—The old-age pension issue created a real fight in the House and was finally defeated largely on the strength of a statement by Governor Fisher to the effect that such a pension would cost the state approximately $73,000,000 every two years.

One of the very encouraging features of the session just adjourned is that all bills which were linked with the "wet" side of prohibition were defeated.

NEW DEPARTMENT AND COMMISSION CREATED.—Two important changes made in the "administrative code" are the following: The creating of a Department of Revenue which will collect all taxes and fees payable to the Commonwealth; the formation of a State Farm Products Show Commission which will conduct and manage the State Farm Products Show as well as formulate plans for the establishment of a state fair.

The oleomargarine bill and the Sanitary Milk Control Board bill which aroused much interest among dairymen, milk dealers and local authorities were "salted down" in committee. Strong opposition developed against each of these bills.

PENNSYLVANIA STILL WITHOUT STATE FLOWER.—A bill making the tulip tree and flower the state tree and flower was amended in the House, after passing the Senate, making the hemlock the state tree. The bill was short-lived after being amended. So much opposition developed that it was dropped from the calendar.

The bill permitting the use of skimmilk powder in sausage was defeated in the Senate by a margin of only one vote. The bill was opposed by pure food officials because it was thought that such a provision would open the way for adding all sort of material, other than meat, to sausage.

PASSED BY THE "SKIN OF ITS TEETH."—No bill had a narrower escape from defeat than the one raising the resident hunter's license from $1.25 to $2.00. The bill was first defeated, then reconsidered and passed in the Senate. The same thing happened in the House. The fishing license fee was also increased to $1.50 after a close fight.

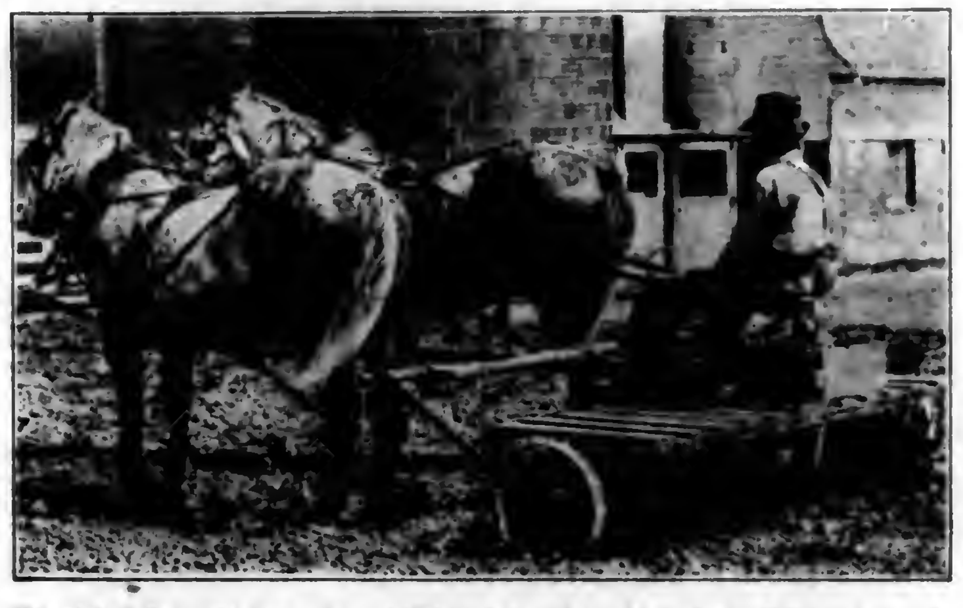
The Brown bill appropriating $350,000 for the erection of a combination armory and State Farm Products Show building in Harrisburg was passed and is now in the hands of Governor Fisher.

STATE COLLEGE TO RECEIVE ORIGINAL SUM ASKED.—The bill appropriating money for the Pennsylvania State College for the next two years finally passed in the form as originally introduced, providing for $4,234,500 to be used as follows: $2,181,000 for general maintenance, $403,500 for research, $650,000 for agricultural extension work, and $1,000,000 for new buildings.

Over 600 miles of road were added to the State Highway system by a bill rushed thru during the closing days of the session.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE STATE.—The general appropriation bill carries a total of approximately $105,000,000 for the expenses of the state for the next two years. The amount appropriated for the Department of Agriculture for general purposes outside the Bureau of Animal Industry is $688,000. In the final amendments the amount for tuberculosis indemnity was increased from $2,000,000 to $2,160,000, according to the latest available reports.—J.

Out to Get the Weeds



The rotary hoe used just after seedlings come thru the ground breaks the crust and kills young weeds, leaving the plants in full possession. Planted crops root deeper than weeds so are not injured by this early cultivation.

Favor Five Varieties

A STUDY of the marketing of apples in 291 retail stores in 10 Pennsylvania cities was recently completed by H. Andrew Hannemann, of the State Bureau of Markets. The survey included stores in the following towns: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Meadville, Uniontown, Johnstown, Lewistown, Williamsport, Reading, Hazleton, West Chester. These are some of the conclusions drawn by the Bureau of Markets:

"It is very evident that the commercially desirable varieties of winter apples in Pennsylvania can be limited to a few. Five varieties—Stayman, Jonathan, Delicious, Baldwin and Rome—have the widest distribution, being handled by more than three-fourths of the retail stores. . . .

"The Pennsylvania grower who is selling his apples in domestic consumption channels must be prepared to abandon the barrel pack. The stiff side tub basket is becoming increasingly more important in the eastern fruit trade. . . . This unit can be sold more quickly than the barrel and there is less loss to the distributor in spoilage and decay. . . .

Sell in Peck Packages

"The two stores which sold more than 500 bushels of apples weekly made a specialty of selling in peck units. They repacked their apples in attractive peck packages and sold them at a low margin of profit. . . .

"Every retailer who handles western box apples buys them with complete confidence because he knows how many apples are in the package that he buys and also because he knows from experience that the fruit is uniform from top to bottom. He does not have this confidence in buying eastern-grown apples. . . . Eastern-grown apples, because of their excellent flavor, would command much higher prices in leading markets were they more uniformly packed and better graded. . . ."

Mimeographed copies of this report, entitled "Merchandising Apples in Ten Pennsylvania Cities," may be obtained upon request to the State Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Spraying Increased Yield

FOLLOWING the example set by Pennsylvania, three spray rings were formed in western New York last year. This was the first work of the kind in that section carried on to protect potatoes from late blight. The fields were covered every ten days, beginning when the leaves were 8 inches high. Measured by check rows left unsprayed in each field the results in the three rings in Monroe County meant an average increase in yield, due to the spraying, of 55.06 bushels per acre. The increase in yield varied from 6 per cent to 80 per cent, and in no case was less than 13 bushels per acre, using 5 applications.

The total cost per acre of spraying was $10.77, paying trained operators at the rate of $75 a month and board. The average net profit from spraying was $69.97 per acre. Results from spraying for blight have become more sure with added knowledge and experience.—M. G. F.

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Modern Bathrooms

Beautiful 3-piece bathroom sets of enameled bathtub basin, toilet and tank complete with nickel fittings at only $130

Backed by Our 5-Year Guarantee **$57.50** up

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254 West 34th St. Established 1897 New York City

SWINE

Jefferson County Berkshires Spring pigs by Parker, Highwood and Sycamore boars, from registered big type sows. Write— J. O. HARDING, Secretary, Brookville, Penna.

500 PIGS Chester White, Berkshire, Duroc, 6 weeks old $7. Delivery in April and May. Purebred and high-grade pigs, not to be registered $8.50. OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $7.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Duchore, Pa.

A FEW CHOICE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 8 weeks old. Cholera immune. Price, $15, each crated and delivered to express office. WOLF CREEK FARM, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. G. C. BAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

Big Type Polands Fall gilts and spring pigs. Prices reasonable. OAK SPRING FARM, Crystal Spring, Pa.

THE MONEY MAKERS—Registered O. I. C. swine. Herd sire, fall boars, bred gilts, spring pigs. Shipped on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

Nut Trees Aren't Hard to Grow

(Continued from page 3)

one foot square and about six to eight feet apart should be prepared. This may be accomplished with a mattock by removing the sod and loosening up the ground a bit. No fertilizer is necessary. The nuts may then be pushed down into the ground for a depth of not over two inches, and covered. Four or five nuts to the spot, set a few inches apart, are sufficient. The nuts should be hulled to facilitate germination. To prevent frost heaving, throw a mulch of leaves or grass over the spot.

If Spring Planting Is Preferred

If spring planting is desired, take the nuts and stratify them in wet sand and keep them in a cool place such as a root cellar. To stratify take a box, cover the bottom with wet sand; throw in a layer of nuts and then alternate layers of wet sand and nuts until they are all stored. Follow the above outlined practice of planting in early spring. The mulch is not necessary at this time.

When planting in a nursery the seeds may be planted in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation and keep down the weeds.

A year or two after planting in the field, if direct seeding is used, go thru the plantation and cut off all but the most vigorous seedling in each spot. As the grove progresses, thinning out the weaker trees should take place regularly, particularly if good nut producing trees are desired. A tree, to produce nuts, should have a fully developed crown of leaves and branches. Eventually, they should be 20 to 40 feet apart.

English walnuts can be grown successfully in the warmer sections of Pennsylvania. However, where it is planned to grow this variety it is safest to procure grafted seedlings from a reliable nursery. There are so many varieties of this species that are subject to winter killing even in the warmest sections of the state, that it is a good plan to be sure of your stock before wasting your time planting.

DAIRY

Milking Shorthorns Some heifers and young bulls over one year, down to six weeks, for sale, price right. Herd sire Glenside Red Boy, sired by Glenside Red Clay by Jon Janson. All are registered and tuberculin tested. S. H. REARICK, SPRING MILLS, PA.

Ayrshires Bull and Heifer Calves, yearlings, two-year olds and cows from accredited herd. Prices and description furnished upon request. C. J. Austin & Sons, R. D. No. 3, Wellsboro, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. THE SAINT ARMOUR CO., Mortonville, Penna.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. C. H. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd #3632. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. K. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEY REG. BULLS! Rich in Langwater Blood. Prices right. ADDISON R. KRIEBEL, R. D. No. 2, Norristown, Pa.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Bulls three months to over one year. Reds. Registered. T. B. tested. COPE BROS., R. D. No. 1, BERWICK, PA.

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 1 mo., four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra fine heifer. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa

DOGS

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Black and Tan. Also Wolf Gray. $25-$35. ERNEST FOSTER, Munnsville, N. Y.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. S. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

HORSES

PERCHERONS Stallions, 1, 2 and 3 yr., all black, $125 to $300. Mares 10 yr., 6 yr., five 2 yr. and three 1 yr. Daughters and granddaughters of 3 Int. Champs. WM. A. REID, MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

GUINEA PIGS

Raise Guinea Pigs for me. I buy all you raise. No experience needed. Big profits. Pay better than chickens. Write for particulars and contract. L. C. CORFANTY, Box 3-A, TENAFLY, N. J.

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ALL BEST BREEDS—Healthiest milk, useful on small, clear land. Gallon stock, $15; soon fresh, $35, bred yearling, $25. Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

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EASTERN PENN. LAKE FARM, equipped, $65 weekly income. Valuable lake frontage for bungalows and camps; 110 acres, improved road passes farm nearby; pasturage for 28 head, good loam soil, ample wood; 150 apple trees, other fruit; pretty 7-room home, lights and lovely lake view, A-1 large barn, silo, 3 poultry houses, lakeside cottage, numerous other bldgs. Business change forces sale; $5000 takes it with 13 cows, 3 horses, 3 heifers, registered bull, poultry, threshing machine, gas engine, crops, 1 boat, other needed equipment included; about 1/3 cash. Details page 56 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Copy Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

78 AC. WITH $5000 WORTH WOOD: sacrificed for $3600; 4 horses, 3 cows, 100 hens, sow, mower, 3 cultivators, 2 corn planters, manure spreader, gas engine, binder, other machinery, wagons, 6 sets harness, etc. included; 400 thrifty apple trees, other fruit; 35 acres crop soil; all advantages, good 10-room house, 55 ft. basement barn, garage, poultry, hog, spring, smoke houses, other bldgs. Age forces sale, $1800 takes it complete, only part needed. C. A. Hefler, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, 300 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED—Small farm adapted poultry raising. New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania. Electricity or available. Details, cash, terms. Box 109, Penna. Farmer, Phila.

30-ACRE POULTRY FARM for sale. On state road near town, modern buildings, some conveniences. $5500. Owner, J. K. Bender, Quakertown, Pa.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A representative in every county. Young men, retired or small farmers. Earn as much as $5 to $50 a day on off days; exclusive territory. Our products are sold on a money back guarantee. Write for circular and particulars. Give age and present occupation. ARCO, Box 33, Greencastle, Pa

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

WE HAVE a wonderful combination brush set for the home. Five pieces. Ten uses. Costs less than $3.00, 100% profit. Write 610 Bankers Reserve Life Bldg., Dept. 545, Omaha, Nebr.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SOWS DO NOT COME IN HEAT.—I bought two six-month-old Duroc-Jersey open gilts that were displayed at Harrisburg Futurity Show, Sept., 1926. I also purchased a six-month-old Duroc-Jersey boar. I penned the gilts to the boar on November 26, 1926, and have not seen that the gilts were in heat yet. What can I do? The gilts are not excessively fat.—C. E. S., Tower City, Pa. Feeding of sprouted oats is advised, but green feeds coming on now would tend to take the place of this. Allow plenty of range; reduce the ration so that there will be no excess fat. Some have reported favorably upon the use of gland extracts hypodermically. Better consult your veterinarian on the latter point. Let us know what results you get by increasing the range and watching the diet.

LUMPS FOUND AFTER SLAUGHTER.—I have a cow which foundered four years ago on sweet corn. Was stiff in joint, otherwise seemed all right. I put her dry and fattened and killed her. When opened we found two large lumps on each shoulder and a cluster of smaller ones in the lining of lungs.—T. P., Hamlin Station, Pa. If this cow has not been tuberculin tested these lumps should be examined to determine the nature of the contents. Where these lumps are distributed an examination might be made by your veterinarian, or some of the material sent to a laboratory for examination. It is doubtful that the condition came from the founder.

PIGS HAVE POOR APPETITE.—I have two shoats weighing about 80 pounds each. They have a cough, also stand and scratch their sides. They drink slop but care nothing for shelled corn. What shall I do for them?—H. J. O., Biglerville, Pa. These pigs are very likely infested with parasites. Worm capsules may be administered to remove the adult parasite. The cough is probably due to the larvae as they migrate in the lung. Try feeding a mixture of 100 pounds shelled corn, 10 pounds tankage or fish meal and 5 pounds each of oil meal and ground alfalfa. It is possible they will eat the corn when put on this mixture.

Naming the Farm

Do you ever suggest names for poultry farms? Is it possible to infringe upon another farm's name when selecting one for your own?—G. H., Bucks County, Pa.

One way of selecting a name for a farm is to connect it with some distinguishing feature about the farm or neighborhood, such as a mountain, stream, grove, valley, or some other feature that readily applies to the lay or location of the place. If special emphasis is placed upon the quality of the product an adjective as superior, excellent, premium, modern, standard, etc., or such a word may be included in a name. Many poultrymen use their own name in connection, as "Smith's Modern Poultry Farm." In every case there should be something which ties up the name logically with the place or product.

A name may be said to infringe upon another when it is identical, or when a part of the name would tend to confuse it with another. Pennsylvania has no law which specifically registers a farm name, but there is a law by which a name is recorded for exclusive use as a trademark. The Internal Department will not register a name for this purpose which conflicts with another already registered.—K

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It is wonderful the power your Kirstin develops. I use it for clearing steep hillsides of oak, pine and spruce stumps and standing trees. I would not be without it.— *E. E. Frederick, Pocket Ranch, Quincy, Cal.*

My Kirstin is a wonder. It pulled green oak trees up to 24 inches in diameter with surprising ease, and at less cost than any other method.— *Albert Kahle, Gascondale, Mo.*

My neighbors are astonished to see the Kirstin yank out the big ones. It pulls my largest stumps.— *Martin Peterson, Rio, La.*

My Kirstin cleared six acres of solid, sound tamerac and fir stumps measuring up to 60 inches from hard clay soil.—*Charles Flannigan, Springdale, Wash.*

Last fall I cleared land of stumps up to 34 inches in diameter. However, not a single one sat hard enough to show how much power my Kirstin would develop.— *E. Thompson, Culver, Minn.*

My Kirstin has pulled probably 4,000 stumps—some locust stumps with 20 to 35 foot roots. No stump puller could be better.— *Adam Billett, Wrightsville, Pa.*

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We make 14 sizes and models—including Kirstin One-Man Clutch, One-Man Drum, and the speedy, strong, powerful Horse Power models—the best and most efficient Horse Power Stump Puller you can get.

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One Man Pulls Trees, Hedges or Brush

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1927 No. 18

Pals.

The farmers of northwestern Pennsylvania are out to get the corn borer before it gets them. Page 3.

Car owners expect more from Kellys–and they get it!

MORE people are buying Kelly-Springfield tires this year than in any year during the company's history.

The reason is not far to seek. The tires Kelly is building today are by far the best that ever have come out of the Kelly factory. This statement is not mere talk; it is an undeniable fact, as thousands of tire buyers can testify.

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KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

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The Houses People Build

Which Type Best Suits Your Tastes and Location?

By ARTHUR C. PAGE

LAST month in our talk about the new house we are going to build, we promised to take plenty of time to discuss the question of bungalow type or story-and-a-half and two-story construction. So here it is, and if there's anything you don't agree with, get down the old pencil and whittle a good point and write us all about it.

The two-story is probably the cheapest arrangement for securing the required space for more than four rooms, since it requires the minimum amount of basement room and roof area, two of the most expensive parts of the building; while the wall area for the two-story type is only slightly greater, due to the lower ceilings of the upstairs rooms.

The two-story home has better light and air than the bungalow. With more than four rooms on the ground floor, it becomes difficult to get outside windows on two sides of all the rooms and to get free air circulation without the connecting doors open, which is not always convenient in the case of sleeping rooms in cold weather. With the two-story house, up to nine or ten rooms, there is little or no trouble in getting outside light on two sides and a cross breeze without an open door. The upstairs bedrooms get more than those downstairs because they are above more of the breeze obstructions.

Not only is there less heat loss in the two-story house, but almost any kind of heating system will work more efficiently where the rooms are within close horizontal reach of the heating plant. Either hot air, hot water or steam is hard to move any distance horizontally, but naturally moves upward.

Waste Heat Warms an Upstairs

With the bungalow type it is always a problem to get heat to the outer rooms, especially against the wind; but with the other it is a simple matter to heat the upstairs rooms, often with nothing more than a register in the floor using waste heat from the downstairs rooms.

Another point making for better heating efficiency with an upstairs is the greater chimney height, which gives an increased draft, as 30 to 35 feet height is bound to work better than 12 to 15. Also considerably more radiated heat will be obtained where the chimney goes up thru the middle of the upstairs, which is the proper location for a chimney.

A point often made in favor of the bungalow type of home is that it is so much more convenient having the bathroom and sleeping rooms all on the same floor, and that it saves the continual running up and down stairs, so tiring to many women. Undoubtedly it is more convenient to have all the home operations on one floor, and this may in some cases be the deciding factor for choosing this type, especially where there are small children in the family. The importance of this is sometimes overestimated, especially if there is a toilet and lavatory downstairs, since few trips upstairs should be necessary.

Appearance Its Big Asset

The great point in favor of the bungalow home is its appearance. While the two-story home may be entirely appropriate for hilly and timbered sections, many artists and architects feel that a lower type with horizontal rather than vertical lines is more suitable for prairie homes, where most of the strong lines are horizontal. And it does seem that in many locations, the bungalow type has a better appearance than the two-story type. Just how important this is, each home builder must decide for himself, but the point is worthy of careful consideration.

The story and a half home is a compromise between the bungalow and the two-story type. It is often used instead of the two-story house for economy, but this is a mistake, since the saving is only in a small amount of outside wall, and perhaps a small amount of ceiling in the upstairs rooms, and this will be more than balanced in the cost of dormer windows required to secure air and light to the upstairs rooms. Also these upstairs rooms are likely to be uncomfortably hot in summer because of the lack of attic space above them.

Sometimes the story and a half is preferred because of a better appearance, and this consideration may be all right under certain conditions. On the whole, however, the story and a half is not so satisfactory as either the bungalow or the two-story home, and should not be selected without careful consideration.

Depth for Foundation Walls

How deep should I dig down for the foundation walls for barn with walls of hollow clay tile or concrete blocks? Some say 2½ feet is sufficient, others claim 4 feet is necessary. I expect to build 8 feet high with brick.—C. E. F., Bucks County, Pa.

The foundation walls for a house or barn have two main purposes to perform. One is to give the proper bearing surface to prevent unequal settling, the other is to prevent heaving because of alternate freezing and thawing. With a frame barn, 2½ feet is usually considered sufficient depth, since the building is more or less a solid unit, and a slight movement of the foundation is not likely to have a serious effect. With frame houses, 2½ feet is often used, altho it sometimes allows enough movement to produce plaster cracks.

For masonry houses and barns, 2½ feet is not sufficient and a depth of 4 feet is usually recommended. This usually gets down to fairly solid clay and is deep enough so that there is little or no heaving action, even tho the frost does go down that far. The heaving action is also minimized by keeping the water from around the footings by means of tiling.

The best practice is to make the foundation walls of reinforced concrete with the bottom eight inches widened out to form a footing 16 inches wide. Instead of reinforced concrete, the foundation walls can be built of hard burned hollow tile blocks or high grade concrete blocks, or hard burned bricks can be used if care is taken to discard any that do not seem to be hard. With any of these materials, the footing should still be of reinforced concrete 16 inches wide and at least 8 inches thick.

Where the foundation walls are also the basement walls with a depth below the ground of at least four feet, this takes care of the danger of heaving and the footing need be only deep enough to be out of the way of the basement floor.—I. W. D.

The Forest Worker, a magazine published by the government for foresters and timber owners may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents a copy.

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"Get the Borer" Is Their Motto

Farmers of Northwestern Pennsylvania Wage Biggest Insect War Ever Fought

By C. L. WHITE

"THIS great campaign against the European corn borer is being carried on by farmers and for farmers." That statement made by Dr. Charles G. Jordan, State Secretary of Agriculture, describes the policy that is followed by the Department in the clean-up work now being brought to completion in the eight worst infested counties of northwestern Pennsylvania.

Within the last two weeks county-wide meetings in six of the eight counties in the clean-up area have been addressed by Secretary Jordan and by Deputy Secretary R. G. Bressler, who is in direct charge of the corn borer control work of the State Department of Agriculture. Director M. S. McDowell, of the State College Agricultural Extension Service, also spoke at most of the meetings. Director McDowell is in charge of the educational work in connection with the campaign

We write this after spending several days traveling over the infested area of northwestern Pennsylvania, watching the clean-up work in progress, talking with farmers and attending the county-wide meetings. After seeing the determined way in which the corn growers of this section have set out to "get the borer before the borer gets them" we can easily believe Mr. Bressler's statement that the campaign against this insect invader is the greatest ever witnessed against any enemy, except in time of war

Federal Government Provides Large Fund

The United States government has set aside $10,000,000 to fight the borer in 70 counties in the five states bordering Lake Erie where the pest has gained a foothold. But even more effective than large sums of money is the splendid spirit being shown by the farmers who are bearing the burden of the fight. The control regulations call for an absolute clean-up of all corn crop remnants this spring. Judging by what we have been seeing it will be difficult to find a piece of corn fodder or stubble in the eight affected counties by May 15th. Everywhere we have seen farmers plowing under stubble, burning leftover fodder and raking up barnyards so as to be able to prove that there isn't left a piece of cornstalk more than an inch long when the inspectors come around after May 1st.

We stopped along the road in Erie County the other day and picked up a stalk from a pile of corn fodder. Breaking it open we found that the pith of the corn had been eaten out by the borers,—borers which were still in the stalk, alive and very active. They were greyish white worms about an inch long. If they were left unmolested in those stalks they would very soon spin a web over the hole thru which they had entered, spend about two weeks in the pupa stage, grow wings and then emerge for an attack on this year's growing corn crop.

Naps Thru Winter—Then Look Out

When the borer comes out of its winter hiding place with wings it can travel a considerable distance and, of course, man is powerless to stop it. When it finds a field of growing corn it deposits eggs on the leaves. In June or July the eggs hatch and the young larvae bore into the stalk to begin their work of destruction. If there are many of them (150 and more have been found in a single stalk) they completely destroy the plant, leaving only the walls of the stalk, which will break over and go down in a slight breeze. Then they stay in that same stalk or in the stubble all winter ready to begin over again in the spring.

It is because they have seen or heard about the borer's destructive work that Pennsylvania farmers are working so earnestly in the present clean-up campaign. They realize that they can catch the worms when they are (to page 22)

They're on the Borer's Trail

Secretary Jordan

THE corn borer is something to get excited about, but common sense methods shouldn't be abandoned in the excitement. Secretary Jordan believes that little more than good, clean farming practice is necessary to control the borer. Deputy Secretary Bressler has been given the responsibility of seeing that such practice is followed in the eight borer infested counties of northwestern Pennsylvania.

Deputy Secretary Bressler

Before the Coming of the White Man

Hudson Found That Diversified Crops Weren't Unknown to the American Indian

By CARL R. WOODWARD
New Jersey State College of Agriculture

DIVERSITY of agricultural production in the American colonies seems not to have been a new thing, introduced by the European settlers. To some degree it existed among the Indians before the foot of the white man had touched our soil. The great abundance and diversity of the native plants so impressed the early explorers and settlers, that the letters they wrote to friends at home fairly bristle with enthusiastic accounts of the productiveness of the New World.

One of the earliest accounts of the territory which later formed the Middle Atlantic States, appears in the journal of Robert Ivet, Hendrick Hudson's mate on board the "Half Moon," on her famous voyage of discovery into New York Bay and up the Hudson River.

After cruising along the coast for some days, on September 3, 1609, the "Half Moon" put into Raritan Bay. Soundings were taken and anchor cast along the north shore of what in time became Monmouth County, New Jersey. For several days the "Half Moon" remained in the bay while exploring parties went ashore. In his journal, Ivet mentions two of the native crops that were to become great staples of American agriculture—corn and tobacco:

"Sept. 4, 1609.—This day the people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad of our coming, and brought greene Tabacco, and gave us of it for Knives and Beads. They go in Deere skins loose, well dressed. They have yellow copper. They desire cloathes and are very civill. They have great store of Maiz or Indian Wheate, whereof they make good Bread. The countrey is full of great and tall Oakes.

"Sept. 5, 1609.—Our men went on Land there and saw great store of Men, Women, and Children, who gave them Tabacco, at their coming on Land. So they went up into the Woods, and saw great store of goodly Oakes, and some currants. For one of them came aboard and brought some dryed, and gave me some, which were sweet and good. . . . Some women also came to us with Hempe. They had red copper Tabacco pipes, and other things of copper—they did weare about their neckes."

The "currants" referred to are thought to have been whortleberries, a near relative of the blueberry, or huckleberry, which when dried resembled the currant.

Old Pamphlet Paints Glowing Picture

An interesting picture of the agriculture of West Jersey and Pennsylvania is given to us by a Quaker, Gabriel Thomas, who lived in the vicinity of Burlington. In 1698 he circulated a pamphlet in England, setting forth the advantages of this region to attract new settlers. No need of anyone lacking variety in his diet in this part of the world, according to Thomas:

"Barley, Rice, etc., in vast quantities; also Indian Corn, Pease and Beans, likewise English Hemp and Flax which prospers there exceedingly, Eating Roots, Pumpkins, Cashews, Water-Melons, Musk-melons, Cucumbers, Squashes, Carrots, Artichokes, Potatoes, Turnips, Garlick, Onions, and Leeks, grow there in greater plenty than in England. And for Herbs, they have Cabbages, Coleworts, Savoys, Lettuce, Purslane, and other Salads, in abundance, besides Wild Herbs, which are there very common, as Penny Royal, Mint, Mustard, Sage, Rue, Tansey, etc., and likewise there are choice Phisical Roots, as Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, Black-Snake-Root, Rattle-Snake Root, and Poake-Root, with divers others which there is great store of."

Hemp and flax were regarded as valuable crops in those days, and apparently they were grown with good success. Two of the wild fruits mentioned in the next paragraph are of special interest, being the ancestors of the superb varieties of cranberries and blueberries for which New Jersey has become noted.

"And for Wild Fruits, there are Chestnuts, Filberts, Hickey-Nuts, Grapes, Mulberries, Strawberries, Rasberries, Huckleberries, and Craneberries with several sorts of Plumbs, and all those fruits in great plenty being free for any Body to gather."

The quick maturity of fruit trees in the colonies impressed Thomas, who was familiar with the cool, damp climate of the British Isles.

"Now I am coming to the Planted Fruit-Trees, as Apples, Pears, Apricocks, Quinces, Plumbs, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants and Peaches, . . . and all those Trees will come to bear in a little more than half the time they do in England, the Soil is so rich; they have great plenty of the afore-mentioned Fruits, which are exceeding delicious. These as also many other Fruits that come not to any pitch of Perfection in England, are the Natural Product of this Country, which lies warmer, being more befriended by the Sun's hot and glorious Beams, which without doubt is the chief cause and true Reason, why the Fruit there so far excells the English."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

There is nought in this bad world like sympathy,
'Tis so becoming to the soul and face.—Byron

A Clever Burlesque

FARMERS who have read the two recent articles in the Saturday Evening Post by Garet Garrett on what is the matter with farmers have no doubt been amused if not incensed. Inferentially, he claims that the farmers' plight is due to the fact that they are too slow to keep up with other industries in the adoption of modern methods. The whole treatment, as well as the cartoons which accompany the articles, is more of a burlesque than a sensible analysis of the situation.

Use the Church Buildings

FETISHES, totem poles, stone altars, etc., if neglected, will not bring to a community righteousness and spiritual growth. Neither will any number of empty church buildings conserve the morality and spiritual power of a neighborhood. Yet present indications are that too many rural communities seem to feel that the existence of church properties in the neighborhood will somehow act vicariously in behalf of the people. We have read that the natives in some parts of India write their prayers on papyrus and fasten it to a windwheel. The force of the wind keeps them in motion, thus allowing the religionist to forget about it and go about his business. The modern generation of Christians has little room to sneer at the mechanical worship of the East Indian.

An Interesting Political Move

MANY political commentators claim to see in the decision of President Coolidge to spend his vacation in the Middle West an adroit political move. The most disturbing political situation is located in that section. There has been severe criticism of the administration's attitude towards farm relief measures and political expediency points out the necessity of placating, if possible, those who might cause trouble in 1928. Besides, two of the most frequently-mentioned candidates in addition to President Coolidge live in the Middle West,—Vice President Dawes and Ex-Governor Lowden. The real as well as the manufactured news concerning the President's vacation will make interesting reading during the summer.

Local Courts and Fees

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to fines imposed by mayors of small towns, justices of the peace, etc., will have a far reaching effect on the local administration of the law. In a suit carried up to the Supreme Court it was decided that a mayor or justice of the peace acted in violation of the Constitution when he received as compensation part of the fine imposed. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that no judge shall sit on a case in which he is financially interested, and since the fee system automatically creates a money interest in a case brought before a minor judge, all convictions in such cases are made illegal by the decision. In every such case a verdict of acquital means no fees, while a verdict of guilty adds to the judge's income. Thus, it is held, a defendant in a criminal action is placed in an unfair position, a condition which the Fourteenth Amendment sought to correct. The result of this ruling should be to wipe out the unfair fee system.

"From Now On"

IT SHOULD be a source of genuine satisfaction and pride to the farmers of Pennsylvania to see the splendid spirit being shown by the corn growers of the eight northern counties in their corn borer clean-up campaign. They are fighting a battle for farmers everywhere against the greatest menace ever faced by American agriculture and they are fighting cheerfully and willingly.

The heads of the State Department of Agriculture and the State College Agricultural Extension Department believed that Pennsylvania corn growers could be trusted to unite against the borer when they saw that it was a case of fighting or eventually giving up the growing of corn. That their faith was amply justified is proven by the willingness with which the clean-up work is being done by the vast majority in the borer area. The supervisors and inspectors in each of the eight Pennsylvania counties affected are local farmers. They know what the borer would do on their own farms and they are able to convince their neighbors that the clean-up must be done, thoroly and on time.

The borer will be with us "from now on." No one thinks it can be totally eradicated. It can be held in check, however, until its parasitic enemies get a start and until we adopt new methods of farming and equip ourselves with new clean-harvesting, clean-plowing machinery.

Do Not Expand This Year

THERE is no justification for expansion in any line of production this year. The acreage of every crop should be held at least to that of last year and in some instances slightly reduced. The publication of the intention-to-plant figures gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture should be sufficient to cause a recession of the fifteen per cent increase in the proposed acreage to be planted to potatoes. Other crops may not be largely increased and there is no good excuse for enlarging the potato acreage. The crop which should receive careful attention just now is the hay and forage crop. If, as some signs indicate, there has been serious winter damage to clover and alfalfa, there should be other legumes planted. Cow peas, Canada field peas, soy beans, etc., make fairly good substitutes and should be supplied wherever the clovers have failed.

Keep Up the By-roads

SINCE the state has been doing so much road building and assisting in the upkeep of township roads there has been a noticeable tendency in many districts for the local authorities to neglect the home roads. This is a sad mistake and limits the usefulness of the whole road system. Even a short piece of bad dirt road leading from a community to a hard road makes it impossible to haul a full load to market and also interferes with the enjoyment of a pleasure trip in rainy weather. It is physically and financially impossible for the state to do all the road repair work and local people should take care of the local roads. Even private lanes should be kept in good repair if the full benefits of hard roads in a section are to be realized.

Plenty of Eggs for Egg Week

NEXT week is National Egg Week. The object of the week's special activities is, of course, to advertise and increase the consumption of eggs. The Poultry Department at Penn State plans to advertise by cutting prices during the week.

In this connection it is of interest to note that there were twice as many case eggs in storage on April 1 of this year as on the same date in 1925. There were also many more frozen eggs in storage. On the other hand, many egg freezing and drying plants in China have been closed on account of the strife in that country. The United States Department of Agriculture predicts a falling off of 50 per cent in this year's egg production in China as compared with last year.

Editorial Sidelights

THERE should be three men's pictures on Page 3 instead of only two. The missing one is that of Director M. S. McDowell, of the State College Agricultural Extension Service. Doctor Jordan, Mr. Bressler and Mr. McDowell are leading the fight on the European corn borer in Pennsylvania.

Doctor Jordan owns and operates a large farm in Lawrence County where he produces fine beef, mutton and wool. Altho he has always been a farmer, before he was appointed Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture, Doctor Jordan spent much of his time on the Chautauqua platform and in the pulpit. He is a Doctor of Divinity (Princeton University) who goes to Chicago to buy his feeder cattle, and is seldom more than a pound off in judging their weight. Some years ago he was a member of the agricultural committee of the state legislature.

Director McDowell is seldom in one place long enough to have a picture taken. He has reason to be busy for, as Director of the State College Agricultural Extension Department, he is responsible for the work of all the county agents, the home economics extension specialists, the boys' and girls' club leaders and all of the other extension specialists. The cow testing associations, the better sire organizations, the ton litter and 400 bushel potato clubs, the spray service—all are conducted by or were organized by men responsible to Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Bressler has just moved back to his native county, Dauphin, after a long absence. He was reared on a farm near the Susquehanna River in the northern part of the county. Now, since his appointment as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, he has been living in Harrisburg. For five years he has been operating his farm near State College where, until January last, he was Vice Dean of the School of Agriculture.

IT CAN'T BE DOWNED

President to Make Good His Criticism—U. S. Treasury Gains Control at Last—Senate May Broadcast.

Washington, D. C.

FARM relief will not down. The promoters of the various schemes for boosting agriculture have gone back home. Nevertheless, during the past week or two farm relief has occupied headliner space on the first pages of the daily papers. The latest movement looking toward the solution of the farmers' relief problem appears to have originated in the temporary White House.

It was charged against the President's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill that while he pointed out many weak points in that measure he did not suggest a better one. It is now evident that he is determined to answer this criticism with a plan to solve the problem of farm relief which he considers better than anything that heretofore has been suggested.

Three Vacancies to Fill

The reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board is going forward according to schedule. Robert A. Cooper and Edward E. Jones have handed in their resignations as members of the board. This leaves three vacancies to be filled. The new members will be men who are satisfactory to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. This will give the Treasury Department control of the Farm Loan system, which it was unable to secure by legislation, and put to sleep any hopes the farmers ever have had of controlling their Federal Land Banks.

The farmers have protested vigorously against this move to turn the rural credit system directly over to the Treasury Department by way of the reorganization route, but without avail. It is generally agreed that this is the most important issue before the farmers and their organizations. It outclasses any farm relief legislation that the administration may propose. It means the end of a farmers' credit system independent of the big financial interests of the country.

Farm Land Values Increase

Farm land values in the United States are approaching stability, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The values have actually increased in some localities, and there is a steadily lessening rate of decline in prices, which on March 1, 1926, were found to be about 25 per cent above the 1912-13-14 average, but nearly 30 per cent below the high point reached in 1920. In this connection the bureau specialists say that the rise in farm taxes has been seriously out of proportion to the movement in the prices of farm products. Since taxes form one of the principal costs of farm ownership, the proportion of income required for payment of taxes under post-war price levels has been and will continue to be a factor of no small importance in determining the level at which farm land values will reach adjustment.

May Listen In on Senate

Broadcasting the proceedings of the United States Senate that are of general public interest is the proposal of Senator Dill, of Washington State. It is believed that it will be feasible to have the large commercial broadcasting stations of the country broadcast certain hours of certain features of the Senate deliberations. Senator Dill thinks that it would mean much from an educational standpoint if the school children of the country and those in the higher institutions of learning could hear Senate debates.

Forest Cover Restored

National forests covering an area of 3,000,000 acres have been established in the East by the federal government in the past 16 years. The government has had to buy most of this area from private owners. The Forest Week committee says that with the protection from fire and with proper methods of timber cutting introduced by the forest service the forest cover is being restored on these lands and they are steadily increasing in value as a public investment.

Milk Makes Health

The consumption of milk in the United States has increased 27 per cent in the past eight years, according to milk specialists in the Bureau of Dairy Industry. It is also found that there has been during this time a 12 per cent reduction in undernourishment among school children following the "milk for health" campaigns which have been promoted by the dairy bureau.—E. E. R.

ACTION DEFERRED

Governor Investigating All Appropriation Bills—Two Bodies Band Together in Reforestation.

Harrisburg, Pa.

GOVERNOR FISHER'S plan to defer acting on the numerous appropriation bills left with him by the legislature adjourning ten days ago until May is due to the close study he has ordered made of not only all bills carrying money but of all which might obligate the Commonwealth in any way. Decision to go slowly in acting on these bills has caused some surprise and efforts of enterprising citizens to get their bills acted upon have not gone far. The Governor has declined to hold hearings but has invited briefs which are being studied closely. The executive offices have been well nigh flooded by letters and telegrams dealing with various measures.

Aim at Notable Effort

According to the plans of the State Department of Agriculture the campaign against the corn borer is to be so conducted as to furnish an object lesson. It is no secret there are fears of wide spread of the borer and what is under way in northwestern and western Pennsylvania is to be conducted carefully and methods and results made available for the governments of other states which may be afflicted. People in several communities have been commended for their voluntary work.

Aid on Reward Plan

Under provisions of bills just approved second-class townships are to be given aid in improvement of various types of roads under the reward plan. The existing system is to be expanded and it is expected to bring about considerable betterment of rural highways.

Tree Planting Plans

Plans to link up the State Highway Department project of lining main highways with trees with reforestation work of the Forests and Waters branch of the government are under discussion. Objection to too much tree planting along roads came from farmers in a half dozen sections because of shade possibilities, opening an interesting line of discussion. The State Highway Department is going in for much planting of various kinds along the roads. The forestry authorities will expand their tree planting program.

Plan to Buy Land

The half million dollars in the general appropriation bill for purchase of lands for reforesting is intended to stay in that measure when the time comes to act and it may be inside of six months the first real expansion of forest reserves will occur. Numerous tracts have been offered.

Locusts May Disappear

An interesting opening for discussion has been afforded at the State Bureau of Plant Industry which announces studies have shown the possibility that the seventeen-year-old locust may disappear. The brood of locusts in districts affected in the last century is said to be declining.—T. C.

WILL EXHIBIT EGGS

Poultry Exposition Next Fall—Many Cattle Sales in Trenton—Bankers Evince Interest in Agriculture.

Trenton, N. J.

A FIVE-DAY exhibition of table eggs and market poultry will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the New Jersey Poultry Association at Atlantic City next fall, according to a preliminary announcement just made by the state association. The plan of the exposition is to picture as far as possible the entire poultry industry of New Jersey, with special attention to the production of standard breeds for both market eggs and poultry.

Sold Under the Hammer

Several of the most important cattle sales in the eastern states this season have been scheduled for the fair grounds at Trenton. The first took place during the third week in April when Holstein-Friesian men entered their animals at auction. The Guernsey sale is scheduled for May 12 when animals from many Guernsey herds will be placed on exhibition and on the block the following day. Another Guernsey sale will be held on June 2, to be followed on June 3 with a Jersey sale. This latter will mark the first time that the national Jersey sale has come to New Jersey. Twenty-four breeders have already signified their intention of making consignments to the Jersey sale.

Tests Eliminate Unfit Seed

Results on the seed corn tests which have been conducted thruout New Jersey by the State College and county agents cooperating have eliminated large blocks of unfit seed this spring. The hold-over corn in the farmers' cribs, as earlier reported, is not in prime condition for planting, in many cases, and germination tests conducted in a far-reaching way have, without question, resulted in the saving of many farmers from disappointment on the current season's crop. In one county only 10 out of 33 seed corn tests in one block showed satisfactory germinating properties. Several hundred samples were tested in most of the counties.

Bankers Meet at College

The Annual Agricultural Convention of the New Jersey State Bankers Association was held in the college buildings at New Brunswick on April 21st. The relation of bankers to agriculture was discussed at length from an economic aspect and with particular reference to local conditions in New Jersey. Boys' and Girls' Club work was also discussed at length. Speakers from Washington and from New York State addressed the gathering.—W. H. B.

TANK CARS FEASIBLE

Method Proves Economical for Shipping Milk to Metropolitan Area—Fishermen Deserve Punishment.

Ithaca, N. Y.

EVIDENCE presented to the Milk Program Committee shows that tank cars for the shipment of milk in this area are more than an experiment. These cars have been in use on the Lackawanna for some months. Their use proves that this method of transportation is economical, doing away with the need of elevated platforms for the loading of milk on the cars, dispensing with a can washing and bottling room, and consequently with the need of one or more men, and carrying the milk to the metropolitan area at a rise of but one to two or three degrees of temperature with no use of ice on the journey.

Definite special freight rates have not yet been established for tank cars here, but with the inevitable general use of them a lower rate is expected. The cars consist of a pair of twin tanks, holding 51,000 pounds of milk, and where the station is large enough to fill a car their use seems to be more practical than the use of cans. A tank can be loaded in eight minutes, and the washing process is very brief as compared with former methods.

Troubles with Fishermen

It is possible that application will be made to the Governor to close the Adirondack Reserve during the fishing season because of forest fires set by careless fishermen. One old forest tract of 30 acres has been burned over already and the fire is not yet under control. In other regions the farmers have had to post their land on account of "fish pirates," who net and spear trout illegally.

Goes out of Business

Another fair is planning to sell its grounds and go out of business, the Tri-County Fair, formerly held in DeRuyter. The fair had run up a deficit, which will have to be met, after the state funds have been paid in, by an assessment.—M. G. F.

FARM TRAGEDIES—No. 1.

OF COURSE YOU'RE TESTING YOUR SEED NEIGHBOR?
NOPE, IT'S A WASTE OF TIME! I DIDN'T TEST LAST SEASON AN' I GOT A BUMPER CROP!
GOSH! THERE'S ONLY A THIRD OF IT COMING UP!
HE'S GOT ENOUGH SPACE BETWEEN STALKS TO PLANT SUN FLOWERS
LEET

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Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

The Less Guess There Is in Farming the Better Off the Farmer

NOT all of us are so fortunate as to be situated on an ideal sandy loam gardening soil. On Logan Spring Farm we have a number of rather stony areas here and there, the stones being water-worn sandstone mostly about the size of apples. We pick as many as we can, especially where lettuce, onions and similar crops are to be grown, but as anyone knows who has been up against this proposition, picking, or for that matter raking and forking stones, is a tedious, expensive job.

The annoyance from the medium and small stones presents a more serious problem than the removal of the comparatively few large rocks. This may be solved to a degree by a system of fitting the land without the use of toothed implements such as spring-tooth, spike-tooth or peg harrows.

Just before plowing an unusually large percentage of the small stones will be on top of the ground, especially following a cultivated crop. The plow will turn the majority of these well toward the bottom of the furrow. If subsequent fitting is done with some combination of cultipacker, disc harrow, smoothing harrow and roller, all wheeled implements, practically no stones will be brought to the surface. Small seeds and plants may be put into the ground in far better shape. This idea is not new but is well worth keeping in mind.

Tests Eliminated Guesswork

A few weeks ago this column was devoted to the subject of lime in vegetable production. Altho we have been liming on a rather systematic schedule for several years no actual tests for acidity had been run since 1923 and I felt we were going entirely too much by guess. One cannot afford to guess in the case of crops that are sensitive to acidity and cost $100 or more per acre to produce. Accordingly, soil samples were taken from each field and tests were run to determine the amount of ground limestone, if any, required to make the soil sweet.

A blue print of the farm map was used to chart the records and a glance serves to show the conditions in each field. With records of future applications of lime this chart should prove a safe guide for three years. It positively does not pay to go by guess where the facts can be determined and I am sure county agents generally are willing and ready to assist gardeners who are in earnest about this lime problem and who will use the results obtained.

Some of our readers may have missed the previous notes on relative tolerance of vegetables to acidity. Comparatively few vegetables will make a satisfactory crop in sour soil. Peas, beans, tomatoes, radishes, turnips, potatoes and strawberries are usually little affected by acidity unless it is extreme. Asparagus, beets, celery, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peppers and spinach are considered to be in the super-sensitive class and as a rule should receive lime unless the soil in which they are to be grown gives a reaction.

Eastern Farmer's Job Not So Bad

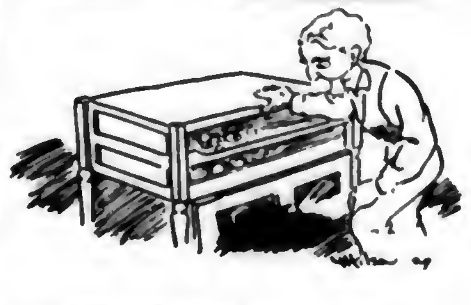
A farmer friend from western Kansas visited us the other day. He has been touring with his family for nearly three months on the proceeds of a thirty-five-bushel per acre crop of wheat last summer from [illegible] of his 320-acre farm. Most of it sold for $1.25. Looks like a pretty nice business but it does not always work that way. One year his yield fell to eight bushels per acre. Such a crop along with low prices would hit pretty hard.

After all, the Pennsylvania and eastern farmer with nearby markets does not have such a bad job if he balances his production among several staples, and takes the [illegible] cut in every way he can.

As planting progresses it is important to keep a complete record of varieties, strains and sources of seed used. Differences in crop may result later and without full records we will be lost.

I have just received a list of 1927 rates and limits on hail insurance

(Continued on next page)



The Cheerful Plowman

My Incubator

OLD Biddy does well in her old-fashioned way and she hatches pell-mell, I am willing to say! For twenty-one days and for twenty-one nights, thru evenings of grays and thru mornings of lights she sticks to her nest with a terrible zeal, grows thin on the breast and runs down at the heel, and when she is thru with her vigil, by gee, she gives ten and two little chickens to me! She's worthy, I say, and I haven't a word to take credit away from that elegant bird, yet when I've said all and have given full dues without stutters or stalls in my praises and views, the fact still remains in this hurry-up age one must push on the reins if he wishes the wage; so, Biddy, I find, is a trifle too slow in producing her kind for the market, you know! I therefore have bought at a neat little price, this hatcher, now fraught with these chickens so nice! It's bully for speed, and it hatches as fast as ten biddies, indeed, of the present or past! It's giving new life and it's giving new zest to my hen-raising strife, it is standing the test! It's come here to stay, like the auto has done, and while Biddy will [illegible] have her place in the sun, her method is slow, the times never wait for people, you know, when they get out of date. I'll praise her as long as my body has breath, I'll sing her a song till the day of my death, but nevertheless, such a hatcher as mine puts Biddy, I guess, in the old-fashioned way.—J. Edw. Tufft.

for Pennsylvania. The company is apparently reliable and the separate rates for different crops are of especial interest. Tobacco takes the highest rate, lettuce and spinach come next, all are leaf crops, very susceptible to hail damage and in each case comparatively slight injury greatly depreciates, even destroys market value.

I am thinking of insuring the lettuce which I transplant into the field. More than 40,000 plants are set on an acre, the cost of which along with manure, fertilizer and labor totals a substantial sum. Up to $300 per acre insurance is allowed for this crop and the cost is $5.00 per $100 of insurance. In other words $15.00 per year will cover hail injury up to $300 per acre. If I should insure an acre of transplanted lettuce every year for 20 years I will pay out $300.

Will hail do this amount of damage to early lettuce on an average of once in 20 years here in Blair County? Let us hear from readers on this subject in regard to their hail experiences not only with lettuce but other vegetables. We insure against fire. At present rates will it be good business to insure against hail damage to some of our more important and costly crops?—Gilbert S. Watts.

From the Week's News

H. G. NIESLEY, economist, and Dr. H. H. Havner, livestock specialist of the State College Agricultural Extension Department, are planning to spend three months in Europe this summer, studying farm conditions in Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France and Great Britain.

* * *

FRANKLIN has more bearing peach trees than any other county in Pennsylvania. The state as a whole has 4279 peach orchards of more than 100 trees each according to the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Agriculture.

* * *

KING GEORGE V of Great Britain, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, King Albert of Belgium and King Alfonso of Spain are among the world's notables who grow chickens,—or at least own poultry farms. Their flocks will be represented at the World Poultry Congress, to be held in Ottawa, Canada, July 27 to August 4th. Forty nations will send delegates or exhibits to the Poultry Congress.

* * *

THE BOYS' BEE CLUB sponsored last year by the Clearfield County Beekeepers' Association was a real success. The 18 members of the adult organization decided at their recent annual meeting to enlist still more boys this year.

Emphasize Goodwill

WITH an afternoon and evening attendance of 350, the spring meeting of the Gloucester County Pomona Grange, of New Jersey, April 12, was one of the most successful Grange gatherings ever held in this county. Several state Grange officials were present and took part on the program which was in charge of Mrs. Ella Brown, lecturer of Pomona. The committee devoted the entire lecturer's hour to discussing "goodwill."

Goodwill in the Grange was discussed by Dr. W. H. Whiton, lecturer of the State Grange. Other speakers were Mrs. Howard B. Hancock, who spoke on goodwill in the home, and Mrs. Jessie DeHart, an active school teacher in the county spoke on goodwill in the schools. In the evening a play was staged by Mickleton Grange, following an address by Wilbur K. Thomas, Philadelphia, on international goodwill.

Camels are superb tobaccos in a joyous blend

NO DOUBT about it, you can't beat Camels, regardless of how much you pay. Here are the world's choicest tobaccos combined with a skill that makes Camel the masterpiece of cigarettes. Smoke a pack or a million and each successive Camel opens a new understanding of tobacco enjoyment. Never a tired taste in a thousand packs of Camels.

For smoking pleasure supreme, get acquainted with Camels. There is or can be no better tobaccos or blending. Camels are first in popularity, and your own pleasure, as soon as you try them, will confirm the experience of millions.

In fact, you'll agree, after a trial, that this is the one sure call to smoke contentment: *"Have a Camel!"*

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers. Catalog Free
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Plant Champion Everbearing STRAWBERRIES
They will bear all Summer & Fall until cold weather stops them.

100	Plants postpaid	$1.25
200	" "	2.40
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Ask for special prices on large orders. Good stock. True to Name. Quick Service.
The W. F. Allen Co., 143 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

WOOL Blankets Batting Send us your wool and we will make it into warm fluffy batts, or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. Write today for samples and descriptive folder. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 107 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
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An **IDEAL** ***Poultry Disinfectant***

Sterilac protects poultry health — prevents disease — assures success in every stage of poultry raising. An improved form of the famous Dakin disinfectant in a convenient dry powder form that doesn't lose its strength. Strong and powerful—non-poisonous.

A small amount of this powder dissolved makes a practical disinfectant and deodorant. Approved by leading poultrymen.

Send $1 for a "Money Back" Trial
Enough Sterilac to make 60 gallons of solution of ordinary strength.

The Sterilac Company
North Chicago, Illinois

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Sure Death to Corn Borers!

Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

Build a Concrete Silo Feed Cattle From It All Winter

A Concrete silo solves the winter feeding problem, especially when drouth makes short hay crops.

"Concrete Silos, Monolithic and Block" tells the whole story. Write for your free copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia   Jenkins Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Concrete for Permanence

"SCARECROWS ARE OUT OF DATE —Plant your Corn but once"

You don't have to plant twice, sort o' feeling that crows will pull up your first planting. You don't have to put up scarecrows, and then keep a shot-gun handy to kill off the crows that have built nests right in the scare-crow's coat pocket. No sirree; you just buy a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent

then mix it thoroughly with the seed corn, and plant it at once. No waiting for it to dry. And it positively will not clog the planter! Non-poisonous. Won't injure the seed. Won't kill birds or animals. BUT,—it WILL keep them out of your fields, absolutely. It WILL save you all loss of time and expense in having to replant. It WILL let you get 3 bushels of corn where now you've been getting only 2. Because, no crows, moles, gophers, chucks or squirrels will touch any seed corn, nor the young sprouts, that have been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. And thousands of corn-growers will gladly testify that it does all we claim for it. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

This is no Place for us
Let's go quick!
Wow Wow

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

VII. Georgia Peaches

THE red clay hills of north Georgia, with their distressing erosion, merge gradually into the flat piney woods of south Georgia. This is a land of yellow pines, embellished with turpentine cups, of shiftless tenant farmers, razor-back hogs, scrubby long-horned cattle, negroes and sand, especially sand. The floor of the pine woods is ablaze all along the way; it is burnt over annually to favor the grass that springs up beneath the thin stand of trees.

The saw palmetto comes in under the pines as we near the Florida line. There are long stretches of unfenced woods between farmsteads. Here and there are heavily wooded swamps, thru which creep sluggish streams, home of the catfish and the moccasin. The sand-clay roads, when properly drained and dragged, are like the little girl of Mother Goose fame who had a little curl

> "Right in the middle of her forehead.
> When she was good she was very, very good,
> But when she was bad she was horrid!"

Fortunately we found them dry, and very, very good; twenty-four hours later they were horrid.

Include Fort Valley in Itinerary

No Pennsylvania fruit grower would motor thru Georgia without visiting Fort Valley, the most intensive peach-growing district in the world. Georgia shipped 14,000 cars of peaches last year from more than a dozen counties, and has earned the right to be called the "Peach State." One of its most distinguished citizens, "Ty" Cobb, is known to a million fans as "The Georgia Peach." The Fort Valley district, very appropriately, is in Peach County and adjacent parts of Houston County.

Thirty years ago I heard J. H. Hale, the "Peach King" of Connecticut and Fort Valley, sing the glories of this district. It nearly comes up to his enthusiastic word painting,—mile upon mile of level sandy soil, not a stone in sight, good roads, prosperous-looking farm homes and peach trees everywhere. It is the height of the blossoming season. The whole valley is a fragrant bouquet of tender pink. I shall never forget this day.

Land values are not high, about $75 an acre for unplanted land and around $200 for bearing orchards. Some of the holdings are large; A. J. Evans has over 1000 acres of peaches, in several farms, besides many acres of apples at Cornelia, Ga. Cotton is raised between the young trees but there was no profit in eleven-cent cotton the past year.

Few Crops Supplement Peach

Some asparagus and sweet potatoes are grown and occasionally there is a pecan grove with peach fillers; but in the main this is a one crop district and that crop is the peach.

There are the usual uncertainties that are attendant upon single-crop farming everywhere, not so much the weather hazard here as the market hazard. This district rarely has a complete crop failure. With the new orchards coming on there is prospect of a 20,000-car crop in Georgia this year, if all sections have a full crop. Some of the best posted growers are convinced that there is a good market for only about 12,000 cars. This is why I found Fort Valley growers not particularly concerned about the forward spring, with trees in full bloom nearly a month ahead of normal. They say that if half the crop of the state is killed the growers will make more money and save the expensive thinning that was necessary in 1926.

Only a few growers use cover crops of cow peas or vetch; the majority practice clean tillage, as late in the season as possible and without cover crops. This looks like a mistake, especially on these light soils; they are likely to discover this in a few years just as the fruit growers of California and Washington found it out after years of clean cultivation. A complete fertilizer is used, commonly about two parts nitrogen, four parts phosphorous and one part potash, applied at the rate of four to eight pounds per tree. Cottonseed meal replaces nitrate, in part at least, potash is essential to carrying quality.

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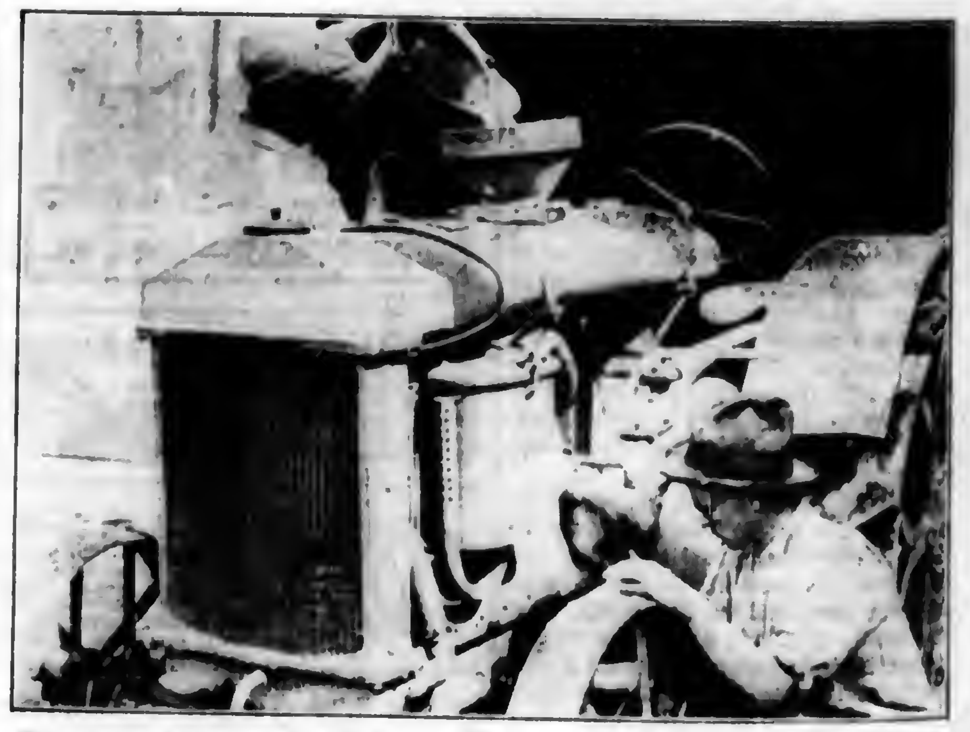
There's a Day's Work Ahead



The boss, Thomas F. Biddle, president of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association, inspects his tractor before sending it to the field, while the "chauffeur" fills the gas tank.

Pruning is much more severe and open than in the North but the young trees are not cut back as heavily as in the Chattanooga district. A dormant spray of lime-sulphur is applied between November and January and three to five summer sprays of self-boiled lime-sulphur. More than half the growers ar dusting, using a mixture of eighty pounds of sulphur, five of lead and fifteen of lime. Brown rot is kept under control both by spraying and dusting unless there should come two or three wet seasons in succession so that it gets established in the orchard. Yellows and Oriental moth disturb the serenity of these peach growers not at all.

Elberta Leads in Popularity

The shipping season begins with Mayflower, about May 25, and closes with Elberta, about July 25th. The succession of varieties is Mayflower, Uneeda, Arp Beauty, Early Rose, Red Bird, Hiley, Georgia Belle and Elberta. About forty per cent of the planting is Elberta and twenty-five per cent Hiley. Georgia Belle and the early varieties have not been profitable recently and are being cut out. This district well illustrates the truth of the statment by H. P. Gould in his book "Peach Growing," that success in wholesale peach growing depends most of all in being able to ripen the Elberta peach—and no other variety -at a time when the market is not abundantly supplied with this dominant sort.

Peach harvest is a gala time to thousands of colored folk, who are brought in from neighboring counties and are paid $1.50 to $2.00 a day. This help is not very dependable, especially if an adjacent orchard pays a few cents more a day. The bushel basket pack is increasing in favor but most of the crop still goes into Georgia carriers, which are now as cheap as baskets, about eighteen cents each.

Marketing Poorly Organized

Marketing is not well organized. One would suppose that here conditions would be favorable for sustained cooperation, but the numerous efforts have been abortive. The Georgia Fruit Exchange, recently reorganized as the Georgia Peach Growers, does not have a strong hold here. Most growers ship independently or sell to the big distributors, many of whom have representatives at Fort Valley thruout the season and sometimes the year round.

My general impression of Fort Valley peach growing is that this district has great natural advantages, that planting has outstripped demand, and that marketing is poorly organized. In spite of a rather low average net return most of the growers are not discouraged for they are getting as much from peaches as from any other crop grown in the valley. The outlook for general farming here, especially cotton, is not particularly bright and there is always the chance with peaches, of striking a "big year."—S. W. Fletcher.

Over the Radio

THE first week in May has been set aside by the National Poultry Council as Egg Week. Producers and dealers in the Philadelphia section will endeavor to encourage the use of eggs at this time when they are most plentiful and of best quality. On May 2, at 4:15 P. M., the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets will broadcast a talk on Grading Eggs from Station WIP, and on May 5 at 6.50 P. M. a representative of the Pennsylvania Extension Service will also talk on eggs.—W.

The Chug of Tractor Motors Is Music to Jersey Growers

THE Garden State (New Jersey) is just naturally strong for garden tractors. At the recent three-day demonstration of garden and orchard machinery, held under the direction of the State College of Agriculture in three widely separated districts, the small machines were out in full force and attracted more attention than any other class of equipment shown.

Four makes of the small tractors and two representatives of the slightly larger ones, those able to do heavier cultivating and light plowing, were exhibited at the first day's session on Del-Bay Farms at Bridgeton. They kept chugging all the time so that growers could make a careful comparative study of their various points and the quality of their work.

They Will Run—But How?

The greatest interest seemed to be centered on the wide range of tool combinations and the efficiency of their work. There is no longer a question as to whether they will run, all can do that. The problem now is what kind of work can they do.

Cultivator teeth, wide, narrow and spring, were the favorite tools used by the demonstrators and some operators in their enthusiasm to "work" the crop (rye one and a half inches high growing in 14-inch rows especially planted for the day) buried more than half of it. Only one machine used a combination of hoes and cultipackers which was able to get close to small plants and not cover them with earth. Of course, this machine could attach any of the teeth for use when the plants were larger.

Having the ability to give plants their first cultivation, seemed to be the vegetable men's test for the ideal power cultivator. Hand labor, they find, is the most expensive item in raising a crop and weeding the hardest operation so when these are materially reduced profits are correspondingly increased.

Buy 1927 Model on the Spot

Thomas J. Groham and his son, who intensively handle a 20-acre farm at Vineland, were among the hundreds of interested observers at the demonstration. They had used a small motor cultivator, or garden tractor as most folks call it, last year and were looking for a better one, if possible, to help in their work. After studying all those shown they went home that night taking with them a this year's model of the machine they already had.

"Now," said Mr. Greham to me, "both my son and I can go into a crop at just the ideal time to cultivate it and finish the job in jig time. Very often this will mean the difference between a profit and a loss to us."

This year is the first that the Del-Bay Farms, possibly better known by their former name of Seabrook Farms, have used gasoline for cultivating vegetables. Small mules have heretofore been depended upon to do this work but in the effort to reduce growing costs small tractors are being tested.

Warren W. Oley, general manager of the farms, told me he thought the small tractors he was using had already received as much use this season as the average man would give in a year and he was satisfied with their work. Del-Bay, you know, has an almost unbelievable size vegetable garden on its 2600 cultivated acres.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

The end of an old chore

TWICE a day—every day—it's milking time. Often, mother or the boys must do it when the men are busy—but not on the electrified farm.

A little motor on a milking machine will milk several cows at one time. Electricity will cool and separate the milk, grind the feed, and pump the water—do a dozen chores at a cost of a few cents for each chore.

And when electricity washes, cleans, and cooks, and lights every building on the farm, it makes life easier for every member of the family.

Being a "milkmaid" is small fun, anyhow. Electricity is the modern milkmaid and all-round farm worker.

When you find this monogram on the motor of a milking-machine, washer, cleaner, or churn, you'll know that the best materials and workmanship have contributed to the building of a motor designed to stand up under the grind of the daily chores. G-E MAZDA lamps, Wiring System, and household equipment can also be depended upon to make your farm safe and convenient.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

of both sexes and all ages for sale. T. B. tested; fifty herds to select from. Apply to
HARRY DAGUE.   WHITFORD, PA.
Sales Representative, Chester County Guernsey Breeders Association.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.
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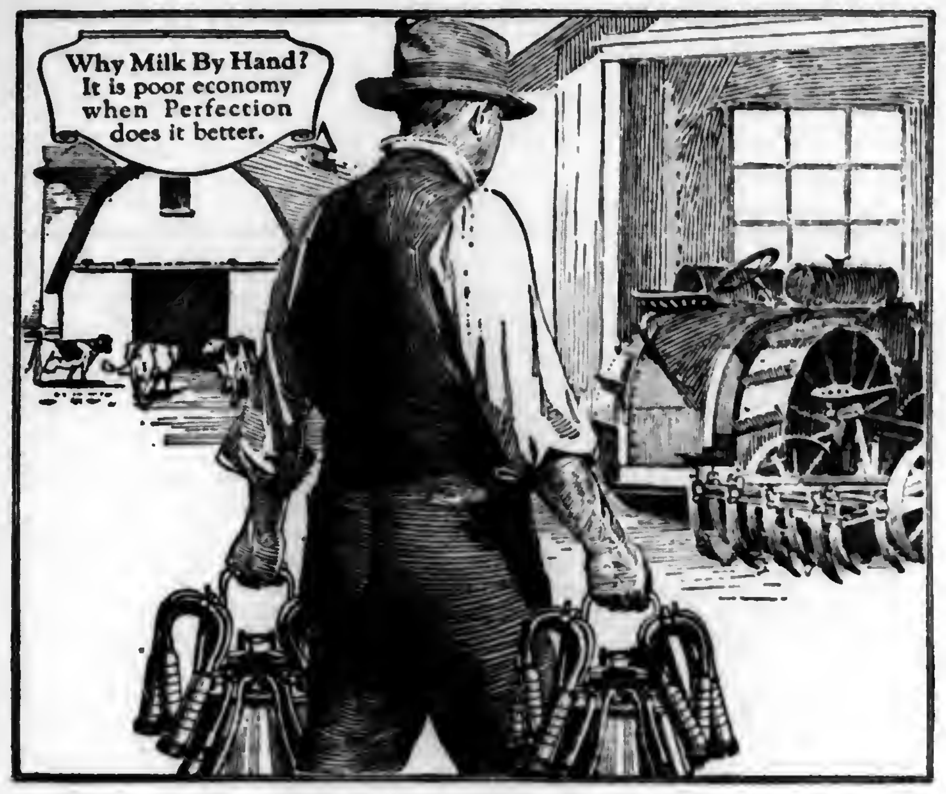
Why Milk By Hand? It is poor economy when Perfection does it better.

"My Most Economical Farm Machine"

"MY Perfection Milker is just as good as ever" writes Lynn Bradford of Sparta, Michigan. "It hasn't missed a milking in the six years I have had it. As you know, I got it second hand—its factory number is 647. I should like to know if there are any older machines in use at the present time."

"The ten cows that I have had on test at the West Kent Cow Testing Association were high herd for both milk and butterfat—12100 lbs. of milk and 418 lbs. of fat. Four of them were first calf heifers. I also had high cow for milk and butterfat."

Mr. Bradford's Perfection was seven years old when he bought it second hand. So it is now going strong after thirteen years. Its cost of upkeep is practically negligible, "less than any other tool on the farm," and Perfection milking takes only a fraction of the time that hand milking takes.

The new sanitary teat cup has only two pieces. One pull and it's all apart. That's why the Perfection Milker is so easy to wash and keep sanitary.

Send for your copy of free catalog and the names of users nearest you.

The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

Perfection Mfg. Co. or **Perfection Milker Co., Inc.**

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PERFECTION MILKER

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"The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy"

Your corn, preserved in a Harder Silo is worth one third more. If corn fails, fill your Harder with clover, alfalfa—anything you have. Your Harder will keep silage perfectly because it's absolutely airtight. Built to endure, of selected White Spruce or Oregon Douglas Fir, cut extra-thick and doweled at every joint.

Be sure to get Harder prices and attractive payment terms, before you decide on a silo. Write us today, giving number of cows or size of silo desired.

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Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.

J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

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Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

Write for literature

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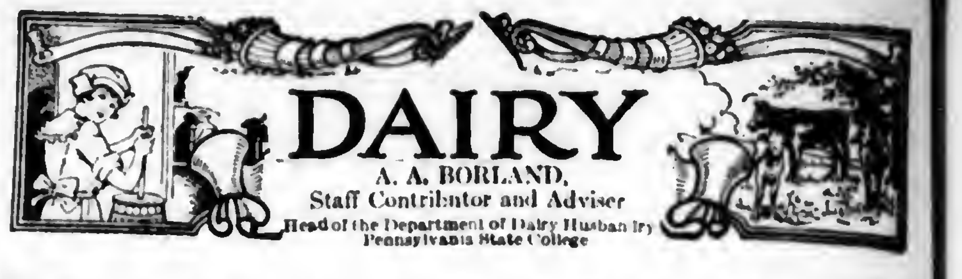
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Do You Believe That a Milker Should Squeeze?

THEN you want a Sharples—the *only* Milker with a *positive* squeeze. The principle is patented. THE SHARPLES MILKER in either Portable or Pipe-Line type will reduce your labor costs, cut the time of milking in half, produce purer, cleaner milk. The "upward squeeze" principle is the only method that insures proper blood circulation and keeps the teats always in normal condition. Before you buy, get the *facts*. Write today.

The New Sharples MILKER
The Sharples Separator Co.
Dept. E
West Chester, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Herd Comes in Several Paces Ahead of Other Entries in Year's Race

IT IS not much of an honor to win a three-minute race among a bunch of ordinary farm horses but to win a two-minute race against a field of fast trotters is a real honor and requires a wonderfully good horse and a skilful driver.

Likewise to lead twenty-six exceptionally high producing herds in milk and butterfat production in a cow testing association is an accomplishment worthy of note and requires an excellent herd and a skillful herdsman. This enviable record was won by Jesse E. Kurtz in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the year ending September, 1926. His herd of eight registered and grade Holsteins averaged 13,929 pounds of milk and 474.4 pounds of fat. The average production for the 278 cows in the association was 9777 pounds of milk and 349 pounds of butterfat valued at $259.40. Each cow ate on an average $108.46 worth of feed, leaving her owner a net return over feed cost of $150.94.

Evinces Remarkable Progress

This cow testing association, under the leadership of A. A. Raudabaugh, has made remarkable progress since its organization in 1919. The average production per cow the first year was 7325 pounds of milk and 244.6 pounds of butterfat. Steady improvement has been made until at the end of the seventh year the average yield per cow was 9777 pounds of milk and 349 pounds of butterfat, an increase of 2452 pounds of milk per cow and 104.5 pounds of butterfat.

The fine record made by Mr. Kurtz was not accomplished by any spectacular methods but simply by regularity in feeding and milking and by good care of the cows. Of course, it takes good cows to start with. No matter how much feed and care a half bred or a scrub dairy cow receives she is not likely to do much at the milk pail.

Mr. Kurtz started in with purebred Holsteins in 1921 with the purchase of a daughter of Lothian DeKol Korndyke, a bull formerly owned by I. V. Otto, and later purchased by the Pennsylvania State College on account of the good type and high average production of his daughters. Twelve of them averaged on a mature basis 15,414 pounds of milk and 524.5 pounds of butterfat on twice-a-day milking in the cow testing association, an increase over the average production of their twelve dams of 1478 pounds of milk and 55.5 pounds of butterfat.

Two bred heifers were also purchased in addition to the yearling heifer mentioned above. They all proved to be good producers but the daughter of Lothian DeKol Korndyke was outstanding as a breeding cow. In six years she has produced three daughters and three sons. The daughters are all in Mr. Kurtz's herd at the present time and two of her sons head Cumberland County herds. Two granddaughters and one great-

(Continued on next page)

Chester Valley C.T.A. Seven Years Old This Month

Editors' Note—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Chester Valley Cow Testing Association finished its seventh year, April 1, 1927, with 19 whole-year members. There were 503 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the six years' testing is as follows:

Year	Average no. cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. fat
1922...	400.57	6616	278.3
1923...	335.82	6970	280.9
1924...	363.74	7247	294.6
1925...	376.73	6186	283.1
1926...	260.66	6011	276.3
1927...	445.67	6085	291.0

The summary for the members of the association is as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	445.67
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	6085
Pounds of butterfat	291.0
Percentage of butterfat	4.8
Value of product	$272.96
Cost of pasture	8.71
Cost of roughage	23.25
Cost of grain	45.30
Total cost of feed	77.33
Value of product above feed cost	195.63
Returns for $1 expended for feed	3.53

One cow in this association produced more than 600 pounds of butterfat, 3 produced between 500 and 600 pounds, 33 between 400 and 500 pounds and 131 between 300 and 400 pounds. Thus, 37 cows produced over 400 pounds during the year.

Cow Tester in Charge, Warren Shingle; County Agent, Wm. Vandegrift; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Eight herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. The records of these herds follow:

Owner	Avge. no. Cows	Breed	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
C. E. Mather, West Chester	17.25	R. J. & G. J.	7453	352.7
Norman K. Beach, Parkesburg	20.25	R. & G. G.	7099	352.3
Harry B. Shenk, Elverson	30.17	R. G.	6802	350.4
Mrs. Mary N. Carter, Pocopson	17.42	R. G., G. G. R. J. & G. J.	6861	345.0
Claverach Farm, James Speirs, Downingtown, Pa.	15.00	R. J.	6563	343.2
Wm. M. Lloyd, Downingtown	25.58	R. J.	6166	312.6
Wallace C. Pierson, Downingtown	18.67	R. J.	6183	310.3
Jonathan P. Styer, Glen Moore	13.33	G. H. & R. & G. J.	7879	304.5

---

granddaughter of this cow are also members of the Kurtz herd.

One of the other females purchased in 1921 has also proven an excellent producer—Chapindale Gertrude Skip 2d. Last year she was the highest cow in the herd with a yield of 16,080 pounds of milk and 520 pounds of butterfat. Her yearling daughter is now producing forty pounds of milk daily.

The cows are milked three times daily and are fed grain according to appetite and condition. On account of a short hay crop last year, less than the usual amount of hay is fed. Mr. Kurtz believes it is economical to make up a deficiency in hay by feeding more grain, rather than by purchasing additional hay. The fact that his herd shows an average profit above feed cost of over $150 per cow is evidence that he is not far wrong in his belief.

Silage is fed at least six months in the year. Mr. Kurtz considers silage responsible for at least 10 per cent of the production of the herd.

Aside from the three milkings per day, the Kurtz herd is handled under ordinary conditions. The lack of modern stable equipment, however is more than made up by better care and management than is ordinarily given the average herd.

A. R. Tests Do Their Bit

Mr. Kurtz is also a believer in advanced registry testing. While he considers the cow testing association record valuable in determining the economy of production by each cow in the herd, yet in most cases this test does not bring out the upper limit of a cow's ability to digest feed and produce milk as is the rule in advanced registry tests.

One cow, purchased a year ago, which had a record of 10,000 pounds of milk and 380 pounds of butterfat, increased her production to 13,500 pounds of milk and 465 pounds of butterfat last year, is a good example of a case where the animal could do much better when given an opportunity. Another cow raised by Mr. Kurtz is an example of the other kind. She reaches the limit of her ability to produce milk with very ordinary amounts of feed.

Last fall several cows were tried out on advanced registry tests. They were milked only three times daily instead of four. One cow produced 26.6 pounds of butter in a week and four others made over 20 pounds each during the week.—A. A. Borland.

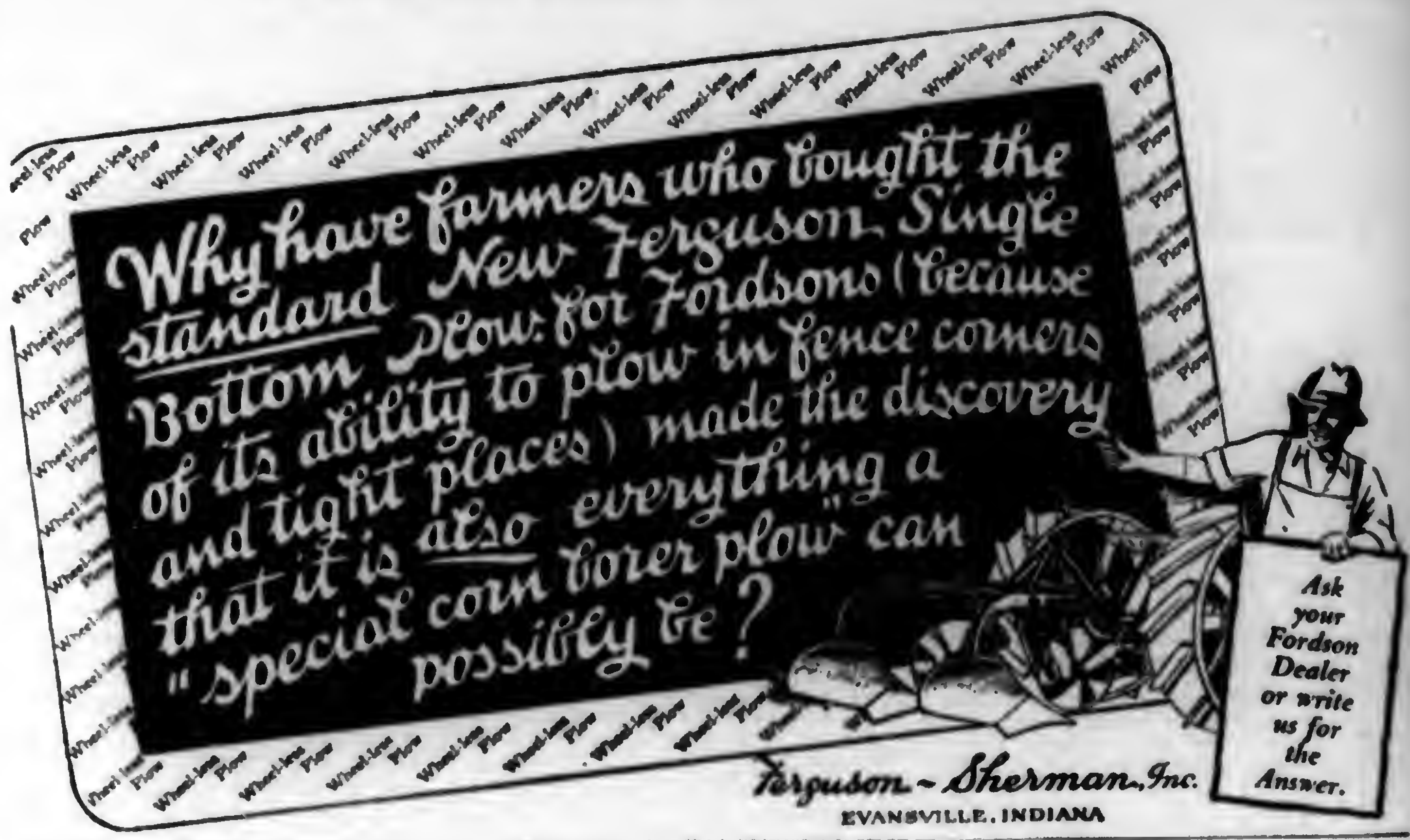
Moisture in Wood Often Causes Paint to Peel

The paint on my house peels off in spots, especially along the cornice and along the windows where the shutters we used to have stood open all the time. What is the cause of this trouble and what can I do to get the paint to stick?—H. H., N. J.

I think there is no question but what the trouble with your paint peeling is due to that very common cause, too much moisture in the wood when the paint is applied. In the case of a cornice, this is sometimes caused by water getting in behind the board thru an open crack.

Very little can be done in the way of a remedy other than to wait until a very dry period, protecting the wet places so that no more water can get on them and giving plenty of time for that in the boards to dry out. Then brush off all loose paint, and give a coat of shellac, followed by the proper paint coats. After the first coat has been put on, fill in any cracks with putty where water is likely to get in back of the boards.

Readers having paint work to do should secure a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1452, "Painting on the Farm," which can be secured free on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Most of the paint firms also have valuable painting booklets which can be secured on request.—I. W. D.


Why have farmers who bought the standard New Ferguson Single Bottom Plow for Fordsons (because of its ability to plow in fence corners and tight places) made the discovery that it is also everything a "special corn borer plow" can possibly be?
Wheel-less Plow
Ask your Fordson Dealer or write us for the Answer.

Ferguson-Sherman, Inc.
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Your Chance to have a Craine Silo

at about half the cost of a new, ordinary silo

That tilting, weakened, dilapidated silo of yours—

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Every year, more dairy owners order us to rebuild for them. They see an opportunity—just like yours. They get a real Craine—the silo that laughs at smashing storms—resists frost—keeps silage better—stands firm and straight—needs no tinkering—earns profits for years.

You know what a good silo means to you. Now's your chance to have it—and save hundreds of dollars at the same time!

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CRAINE TRIPLE WALL SILOS CRAINE

Diarrhea Killed Half Her Chicks

Not another chick died after using this in the drinking water

Readers whose chicks are dying, will be interested in this letter from Mrs. John Shaffer, of Owen, Wis. She says:

"I bought 25 baby chicks. When about a week old, they began to get droopy and in a few hours would die. After 10 of them had died, I began putting Avicol in the drinking water. They stopped dying at once and I didn't lose another chick."

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea can be prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. Readers who have never tried Avicol should write today for a free sample, or send 50c for full-sized package, to Burrell-Dugger Co., 849 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

AVICOL stops chicks dying

Don't Let Chicks Die

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Results or Money Back

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that looks and lasts well. Used for yards, gardens, poultry yards, orchards, hog lots, can be cut in small pieces and made into tree guards to protect young fruit trees from rabbits and cattle, can be used for a portable corn crib in fall and winter and for a poultry yard in spring and summer, doing double duty. Sold by the foot, put up in 50 foot rolls. Write for prices.

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You don't have to plant twice, sort o' feeling that crows will pull up your first planting. You don't have to put up scare-crows, and then keep a shot-gun handy to kill off the crows that have built nests right in the scare-crow's coat pocket. No sirree; you just buy a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent

then mix it thoroughly with the seed corn, and plant it at once. No waiting for it to dry. And it positively will not clog the planter! Non-poisonous. Won't injure the seed. Won't kill birds or animals. BUT,—it WILL keep them out of your fields, absolutely. It WILL save you all loss of time and expense in having to re-plant. It WILL let you get 3 bushels of corn where now you've been getting only 2. Because, no crows, moles, gophers, chucks or squirrels will touch any seed corn, nor the young sprouts, that have been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. And thousands of corn-growers will gladly testify that it does all we claim for it. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
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Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

VII. Georgia Peaches

THE red clay hills of north Georgia, with their distressing erosion, merge gradually into the flat piney woods of south Georgia. This is a land of yellow pines, embellished with turpentine cups, of shiftless tenant farmers, razor-back hogs, scrubby long-horned cattle, negroes and sand, especially sand. The floor of the pine woods is ablaze all along the way; it is burnt over annually to favor the grass that springs up beneath the thin stand of trees.

The saw palmetto comes in under the pines as we near the Florida line. There are long stretches of unfenced woods between farmsteads. Here and there are heavily wooded swamps, thru which creep sluggish streams, home of the catfish and the moccasin. The sand-clay roads, when properly drained and dragged, are like the little girl of Mother Goose fame who had a little curl

"Right in the middle of her fore-
head.
When she was good she was very,
very good,
But when she was bad she was
horrid!"

Fortunately we found them dry, and very, very good; twenty-four hours later they were horrid.

Include Fort Valley in Itinerary

No Pennsylvania fruit grower would motor thru Georgia without visiting Fort Valley, the most intensive peach-growing district in the world. Georgia shipped 14,000 cars of peaches last year from more than a dozen counties, and has earned the right to be called the "Peach State." One of its most distinguished citizens, "Ty" Cobb, is known to a million fans as "The Georgia Peach." The Fort Valley district, very appropriately, is in Peach County and adjacent parts of Houston County.

Thirty years ago I heard J. H. Hale, the "Peach King" of Connecticut and Fort Valley, sing the glories of this district. It nearly comes up to his enthusiastic word painting,—mile upon mile of level sandy soil, not a stone in sight, good roads, prosperous-looking farm homes and peach trees everywhere. It is the height of the blossoming season. The whole valley is a fragrant bouquet of tender pink. I shall never forget this day.

Land values are not high, about $75 an acre for unplanted land and around $200 for bearing orchards. Some of the holdings are large; A. J. Evans has over 1000 acres of peaches, in several farms, besides many acres of apples at Cornelia, Ga. Cotton is raised between the young trees but there was no profit in eleven-cent cotton the past year.

Few Crops Supplement Peach

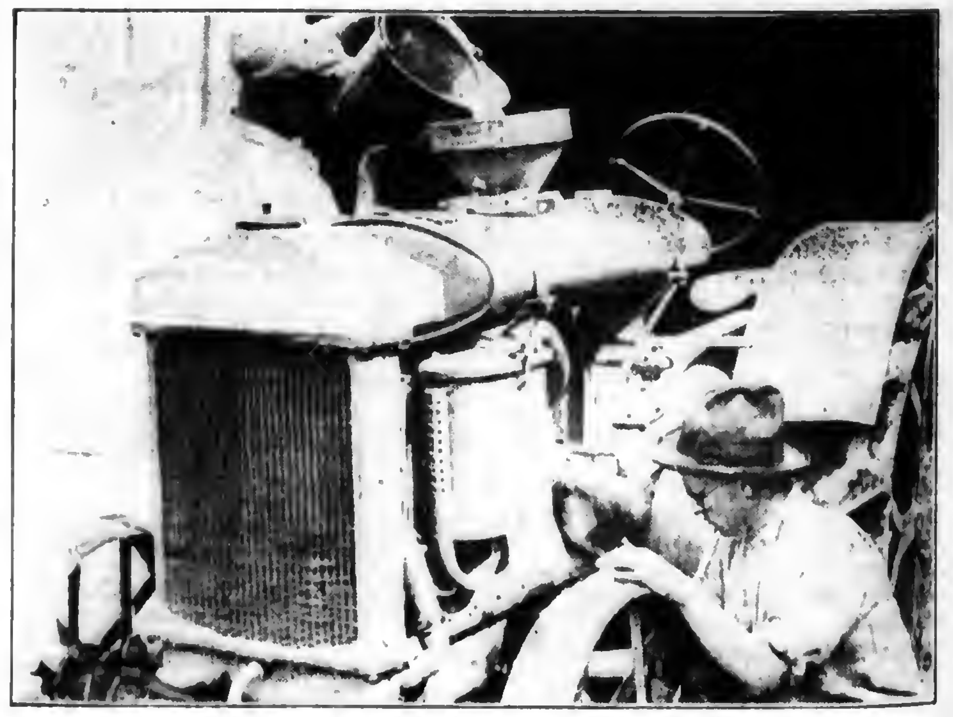
Some asparagus and sweet potatoes are grown and occasionally there is a pecan grove with peach fillers; but in the main this is a one crop district and that crop is the peach.

There are the usual uncertainties that are attendant upon single-crop farming everywhere, not so much the weather hazard here as the market hazard. This district rarely has a complete crop failure. With the new orchards coming on there is prospect of a 20,000-car crop in Georgia this year, if all sections have a full crop. Some of the best posted growers are convinced that there is a good market for only about 12,000 cars. This is why I found Fort Valley growers not particularly concerned about the forward spring, with trees in full bloom nearly a month ahead of normal. They say that if half the crop of the state is killed the growers will make more money and save the expensive thinning that was necessary in 1926.

Only a few growers use cover crops of cow peas or vetch; the majority practice clean tillage, as late in the season as possible and without cover crops. This looks like a mistake, especially on these light soils; they are likely to discover this in a few years just as the fruit growers of California and Washington found it out after years of clean cultivation. A complete fertilizer is used, commonly about two parts nitrogen, four parts phosphor-

(Continued on next page)

There's a Day's Work Ahead



The boss, Thomas F. Biddle, president of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association, inspects his tractor before sending it to the field, while the "chauffeur" fills the gas tank.

ous and one part potash applied at the rate of four to eight pounds per tree. Cottonseed meal replaces nitrate, in part at least, potash is essential to carrying quality.

Pruning is much more severe and open than in the North but the young trees are not cut back as heavily as in the Chattanooga district. A dormant spray of lime-sulphur is applied between November and January and three to five summer sprays of self-boiled lime sulphur. More than half the growers are dusting, using a mixture of eighty pounds of sulphur, five of lead and fifteen of lime. Brown rot is kept under control both by spraying and dusting unless there should come two or three wet seasons in succession so that it gets established in the orchard. Yellows and Oriental moth disturb the serenity of these peach growers not at all.

Elberta Leads in Popularity

The shipping season begins with Mayflower, about May 25, and closes with Elberta, about July 25th. The succession of varieties is Mayflower, Uneeda, Arp Beauty, Early Rose, Red Bird, Hiley, Georgia Belle and Elberta. About forty per cent of the planting is Elberta and twenty-five per cent Hiley. Georgia Belle and the early varieties have not been profitable recently and are being cut out. This district well illustrates the truth of the statment by H. P. Gould in his book "Peach Growing," that success in wholesale peach growing depends most of all in being able to ripen the Elberta peach—and no other variety—at a time when the market is not abundantly supplied with this dominant sort.

Peach harvest is a gala time to thousands of colored folk, who are brought in from neighboring counties and are paid $1.50 to $2.00 a day. This help is not very dependable, especially if an adjacent orchard pays a few cents more a day.

The bushel basket pack is increasing in favor but most of the crop still goes into Georgia carriers which are now as cheap as baskets, about eighteen cents each.

Marketing Poorly Organized

Marketing is not well organized. One would suppose that here conditions would be favorable for sustained cooperation, but the numerous efforts have been abortive. The Georgia Fruit Exchange, recently reorganized as the Georgia Peach Growers, does not have a strong hold here. Most growers ship independently or sell to the big distributors, many of whom have representatives at Fort Valley thruout the season and sometimes the year round.

My general impression of Fort Valley peach growing is that this district has great natural advantages, that planting has outstripped demand, and that marketing is poorly organized. In spite of a rather low average net return most of the growers are not discouraged for they are getting as much from peaches as from any other crop grown in the valley. The outlook for general farming here, especially cotton, is not particularly bright and there is always the chance, with peaches, of striking a "big year."—S. W. Fletcher.

Over the Radio

THE first week in May has been set aside by the National Poultry Council as Egg Week. Producers and dealers in the Philadelphia section will endeavor to encourage the use of eggs at this time when they are most plentiful and of best quality. On May 2, at 4:15 P. M., the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets will broadcast a talk on Grading Eggs from Station WIP, and on May 5 at 6.50 P. M. a representative of the Pennsylvania Extension Service will also talk on eggs.—W.

The Chug of Tractor Motors Is Music to Jersey Growers

THE Garden State (New Jersey) is just naturally strong for garden tractors. At the recent three-day demonstration of garden and orchard machinery, held under the direction of the State College of Agriculture in three widely separated districts, the small machines were out in full force and attracted more attention than any other class of equipment shown.

Four makes of the small tractors and two representatives of the slightly larger ones, those able to do heavier cultivating and light plowing, were exhibited at the first day's session on Del-Bay Farms at Bridgeton. They kept chugging all the time so that growers could make a careful comparative study of their various points and the quality of their work.

They Will Run—But How?

The greatest interest seemed to be centered on the wide range of tool combinations and the efficiency of their work. There is no longer a question as to whether they will run, all can do that. The problem now is what kind of work can they do.

Cultivator teeth, wide, narrow and spring, were the favorite tools used by the demonstrators and some operators in their enthusiasm to "work" the crop (rye one and a half inches high growing in 14-inch rows especially planted for the day) buried more than half of it. Only one machine used a combination of hoes and cultipackers which was able to get close to small plants and not cover them with earth. Of course, this machine could attach any of the teeth for use when the plants were larger.

Having the ability to give plants their first cultivation, seemed to be the vegetable men's test for the ideal power cultivator. Hand labor, they find, is the most expensive item in raising a crop and weeding the hardest operation so when these are materially reduced profits are correspondingly increased.

Buy 1927 Model on the Spot

Thomas J. Greham and his son, who intensively handle a 20-acre farm at Vineland, were among the hundreds of interested observers at the demonstration. They had used a small motor cultivator, or garden tractor as most folks call it, last year and were looking for a better one, if possible, to help in their work. After studying all those shown they went home that night taking with them a this year's model of the machine they already had.

"Now," said Mr. Greham to me, "both my son and I can go into a crop at just the ideal time to cultivate it and finish the job in jig time. Very often this will mean the difference between a profit and a loss to us."

This year is the first that the Del-Bay Farms, possibly better known by their former name of Seabrook Farms, have used gasoline for cultivating vegetables. Small mules have heretofore been depended upon to do this work but in the effort to reduce growing costs small tractors are being tested.

Warren W. Oley, general manager of the farms, told me he thought the small tractors he was using had already received as much use this season as the average man would give in a year and he was satisfied with their work. Del-Bay, you know, has an almost unbelievable size vegetable garden on its 2600 cultivated acres. —Thos. H. Wittkorn.

The end of an old chore

TWICE a day—every day—it's milking time. Often, mother or the boys must do it when the men are busy—but not on the electrified farm.

A little motor on a milking machine will milk several cows at one time. Electricity will cool and separate the milk, grind the feed, and pump the water—do a dozen chores at a cost of a few cents for each chore.

And when electricity washes, cleans, and cooks, and lights every building on the farm, it makes life easier for every member of the family.

Being a "milkmaid" is small fun, anyhow. Electricity is the modern milkmaid and all-round farm worker.

When you find this monogram on the motor of a milking-machine, washer, cleaner, or churn, you'll know that the best materials and workmanship have contributed to the building of a motor designed to stand up under the grind of the daily chores. G-E MAZDA lamps, Wiring System, and household equipment can also be depended upon to make your farm safe and convenient.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
of both sexes and all ages for sale. T. B. tested; fifty herds to select from. Apply to
HARRY DAGUE, WHITFORD, PA.
Sales Representative, Chester County Guernsey Breeders Association.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness
by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.
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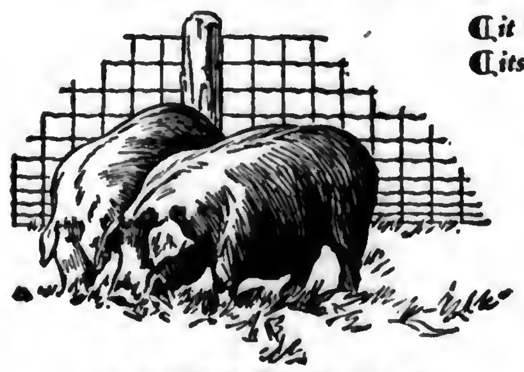

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and always new *because*

it is a hinge-joint, cut-stay field fence
its hinge joints permit even erection
its cut stays have long wraps at the joints
its tension curves keep the wires taut
it is made of good, clean, selected steel wire, heavily coated with zinc by our own process.

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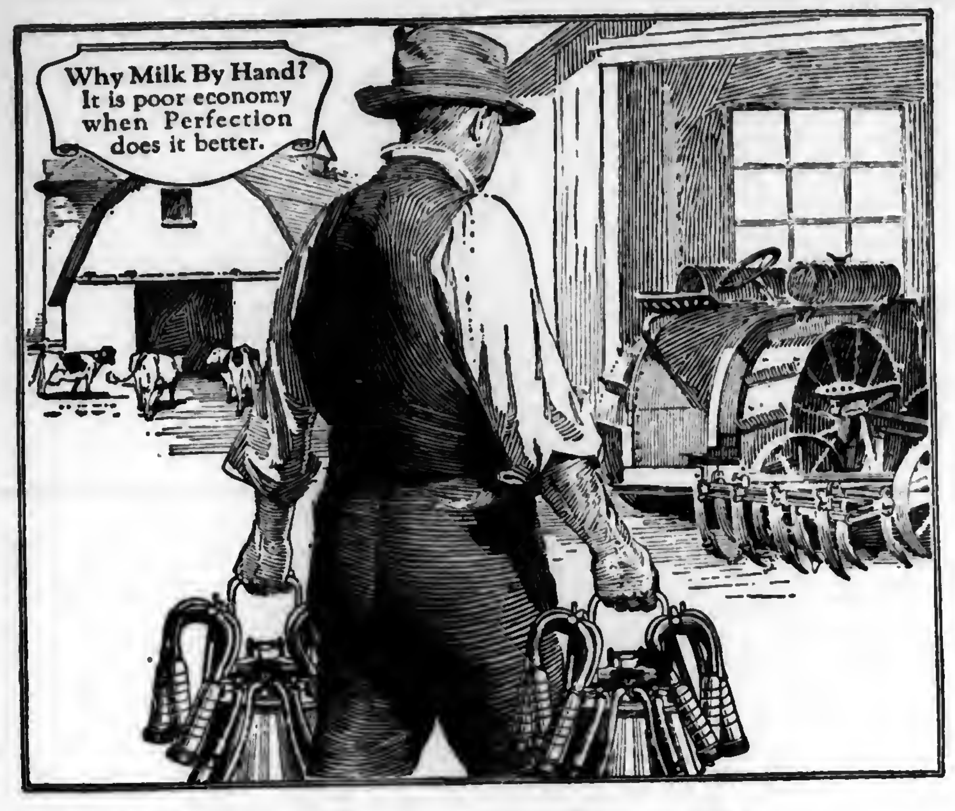
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.
BETHLEHEM


Why Milk By Hand? It is poor economy when Perfection does it better.

"My Most Economical Farm Machine"

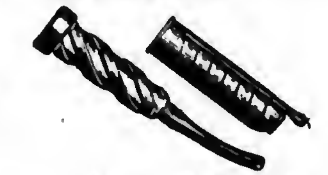
"MY Perfection Milker is just as good as ever" writes Lynn Bradford of Sparta, Michigan. "It hasn't missed a milking in the six years I have had it. As you know, I got it second hand—its factory number is 647. I should like to know if there are any older machines in use at the present time."

"The ten cows that I have had on test at the West Kent Cow Testing Association were high herd for both milk and butterfat—12100 lbs. of milk and 418 lbs. of fat. Four of them were first calf heifers. I also had high cow for milk and butterfat."

Mr. Bradford's Perfection was seven years old when he bought it second hand. So it is now going strong after thirteen years. Its cost of upkeep is practically negligible, "less than any other tool on the farm," and Perfection milking takes only a fraction of the time that hand milking takes.

The new sanitary teat cup has only two pieces. One pull and it's all apart. That's why the Perfection Milker is so easy to wash and keep sanitary.

Send for your copy of free catalog and the names of users nearest you.



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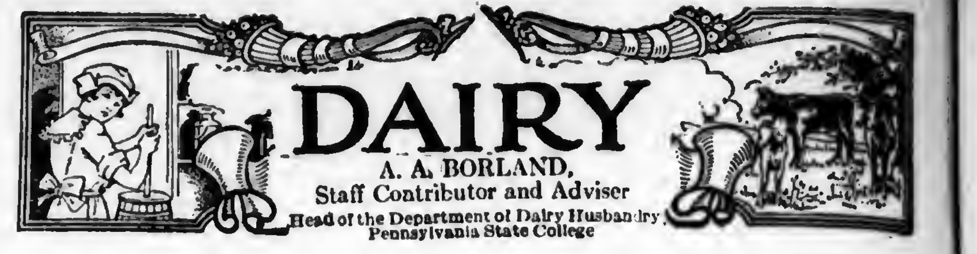

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Herd Comes in Several Paces Ahead of Other Entries in Year's Race

IT IS not much of an honor to win a three-minute race among a bunch of ordinary farm horses but to win a two-minute race against a field of fast trotters is a real honor and requires a wonderfully good horse and a skilful driver.

Likewise to lead twenty-six exceptionally high producing herds in milk and butterfat production in a cow testing association is an accomplishment worthy of note and requires an excellent herd and a skilful herdsman. This enviable record was won by Jesse E. Kurtz in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for the year ending September, 1926. His herd of eight registered and grade Holsteins averaged 13,929 pounds of milk and 474.4 pounds of fat. The average production for the 278 cows in the association was 9777 pounds of milk and 349 pounds of butterfat valued at $259.40. Each cow ate on an average $108.46 worth of feed, leaving her owner a net return over feed cost of $150.94.

Evinces Remarkable Progress

This cow testing association, under the leadership of A. A. Raudabaugh, has made remarkable progress since its organization in 1919. The average production per cow the first year was 7325 pounds of milk and 244.6 pounds of butterfat. Steady improvement has been made until at the end of the seventh year the average yield per cow was 9777 pounds of milk and 349 pounds of butterfat, an increase of 2452 pounds of milk per cow and 104.5 pounds of butterfat.

The fine record made by Mr. Kurtz was not accomplished by any spectacular methods but simply by regularity in feeding and milking and by good care of the cows. Of course, it takes good cows to start with. No matter how much feed and care a half bred or a scrub dairy cow receives she is not likely to do much at the milk pail.

Mr. Kurtz started in with purebred Holsteins in 1921 with the purchase of a daughter of Lothian DeKol Korndyke, a bull formerly owned by I. V. Otto, and later purchased by the Pennsylvania State College on account of the good type and high average production of his daughters. Twelve of them averaged on a mature basis 15,414 pounds of milk and 524.5 pounds of butterfat on twice-a-day milking in the cow testing association, an increase over the average production of their twelve dams of 1478 pounds of milk and 56.5 pounds of butterfat.

Two bred heifers were also purchased in addition to the yearling heifer mentioned above. They all proved to be good producers but the daughter of Lothian DeKol Korndyke was outstanding as a breeding cow. In six years she has produced three daughters and three sons. The daughters are all in Mr. Kurtz's herd at the present time and two of her sons head Cumberland County herds. Two granddaughters and one great-granddaughter of this cow are also members of the Kurtz herd.

One of the other females purchased in 1921 has also proven an excellent producer—Chapindale Gertrude Skip 2d. Last year she was the highest cow in the herd with a yield of 16,080 pounds of milk and 520 pounds of butterfat. Her yearling daughter is now producing forty pounds of milk daily.

The cows are milked three times daily and are fed grain according to appetite and condition. On account of a short hay crop last year, less than the usual amount of hay is fed. Mr. Kurtz believes it is economical to make up a deficiency in hay by feeding more grain, rather than by purchasing additional hay. The fact that his herd shows an average profit above feed cost of over $180 per cow is evidence that he is not far wrong in his belief.

Silage is fed at least six months in the year. Mr. Kurtz considers silage responsible for at least 10 per cent of the production of the herd.

Aside from the three milkings per day, the Kurtz herd is handled under ordinary conditions. The lack of modern stable equipment, however, is more than made up by better care and management than is ordinarily given the average herd.

A. R. Tests Do Their Bit

Mr. Kurtz is also a believer in advanced registry testing. While he considers the cow testing association record valuable in determining the economy of production by each cow in the herd, yet in most cases this test does not bring out the upper limit of a cow's ability to digest feed and produce milk as is the rule in advanced registry tests.

One cow, purchased a year ago, which had a record of 10,000 pounds of milk and 380 pounds of butterfat, increased her production to 13,500 pounds of milk and 465 pounds of butterfat last year, is a good example of a case where the animal could do much better when given an opportunity. Another cow raised by Mr. Kurtz is an example of the other kind. She reaches the limit of her ability to produce milk with very ordinary amounts of feed.

Last fall several cows were tried out on advanced registry tests. They were milked only three times daily instead of four. One cow produced 26.6 pounds of butter in a week and four others made over 20 pounds each during the week.—A. A. Borland.

(Continued on next page)

Chester Valley C.T.A. Seven Years Old This Month

Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Chester Valley Cow Testing Association finished its seventh year, April 1, 1927, with 19 whole-year members. There were 503 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the six years' testing is as follows:

Year	Average no. cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. fat
1922...	400.57	6616	278.3
1923...	335.82	6970	280.9
1924...	363.74	7247	294.6
1925...	376.73	6186	283.1
1926...	260.66	6011	276.3
1927...	445.67	6085	291.0

The summary for the members of the association is as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	445.67
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	6085
Pounds of butterfat	291.0
Percentage of butterfat	4.8
Value of product	$272.96
Cost of pasture	8.78
Cost of roughage	23.25
Cost of grain	45.30
Total cost of feed	77.31
Value of product above feed cost	195.63
Returns for $1 expended for feed	3.53

One cow in this association produced more than 600 pounds of butterfat, 3 produced between 500 and 600 pounds, 33 between 400 and 500 pounds and 131 between 300 and 400 pounds. Thus, 37 cows produced over 400 pounds during the year.

Cow Tester in Charge, Warren Shingle; County Agent, Wm. Vandegrift; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Eight herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. The records of these herds follow:

Owner	Avge. no. Cows	Breed	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
C. E. Mather, West Chester	17.25	R. J. & G. J.	7453	352.7
Norman K. Beach, Parkesburg	20.25	R. & G. G.	7099	352.3
Harry B. Shenk, Elverson	30.17	R. G.	6802	350.4
Mrs. Mary N. Carter, Pocopson	17.42	R. G., G. G. R. J. & G. J.	6861	345.0
Claverach Farm, James Speirs, Downingtown, Pa.	15.00	R. J.	6563	343.2
Wm. M. Lloyd, Downingtown	25.58	R. J.	6166	312.6
Wallace C. Pierson, Downingtown	18.67	R. J.	6183	310.3
Jonathan P. Styer, Glen Moore	13.33	G. H. & R. & G. J.	7879	304.5

Save with a Harder

"The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy"

Your corn, preserved in a Harder Silo is worth one third more. If corn fails, fill your Harder with clover, alfalfa—anything you have. Your Harder will keep silage perfectly because it's absolutely airtight. Built to endure, of selected White Spruce or Oregon Douglas Fir, cut extra-thick and doweled at every joint.

Be sure to get Harder prices and attractive payment terms, before you decide on a silo. Write us today, giving number of cows or size of silo desired.

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Box E Cobleskill, N.Y.

Buy Now – a Year to Pay

"Marshallvale Guernseys"

Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59006 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested, Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

HOLSTEINS more Milk

Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

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Extension Service.
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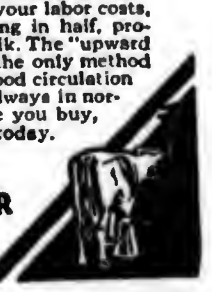


The New Sharples MILKER
The Sharples Separator Co.
Dept. E
West Chester, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

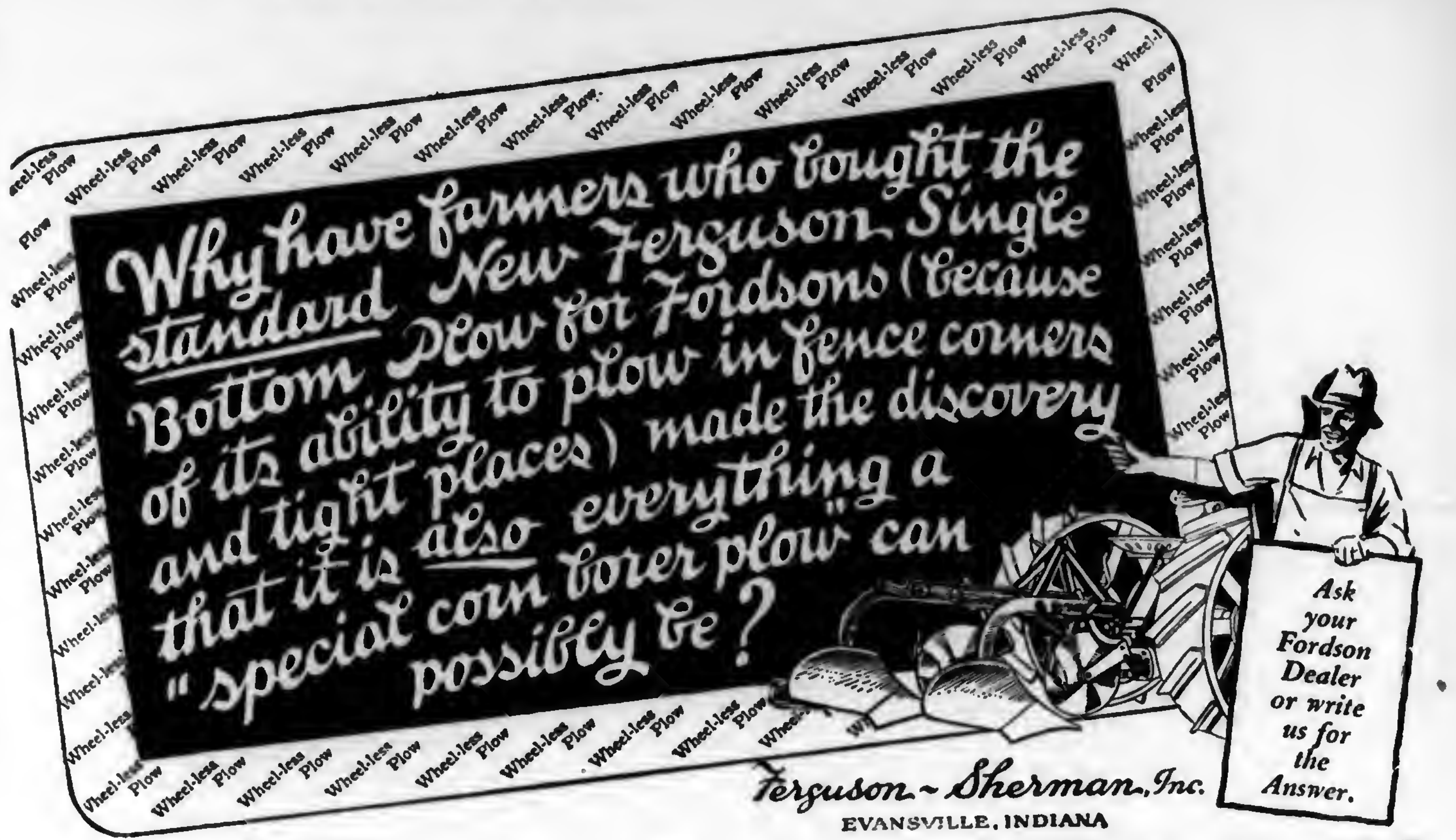
Moisture in Wood Often Causes Paint to Peel

The paint on my house peels off in spots, especially along the cornice and along the windows where the shutters we used to have stood open all the time. What is the cause of this trouble and what can I do to get the paint to stick?—B. R., N. J.

I think there is no question but what the trouble with your paint peeling is due to that very common cause, too much moisture in the wood when the paint is applied. In the case of a cornice, this is sometimes caused by water getting in behind the board thru an open crack.

Very little can be done in the way of a remedy other than to wait until a very dry period, protecting the wet places so that no more water can get on them and giving plenty of time for that in the boards to dry out. Then brush off all loose paint, and give a coat of shellac, followed by the proper paint coats. After the first coat has been put on, fill in any cracks with putty where water is likely to get in back of the boards.

Readers having paint work to do should secure a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1452, "Painting on the Farm," which can be secured free on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Most of the paint firms also have valuable painting booklets which can be secured on request.—I. W. D.


Why have farmers who bought the standard New Ferguson Single Bottom Plow for Fordsons (because of its ability to plow in fence corners and tight places) made the discovery that it is also everything a "special corn borer plow" can possibly be?
Wheel-less Plow
Ask your Fordson Dealer or write us for the Answer.
Ferguson-Sherman, Inc.

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Your Chance to have a Craine Silo
at about half the cost of a new, ordinary silo

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Have it rebuilt the Craine Way and turn loss into profit!

Every year, more dairy owners order us to rebuild for them. They see an opportunity—just like yours. They get a real Craine—the silo that laughs at smashing storms—resists frost—keeps silage better—stands firm and straight—needs no tinkering—earns profits for years.

You know what a good silo means to you. Now's your chance to have it—and save hundreds of dollars at the same time!

Write to us. Tell us about your present silo. Ask for information about Craine rebuilts—how they stand up and serve others—how we rebuild—what you get.

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CRAINE TRIPLE WALL SILOS
CRAINE
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

Diarrhea Killed Half Her Chicks

Not another chick died after using this in the drinking water

Readers whose chicks are dying, will be interested in this letter from Mrs. John Shaffer, of Owen, Wis. She says: "I bought 25 baby chicks. When about a week old, they began to get droopy and in a few hours would die. After 10 of them had died, I began putting Avicol in the drinking water. They stopped dying at once and I didn't lose another chick."

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea can be prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. Readers who have never tried Avicol should write today for a free sample, or send 50c for full-sized package, to Burrell-Dugger Co., 849 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

AVICOL stops chicks dying

Don't Let Chicks Die

Give them Wackers Chick Tablets in the water, stops White Diahorrea, Gaps and other chick diseases, makes your chicks grow like weeds, ask anyone who has used them.

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FREE Booklet on Poultry Raising
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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS. Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and legbanded by expert trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY AND JUNE Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 12c each; Light Brahmas, 15c each; Heavy Mixed, 10c each; Light Mixed, 8c each. Write for special prices on large orders. WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 106, Wharton, Ohio

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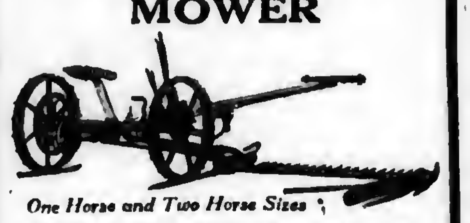

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The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop.

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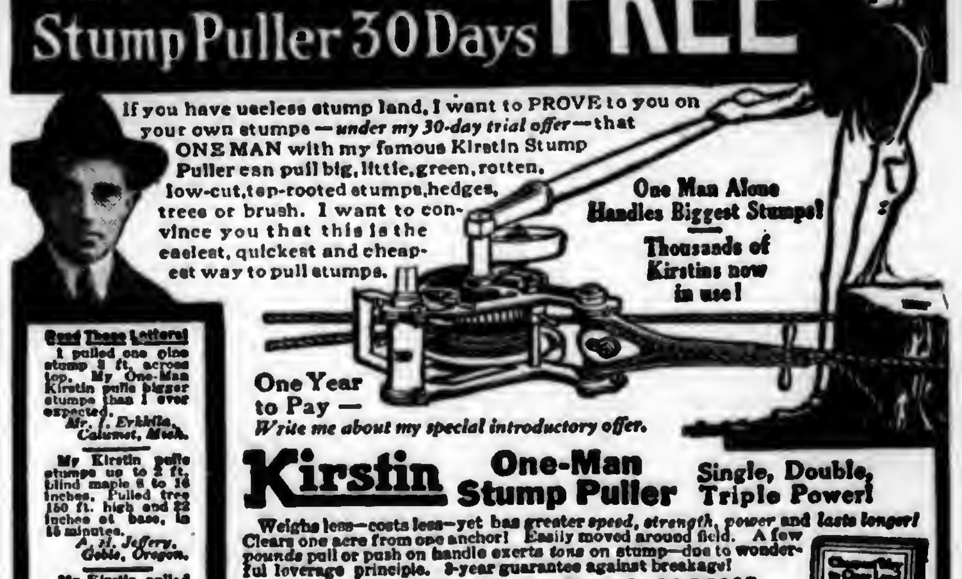
Try This One-Man Stump Puller 30 Days FREE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If you have useless stump land, I want to PROVE to you on your own stumps—under my 30-day trial offer—that ONE MAN with my famous Kirstin Stump Puller can pull big, little, green, rotten, low-cut, tap-rooted stumps, hedges, trees or brush. I want to convince you that this is the easiest, quickest and cheapest way to pull stumps.

Read These Letters!
I pulled one pine stump 8 ft. across top. My One-Man Kirstin pulls bigger stumps than I ever expected. Mr. J. Erkkila, Calumet, Mich.
My Kirstin pulls stumps up to 2 ft. blind maple 8 to 16 inches. Pulled tree 160 ft. high and 22 inches at base, in 15 minutes. A. H. Jeffery, Goble, Oregon.
My Kirstin pulled stumps we thought it could not pull. Mr. E. A. Buckley, Bay Springs, Miss.

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Write me about my special introductory offer.

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller Single, Double, Triple Power!

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Darkness Handicaps the Worker

A Fact Well to Remember If Building or Remodeling

"YOUR kitchen must be especially convenient," said a friend who spent several days with me. "I can work here so easily and do not seem to get tired."

"It is as convenient as I can possibly plan or afford to have it," I answered. "But I imagine the reason you do not tire so readily as usual is because we have plenty of light."

Her own kitchen, I knew, was always dark. Sink and drainboard were so placed against an inside wall that the worker always worked in her own shadow. Every closet and cupboard door opened against a window and so excluded light from the interior. The only spot in the whole room where she did not work in a shadow was at a work-table placed across a bright window which was equally as trying as the shadows.

The disposal of light in relation to the worker is more important than many people realize. Many women, in an endeavor to see, draw their sewing-machine directly across a window and then wonder why sewing invariably gives them a headache.

For a right-handed person the light should come from the left and shine upon the work without shining directly into the eyes of the worker. When an effort must constantly be made to see there is a strain upon the eyes and nerves tiring the worker more than the actual doing of the work. If you habitually have a poor light at your work-table, try drawing it to a suitable position and see how much more easily you can accomplish a morning's baking.

Wall Lamps Shed Best Light

For several months of the year a number of hours' work must be done by artificial light each day in the farm kitchen. One reason why this season seems so trying is because of the poor arrangment of lights in the kitchen. Wall-lights are best and are easily arranged even tho oil-lamps are used for illumination. Have small shelves placed on the walls where a hand-lamp may be set so that the light falls upon the work yet is sligntly above the level of the worker's eyes.

A wall lamp having a reflector is convenient if placed so that the light is thrown toward the store-room, hall or other room which is not lighted; it is then possible to go into those rooms on errands without carrying a hand-lamp.

Sometimes we wonder why our dining-room seems so much less attractive in the evening than during the day. Usually this feeling of discomfort can be traced to the use of an unshaded table lamp or a hanging lamp so placed that the shade does not protect the eyes of the diners.

By all of which we learn that ideal lighting consists of plenty of light both day and night but so placed that there is no glare in the eyes. The majority of children have school work to do at night and mother should be especially careful to insure that they have proper light by which to work. Good eye-sight is one of our most priceless possessions. —Alice Margaret Ashton.

Child Health Day

HEALTHY minds in healthy bodies. Keep that idea in the very front room of your mind all thru May 1—National Child Health Day. How splendid it is that all over our fair land forces are united for the good of our children. You, too, little mother way out in the country—you have a share in this great enterprise. Is today, is every day, a Health Day for your child? Healthy minds in healthy bodies.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Was Monday Sunny?

THE Sunny Monday Contest Editor wants to remind you of the fine contest announced last week. If your letter isn't yet written, better get out pen and ink this minute. With your assistance this contest should prove one of the most helpful the Home Page could hope for. Is there any way to help the busy country mother more than by solving laundry difficulties. In many states the county home workers are specializing on better kitchens and often the laundry is included in the farm kitchen. If your wash day has been lightened by any plan or by the installing of labor-saving machinery and equipment, do share your experience with others.

Remember to write not more than 300 words, using but one side of the paper. Be sure to give your full name and address on upper left-hand corner of paper, and on a separate sheet give the names of all your laundry conveniences. Send letters to SUNNY MONDAY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Drink to the Health of Children

Plenty of milk and sanitary refrigeration play a large part in the health of growing children. Let's make every day Child Health Day.

Are You Submerged?

THE other day a man said to me: "My mother used to be a brilliant woman but she is so entirely submerged by just work of recent years, that I feel sure sometimes she has absolutely ceased to think any more!"

What a tragic story. Yet how many there are who are meeting the same fate.

It is an easy habit to fall into—this habit of becoming so submerged with mere work that we lose our vision—our perspective. Work is not an end in itself—but a means to an end. There should be enjoyment and pleasure in it.

Work should tone us up mentally and it is good for us physically. We farm women would dislike very much to have to walk miles or do a certain amount of physical exercises every day to keep well. That is what we would be compelled to do if we did not get our exercise thru work. We should glory in being able to work—in having work to do.

I am sure our families would much rather have us alert mentally, physically exuberant with life, than to know that we have given the best of our lives for work, work—that which will always be with us and yet cannot live thru eternity as we will.

Don't you see? We are so much bigger than mere things or work—we are important—so let us keep ahead of work—but never, no never, submit to being driven by work and have our children rise up and say of us: "She became submerged by mere work and died years before her time"—for it would be better to be laid away physically than keep living on in the flesh when the brain had ceased to function.—May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

May Day Budget Simplifies Canning

MAY 1 we celebrate nationally as Child Health Day. In your own home, every day is child health day, for no one is more carefully guarding the health of the nation's children than you mothers. May 1 is a good day to make out a canning budget, and to plan the planting of foods to can.

Each of the different kinds of fruit may be served once a week, including peaches, berries, cherries, pears, apple sauce and plums. You may add a few jars of pineapple and apricots if it is economical to can these at home. Allow for serving fruit every morning for breakfast, and at the evening meal each day, with some jars of fruit for pies at noon.

Part of your year's supply of fruit may be dried apples, peaches, figs, apricots and raisins, tho dried fruits are a none too dependable source of vitamin. You will use oranges, grapefruit and lemons often. Commercially canned fruits are even better than home-canned fruit in this respect since they are tightly sealed before processing. Purchased in dozens on sales, they may be just as cheap as home-canned fruit.

Tomatoes Should Be Served Often

Tomatoes should be served three times a week, or oftener if you like them. They may take the place of baby's daily orange juice, so rich are they in Vitamin C. For conservation of this vitamin they should be canned in tins, or by the hot pack method according to the new government bulletin 1471, (free from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.). If only partially sealed before processing, there is some destruction of this vitamin.

Greens should be served twice a day, tho lettuce and fresh celery may supply the green vegetable for one of these meals, and canned peas may be classed as a green vegetable.

Shelling Peas a Tedious Job

After emphasis has been placed upon greens and tomatoes in our canning budget, we plan enough of the other vegetables to have two vegetables daily besides potatoes, including corn, beets, string beans, carrots and peas. Commercially canned peas may be cheaper if you have not enough space to raise all your vegetables. If one vegetable is to be bought, I would rather it would be peas, since they are so slow to handle in canning season.

Home-canned corn generally has a better flavor than that commercially canned, unless you buy those cans priced highest. Dried peas, beans and lentils finish out menus and are high in calories.

Fruit and vegetables, as well as milk, determine your child's health, and authorities now recommend a much larger proportion of these in the diet than formerly.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

My Own Experience

I WAS very much interested in the pressure cooker articles in the March 19 Pennsylvania Farmer.

I have used my pressure cooker for two years and have found it fine for cooking mush.

Have the required amount of water boiling in the utensil in which the mush is to be cooked. Mix the corn meal with cold water and stir into the boiling water. Salt and add a bit of sugar if desired. Then place in the steam pressure cooker and run up to fifteen pounds for one-half hour. I cook all cereals in the steam pressure cooker and find I can get breakfast quickly and easily.

Another thing not mentioned in either of the articles published is steamed puddings. We are very fond of suet and other steamed puddings and often I wonder how I ever managed to make them before I had my pressure cooker.—M. H. M.

Color Tempts Balky Appetites

PLANNING nourishing meals is job enough for almost any homemaker, but the meals must look good to eat or the family may balk no matter how wholesome they are. The way food is prepared has a great deal to do with its appetizing appearance, but when planned with color combinations in mind the battle is half won.

Roast beef with fried potatoes and carrots make a plate of yellow and brown. By substituting mashed potatoes with a sprig of parsley or a dash of paprika for fried potatoes, the plate becomes as good to look at as to eat.

A combination like creamed chicken, boiled rice, and cauliflower makes a listless looking meal, but a baked potato in place of the rice and a few slices of beet or tomato, add color. Pork chops, creamed potatoes, and apple sauce go well together so far as taste is concerned, but the bright green of carefully-cooked spinach adds zest.—New York State College of Agriculture.

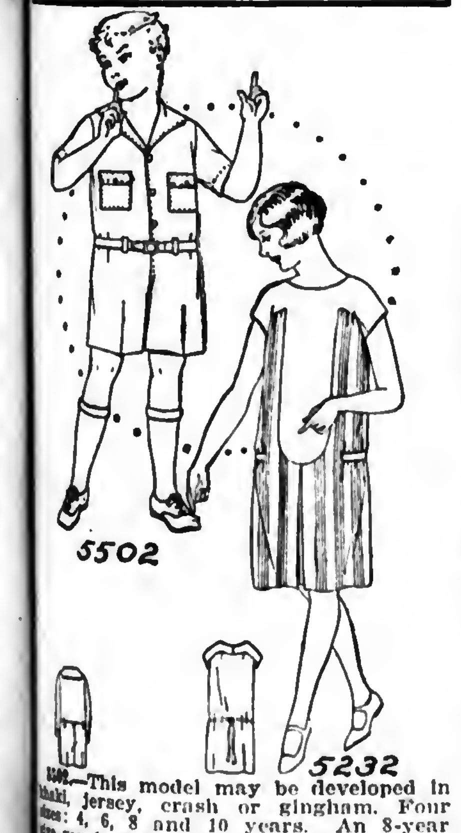
Kept Out of Mischief

"SATAN finds some mischief for idle hands to do." So the saying goes, and that must account for the trait of toe-picking and other cannibal performances in which little chicks often indulge. Farmers' wives who are rearing chicks can help that situation by placing in the brooder house bunches of alfalfa hay (not mere leaves), but real alfalfa hay.

Use just as many and as large bunches as space will permit, then watch what happens. Each bunch will be covered in a few minutes with your happy little flocks. Turn the bunches as the chicks clean off the leaves, and presto! up they are and at it again. Remove the bundles at night and place fresh ones in the morning.—Elizabeth Fisher Davis, N. J.

Our Boys and Girls

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



5502—This model may be developed in khaki, jersey, crash or gingham. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, if made with long sleeves. Pattern, 10 cents.

5232—Striped broadcloth is combined with plain broadcloth in this instance. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 1⅞ yard of striped material and ⅝ yard of plain material 36 inches wide, if made as illustrated in the large view.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

What's Around Your Home?

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—Spring has come and summer is almost here. Buds are bursting, leaves unfolding, birds singing and schooldays are over for most of you. But even tho schoolbooks and lunch boxes end pencils are put away for the summer see if you can't find a stray sheet of paper on which to make a drawing for the Forum page.

Around your home are buildings, animals, tall trees and tiny streams winding thru the meadow, hilltops that give distant views, mother working in the kitchen or with her chickens, father in the barn or plowing in the fields, brothers and sisters playing and working—these and many other things are all about you waiting to be drawn. Can't you make one little sketch entitled "Around My Home" for me and for our page?

Here are just a few rules for those who enter the contest to remember:

1. Use ink paper (paper on which ink will not spread).
2. Draw with pencil or black ink. (If you haven't black ink use pencil and I'll ink in the drawing when it's used.)
3. Write name, age and address (including the county) in the upper right hand corner of paper.
4. Name your drawing "Around My Home."
5. Use separate sheet of paper if sending a letter with the drawing.
6. Prizes will be awarded the six best drawings.
7. All contest drawings should reach me on or before May 14th.
8. Don't think you have to be an artist to enter the contest. Anyone who reads this Forum page, whether a member or not, may send in a drawing, but please remember to tell me who is sending it and where you live.

Our page needs drawings. Many of you have asked for a drawing contest. Here's a chance for everybody.

COUSIN RUTH.

261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—We have two farms. Every morning I milk three cows. Every morning we must walk to the other farm to do the work. Last summer our barn burned down. I was all excited when the lightning struck. I have a little pet dog, Rover. When we hold a bone up he jumps to get it.—Mabel M. Heffelfinger, eleven (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a pet lamb. I feed it with a bottle. I call her Maggie. I also have a calf named Jiggs. I like to ride horseback. I have a bicycle.—Gerald T. Hammond, eleven (X), Franklin County, Pa.

READY FOR A BALL GAME
Ruth Wood, Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My father has three large incubators, two double-decks and one triple-deck. Every week a lot of chicks are hatched out. We have a piano and I am taking music lessons. I like it. I don't have any pets just now but I wish I would have some.—Dorothy Heagy, twelve, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Mother and I planted onions, peas and lettuce in our garden today, March 18th. Aren't we early?

Today we have a Literary Society meeting at our school. We have songs, recitations and dialogues and all enjoy it very much. The term will close the first week in May, then I can help in the garden and around the house and barn more.

We have a new horse that we call Dolly.—Pearl Astheimer, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am little Mary Arlene Davis. I am nearly six years old. I am visiting my grandma and she is writing this for me. I want to tell you about our dog, Polly. She has two baby puppies and one day she got shut out of the barn and stood by the barn door and cried, and cried, till my grandpa came and opened the door for her. I like to hear the letters read on the Forum page.—Mary Arlene Davis, Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your letter and the membership pin for which I thank you very much. Our school will be out April 29 and then we boys will have more time to go fishing.

Last summer my chum and I went fishing and as we were out a ways from the shore, I saw a lot of water in the boat and we wondered where the water came from, but looking we saw the hole.

We tried to empty the boat out some way until my friend said that to tip the boat a little on one side. But doing that we tipped it too much and we fell right into the water. We had to swim to save our lives but no one drowned. Next day we said that we would never go on a boat until we looked it over.—Richard Wyka, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to see your letters in the paper. I will show you a picture of me and my pet coon. I caught the coon along the creek one day last April while my friend and I were fishing. The coon was very young. He did not have his eyes open when I caught him.

HOLDING MY PET COON
Emery Plank, (X), Lycoming County, Pa.

I brought him home and fed him out of a bottle.—Emery Plank, (X), Lycoming County, Pa.

Those Who Entered the Word Contest

(Continued from last week)

Group 1—Over Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

McKean County, Freda Sewell. **Mercer County**, Alexander Zigo (X), Erma King. **Mifflin County**, Melba Forest, Martha Zook (X). **Montgomery County**, Dorothy M. Gerhart, Joyce Holt (X), Mildred Royer (X). **Northumberland County**, Leona Orzech (X), Glendora App (X), Mildred I. Hoffman (X). **Perry County**, Grace Ellenberger, Rosie Saphore (X), Mildred E. Smeigh (X), Edna Hartzell, Mary K. Shelbly, Grace E. Stone, Sylva Moretz. **Schuylkill County**, Katie Edwards, Maude Yelch, Bertha Mae Allison, Samuel S. Sholl, Lester E. Dewald (X), Mabel Strouse, Mary Moore (X), Maude I. Savidge, Mark Kessler (X). **Somerset County**, Beatrice Saylor (X), Edna Nolte (X), Leonard Sembower, Mae Spangler (X). **Sullivan County**, Jennie Serwanski (X). **Susquehanna County**, Arthur V. Small, Elmer Wiggins (X). **Tioga County**, Reva Belle Barick. **Union County**, Delphia Caris. **Venango County**, Ralph Blauser, Marian E. Blauser, Dorothy Irwin, Mildred Flockerzi. **Warren County**, Beatrice Emerson. **Washington County**, Wanda Kalinosky, Joseph Zippay (X), Emma Nicholls. **Wayne County**, Dorothy Laub, Marcella M. Cook (X), Donald Swendsen, Marie Daniels (X), Peter Spewak (X), Martha M. Sverduk (X), Marjorie Price, Helen Swanchak, Beatrice Howell, Viola Schenk (X). **Westmoreland County**, Belva F. Kauffman (X), Emma Whigam, Margaret Volpe, Ralph Roe (X), Michael G. Hrezo, Helen Greenawalt (X), Mae Gess, Eleanor Coughanour. **Wyoming County**, Elizabeth Rowa, Ruth Balliet, Irene Eckel. **York County**, Ruth N. Reynolds, Florence Mae Lehman (X), Ruth Haugh, Janelle Sexton, Jessie Torbert, Mary P. Altland, Margaret V. Myers, Emma L. Frank (X), Sarah E. Sprenkle (X), Annie E. Ness, Elsie Welch, Mary Markey, Miriam Mellinger (X), Grema Seckrone, Edna M. Spahr, Emma Douduck, Kathryn Lloyd (X), Grace Helland (X), Jean McGurk, Pauline Beck.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Pat Mottola. **Burlington County**, Helen Borden, Irene Zimmerman (X), Marie [illegible] (X). **Camden County**, Esther Hillery (X). **Cumberland County**, Angelina Genna. **Gloucester County**, Mildred E. Neale, Margaret Burns. **Hunterdon County**, Marie Wagner (X), Florence Emery. **Monmouth County**, Mildred A. Pullen (X), Dorothy [illegible] Marie Sikler (X). **Middlesex County**, Forman [illegible] (X). **Passaic County**, Marie Beckendorf (X). [illegible] **County**, Frances Dennis (X), Gertrude Massey, Elizabeth F. Smith, Rebecca Zee, Caroline Hogate. **Warren County**, Dorothy Allison.

NEW YORK

Broome County, Jennie E. Jones (X), [illegible] Hrehor (X). **Delaware County**, Etta Luckhurst (X), Anna Dropp, Fred D. Carter (X). **Madison County**, Marion R. Davis (X). **Montgomery County**, Florence Wessels. **Otsego County**, Joseph Stevens (X). **Suffolk County**, Lena Koschara (X). **Tioga County**, Iris E. Fox.

DELAWARE

Kent County, Edith Mae Bohannon (X).

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Helen May Whitcraft. **Carroll County**, Mabel Wilson (X). **Cecil County**, [illegible] Beers (X), Howard Terry. **Howard County**, [illegible] Zimmerman (X). **Kent County**, Annie [illegible] Rasin. **Montgomery County**, Agnes Bryan. **Talbot County**, Lola V. Sanger (X). **Wicomico County**, [illegible] Birckhead, Agnes F. Leanard.

WEST VIRGINIA

Tucker County, Mary Alice Sherman (X).

INDIANA

Allen County, Sarah Gongaware (X).

Group 2—Under Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Marion Coulson (X), Pearl McDannell, Mary K. Baugher, J. Milan Duttera, Elizabeth Lott, Hester Sowers (X). **Allegheny County**, John Marshall. **Armstrong County**, Ruth [illegible] (X), Margaret Atkinson (X), Randall H. [illegible] (X), Clarence Milliron. **Beaver County**, [illegible] Hibbs, Jean Brenner (X). **Bedford County**, Elizabeth Diehl, Carl Deibert, Maude Ritchey, [illegible] Gates. **Berks County**, Alice E. Berger, Erma [illegible] Gruber, Freda F. Ruoss (X). **Bradford County**, Martha E. Morris, Florence Chase, Helen Elliott (X), Rosamond Harkness (X), Helen Harris (X), [illegible] Case (X), Annie Fairlie. **Bucks County**, [illegible] Whitman, Dorris F. Bennett, Pearl Ziegler, [illegible] Smith (X), Galen Lowman, Bertha Dietz, [illegible] Smith (X), Dorothea De Lany, Valentine A. [illegible] (X), Bertha Schultz (X), Mary E. Walton (X).

HERE I AM
Anna Marie Conrad, (X),
Montgomery County, Pa.

Butler County, Emma Jablonski, Lucille [illegible] Paulina Baer (X), Mary Gardenic (X), Mary [illegible]lonski, Leo Collins, Louis Remick. **Cambria County**, Amelia Kodosky, Gerald Farabaugh, [illegible] Jenekak. **Carbon County**, Allen A. Green, [illegible] Benner (X), Kathryn Bollinger. **Centre County**, Gladys Houser, Helen M. Beck (X), Chester [illegible] Wagner (X), Winifred L. Armstrong, Helen [illegible] **Chester County**, Mildred Lommey, Violet [illegible] Dorothy L. Schott (X), Pauline Hayes (X), Elizabeth Abel, Katherine E. Sautter, Genevieve [illegible] Blanche M. Steel (X), Phyllis S. Amster, [illegible] Hughes, Grace Reed. **Clarion County**, Charles [illegible] (X), Mary Miller, Elinor Stewart, Albert [illegible] Kathryn L. Smith. **Clearfield County**, Lois [illegible]hood (X), Louise Kester, Beatrice Lumadue, [illegible] Schickling, Sylvia Spencer. **Clinton County**, [illegible] Shuttleworth, Elsie Brown, Lucille Glossner (X). **Columbia County**, Zoe Crawford. **Crawford County**, Keith Merchant, Leslie Jewell (X), Charles [illegible] Rozniata, Marian Magee, Anna Orinnel, Irene [illegible]inger, Doris Edna Hill. **Cumberland County**, [illegible] H. Otts (X), Pearl E. Mountz, Lee A. Fayler (X), Florence R. Eppley, Dorothy M. Watson, [illegible] Mae Shearer, Marguerite L. Sebo, Newton A. [illegible] James O. Seitz.

Dauphin County, Ruth Moyer, Allen Dehmer, [illegible] Fegan, Esther Landis (X). **Delaware County**, [illegible] E. Hallman, Josephine A. Fortorolo, Kenneth [illegible] **Elk County**, Mary Shutters, Marcella Schwabenbauer. **Erie County**, Jennie Hess, Myrtle Nye (X), [illegible] Bennett (X), Clarence M. McLallen (X), [illegible] Bittles (X), Lynn Phillips (X). **Fayette County**, Ruth Hall, John Shenko (X), J. C. Hughes. **Franklin County**, Pauline Myers, Anna Jane [illegible] Hazel Lininger, Esther Ryder (X), Pauline [illegible] (X). **Fulton County**, Emoleno Layton, [illegible] Johnston (X). **Greene County**, Ralph K. Bell (X). **Huntingdon County**, Alveda Kough, Imogene [illegible]steeter. **Indiana County**, Agnes Risinger. **Jefferson County**, Grace Douthit, Arthur Clark, Ethel [illegible] (X), Ruth Troutman, Harold Caldwell (X), [illegible] Gregor, Albert Steele (X), Margaret [illegible] **Juniata County**, Nellie Mae Keemer.

(To be continued next week)

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Away back in the days of Old England—even before the time of the famous man whose birthday we celebrated last week—they spoke a language which looks very strange when we see it printed. It always makes me glad I didn't have to study spelling in those days. But they did some pleasant things and even nowadays in many parts of England and in this country, too, the spirit of May-day seems to take hold of us about this time. Not all of us can be Queen of the May, and not everybody can gather fresh wild flowers for May baskets, but we can all realize, when we see the way the fields and woods, the gardens and orchards, are blossoming forth that they must be dressing up for some delightful occasion.

The answer to the puzzle has something to say about the getting ready for all this blooming. I think you will soon see that the queer words, which look as tho they might be Old English, can easily be made into the language you all know. Each group of letters below is really a word, but the letters in it are not in the correct order. Look at each group carefully and see if you cannot rearrange the letters to form a word you know. The first word really begins with the letter "M," and the words themselves are in the order which will make the sentence read correctly. When you have solved the puzzle, let me have your answer by May 7th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, and tell me the name of the county in which you live and just when your birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose letters to me are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CRAHM SWIDN DAN PLAIR WHEROSS GRINB THROF VAM SWELFOR.

The answer to the puzzle about what I ate this morning (published in the April 9 issue) is: BREAKFAST.

The prize winners are: William Apple, age 7, Bethlehem, Pa.; Arlene S. Dietz, age 11, Coopersburg, Pa; Mary Fretz, age 11, Ottsville, Pa.; Martha Grimm, age 11, Smithfield, Pa.; Clarence Hollinger, age 10, Hershey, Pa.; Pearlene Metzger, age 13, Slatington, Pa.; John Miller, age 8, Fayetteville, Pa.; Rhoad E. Moore, age 10, Perkasie, Pa.; Mary E. Wiles, age 10, Chambersburg, Pa.; Edwin Wilson, age 8, New Sheffield, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Berks County, Helen Schaeffer. **Bradford County**, Martha Pennay (no address given), Florence Webster. **Bucks County**, Martha Ruth Somers, Dorothy De Lany, Mildred Coles. **Centre County**, Thelma [illegible] Beck (X), Helen M. Beck (X), Irene Lin[illegible]bert (X). **Chester County**, Pearl Griffith (X). **Clarion County**, Mary A. [illegible] **Clearfield County**, Virginia [illegible] **Dauphin County**, Mabel E. Espenshade. **Elk County**, Florence Johnson (X). **Fayette County**, William Coneybeer, [illegible] Porter, Wendell McGinnis (X). **Fulton County**, Winifred G. Stunkard, Mildred Stunkard. **Huntingdon County**, [illegible] Madden (X), Shade Bollinger (X). **Lackawanna County**, Clarice Biesecker (X). **Lancaster County**, Ethel E. Benedict, Myrtle M. Steffy (X), J. Arthur Ebershade (X), Miriam Retten (X). **Lawrence County**, Louise Cox. **Lehigh County**, [illegible]ma R. Rupp (X). **Lycoming County**, [illegible] Mamie Ryder. **Schuylkill County**, Paul [illegible] Childs. **Washington County**, [illegible] Marek (no address given). **Wyoming County**, Bernice Hunsinger (X).

NEW JERSEY

Morris County, Margaret Busch (X).

NEW YORK

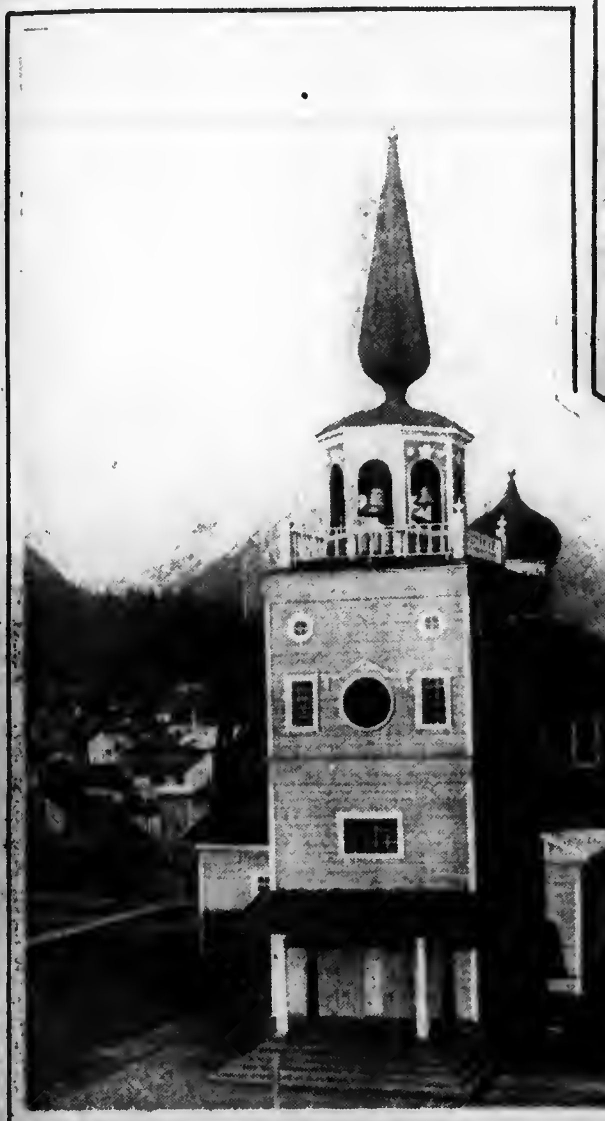
Allegany County, Cora Schoonver.

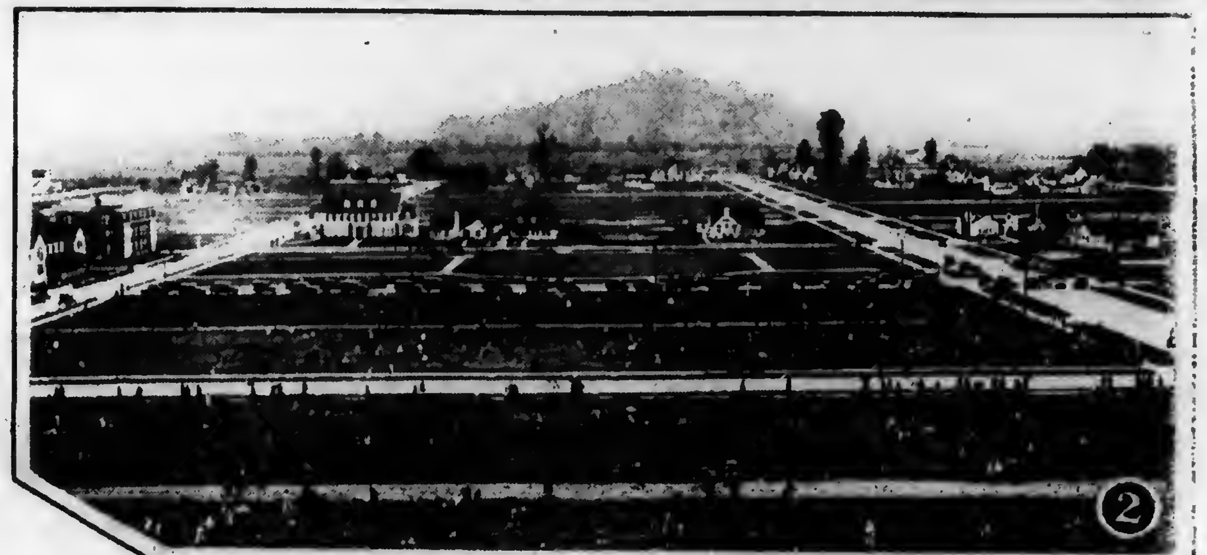
DELAWARE

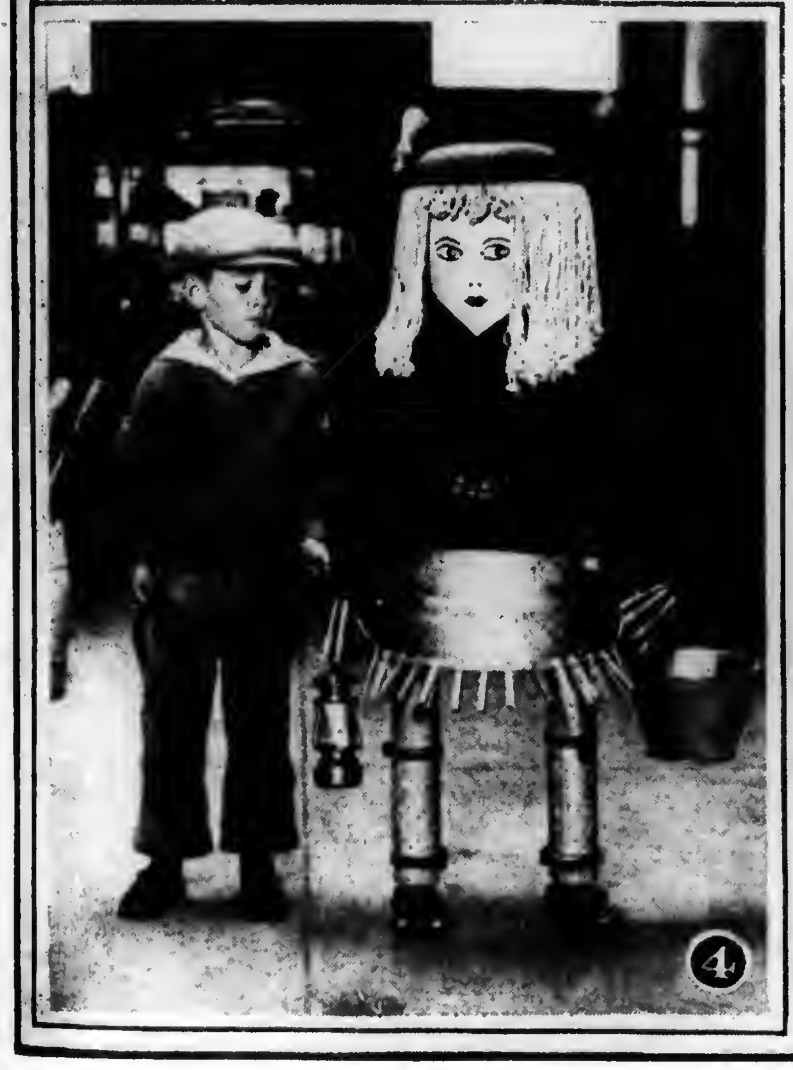
Sussex County, Russell Clogg.

(X)—Forum Member.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—St. Michael's Cathedral at Sitka, Alaska, built by the Russians in 1817, is a historic shrine. This church, which is still in daily use, is equipped with gold and silver trimmings, jeweled crowns and icons. The congregation consists of Alaskan Indians.

2.—A novel Easter egg hunt was enjoyed by eight hundred Washington children on an estate on the outskirts of the city. Eighteen hundred eggs were planted in the grounds, prizes being awarded those finding certain marked eggs.

3.—Mrs. Kenneth N. Gilpin, of Kentmere, Clarke County, Virginia, daughter of Senator Lawrence D. Tyson, of Tennessee, has been chosen to be "Queen Shenandoah" in the fourth annual Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Virginia.

4.—A hardware milkmaid, displaying various articles of merchandise sold in his store, proved an effective bit of advertising for a California hardware dealer.

5.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover photographed April 7 while his voice and face were being transmitted from Washington to New York by television.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

Copyright Charles Scribner's Sons

The Story Thus Far

JUDITH SANFORD, part owner in Blue Lake Ranch since the death of her father, Luke Sanford, fired Bayne Trevors, general manager, because he wasn't square. The men grumbled. Trevors made trouble in every way possible. Bud Lee, horse foreman, and old Carson promised to stay. Judith could depend on them and on "Doc" Tripp, veterinarian and a friend of her father.

Busy days followed. Mrs. Simpson took up her duties caring for the ranch house and Pollock Hampton, part owner of the ranch, arrived with Major and Mrs. Langworthy and Marcia, their daughter.

Months passed and then Trevors made his last desperate play to ruin Blue Lake Ranch. He abducted Judith and took her to the cave of Mad Ruth for safe keeping. While Bud Lee searched the mountains for her, Judith gained her freedom, escaping the evil clutches of Chris Quinnion and the mad woman, his mother.

Continued from last week

BY NOON Judith was faint and sick and had to stop often to rest, her legs shaking under her. Again she made a scant meal. She had stumbled on a tiny field of wild potatoes and ate what she could, thinking longingly of a match for a fire. The match which Ruth had dropped she still had, but she carefully reserved it now, thinking how perhaps a trout, caught in a pool, might save her life.

In her already half-starved condition and with the demands constantly put on her strength, she would grow weaker and weaker if help did not soon come. But she was still filled with the glory of freedom.

It was a heart-weary, trembling Judith who late that afternoon made her way upward along another ridge, seeking anxiously to find from this lookout some landmark which she had sought in vain last night. In her blouse were the few roots she had brought with her from the field discovered at noon. Lying in a little patch of dry grass, resting, she watched the day go down and the night drift into the mountains, filling the ravines, creeping up the slopes, rising slowly to the peak to which she had climbed, seeping into her soul. Never had the passing of the day seemed to her so majestic a thing, truly filled with awe. Never until now had the solitudes seemed so vast, so utterly, stupendously big. Never until now, as she lay staring up into the limitless sky, having given up the world about her as unknown, had she drunk to the lees of the cup of loneliness.

So great was the weariness of her tired body that as she lay still, watching the stars come out one by one, she was half-resigned to lie so and let death come to find her. It seemed to her that here in the rude arms of Mother Earth a human life was a matter of no greater consequence than the down upon a moth's wing. But she rested a little and this mood, foreign to her intrepid heart, passed, and she sat up, again resolute, again ready to make her fight as long as life beat thru her blood. At last she took the one match from her pocket. She scarcely dared breathe when, with dry grass and twigs piled against a rock, her dress shielding them from the wind, she rubbed the match softly against her boot. A sputtering flame, making the blue light of burning sulphur, died down, creating panic in her breast, then flared, crackled, licked at the grass. She had a fire and she knew how to use it!

When a log was blazing, assuring her that her fire was safe, she rose swiftly and went in search of the tree she meant to burn. She found a giant pine, pitch-oozing, standing in a rocky open space where there was little danger of the fire spreading. Fagged out and eager as she was, she had not come to the point of forgetting what a great forest-fire meant.

She went back to her burning log, for a blazing dry branch which she carried swiftly to the tree. Then she piled dry grass and dead twigs, logs as heavy as she could carry, bits of brush. The flames licked at the tree, ran up it, seemed to fall away, sprang up it again, hungering. Now and then a long tongue of fire went crackling high up along the side of the tree. Judith went back to a spot where, in a ring of boulders, there was another grassy plot, threw herself down and lay staring at the tongues of fire which were climbing higher and higher.

Some one would see her beacon. A forest ranger, perhaps, whose duty it was to ride fast and far to battle with the first spark threatening the wooded solitudes; perhaps some crew in a logging-camp, than whom none knew better the danger of spreading fires; perhaps some cowboy, even one of her own men—perhaps Quinnion and Ruth? She then would hide among the rocks until they had come and gone. Even now, against the sleep falling upon her, she drew farther back thru the tumbled boulders. Perhaps, Bud Lee. . . .

SHE went to sleep beyond the circle of light, tired and hungry and striving against a returning hopelessness, her body curled up in the nest she had found, a cheek cuddled against her arm, wondering vaguely if some one would see her fire and come—if that some one might be Bud Lee.

Thruout the night the tree blazed unseen. Judith's eyes were closed in the heavy sleep of exhaustion. The flames roared and leaped high skyward, burning branches fell crashingly, to lie smouldering on the rocky soil, the upstanding trunk glowed, vivid against the sky-line.

In the early morning at least two pairs of eyes found the plume of smoke above the still burning giant pine. A man named Greene, one of the government forest rangers, blazing a new trail over Devil's Ridge, came out upon a height, saw it and watched it frowningly across the miles. It called him to a hard ride, perhaps to a difficult journey on foot after he must leave his horse. He turned promptly from the work in hand, ran to his horse, swung up and sped back to his cabin, to telephone to the nearest station, passing the word. Then with axe and shovel, he began his slow way toward the beacon.

Bud Lee, from the mountain-top where he and Burkitt had taken Hampton, saw it. Lee judged roughly that it was separated from him by four or five miles of broken country, impassable to a man on horseback, to be covered laboriously on foot in a matter of weary hours.

LEE and Greene approached the signal smoke from different quarters, Lee from the west, Greene from the northeast. They fought their way on toward it with far different emotions in their breasts, Greene with the desire to do a day's work and kill a forest-fire in its beginning, Lee with the passionate hope of finding Judith. Lee reached his journey's end first.

As he came pantingly up the last climb he discharged his rifle again and again, to tell her that he was coming, to put hope into her. And, because he was a lover and a lover must be filled with dread when she is out of his sight, he felt a growing anxiety. She had lighted the fire last night; what might have happened to her since then? Had she been wandering, lost all these days? If nothing else, then had she waited here half the night and in the end had she gone on plunging deep into some canyon hidden to him? Would he find her well? Would he find her at all?

Suddenly he called out, shouting mightily, and began running, tho the way was steep. He had seen Judith, he had found her. She was standing among the scattered boulders, her back to a great rock. She was waving to him. Her lips were moving, tho he could not see that yet, could not hear her tremulous:

"Oh, thank God, thank God!"

"Judith," he called, "Judith!"

Now, near enough to see her distinctly, he saw that her face was white, that the hand she held out was shaking, that her clothes were torn, that she looked pitifully in need of him. But at last, when he stood at her side, one of the old rare smiles came into Judith's tired eyes, her lips curved, and she said quietly:

"Good morning, Bud Lee. You were very good—to come to me."

"Oh, Judith," he cried sharply. But no other word came to his lips then. The brave little smile had gone, the whiteness of her face smote him to the heart. And now she was shaking from head to foot, and he knew why she had not stepped out to meet him, why she had kept her back to the rock. He thought that she was going to fall, he saw two big tears start from the suddenly closed eyelids, and with a little inarticulate cry he took her into his arms.

"If you had not come, Bud Lee," she whispered faintly, "I should have died, I think."

Very tenderly he gathered her up so that her little boots were swung clear of the flinty ground and she lay quiet in his arms. He stood a moment holding her thus, looking with eyes alternately hard and tender into her face. He wanted to hold her thus always, to watch the glad color come back into her cheeks, to carry her, like a baby, back across the weary miles and home. And, oddly, perhaps, the thought came back to him and hurt him as it had never hurt him before, that he had once been brutal with her, that he had crushed her in his arms and forced upon her lips his kiss. He had been brutal with Judith, when now he could kill a man for laying a little finger on her.

"I have been a brute with you, a brute," he muttered to himself. But Judith heard him, her eyes fluttered open and into them came again her glorious smile.

"Because you kissed me that night, Bud Lee?" she asked him.

"Don't!" he cried sharply. "Don't even remember it, Judith."

"Do you know so little of a girl, Bud Lee," she went on slowly, "to think that a man can so easily—and her lips with his unless—unless she wants to be kissed?"

He almost doubted his ears; he could hardly believe that he had seen what he had seen in Judith's eyes. They were closed now, she lay quiet in his arms, it seemed that she had fainted, or was asleep, so very white and still was she. He had forgotten that he must carry her to where he could lay her down and bring water to her, give her something to eat. He just stood motionless, holding her to him, staring hungrily down at her.

"Are you going to play—I'm your baby—all day, Bud Lee?" she asked softly.

HE CARRIED her away from the ring of boulders and to a little grassy, level spot where be put her down with lingering tenderness. Judith had not been very angry with him all these months! Judith had let him kiss her because she wanted to be kissed—by him!

He raked some coals out of the ashes, hastily set some slices of bacon to fry, cursed himself for not having brought coffee and milk and su and a steak and a flask of whi and enough other articles to lo mule. He ran down into the ca and brought water in his hat, sw ing at himself all the way up he had not brought a cup. He his arm about her while she dra kept his arm about her, kneeling her side, while he gave her a li crisp slice of bacon, held his there when she had finished, wat ing her solicitously.

"The two nicest things in th world, Mr. Man," she said, with a second attempt at the old Judith brightness, "are half-burnt bacon and Bud Lee!"

Then, because, tho he had bee slow to believe, he was not a fool and now did believe, he kissed her And Judith's lips met his lingeringly. Judith's two arms rose, slipped about his neck, holding him tight to her.

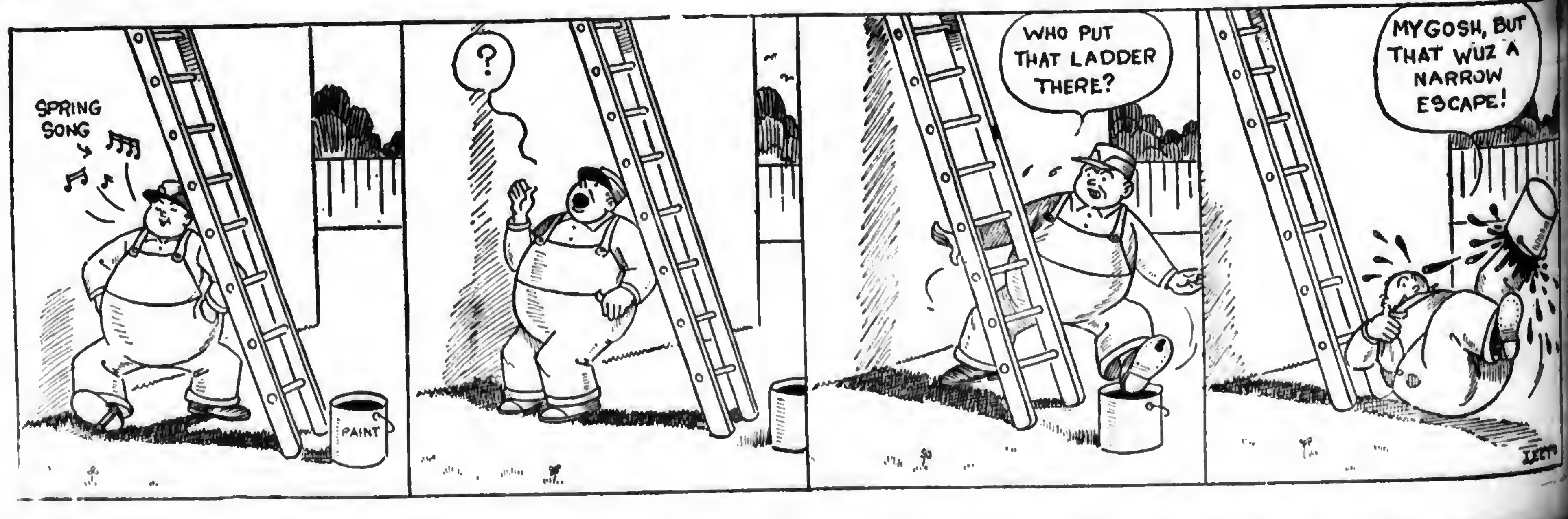
The faintest of flushes had come at last into her cheeks. He saw it and grew glad as he held her so that he could look into her face. But now she laid a hand against his breast, holding him back from her.

"That's all now," she told him, he eyes soft upon him. "Just one ki for each slice of bacon, Mr. Lee. B —I'm so hungry!"

For a little there was nothing t do but for Judith to rest and g some of her strength back. Lee ma

(Continued on next page)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Tries to Sidestep a Little Bad Luck* : : : : : : By Lee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of his coat and vest a seat for her against a rock, sat at her side, his arm about her, made her lean against him and just be happy. Not yet would he let her tell him of the horrors thru which she had gone. And he saw no need of telling her anything immediately of conditions as he had left them at the ranch. Time enough for that when she was stronger, when they were near Blue Lake.

Greene, the forester, came at last up the mountain. He noted the isolated tree, nodded at it approvingly, made a brief tour around the charred circle, extinguishing a burning brand here and there.

"What sort of a fool would want to climb way up here to start a fire, anyway?" he grumbled.

THEN, unexpectedly, he came upon the happiest man he had ever seen, with his arms about an amazingly pretty girl. Not just the sort of thing a lone forest ranger counts upon stumbling upon on the top of a mountain. Greene stared in bewilderment, Bud Lee turning a flaming red. Judith smiled.

"Good morning, stranger," said Lee. "Fine day, isn't it?"

Judith laughed. Greene continued to stare. Lee went a trifle redder.

"If you two folks just started that fire for fun," grunted Greene finally, "why, then, all I've got to say is you've got a blamed queer idea of fun. Here I've been busting myself wide open to get to it."

"Haven't got a flask of brandy on you, have you?" asked Lee.

"Yes, I have. And what's more I'm going to take a shot at it right now. If nobody asks you, I need it!"

Now, Lee heard for the first time something of Judith's adventure. For, recognizing the ranger in Greene, she told him swiftly why she had started the fire, of her trouble with Quinnion, of the cave where Quinnion had attacked her and of Mad Ruth. Greene's eyes lighted with interest. He swept off his hat and came forward, suddenly apologetic and very human, proffering his brandy, insisting with Lee upon her taking a sip of it.

Yes, he knew Mad Ruth, he knew where her cabin was. He could find the cave from Judith's description. Also, he knew of Quinnion and would be delighted to break a record getting back to his station and to White Rock. White Rock was in the next county, but so, for that matter, was the cave. He'd get the sheriff and would lose no time cornering Quinnion if the man had not already slipped away.

"I don't know you two real well," said Greene, with a quick smile at the end, "but if you don't mind, pardner," and he put out his hand to Lee, "I'd like to congratulate you! I don't know a man that's quite as lucky this morning as you are!"

"Thank you," laughed Judith. She rose and shook hands too. "We're at Blue Lake ranch for the present. Come and see us."

"Then you're Miss Sanford?" said Greene. He laughed. "I've heard of you more than once. Greene's my name."

"Lee's mine," offered Lee.

"Bud Lee, eh? Oh, you two will do! So long, friends. I'm off to look up Quinnion."

And, swinging his axe blithely, Greene took his departure.

"THERE are other things in the world besides just cliffs to stare at," said Judith. "And I would like a bath and a change of clothes and a chance to brush my hair. And the bacon doesn't taste so good as it did and I want an apple and a glass of milk."

So at last they left the mountain-top and made their slow way down.

As they went Lee told her something of what had happened at the ranch, how Carson would hold off the buyers, how Tommy Burkitt was assuming charge of Pollock Hampton. And when they came near enough to Burkitt's and Hampton's hiding-place, Lee fired a rifle several times to get Burkitt's attention. Finally they saw the boy, standing against the sky upon a big rock, waving to them. From Lee's shouts, from his gestures, chiefly from the fact that Judith was there, Burkitt understood and freed Hampton, the two of them coming swiftly down to Judith and Lee.

Hampton's face was hot with the anger which had grown overnight. He came on stiffly, chafing his wrists.

"These two fools," he snapped to Judith, "have made an awful mess of things. They've queered the deal with Doan, Rockwell & Haight, they've made themselves liable to prosecution for holding me against my will, they've—"

"Wait a minute, Pollock," said Judith quietly. "It's you who have made a mistake."

Briefly she told him what had happened. As word after word of her account fell upon Hampton's ears, his eyes widened, the stiffness of his bearing fell away, the glint of anger went out of his eyes, a look of wonder came into them. And when she had finished, Hampton did not hesitate. He turned quickly and put out his two hands, one to Lee, one to Burkitt.

"I was a chump, same as usual," he grunted. "Forget it if you can. I can't."

They went on more swiftly now, the four of them together, Judith insisting that that last sip of brandy had put new life into her. In a little, seeing that Judith did in fact have herself in hand, Bud Lee, with a hidden pressure of her hand, left them, hurrying on ahead, trying to reach Carson or some of the men in Pocket Valley and to get horses.

(To he continued next wek)

Did you ever hear this one?—

Why Fathers Leave Home

"Father, freight is goods that are sent by water or land isn't it?"

"That's right, son."

"Well, then, why is it that the freight that goes by ship is called a cargo, and when it goes by car it is called a shipment?"

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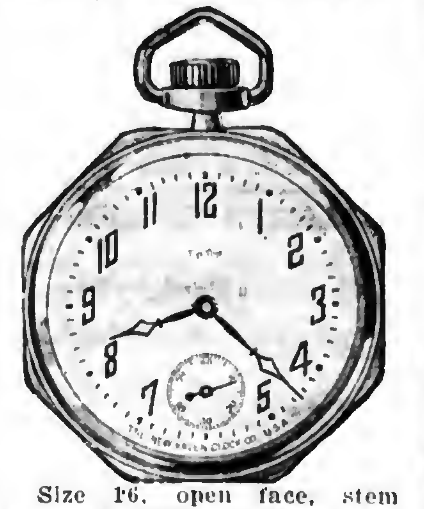

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For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

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Big, husky chicks from carefully culled and selected free range breeding stock; large English White Leghorns, superb Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds; shipped C. O. D. Write for our 30-day special discount prices.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. I, Chambersburg, Pa.

TIFFANY'S Superior Chicks that Live

"World's Best Blood Lines"
Silver & White Wyandottes, White & Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns.
MAMMOTH PEKIN INDIAN RUNNER **DUCKLINGS**
19th Year Producing Chicks That Live
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. No. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS
Member I. B. C. A.

MAY PRICES—Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 13c; Special Mating, 18c. Ulsh's Superior Wh. Rocks, 12c; Special Mating, 15c. Barred Rocks, 12c, Heavy Mixed, 11c. 100% delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH. BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

500,000 BABY CHICKS

Hatched from free-range, healthy flocks of Barred and White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Anconas. Culled for high record layers, good size and color. Catalog free.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, Greencastle, Pa.

WIL-LAY-WELL ENGLISH-AMERICAN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS bred to lay and pay. Book your order now for May and June chicks. Prices for May 15 cts., June 13 cts. and a chick book free with every order. Every chick hatched from an egg produced here on our farm by a hen bred and raised here. LAUREL LOCKS POULTRY FARMS, Poultry Dept. C, POTTSTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS—MAY PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery Guaranteed. We pay postage. Order direct or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

The Last 20 Years See Drastic Changes

ANYONE who looks back ten or twenty years will be impressed by the changes in poultry farming. Of late years, a great deal of scientific work has been done on poultry at our experiment stations, and facts determined there have brought about many modifications in methods. For instance, on many farms all the hens used to get whole corn. Now every intelligent farmer feeds a mash containing mill feeds and meat scrap, or perhaps dried milk, in addition to scratch grain.

Recently we have been hearing a lot about vitamins and enzymes. These substances, undiscovered a few years back, are bound to have a great effect on poultry feeding. Cod liver oil, milk, diastase, yeast, protozyme, germinated oats—all these are new words in the poultryman's dictionary, or have new meanings.

Recently I was talking to a farmer of the old school, who was shocked to learn that my hens had free access to dry mash—all they wanted. The old notion begrudged the hens the food they ate; but the new idea is to get all the food, in the form of a properly balanced ration, into the birds that they will eat.

Old Methods Replaced by New Ways

Twenty years ago green cut bone was the last word in poultry feeding. Many a backache was gotten at the wheel of the bone cutter, but now prepared meat scrap has taken the place of the green product. I can remember when steamed cut clover hay was a sovereign getter of winter eggs; now sprouted and germinated oats are used instead.

Once houses were heated by stoves or steam; then the fresh air fad hit the country, and the open front house came to the fore. These were extremes; now we are building closed front houses with curtains and glass, and talking of a closed front house with artificial ventilation. It is interesting to note, however, that while heated laying houses are no longer used, artificial heat is suggested as a treatment for roup.

Some of the old methods were faulty, some wrong, and some good. The last are being used today, combined with the best of the new. A glimpse ahead shows the future poultryman a specialist, with exact scientific information on feeding and management taking the place of hearsay and guesswork.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Death to the Duck

Will you kindly inform me as to the best way of killing and picking ducks?—W. S. M., Northampton County, Pa.

The best way to kill a duck is to hang it up by the feet and cut across the back of the roof of the mouth, severing the arteries. The knife is then pushed up into the brain.

As soon as it has ceased to struggle, take the carcass by the head and feet and dip it several times in a wash boiler of boiling water. Do not scald too much. Then wrap it up in a heavy sack and leave it there for a minute or two, until the soft feathers on the breast come out easily. The fine feathers, if put in a muslin bag and hung on the line will dry out for pillows.

If you hang the duck up, level with your face, it is much handier to pick. To remove the down, sprinkle the duck's body with powdered rosin, dip in hot water to melt the rosin, and wipe rosin and down off your hands.

Practice makes perfect.

After the ducks are picked, wash and place in cold water to plump up for an hour or two.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

More than seven tons of carefully graded dressed turkeys were shipped on the cooperative plan from Dorchester and Kent Counties on the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula during the last holiday season. The poultry industry of the Eastern Shore is likely to expand rapidly in the opinion of F. B. Bomberger, chief of the Maryland Bureau of Markets.

Hats Off to the Egg!

THE National Poultry Council, a delegate organization representing the production and allied interests of the poultry industry, has issued a proclamation designating the week of May 1 as "National Egg Week."

This will be a time to pay our respects to an industry that stands fifth among the agricultural pursuits of the United States as measured by the value of products produced. It will be a period set aside to spread the message of the peculiar and protective properties possessed by eggs in the human diet. Consider the attitude of a famous French chef, Stacpoole by name, who said: "All cookery rests on an egg. The egg is the atlas that supports the world of gastronomy; the chef is the slave of the egg. What is the masterpiece of French cookery, the dish that outlives all other dishes, the thing that is found on His Majesty's table no less than upon the table of the bourgeois—the thing that is as French as a Frenchman, and which expresses the spirit of our people as no other food could express it—The Omelette. Could you make an omelette without breaking eggs?

"Then cast your mind's eye over this extraordinary Monsieur Egg and all his antics and evolutions. Now he permits himself to be boiled plain, and even like that, without frill, naked and in a state of nature, he is excellent. Now he consents to appear in all ways from poached to perdu, now he is the soul of a vol-au-vent, now of a sauce; not a piecrust fit to eat but stands by virtue of my lord the egg, and should all the hens in the world commit suicide tomorrow every chef in France worthy of the name would fall on his spit, for fish is but a course in a dinner, whereas the egg is the cement that holds all the castles of cookery together."

The slogan adopted for "National Egg Week" is "Sunshine in Sealed Packages." Several states are planning parades and special exhibits. Radio talks have already been given and many more will be given during the week. Articles on the particular value of eggs as a food will appear from time to time. It is sincerely hoped that the slogan "Sunshine in Sealed Packages" and the sub-slogan "Three Hundred and Sixty-five Egg Days Make a Health Year" will become by-words in every household of this United States.—L.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

WHITE LEGHORN and BARRED ROCK CHICKS

From vigorous, healthy, high-producing stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English & Heall-Tancred breed. Strong, healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Hatches every day.

Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 11th year producing high-quality chicks. FREE illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARM
Box F BERLIN, MD.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES INVINCIBLE

of our Flocks, of over 300 hens, has OHIO STATE RECORD OF 215.6 GS per hen. Won 2 years. 12 Leading Varieties. 1350 White Leghorn Breeders tested. Many sires from Tom Barron direct blood lines 280 to 314 eggs. 85% of our orders from old PLEASED CUSTOMERS. One writes, "White Rock Pullets laying at 4 months, one week. think they are remarkable." Another, "Good you sent 4 years ago. I am boosting for Archbold." Another, "Best Success I ever had." Mrs. "Prettiest Chicks I ever saw." Mrs. D., "Will recommend you to my friends." J. K., Jan. 26, "Those I got last year are dandy. Laying good now." L. "Laying since July. Best investment I ever made." We are Breeders of long experience.
Get the Best, write for our Free Literature today.
ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, Inc.
E. E. Rupp, Mgr.
Box 61, ARCHBOLD, OHIO

BIG MAY REDUCTION in prices of all QUALITY CHIX

Beginning May 2, prices of all chicks will be as follows:

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	13
White Rocks	14
White Wyandottes	14
Mixed Chicks	9

(In lots of 500 or more, $1 less)
100 per cent delivery guaranteed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md

SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
R. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	55.00
& White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
and Buff Orpingtons	6.00	12.00	55.00

Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention all orders.
BEAM HATCHERY, Box 2758, Findlay, Ohio

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 85,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each. H. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

LOOK 15 PUREBRED VARIETIES. Can ship at once 7c up. Barred, White or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes $14.00 per 100; Buff Orpington, Langshans $15.00 per 100; Large Brahmas $18.00; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $11.25 per 100; Light Weight Mixed $7.00 per 100; Morgan Tancred blood tested 250 to 312 egg breeding $17.25 per 100. In less than 100 lots June, July chicks $1.00 less per 100.
$150 for Eggs to Improve Pens
Leghorns extra. Circular.
HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Prices Reduced

Leghorns $10 per 100; Rocks, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas $12 per 100; Reds, White Wyandottes $13 per 100. Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
Write Today.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I Have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.
W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J
HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD. OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Note these reduced Prices effective May 15th.

S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	118.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00

Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

BUY $ $ HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

EXTRA QUALITY EASTERN BABY CHICKS

Hatched May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Hogan-tested, pure-bred well mated hens produce these vigorous and pepful chicks. Sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% live and safe delivery guaranteed. 10% of amount books order. Free circular.
LARGE TYPE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. ALL ONE PRICE, $7 per 50, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F, SHERIDAN, PA

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S.C.Minorcas,Bd.Wh.Rocks,R.& S.C.R.I.Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 9th.	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.75	6.75	13.00	60.00	115.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.
NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box F. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS
Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock

40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	800	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$47.00	$70.00	$115.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	56.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	6.50	12.00	48.00	72.00	120.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.00	9.00	38.00	54.00	90.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

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Deshler Pure Breeds

TANCRED TANCRED-HOLLYWOOD TOM BARRON
DESHLER TANCREDS from the Imperial-Royal mating, carrying in their pedigrees three generations of 250 to 300 egg blood. Our breeders were in 60% egg production last November, December and January. No lights or force feeding used. Price $18 per 100. DESHLER TANCRED-HOLLYWOODS from over 250 egg blood hens mated to Tancred males. $17 per 100. DESHLER TOM BARRON Leghorns are large birds, the best of layers mated to genuine Barron Cockerels. Chicks $16 per 100. DESHLER QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS at $13.50. BARRED ROCKS, R. I. Reds, $15. Buff Orpingtons, $16. BUFF MINORCAS, $18. Order Deshler Pure Breeds, have flocks laying winter eggs at profitable prices. We guarantee 100% strong, sturdy Chicks delivered, prepaid. Reference: Deshler State Bank. DESHLER HATCHERY, Box P.F. DESHLER, OHIO.

WENE CHICKS
Certified Blood-Tested

S. C. White Leghorns Bred by a Specialist
$15.00 per 100 Chicks—
Shipments This Week and Next

Every Chick hatched from selected eggs laid by hen breeders (no pullets) weighing 4 lbs. or more, certified correct in type by State authorities and blood-tested against Bacillary White Diarrhea. Wonderful value for the buyer who insists on quality.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 8-10 WEEKS OLD, $1.05.

From the same unusual matings: quick money-makers. White-Rock-Wyandotte Cross-Bred Chicks, $13.00 per 100. Every Chick hatched from a selected blood-tested breeder. Write for FREE Mating List describing S. C. White Leghorn, White Rock, White Wyandotte and R. I. Red flocks. Wene Chicks will raise your flock average.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 18, Vineland, N.J.

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS from CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE? Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

Wh. & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9	$42.50
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.75	11	52.50
W., Bf. Rocks, Wh. Wyan.	3.25	6.25	12	57.50
S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps.	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
Anconas	2.75	5.25	10	47.50
Wh. Orps.	3.50	6.75	13	62.50
H'vy Asst'd.	2.50	4.75	9	42.50
L. & H. Asst'd.	2.25	4.25	8	37.50
Light Asst'd.	2.00	3.75	7	32.50
Bk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

HAMPTON'S CHICKS BLACK LEGHORNS
The Kind That Lay

The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON
Box N. PITTSTOWN, N. J.

1910—CHICKS—1927
Our 17th year in business

"Keystone" Utility full of vitality chicks for May delivery. Hatches due May 3, 10, 17 and 24. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 12c each, $110 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 14c each. H. B. Mixed, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door by parcel post. $1.00 will book your order. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Richfield *(The Old Reliable Plant)* Penna.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	9.00	42.50
Anconas	5.25	10.00	47.50
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.50	54.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.50	54.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREICI, 9507 Mesch Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

The big fluffy kind that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now. NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 107, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 28, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, $14 per 100; W. Rocks, $16 per 100; W. Leghorns, $13 per 100; B. Giants, $22. Best quality from selected, carefully inspected free range stock.
PLEASANT GAP HATCHERY, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

Markets

April 25, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Cal, doz bchs, jumbo, $4.50@5.50; colossal, $4.50@5; extra select, $4@4.75; extra fancy, $3.75@4.50; fancy, $3.50@4.50; choice, $3@4; poor, all grades, $2.25@4; loose Calif, crate, $2.50@3.50; S C, doz, colossal, $5.75@6; fancy, $4.75@5; choice, $3.75@4; S C, express receipts, $2.50@5.50; Md-Del, crate, $4.50@5; N J, doz bchs, $3.50@6; culls, $1.80@3; N J, doz, special marks, $6@9. DANDELIONS, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; bu, 75c@$1.25. KALE, nearby, bu, mostly 75c. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1.25; few fancy, $1.35. POTATOES, Florida, barrel, Rose, No 1s, mostly $6; do, bbl, No 2s, mostly $3.50; Maine, Green Mountains, 150-lb sack, mostly $3.75@4.10; do, 120-lb sacks, $2.75@3, few $3.10; do, 100-lb sacks, $2.55@2.60; do, Spaulding Rose, 120-lb sack, $2.75; Penna, bu, $1.25@1.50; Del-Md, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $1.75@2.40; N J, red skins, 100-lb sacks, $2.25@2.50; N J and Del, Hoosiers, 100-lb sacks, $1.75@2. RADISHES, Norfolk, round, red, hmpr, 50c@$1.50, some refused. RHUBARB, nearby, 100 bchs, $1.50@2; fancy, $2.50@3. SCALLIONS, 100 bchs, $1@1.25; few, $1.50. SPINACH, Norfolk, bu, $1@1.25; nearby, bbl, $2@2.50; nearby, bu, $1@1.25; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 40@60c; few extra fancy, 75@80c. SWEET POTATO, Tenn, crate, few sales, $1.25; Del, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; No 2s, 40@75c; Del, bu crate, fancy, $1.75@2; N J, hmpr, $1.50@1.75; fancy, high as $2; N J, hmpr, mediums, No 2s, 50@90c; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.15; No 2s, 25@50c. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2@3. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $1@3.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Baldwins, $2.25@3; Winter Banana, $4.50; Romes, $4; Greenings, $4; Maryland, fancy, Romes, $4.50; few, $5; bu bskt, hmpr or tubs, N Y, Baldwins, oil paper pack, $1.25@1.75; Starks, $1.15@1.50; Penna, Paragons, fancy, 90c@$1.50; various poor, 35@75c; Md-Del, Staymans, $1.40; Romes, fancy, $1.75; poor low as 90c; Paragons, poor to ordinary, 75c@$1.25; ⅝ bskt, Delicious, $1.25@1.50; Romes, 90c@$1.25; fancy, $1.50; Staymans, 60c@$1.25; Neros, 50@65c; Winesaps, 75c@$1; various poor, No 2s and culls, 25@50c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, 34@35c; medium, 33c; Leghorns, 31@32c; winter chicks, 2½@3 lbs, 38@43c; broilers, 2 lbs, Plymouth Rocks, 51@52c; 1½ lb, 48@50c; R I Reds, 1½ lb, 45@48c; mixed, 42@44c; Leghorns, 1¼ lb up, 40@44c; smaller, 30@35c; capons, 45@46c; slips, 33@35c; Roosters, 20@21c; staggy, 25@27c; ducks, 26@30c; turkeys, fancy, hens, 48@50c; gobblers, 30@32c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, new cases, 25c; second hand cases, 24c; seconds, 21½@22½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.25; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $11.50@12.50; common, $8@11; Tenn, choice, $11.50@12.50; fair to good, $8.50@10; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $3.50@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $9@9.50; lambs, extra, $17.50@17.75; medium, $14.50@16; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $12@12.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $11@11.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23@23.50; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.43; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.39; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Demand light. No 2 white, 56¼@57¼c; No 3 white at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 53@56c; extra, 92 score, 52c; 91 score, 51½c; 90 score, 49c; 89 score, 48c; 88 score, 47c; 87 score, 46c; 86 score, 45c.

Cheese—Held firm. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27½@28c; single daisies, held, 26½c; fresh, 24¼@24½c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 52@60c; fresh eggs, 25@28c. doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.75; springers, $1@1.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 25@50c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@20c bch; beans, string, 35c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; Brussels sprouts, 25c qt; cauliflower, 15@40c hd; carrots, 10c pt; cabbage, new, 15@25c hd; old, 5@20c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplant, 15@35c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, long leaf, 5@10c hd; iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 20@30c ½ pk; new, 25c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 10@15c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; cucumbers, 8@15c ea.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 150; bulk of sales, $11.75@12; top, $12.50; heavy weight, 250@3.50 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.75@11.75; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11.75@12.25; light weights, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $12@12.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, choice, $10.25@11.75; good, $8.50@10.25; medium, $7.75@8.75.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@7.75; common and medium, $3.75@6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down, yearlings excluded), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.25@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $11.75@14; cull and common, $6.50@11.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $37@38; middlings, $44@45; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $41@42; ground oats, $41@42; alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 24@26c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c; dressed, 85c@$2.25 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1@1.50 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 6@8c bch.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .51	$ .53	$ .51½	$ .39½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.26¼	.26½	.27⅛	.31¾
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)............	9.37½	11.12½	10.75	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	21.50	22.00	22.00	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.43	1.41	1.41	1.81½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.56¾	.57	.56½	.52

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $38; middlings, $41.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 51@52c; choice, 49@50c; do, good, 47@48c; do, prints, 52@54c; do, blocks, 51@53c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@34c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@31c; store-packed, 30c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Market slightly weaker; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 3 sales, 135 cases, 22¾c. Closing offering nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 23c; bid, 22½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 32@33c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 32@33c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 32@33c; Leghorns and other light stock, 25@28c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, winter, large size, 35@40c; winter, small size, 42@45c; springers, colored, 1½ lbs and over, 45@50c; 1@1¼ lbs, 40@42c; springers, Leghorns, 1½ lbs and over, 40@45c; 1@1¼ lbs, 30@35c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c. Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, new, Texas, bu bskt, best, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.75. CABBAGE, Texas, bulk, bbl, best, $2.75@3; poor, $1.50; crate, best, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.25; Miss, crate, $2.75@2.85; La, crate, best, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.25. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu bskt, $1.75@2; poor, $1. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $2.50@3.25; poor, $2.25. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot-house, chip bskt, fancy, $1.75@2.25; Fla, ⅞ bu hmpr, fancy, $2@2.50; choice, $1.25@1.75. KALE, Va, bu bskt, 50@65c; bbl, 75c@$1. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 30@40c; 10-lb bskt, $1@1.25; Arizona, Iceberg, crate, $3.50@4; few, $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1@1.25; poor, 50c. ONIONS, new, Texas, bu crate, wax and yellow, $2.50@2.75. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly and plain, $6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $3.90@4; Mich Rurals, $3.25@3.50; Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $6. RADISHES, doz, Miss and Ala, best, 12@15c; poor, 2c. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 25@35c. SPINACH, bu bskt, Va and Md, $1.25@1.50; poor, 50c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.25@3.50; W Va, Rome Beauties, $4.50@4.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1@1.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active on all grades, 10@25c higher; top, $11.35; heavies, $10@10.50; 210@250 lbs, $10.50@10.85; 160@210 lbs mostly, $11@11.25; 160 lbs down, $11.25@11.35; packing sows, $8@9.

Calves—No demand; choice veals offered at $12.50; no bid.

Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, 50c lower; top, $9; fat lambs, quotably steady; scarce, $15.25@15.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50@20.50; standard timothy, $18@18.50; No 2, $16.50@17; No 3, $14.50@15.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $19@20; No 2, $16.50@17; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $22.50@23.50; No 1 @20.50; No 1 clover, $23.50@24.50, $17.50@20.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 52½@53c; 48½@51c; No 4, 42@46c.

Corn—No quotations.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher extras, 51½@52; creamery, score, 51c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 50¾c; packing stock, No 1, 31@3 2, 30c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh-gathered firsts, 26@26½c; do, storage packed @28c; fresh gathered firsts, 23½@ storage packed, 26@26½c; fresh ed seconds, 22½@23½c; nearby whites, closely selected, extras, nearby and nearby western whites, firsts to average extras, nearby pullets, 23@25c; nearby browns, extras, 28@32c; Pacific whites, extras, freight, 31@ firsts to extra firsts, 30@33c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole held, fancy to fancy specials, 27 average run, 26@26½c; state, flats, fresh, fancy, 23½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; chickens freight, 17@25c; broilers, by freight, 45c; by express, 25@55c; fowls freight, 31c lb; by express, 31@ roosters, by freight, 13c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, en, 20@36c; fowls, fresh, 23@ frozen, 20@33c; broilers, fresh, old roosters, 16@22c; turkeys, fresh, 38c; frozen, 32@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@12; bulls, $4@7.75; cows, $2.50@6.50,

Calves—Irregular; veals, prime, $7.50@12; lightweight culls, fed calves, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; 9; culls, $3@4; lambs, wool, prime, $14@16; clipped lambs, culls, $10@11.50.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium $12@12.25; pigs, $12.25@12.50; heavy $11@11.50; roughs, $9.50@9.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as prompt shipment: city bran, $31 dlings, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; $44, nominal; western feed bran, 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, flour middlings, $39; red dog, $41, 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake white hominy feed, $32.75, nominal, lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per protein, $38.25; prompt shipment oil meal, 34 per cent protein, 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, bales, timothy and light mixed: No No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, Straw, large bales, rye, $22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, $1.47⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, $1.53⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, $1.51⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in o b, export, $1.62¼; No 2 mixed f o b, export, nominal. CORN, yellow, 89⅛c; No 3 yellow, 85⅝c. No 2 white, 54½c; No 3 white, 53½c; No 4 white, 51½@52c; white, clipped, 54@57c; fancy white ped, 67@68½c. RYE, c i f, export, BARLEY, malting, c i f, do @97c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MA

Cattle—First decline in two week's extreme top on heavy $13.65; few above $13; long $12.85; mixed yearlings, $11.50; heifers, $10.75. Bulk prices: all weights, $9.75@10.25; stock feeders, $8@9.40; fat cows, $ cutters, $5@5.75; light vealers,

Hogs—Bulk, 210@240-lb average @10.80; 260@300 lbs, $10.20@10.45; weight hogs, $10.10@10.50; medium @10.90; lights, $10.45@10.90; light $10.35@10.90.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices follow: wooled lambs, $15@16.25; native $14.50@15.25; wooled culls, $13@1 clipped lambs, $14.50@15.75; shearing lambs, $14@14.25; fat ewes, $8.50@10.50; native spring $20@26.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 2

Domestic—Ohio and Penns fleeces laine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood ing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, ¼-blood combing, 42@43c. New York fleeces: Delaine, unw @42c; ½-blood combing, 43@ blood combing, 43c; ¼-blood @43c. Wisconsin, Missouri and New England: ½-blood, 39c; @42c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE

Toledo, Ohio, April 2

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $1 ed; domestic, $27; October, $16 cash, $24. Timothyseed, old, $2 $2.65; April, $2.65; May, $2.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for ments based on payment on cars as quoted by the Philad bing trade to retail feed dealers day, April 25, 1927. Quotations cover car lots for delivery at Phila Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	[illegible]
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran......	[illegible]
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	[illegible]
Flour middlings	[illegible]
Red dog flour	[illegible]
White hominy	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	[illegible]
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal.	[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal......	[illegible]

Millfeed in small supply with mand from all sections.

The Potato Season Nears End

Review of the Week Ending April 23

POTATOES—Old potatoes were dull in practically all markets and prices averaged lower. The end of the season is drawing near and interest is centered on the new crop. Pennsylvania's shipments have dropped off but other late producing states are still rolling large amounts. Quite a proportion of this stock will be used for seed but it would be hard to say just how much will be used for this purpose.

ASPARAGUS—The New Jersey asparagus season opened and the warm weather brought fairly large amounts to the Philadelphia market. The season is earlier than last year and a fair volume is expected by the middle of May. South Carolina has been shipping heavily but will probably wind up cutting around May 15th. The large grass has been selling at about 30c to 50c per bunch but there are several growers who have been making larger bunches and grading carefully that have regularly received 80c. Some Delaware and Maryland asparagus arrived and sold at prices about in line with New Jersey stock.

LIVESTOCK—Hog prices in Chicago declined during the week and closed about 65c lower than a week ago. Beef steers dropped 25c to 75c and cows 25c to 60c. Heifers were about steady while vealers declined sharply. Fat lambs, yearling wethers and feeding lambs were lower.

BUTTER—Prices fluctuated widely during the week and the market was unsettled. The fact that prices were 11c to 12c per pound higher than last year and that dealers were unwilling to carry surplus stocks were the chief causes for the irregularity.

FEEDS—The feed market was strong with wheat feeds generally 50c to $1.00 higher than a week ago. Shorts and middlings were firm. Linseed meal was firm in the East but barely steady in the West. Cottonseed meal was weaker and gluten feed steady.

HAY—The hay markets were generally firm with light receipts. Floods in some districts were holding back shipments. Timothy prices were about steady and alfalfa was more active.

GRAIN—The grain market was higher than last week but trading was dull. Wheat prices were slightly higher and corn about 1c above last week's close. Oats were fractionally higher.

EGGS—The New York egg market was quieter. Many dealers had eggs carried over from the Easter and Jewish holidays. Nearby white eggs accumulated and prices were lower.

POULTRY—The market for live fowls was irregular. There was a fair demand for light fowl but the heavy stock was hard to move. Broilers were active and old roosters weaker. Receipts of dressed poultry were light and trading rather unsatisfactory.

Wouldn't it be great?

ounty News and Comment

County, Pa.—The weather has seasonable for the past month and farm work done. A few farmers just finished corn husking. On ac of the excessive moisture in corn fall and early freezing there is little showing satisfactory germination much 1925 corn will be used for seed. is usually good except in low land winter killed. Many grass fields little clover of last spring sowing. usually good. Plans are being for an Apple Blossom Day in our which will likely be about April Prospects off about 50 per cent of year's crop. Prices: wheat, $1.25; 75c; oats, 50c; milk, $2.50 for 4 cent; eggs, 21c.—A. R., April 19.

County, Pa.—Spring came this year. A shower Saturday night made things green. State road has started, making work for a of men. Work has been scarce spring. Some plowing being done Little pigs few and far between A shipment of 10 came from down art, Pa., for a few farmers. Feed yellow corn, cwt., $1.70; cracked cwt., $1.85; oats, cwt., $1.85; bran, $1.90; mixed chicken feed, cwt., flour, ¼ bbl., $1.90; seed oats, bu., Butter around 55@60c; eggs, 30@ E. T., April 19.

County, Pa.—We are having days but air still cool. This morning man's pump was frozen in his house. Spring plowing is well on and early garden planted. There been many movings. Spring lambs, Easter, averaging 50 lbs., are bringing per lb.; veal calves, 12c; wheat, $1.20; 75c; oats, 40c; buckwheat, 90c; 50c; lard, 13c; eggs, 22c.—A., 14.

erland County, N. J.—Plowing harrowing have been done for Rhubarb is being shipped in great ities and asparagus is ready to cut. are sown. The very early strawberries were nipped by a late freeze. L. who has a county community plant bed, has been planting early regularly to make the plants ready days. Large numbers of baby chicks being delivered to poultry raisers. Large acreage of potatoes was planted the freezing weather in April.—C. April 20.

Mercer County, Pa.—Pasture and meadows slow in starting and freezing nights are lifting young clover and wheat. Wheat a very poor stand, no good fields anywhere; much of it will be seeded to oats or barley. Farmers busy plowing. No oats sown yet. Much talk about the corn borer as we are in the affected area. All farmers are interested in the clean-up. Farm help very scarce and high priced as young men will not work on farms for less than shop work prices. About the usual acreage of potatoes and other farm crops will be planted. Many public sales of farm equipment and livestock at which horses, fresh cows, sheep, hogs and pigs bring enormous prices. State officials, armed with pump guns, are touring the county after dark and all loose dogs found are shot without any further ceremony. Prices about same as last report except eggs quoted at 22c.—J. W. B., April 16.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather fair, warm during the day but cool at night. Very warm today with thunder showers this evening. Farmers busy plowing. Ground in good condition. Some wheat fields looking all right while others are poor. Even thru the Kishacoquillis Valley some very poor looking fields. Grass fields are in the same condition. Public sales are over and most every thing sold at good prices. Fairly good cows $90 to $100, while the best sold for $200 and over. Horses sold better than a year ago. Stock hogs sold well but fat hogs took a drop. Brood sows not doing well. Quite a number of small pigs dying. Market for wheat, $1.20; corn, 85c; oats, 45c; butter, 50c; eggs, 22c; lard, 15c; chickens, 25c; apples, 80c. Cherry and peach blossoms are opening up.—J. H. B., April 16.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—April has been cold so far. Wood mostly cut and farmers plowing and working roads. Altho there are still patches of snow, the ice has gone off of the lakes. Many vacant farms. Stock demand just as much feed and attention as in winter. Hay is scarce. Seed oats and corn are very scarce and costly. Little pigs are scarce. Plenty chances to sell new milk cows. Veal calves are bringing 20c dressed. Chickens, live weight, 30c; butter, 55c; eggs, 24c; apples, 75c@$1.—J. A. G., April 13.

very Year the Miles Grow Shorter

HE motor truck is shortening the distance between the farm market and every year longer are being made. The first motor truck load of North Carolina berries ever reported in Philadelphia arrived on April 20th. They from Wallace, North Carolina, the driver, J. H. Dulaney, drove 10 miles in twenty-three hours.

There were 126 thirty-two quart in the load and they sold at to $9.00 per crate. The berries arrived in excellent condition readily outsold all other offerings. On the same day rail shipments the same section brought $4.00 50 per crate.

Approximated Express Cost

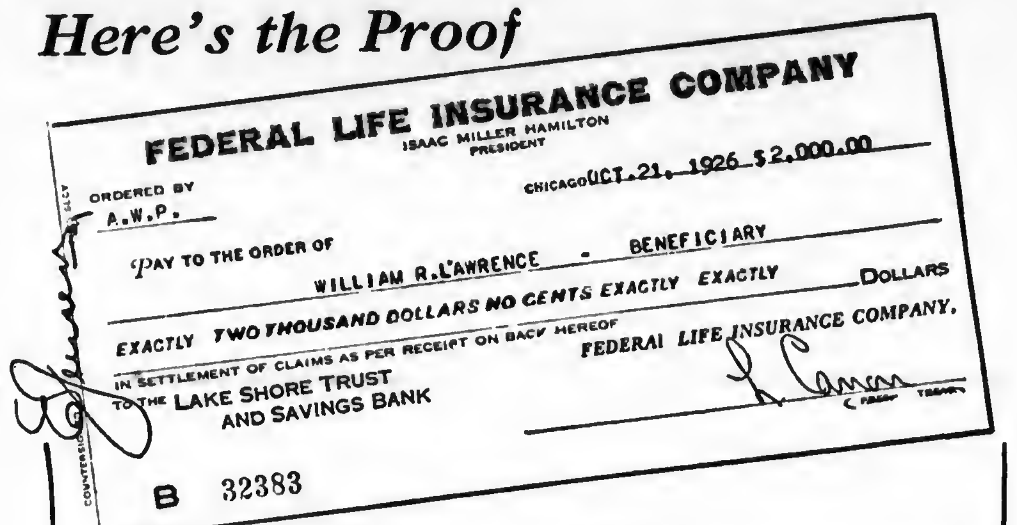
Dulaney stated that his actual was around $1.25 per crate or approximately the same as express rates. The truck was equipped pneumatic tires and the strawberries loaded at the farm were not disturbed until they reached the market. They arrived early in the morning when trading was at its height and this fact combined with the excellent condition was responsible for the high prices which they brought.—W. R. W.

Radio Report Modified

THE Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating, have modified the daily radio report on farm products. This report now includes prices on butter, eggs, grain, hay, fruits and vegetables. Comments on market conditions are given and an effort made to make this report of greater interest to nearby farmers. This market report is broadcast daily, except Saturday, at 6:45 P. M. by Station WIP.—W.

INSURANCE PAYS

Here's the Proof



FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON PRESIDENT
ORDERED BY A.W.P.
CHICAGO OCT. 21, 1926 $2,000.00
PAY TO THE ORDER OF WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE - BENEFICIARY
EXACTLY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS NO CENTS EXACTLY EXACTLY DOLLARS
IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AS PER RECEIPT ON BACK HEREOF
FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
TO THE LAKE SHORE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
B 32383
COUNTERSIGNED

$2,000 for $1.00 Invested

The reproduction of this check represents the payment of a claim to a subscriber of Pennsylvania Farmer, the result of an automobile accident in which his son was fatally injured. It also represents an investment of only $1.00.

When Henry D. Lawrence, of Bridgeton, N. J., sent in his application for a $5000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy no one foresaw the sad tragedy ahead of him. He was only nineteen years old and anticipated many active years but he realized the dangers that stalk our daily lives and was thoughtful of those who had loved and cherished him from childhood. If anything happened to him he wanted them to be protected. Less than six months later Henry was killed. No money can repay the loss of the bereaved family but the check for $2000.00 from the Federal Life Insurance Company helped take care of the unexpected expense. No one can afford to be without this protection when it can be secured for such an insignificant cost—Only $1.00 per year.

Here is what it is worth to you

$5,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street, elevated or subway car as specified in policy.

$2,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of horse drawn or private motor driven vehicle, bus, taxi-cab or passenger elevator as specified in policy.

$1,000.00 For loss of life by being struck or knocked down while on a public highway or being struck by lightning, cyclone, tornado, as specified in policy.

$10.00 Weekly for fifteen weeks for injuries sustained in the above manner as specified in policy.

A few of the many claims paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers

CHAS. R. KEHRES, Rebuck, Pa.	$38.57	ANNA R. HARRIS, R. 3, Salem, N. J.	$20.00
WM. H. TURNER, Salem, N. J., R. 4.	$20.00	JOHN WILSON, R. 1, Sewell, N. J.	$40.00
FRANK MOLLO, Smethport, Pa.	$28.57	CLARK B. JOHNSON, R. 8, Towanda, Pa.	$40.00
HENDRICK VAN CLEEF, Cliffwood, N. J.	$10.00	K. B. DEEMER, Reynoldsville, Pa.	$70.00
LLOYD C. LEISTER, R. 3, Lewistown, Pa.	$20.00	WM. H. JOHNSON, R. 1, Erie, Pa.	$14.28
CHAS. F. BOSTWICK, Athens, Pa.	$11.43	JAMES W. FELTON, 3767 N. 5th St., Phila., Pa.	$60.00
SAMUEL E. WEAVER, New Holland, Pa.	$52.86	CLARENCE D. CAREY, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.	$15.00
HENRY D. LAWRENCE, R. 1, Bridgeton, N. J.	$2,000	CLARENCE S. KATES, Glenlock, Pa.	$38.57
JOHN A. PERKINS, R. 3, Dubois, Pa.	$30.00	JOHN F. SHEA, 1182 Westwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.	$60.00

This policy is offered to readers of Pennsylvania Farmer for only $1.00 a year for each policy. If you already have a policy renew it before it runs out as by so doing you will add 10 per cent value to all parts of your policy except the $10.00 weekly indemnity clause.

☐ NEW POLICY ☐ RENEWAL POLICY

If you are sending for your renewal policy, check above where indicated and fill in below ONLY lines 1, 2 and 3. If you are sending for a new policy, it is necessary for you to fill in every line, otherwise there will be a delay in issuing the policy to you.

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and plainly. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar).

1 Full name .... Age.....
Print plainly and carefully
2 Postoffice .... State..........
3 R. F. D. .... Occupation ....
Full name of beneficiary ....
Postoffice .... State.................. Relationship of beneficiary..................
I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to ....

CHAMPION NATIONAL CHANGE WEEK, MAY 1 TO 7

INSTALL CHAMPIONS NOW

Once again Champion reminds you that to enjoy maximum engine performance during the next twelve months you should install a complete new set of spark plugs now.

Car manufacturers recommend and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every year to insure better and more economical car operation.

This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkable long life.

If you have used your spark plugs more than 10,000 miles, a new set of dependable Champions will restore power and speed and save their cost many times in less gas and oil used.

Make Champion National Change Week your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of Champions.

Champion X—exclusively for Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors—packed in the Red Box— Set of Four, $2.40

Champion—for trucks and cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box— Set of Four, $3.00 Set of Six, $4.50

CHAMPION Spark Plugs TOLEDO OHIO

Doctor Lipman's Weekly Talk on Soil Fertility Problems

Soil Does Its Best

The following paragraphs written in a letter answering questions from M. J., of Chester County, Pa., may be of interest to other readers.

In general farming it is not expected that all of the potash taken out by the crop is replaced in the fertilizer used. The average loam or clay soil is sufficiently supplied with potash to call for a partial replacement only. The actual amount of potash replacement will depend, of course, on the size of the crops and the original potash contained in the land. By using a 2-12-5 fertilizer instead of the 2-12-2, you would be giving your ground a better chance to obtain its potash supply during a part of the growing season.

Lime Stimulates Activity

Where the land is well supplied with lime, the application of one ton of hydrated lime for the alfalfa and none for the wheat might ordinarily be recommended. On the other hand, lime is useful in stimulating the activities of soil bacteria, on which we must depend for increasing the supply of nitrates for wheat. Hence, it probably would be safer for you to apply one-half ton of hydrated lime for wheat and the other half ton on the alfalfa.

In applying manure, the labor item must, of course, be given serious consideration as you point out in your letter. As against this, we should remember that two medium applications of manure used in successive years would be utilized more economically than one large application applied in one year. The saving in labor will, no doubt, often more than offset the less efficient utilization of the manure where single large applications are made. Your point is well taken that manure spread on the alfalfa soil is less liable to suffer from surface washing than if it were spread on corn stubble ground.—J. G. Lipman.

Inducements Country Offers City Workers

LIVING in the city is expensive so some people live in the country and work in the city. But the question in my mind is, why don't more people do the same? There are many good houses in the country unoccupied and the owners would rather have them inhabited. In most cases the owner would charge only two or three dollars a month rent with use of an acre of ground, an orchard, garden, the privilege of keeping a lot of chickens, pigs and often a cow or two.

I know of some such places with nearly all city conveniences in the house,—electric current, water and beautiful lawn on a public road.

Good roads and consolidated schools should be inducements to city workers to live in the country. And too, there is always the fascination of country life, of working with nature.—C. R. Bashore.

"Get the Borer"

(Continued from page 3)

in their winter quarters. So they are burning cornstalks and pulverizing or plowing under stubble so the borer won't have an opportunity to sprout wings and fly away.

Every stalk of last year's crop that remains undestroyed after May 15 is a source of possible infestation of this year's crop. For that reason owners of backyard gardens in towns and cities come under the regulations as much as farmers. Town people were invited to the meetings conducted in the borer area. The first of the six we have mentioned was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Erie. The second, in Warren, was sponsored jointly by the Warren County Bankers' Association, The Warren Chamber of Commerce and the County Farm Bureau. Incidentally, and as an indication of their interest, these three organizations paid for a fine dinner served to all who attended the meeting. At a preliminary meeting, held some days before, the Warren Kiwanis Club supplied a meal.

Corn borer meetings also were held during the week of April 18 in Franklin, Mercer and New Castle and another was scheduled for April 25th in Butler County. Of these meetings more later.

Flood Felt in East

A SHORTAGE of Texas and other southern vegetables is reported at St. Louis due to flood conditions. Several cars of Texas cabbage are marooned en route and most railroads are badly crippled and find it difficult to handle shipments promptly. Some of the arrival yards are under water and express shipments of radishes, beans and strawberries are arriving badly heated.—W.

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Good-bye GROUND HOG

LET'S all go after the ground hogs at the same time. That's the only way to get rid of them for good. A tablespoonful of Cyanogas A-Dust in each burrow will do it. They don't have to eat it or even touch it. It gives off a poison gas that destroys them.

Kill them with

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CYANOGAS CALCIUM CYANIDE

Just as effective against woodchucks, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, rats, moles and ants. Simple, cheap and sure.

Ask your dealer for Cyanogas A-Dust or send us $2.50 for a 5-lb. tin, express collect.

Write for Leaflet 118

AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES COMPANY, INC.

535 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y.

SOFT BUNCH OR BR

on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

ABSORBIN

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Spr

SWINE

500 PIGS Chester White, Berkshire, Du weeks old $7. Delivery in Ap May. Purebred and high-grade pigs, not to be tered $8.50. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing**

A FEW CHOICE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, 8 weeks old, Cholera Immune. Pri each crated and delivered to express office. **WOLF CREEK FARM,** Slippery Rock

THE MONEY MAKERS—Registered O. I. C. Herd sire, fall boars, bred gilts, spring pigs on approval. **GEO. N. RUPRACHT,** Mallory

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HO very reasonable prices. Pairs and trios, no Write, **BROOKSIDE FARM,** Box 5, Middletown

Big Type Polands Fall gilts and spring Prices reasonable. **OAK SPRING FARM,** Crystal Spring

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel,** Hershey

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven we $7.00 each. The are grown on free range with access to grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM,** Dunbar

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT

DUROC BREED GILTS HUGH BRINTON, WEST CHESTER

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. **GEORGIE GORDON,** Rt. No. 1, Chatham

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS,** MARYDEL

GOATS

One Good Nanny Goat $20. One Billy JOHN PARDEE, DeLancey, New Yo

ALL BEST BREEDS—Healthiest milk, useful clear land. Gallon stock, $45; soon fresh, $ yearling, $25. **Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

GUINEA PIGS

Raise Guinea Pigs for me. I buy all yo No experience needed profits. Pay better than chickens. Write for par ulars and contract. **J. C. CORFANTY,** Box 3-A, TENAFLY

HORSES

PERCHERONS Stallions, 1, 3 and 5 black, $125 to $300. 10 yr., 4 yr., five 2 yr. and three 1 yr. and granddaughters of 3 Int. Champs. **WM. A. REID,** MOUNT HOLLY

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Denver, Colo

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DAIRY

Shorthorns Some heifers and young bulls over one year. six weeks, for sale, price right. Herd sire Red Boy, sired by Glenside Red Clay by All are registered and tuberculin tested. SEARICK, SPRING MILLS, PA.

ARE OFFERING ten very fine young heifers 1 to 20 months of age. Some granddaughters Langwater Valiant, accredited herd. Wellsiea R. D. No. 3, Pottstown, Pa.

KERS AND FEEDERS—Hereford and Short- steers. Calves, yearlings and twos. Well bred, all Each bunch even in size. RIGGS. LIBERTYVILLE, IOWA.

shires Bull and Heifer Calves, yearlings, two-year olds and cows from accredited Prices and description furnished upon request. Austin & Sons, R. D. No. 8, Wallsboro, Pa.

& BOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages THE SAINT ARMOUR CO., Mortonville,

TIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra heifer. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

ING SHORTHORNS—Bulls three months to one year. Reds. Registered. T. B. tested. BROS. R. D. No. 1, BERWICK, PA.

NSEY REG. BULLS! Rich in Langwater Blood. right. N R. KRIEBEL, R. D. No. 2, Norristown, Pa.

YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or dairy calves, write WOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

UERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practic- from rich milkers. Write us. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

ERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. ERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

ING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

HELP WANTED

YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not a work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think thing? Then answer this ad and show me up. for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight, best selling proposition in America today. Write Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No experience needed. Represent a real man- Write now for Free Samples. Madison 503 Broadway, New York.

MEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper all its attachments. No electricity required. All only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FISH right from the water. Sea Croakers, $3.50. 40 to 100 lbs. 12c lb. All prepaid ex- Want a man with some "pep" to sell them make $10 a day? Yes—bet you $50 I'm right. Lord, Cambridge, Md.

NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Com- costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

ED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. and house with garden and firewood. Co., Middleville, N. J.

AVE a wonderful combination brush set for Five pieces. Ten uses. Costs less than 100% profit. Write 510 Bankers Reserve Life Dept. 845, Omaha, Nebr.

FARM LANDS

FARM FOR ONLY $3500—110 acres, 10 choice horse, poultry, farm equipment included; pop- boarding house district; excellent 10-room house, spring water, grand views, near beautiful store, school and church; 65 acres well-culti- good stand clover, spring-watered pasture for large variety fruit, woodlot, sugar grove, 2 cement basement, milk house, running water. miss it, milk income alone around $1500; only needed. Details pg. 43 big Illus. Spring Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Pa.

A LAND—Information about farm lands for rent, free homesteads, and farm work in also general information about Canada can obtained from Canadian Government. Information 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ACRE FARM, 85 under cultivation, balance in and pasture. Stock and tools included. Can possession at once. Frank Rohlf, Farmington, Pa.

E POULTRY FARM for sale. On state road town, modern buildings, some conveniences. Owner, I. K. Benner, Quakertown, Pa.

RFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm Write for complete information. Chamber Quitman, Ga.

D to hear from owner of farm or unimproved for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

TOBACCO

NTEED TOBACCO—Manufactured smoking 1 sack 90c, 1½ Ounce chewing twist 90c dozen. 10 lbs $1.75. Natural leaf 5 lbs. $1. Pay when Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

PUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satis- guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers Mayfield, Ky.

NTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ken-

—Kentucky sweet leaf. Fine flavor. Smoking $1.50, Chewing $2. Pay when received. Ernest Wingo, Ky.

TURKEYS

OTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and Narragan- turkey eggs $3.50 per 6, $6.50 per 12, parcel post Pure bred, free range, none better. Clover- Farms, Spring Grove, Pa.

EY EGGS—From our famous pure bred Mam- Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White flocks. Write for prices. Walter Bros., Pow- Point, Ohio.

ICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madi- Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers, Chumbley, Draper, Va.

AGANSETT TURKEY EGGS 50 cents each. C. Red eggs, 15—$1.25. L. Henshaw, Box 182, Pa.

ASPARAGUS

RAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, profitable! "The Washington". 100 roots, $1.25 Prepaid. Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster,

RAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust- variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

EWES ARE DYING.—What causes sheep to die at the time they have their lambs? The lambs usually die at birth. The mothers seem all right, then drop over dead. I cannot see any cause for this but all the females of the flock are dying.—J. F., Indiana, Pa. There is a relatively high loss at lambing time if parasites are present in any quantity. This appears like cases of nodular disease. The larvae form nodules in the intestinal wall, interfering with secretion, digestion and absorption of food. Have your nearest graduate veterinarian hold a post mortem on one of the ewes as soon after death as is possible to secure the veterinarian, or as soon as you can convey the ewe in your car to the office of the veterinarian.

BONE MEAL FOR SOW.—What kinds of lime should be used for sows and what amount should be fed at a feeding?—F. C. A., Tidionte, Pa. In view of the fact that both bone meal and lime are for the purpose of supplying calcium, one or the other may be used. Steamed bone meal secured from your local feed store may be used. One tablespoonful in the feed daily is sufficient. A variety in the ration is desirable in the feeding program.

SHEEP TICKS.—My sheep have ticks. Would like to know a remedy. —T. E. A., Stewartstown, Pa. The usual policy is to clip the sheep as soon as weather permits. The sheep should then be dipped, using one of the recognized dip solutions. The buildings should be cleaned and sprayed with the dip solution. The dipping process should be repeated in ten to fourteen days to thoroly remove all ticks.

Big Premiums Paid for High Quality

BECAUSE of the high quality of the tomatoes grown in the tri-state territory, comprising Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, the canners in that section paid the farmers a premium of $4,958,958 for tomatoes in the last three years above the prices paid by canners in competing states of the Middle West. The average price in these three states has exceeded the prices paid in eleven of the other big tomato states by $7 per ton in 1924, $3 per ton in 1925 and $2.35 per ton in 1926.

The eleven states whose figures were averaged against the tri-state group in the survey of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics were: Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Utah.

While New Jersey does not figure as a corn state the premium paid on corn from the tri-state group was $1,115,319 above their strongest competitors, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The pea premium drops to less than half a million dollars because the pea industry is centered in Wisconsin, Utah, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota.

The discouraging part in the situation is the fact that the production per acre in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey is far below the average of competing states. Despite the lower prices per ton the income per acre in the other states has been on a par or above the income of the acre unit in the tri-state territory.—A. K.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

ORDER PROMPTLY for future delivery. Baby Chicks of quality. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $14 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $15; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas $16, Jersey Black Giants $23. Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings $38 per 100. We can furnish many other breeds. Write your wants. Safe arrival of good strong chicks guaranteed. **Chas. H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Chester County, Pa.**

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Chicks, eggs and stock. Choice breeding hens and pullets $3.50 each. Cocks and mature Cockerels $6. Orders now booked for three months pullets for July and August delivery. Highest quality Light Brahma chicks $23. per hundred, postage paid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for immediate or future delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

QUALITY DUCKLINGS at reduced prices—Mammoth White Pekin and fawn-white Indian Runner Ducklings now only $30 per hundred. Postage paid and live delivery count guaranteed. 500 ducklings $142. Eggs $10 per hundred. Thousands weekly. Breeding ducks and drakes $3.50 each. Order at once. Courteous treatment and prompt delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns $12—100; White Leghorns $10—100; Barred Rocks and Reds $12—100; White Rocks $14—100; Mixed $10—100. All good chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. **Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.**

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS from high quality Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, English Barron White Leghorns, Mixed Breeds. Get our low prices for May and June delivery. Circular and price list free. 100% live delivered free. **Mitchell's Reliable Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.**

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks for May. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Leghorns, 10c; Rocks and Reds, 12c; Wyandottes and Orpingtons, 13c. Discount on large orders. Send for free catalogue and prices. **Model Hatchery, Box 3, Monroe, Ind.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks and S. Reds, $12; W. Leghorns and H. Mixed, $10. 50 and 25, 1c and 2c more. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system that raises 95% to maturity free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

MAY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, $12.50 per hundred; 300 lots $12. White Leghorns, $10.50 per hundred, 300 to 500 lots $10. Mixed $9 per hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. **Monroe Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

QUISENBERRY Quality Poultry Mashes are "All Food—No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $12; S. C. Leghorns, $10; Mixed, $8. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

HUSKY CHICKS—Wyckoff Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Heavy Mixed for broilers, 12c; Light Mixed, 9c. Discount on large orders. **Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Treverton, Penna.**

MAY PRICES on White Leghorn Chix. Our own home bred flock on free range. 100 chix, $10; 500, $47.50; 1,000, $90. 100% live chix delivered free. **Brookside Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

CHICKS per hundred, English White Leghorns, $11; Common White Leghorns, $10; Reds, $13; Barred Rocks, $12.50; Mixed, $9.00. **Cloyd Niemond, Box 8, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

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Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

A GOOD old woman who lived near us when I was a boy had a way of putting up maple sugar that I never knew of anyone else doing. She had a great big wooden tub that held more than a barrel; and every year when the sugar bush was tapped she took a nice lot of the syrup and boiled it down until it was soft sugar, without a bit of grain in it. "Long sweetnin'," she used to call it; and how good that sugar used to taste to us children!

Every little while she would dip a big dish of the "long sweetnin'" out of the tub and send it up to mother. I am sure she knew what a lot of sweet teeth six growing boys and girls had, and we surely did think there never was a nicer, kinder old lady anywhere than Aunt Emma. Her heart was a lot bigger than the tub she kept her sugar in, and her love reached to every home where folks were having a hard time to get along.

His Kindly Letters Cheered Many

Down in the City of Brotherly Love there used to be a man who sent his love to folks in a little different way, but I am sure it did them just as much good as did Aunt Emma's sugar. Whenever he learned of a man or woman, young or old, that was having a bit of trouble he would get out his pen and ink and write them a kindly, sympathetic letter. Many a young man and many a young woman, who were striving to make good in the world were made happy and cheered on the way by one of this dear old man's letters. He wrote so many of these letters that the time came when he was known all over the country as the man with the friendly pen; and nobody knows how much good he did in this quiet, unobtrusive way.

While it was still cool this last spring, one morning I met a honey bee. He was flying low and he came near running right into me. I thought maybe there was a bit of frost on his eye-winkers; he started out so early in the morning, beginning the year so soon after the winter had only well started for the North Pole.

And probably he was only one of the many little workers that had begun its season's work. All over the world as soon as it is warm enough these busy friends of the tiny wing were toiling that morning, so that you and I and everybody else might have honey for our tables.

The Best Way to Show Gratitude

And this is only one of the many, many things which are being done every day to make the world happier. It is a great thing to know that because of what some one or somebody has done, not a single want of ours need go unsatisfied.

Are we thankful as we ought to be that this is so, or do we reach out our hands and selfishly take the blessings that come to us and never speak a word of thanks? Would it not cheer the heart of the old man of the golden pen to receive a word of thankfulness from those he had tried to help? Aunt Emma with her big tub of "long sweetnin'" would have been discouraged and disappointed if we had never said, "I thank you," when she filled our sweet tooth to overflowing. And yet, sometimes we do forget.

Would not it be fine if we were all to show our gratitude by trying to make somebody else happy? There are a thousand things we can do. Not a good word we speak, not a kind letter we write, not a good deed we do but helps to fill somebody's cup of happiness full; and that is life at its best.

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And its mechanical excellence is increased by the addition of such unexpected features as foot-controlled tilting-beam headlights, longer transmission and brake levers, larger steering wheel with aluminum spider, and an even smoother, more powerful clutch.

The New and Finer Pontiac Six towers over its field as a monument to the vast constructive influence that only General Motors commands—for in no other six of equal price is such dazzling value revealed.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1927 No. 19

Wet mash preferred.

Why Pennsylvania wheat growers frequently receive prices below the market quotations. Page 3.

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Corn Borer Meetings Continued

Jordan Also Discusses Rabies and T. B. Clean-up

THE Courthouse at Franklin, Venango County, was the scene of the third in the series of county-wide corn borer meetings held recently in northwestern Pennsylvania, others having been held in Erie and Warren as reported last week. Joseph McElhaney, who is supervisor of the borer campaign in the county, was chairman. Secretary of Agriculture Jordan and Deputy Secretary Bressler were the speakers.

Secretary Jordan stressed the vital importance of a thoro clean-up of all cornstalks and corn stubble, not only to prevent the spread of the borer to other sections, but to save next year's local crop from damage. He included in his speech some information about other activities of the Department of Agriculture.

Dog Law Will Be Enforced

A determined effort is being made to enforce the dog law. The livestock industry of the state demands that this law be enforced, but its enforcement is even more important as a protection to human lives. Seven people have died horrible deaths in Pennsylvania within the last year from rabies, contracted by being bitten by a "mad" dog. In the last six weeks the Department has spent over $20,000 to stamp out rabies disease in Luzerne County and in the Pittsburgh district.

Tuberculosis eradication also is occupying much of the Secretary's attention. The most conservative estimates of some of the country's leading doctors as to the number of children who die every year from drinking milk containing tubercular germs are amazingly high. Secretary Jordan reported that more money will be available in Pennsylvania in the next two years for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis than ever before.

Deputy Secretary Bressler was kept busy by the Franklin audience answering questions about the corn borer control work. He told about a parasite that has been released in large numbers in the Lake Erie section. Entomologists are hopeful that eventually it will play an important part in corn borer control. With almost human intelligence this parasite flies to an infested cornstalk, goes up and down until it finds where a borer is working, sinks its egg-laying organ thru the stalk and into the borer. The egg laid in the body of the borer hatches into a smaller worm which eventually kills the corn borer.

The hope for American corn growers lies in the activity of this and other parasites, and, more still, in the adoption of a clean system of farming which will leave no corn or other hiding place where the borer can hibernate during the winter.

Meetings Well Attended

Another meeting similar to the one at Franklin was held in the Courthouse at Mercer. Director McDowell, of the State College Agricultural Extension Department; Secretary Jordan, and Deputy Secretary Bressler addressed the Mercer County farmers.

The fifth meeting of the series was held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral at New Castle, in Secretary Jordan's home county, Lawrence. About 1200 people from the town and surrounding farms were present to hear the county's first representative in the cabinet of a Pennsylvania Governor. The other speakers were State Treasurer Samuel Lewis, Mr. Bressler, Mr. McDowell, Fred L. Rentz, of the New Castle Chamber of Commerce, and County Agent McCulloch.

Another well attended meeting in Butler completed the series. Butler County farmers were busy with their corn clean-up work, as were the farmers in every county in the area where the meetings were held. The outstanding feature of the corn borer campaign in Pennsylvania is the willingness being shown by nearly everyone concerned to do all possible to control this enemy of the most important farm product.—C. L. White.

A Corn Borer Special is being operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad in Indiana in cooperation with Purdue University, which is the state agricultural college of Indiana. The special train carries corn borer exhibits and speakers who will tell how to fight the borer. It will visit other states later.

He wasn't such a handsome dog, but he seemed friendly and we stopped to pet him and to examine his collar.

"I'm Bobby Jones' dog," the brass plate read, "whose dog are you?"—Imperial Type Metal Magazine.

The Seed Corn Situation Is Bad

By NICKOLAS SCHMITZ

Agronomy Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania State College

IN SPITE of all warnings, there are still many farmers who do not fully appreciate the very poor seed condition of the 1926 corn crop. Very little of the seed selected last fall and stored in the usual manner over wagon sheds or other out-buildings is fit for seed. In most cases it is absolutely worthless. That of the 1926 crop in cribs is still worse. In fact, in most cribs it is difficult to find a single ear that will give strong, healthy germination.

This trouble has all been brought about by the wet weather last fall which prevented the kernels from drying out properly before hard freezing weather.

While the germination test is the only sure way of determining the germinating ability, it is not difficult at this time, by careful inspection, to tell whether the seed will be worth while planting.

All grains which were frozen are blistered on both the germ and back sides. On the germ side and over the germ cavity the hull will be raised and loose, so that the point of a knife blade can be easily inserted beneath. This condition is very much like a water blister on the hand. Very few of the blistered kernels will germinate or at best give any more than a weak sprout. Therefore, all ears showing blistering or molding should be discarded, and if more than 15 per cent of the ears are blistered the whole lot should be discarded unless an individual ear test is made.

Fortunately, very little of the 1925 corn crop in cribs was injured by freezing. All county agents have been on the job locating cribs of 1925 corn and other sources of good seed. Farmers who have not assured themselves of good seed and who find many blistered kernels in their supply should get in touch with their county agents.

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Why Real and Quoted Prices Don't Agree

Wheat Growers Can Secure Better Returns by Eliminating Weed Pests

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

"WHY is it that I never get as much for my wheat as the prices published in Pennsylvania Farmer and in other newspapers? My wheat is as good as anybody else's but the dealers won't offer me within 15c of the price of Number 2 wheat." This is a question that a number of Pennsylvania farmers have asked and many others are wondering about.

Before any prices can be quoted that mean anything, there must be uniform grades. There are six grades of Red Winter wheat and in order of quality they are: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and Sample Grade. These grades are definite and depend upon the weight per bushel, the amount of moisture the wheat contains, damaged grains and the amount of foreign material.

Forms Basis for Other Grades

The prices that are generally published in Pennsylvania Farmer are those of No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Red Winter Garlicky. The wheat that contains garlic is discounted and this discount varies from 5c to 22½c per bushel. The reason that No. 2 Red Winter is the price that is usually quoted is because it is the price basis for the other grades.

No. 3 Red Winter sells at 3c per bushel below No. 2, No. 4 at 7c below No. 2, No. 5 at 11c below, while the price of Sample Grade depends upon the factors that put it in that grade. There is so little No. 1 wheat that it generally sells at the same price as No. 2, or may receive a premium.

This Lancaster County flour mill removes the germ from the wheat and ships it to another plant to be made into breakfast food.

The farmer who said his wheat was as good as anybody else's would be surprised to know that only 31 per cent of the 1705 cars of Pennsylvania wheat shipped to Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1926 graded No. 2 Red Winter on arrival. The greatest percentage graded No. 3 Red Winter Garlicky. This means that if No. 2 Red Winter was quoted at $1.11 per bushel that the farmer's wheat would most probably have an actual market value of $1.08 at the terminal market minus a discount of 5c to 22½c per bushel for the garlic.

Is Discount Unfair?

Such a discount for garlic may seem unfair and the farmer may think that it is just another scheme to lower the price of his product. Garlic affects the milling quality of wheat and when it is present in considerable amounts it imparts a noticeable odor to the flour. The equipment needed to remove garlic is expensive and discounts are made to cover this investment. It would seem that there should be a fixed discount for wheat depending upon the actual cost to remove garlic, but the law of supply and demand upsets this apparently simple solution. When wheat is scarce the discount is less than when there is an abundant supply and the discount depends upon how badly the wheat is wanted.

There is one point which is not just and fair but which is unavoidable at present (to page 15)

Farmers Are in the Banking Business

TEN years ago we started an experiment in farm finance in this country. Europe had tried it since the days of Frederick the Great. But in Europe, agriculture and general farming conditions differ from ours, and there was a good deal of speculation whether we could adapt their co-operative long-term first mortgage institutions to our needs. Proof that we have succeeded to a remarkable degree is shown by the progress of the twelve Federal Land Banks established by the Farm Loan Act of July, 1916. During this first decade of their existence they have made loans to 416,768 farmers amounting to $1,300,674,000.

Senator Capper

The borrowers have not only obtained this money at low interest rates, mostly at 5½ per cent, but also have made substantial progress in its repayment.

Every borrower pays a stipulated amount every six months or annually. At first most of this goes to pay the interest, but as the years pass more and more is applied to the principal, and less and less is required for interest, until at the end of the loan period of about 33 years, the mortgage is paid off entirely.

During this time the farmer who has not borrowed from a Federal Land Bank but carries the ordinary short-term loan of three to five years, and is not able to pay it off, must renew it five to ten times and pay the expense of renewals or of making new loans.

It is surprising how many short-term mortgages are carried in this way from year to year without substantial reduction of the loan. It demonstrates the need for the long-term loan upon which a small amount is paid annually.

The land banks do not make "Government loans." They do not lend "Government money." Their loans are secured by mortgages on farms. They are made from funds paid by investors for bonds. These bonds, secured by the farmers' mortgages, are sold by the banks to obtain the money to lend the farmers, which the farmers apply for thru their own local farm loan associations.

With a Federal Land Bank mortgage the borrower need not worry about renewals, commissions, bonuses or other expense, for so long as he keeps up his small payments annually or semi-annually he will not be disturbed. Further, should he have a particularly profitable year he may pay off his loan or he may make payments on the principal any time his installments come due.

Land Banks Not Government Institutions

Frequently we hear these land banks referred to as "Government banks." Neither the public generally, nor some of the farmers, know that the land banks are farmer banks and farmer-owned and that farmers are the stockholders. There is criticism that the banks are too exclusively controlled from Washington, which is too far away. The farmers who own the business and are on the ground and in better position to direct its policies, should have a little more to say in its management.

To enable the land banks immediately to start business the United States Treasury back in 1916 supplied about nine million dollars of capital to them. That's the reason why most persons think of these banks as Government institutions. However, since they were started, the borrowers, thru their National Farm Loan associations, have repaid all but one million dollars to the Federal Treasury, and in addition have bought stock amounting to fifty-six million dollars, thereby building these farmers' cooperative, or mutual, first farm mortgage institutions into the greatest farm mortgage business the world has ever seen.

Have Won Confidence of Investing Public

These banks certainly have won and held the confidence of the investing public, for to date it has bought more than 1¼ billion dollars' worth of Federal Land Bank bonds. This is the money which is supplied to the farmers thru the local National Farm Loan association.

The establishment of the 4665 National Farm Loan associations is in itself no small accomplishment. There now is an average of more than one to every agricultural county in the United States. Every borrower is a member of his local association, and is a stockholder as well to the extent of five per cent of the amount of his loan. He receives an annual dividend on this stock. In some years this dividend has amounted to from 6 to 13 per cent.

In the next decade these cooperative credit organizations should prove even more helpful than they have in the first 10 years.

Arthur Capper

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Will the Advantage Be On Your Side This Year?

NOW comes the cultivating season, with its great need for good work done quickly. Other crops and other jobs are waiting, but you must go into the corn fields regularly, equipped to do the kind of cultivating that encourages bumper crop growth.

You can't afford to put your time and energy into limited work with old-fashioned cultivators. Your time is worth too much for one-row work. Modern crop production calls for two-row cultivating — one man and three or four horses doing the work of two men each day.

McCormick-Deering dealers stock all types of McCormick-Deering Cultivators—two-row, one-row, and walker—for your selection, but your interest in farm profit and progress should urge you to invest in the fast-working, thorough two-row.

Even though your acreage is not large, the two-row will be a money-maker for you. It saves time, when time is gold, and opens the way to easy cultivation of your fields, even when late rains, etc., shorten the season to the danger point.

Ask the local McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the McCormick-Deering Cultivators he has in his store.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCORMICK-DEERING
CULTIVATORS

WHEN YOU BUY DIP

3 Things are more important than the price you pay

First—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?

Second—Is it standardized? That is, will it run uniform, or does it vary in strength?

Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

Dr. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

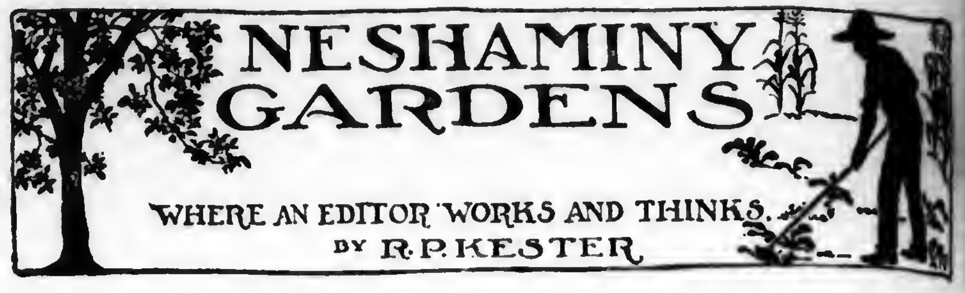
Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THE new house at Neshaminy Gardens is heated by a hot air furnace with delivery to each room, including the kitchen. Hot water is to be furnished from a little water heater in the basement. A very little coal will keep it running. The cooking stove is an oil range, a modern invention which is a blessing to housewives in hot weather. No need to keep the kitchen heated all day long as is necessary when the cooking is done on a coal stove! The oil stove has been so perfected that it is safe, economical and as quickly available as gas.

✣ ✣ ✣

OUR range is a five-burner one—three cooking flames and two flames under the oven. The women have tried both cooking and baking and pronounce it A-1 as to convenience and efficiency. The old-fashioned farm kitchen was big and roomy, and a stove was necessary to furnish warmth in cold weather, and its heat in summer was not so apparent in the big room. But the smaller modern kitchen is turned into a veritable bake-oven when a coal stove is heated up for business in hot weather. However, thousands are equipping their homes with oil ranges for summer use.

✣ ✣ ✣

THE peach trees were sprayed with New Jersey Dry-Mix just before the blossoms opened. This spraying is to control brown rot. Another will be given later. Arsenate of lead will be added to the second spray as a repast for the codling moths. That is, the second spray will be applied if the freeze this morning did not kill the buds. The thermometer registered 30 degrees this morning, April 25, and the peaches, pears and cherries are in full bloom. Sometimes that temperature is fatal to blossoms of these fruits.

✣ ✣ ✣

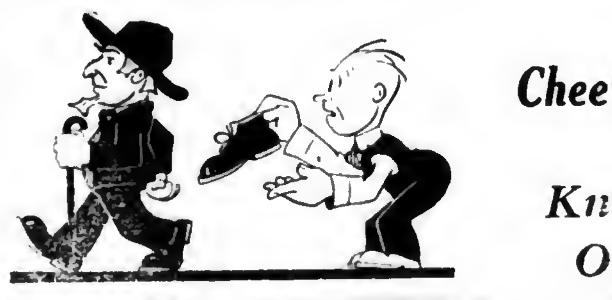
THE wrinkled peas planted on March 18, and about which I was very skeptical because of the succeeding cold weather, are up and looking thrifty. It does not appear as if any had rotted, altho it was four weeks before they showed above ground. The spinach came up also, altho it has not made much growth. The heavy and much needed rain which fell on April 22 puts all our crops in good condition to grow now, providing we have some high temperatures. We made our first cutting of asparagus on April 20th.

✣ ✣ ✣

I SPENT most of the week of April 18 out at the Old Homestead where I went to see my Mother who is hovering in the Shadowland. The energy and determination which carried her thru almost eighty-one years is still evident. Even tho she does not exert them, the life forces persist and she wavers between the real and the unreal—between the now and the yesterdays. Part of the time she is concerned about the little children of the long ago, while at intervals she is alert to everything about her. I was glad she recognized me and was able to welcome me and bid me goodby.

✣ ✣ ✣

THE fine weather permitted me to roam over the old home place to every nook and corner. I visited the trees I helped plant many years ago, a few of which lived up to their names, but most of them bore apples of a different kind and have been grafted. On a stony hillside just cleared I planted my first small orchard. For twenty-five years a never-ending battle was waged to keep the bushes down. Locusts, sumac and briers grew with a persistency that was disheartening. Every year they were cut and every year they came up undiscouraged. This time I found the place clear and clean. I found they had fenced it and hired it out the last two years for sheep pasture. The sheep had done in two summers what we could not do in twenty-five years!



The Cheerful Plowman

Knowing My Own Mind

THAT clerk at Dumphrey's makes me tired; I'd sort of like to see him fired! Will that gent never, never find that I am master of my mind? Will he not some day figure out that I can tell what I'm about? For years, and years, and years I've worn a shoe that's gentle with my corn, and I have seen no other make that I shall ever, ever take! My feet are very hard to please, and I must have my pedal ease; but that fresh little, two-cent guy must always tell me when and why; he loves to tell me I am wrong, each time I go he sings his song.

"Now, Mr. Plowman, here's a shoe that I am sure will tickle you; it's better than the kind you wear, and better tailored, I declare! This shoe is made for touchy corns—the kind that have inverted horns—and if you try it once, I know, you'll buy nine pairs right in a row! The shoe you wear is not the kind a modern man should have in mind!" "Now hark," says I, "and listen here! You do not get me right, I fear! The shoe I wear I've always worn since first I raised that stabbing corn! It gives me tons and tons of ease! I'll duplicate them, if you please!"

"But listen," said that little man, "these shoes are built on better plan! It is a sure and certain cinch there is no corn this shoe will pinch! You make a bad and raw mistake to purchase any other make!" I rose in fury. "NO!" said I, "how loudly must I hoot and cry to make you see I know my mind? I WILL NOT take that other kind! I know exactly what I think and why I think it, little gink! I know my mind, I live with it! I know the shoes that seem to fit! Show me MY kind and I will buy! No one knows ME so well as I!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Happiness quite unshared, can scarcely be called happiness; it has no taste.

Take the Stitch in Time

IN NO other way is it possible to save the proverbial nine stitches so surely as in the matter of spraying. An agricultural note makes the remark that "ninety per cent of the spraying and dusting must be preventive rather than curative in order to be successful." As is the case with human health, it is easier to keep a plant healthy and free of pests than it is to cure troubles after they have gained a foothold. Research and experimentation have made it possible to prevent, check, or cure most of the serious plant enemies, providing the work is done promptly and intelligently. Keeping trees and plants healthy is a job which our grandfathers did not have to do, but which is absolutely necessary today if a farmer is to succeed.

An Untamed Giant

THE Mississippi has been on a rampage for several days. Hundreds of people have been drowned and property worth hundreds of millions of dollars destroyed. All of man's efforts to keep the Father of Waters within bounds prove to be like child's play when flood-making rains occur over a wide area. The poverty and suffering in the nearly ten thousand square miles devastated call for prompt assistance from the government and from every individual.

The United States must bend every effort toward making a repetition of this calamity impossible. The nation cannot afford to lose life and money in this way, if money and engineering skill can prevent it. It is a kind of defense that is more important just now than any other that can be imagined.

Farmers Buy Radios

THE old saying that, when farmers take up a thing its success is assured, ought to be reassuring to radio makers. Farm people usually hold back when a new thing comes out until they see whether it is a good thing, or, until it is past the experimental stage. People in towns and cities bought and made radio receiving sets by the tens of thousands before farmers began to buy, but once farmers were convinced of their value and efficiency they bought rapidly. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the number of radios on farms increased 126 per cent in 1926.

The investigation shows that farm people are more interested in informational talks than city people and less interested in "jazz." They look upon the radio as a means of information and do not consider it entirely as a source of entertainment. Weather and market reports, talks on methods of farming and livestock management are reported as being wanted. Up to date, most of the leading broadcasting stations have given only a minimum of time to furnishing the kind of program most wanted by farm people.

Poultry Important in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA has a place in the sun as an egg-producing state which few people realize. The figures for 1926 show that the value of the eggs laid in the state that year had a market value of over forty-one million dollars. This is nearly eight million dollars more than the wheat crop was worth, and is exceeded only by corn and potatoes. Yet, many farmers look upon poultry raising as "small business," all right for women and children but beneath the dignity of strong men!

Again, some people, having heard about the eggs from the West and Middle West being shipped in great quantities to eastern cities, think we are hopelessly outclassed in production. As a matter of fact, only two states producing a surplus, Missouri and Iowa, produce more eggs than Pennsylvania. But even with a production of 113,000,000 dozen last year we were short by over fifty million dozen of having enough to supply the demand in the state.

In spite of the importance of the industry, Pennsylvania does not have an adequate poultry organization. Many other lines of agriculture having a much smaller money value have efficient business organizations. Why not the poultrymen?

Federal Land Banks Prosper

THAT the bonds of the Federal Land Banks are considered a good investment is shown by the fact that the last issue of bonds for $100,000,000 sold quickly at a premium of one and one-fourth points. This is especially significant when it is known that the rate of interest is only four and one-fourth per cent. The ten years that have elapsed since the establishment of this form of banking has shown the value of the banks to the farming industry. It has also shown to investors that moderate, long-time loans on agricultural land are safe investments. During these ten years, $1,332,000,000 have been loaned to 380,000 farmers. The low rate of interest at which the bonds are being sold will be of interest to borrowing farmers, because the law limits the interest on loans to the rate borne by the bonds, plus one per cent.

Decline in Farm Population

THE greatest decrease in the number of people living on farms in six years occurred in 1926, the net reduction being 649,000. The 1925 census places the whole number living on farms at 27,892,000, as against 28,541,000 a year before. Had not the births on farms greatly exceeded the deaths, the loss would have been still greater. This large excess of births over deaths is a double-edged argument in favor of the country life.

We expect to see this cityward movement continue as long as other industries are able to pay better than does farming. But whenever the tide turns and the industries become oversupplied with labor, then we shall see a decided treking back to the land. At least, it has happened several times in the past. Whatever else may change, human nature changes but little.

What Do We Want in Milk?

WE HAVE a communication from H. H. Hall, a veteran milk producer in Potter County, who points out that the practice of paying for milk on a butterfat basis is unfair and unjustified, except when it is sold for making butter. He claims that the value of milk as human food is not dependent upon its fat content, and since the other elements are not related in amount to the fat content it is a fallacy to accept the amount of butterfat in milk as a basis from which to compute the food value of whole milk. As we shall publish Mr. Hall's article later we have no wish to anticipate his argument, but we give the gist of it here, hoping that others may express their opinion and, as "Uncle Henry" says, "start something."

Quality Counts—Not Age

"WHAT'S in a name?" asked the New York Legislature when it passed a bill, since signed by Governor Smith, eliminating the old standards of egg grading. The law aims to grade eggs by quality as determined by candling. Its sponsors hope it will overcome prejudice against storage eggs, which often are equal or superior to many so-called "fresh" eggs.

If the new regulations work out as intended eggs will really be sold on the New York market by quality,—not by meaningless names. The new standards will not affect shipping producers directly. In times of high prices, however, the new plan may bring high quality storage eggs into competition with newly laid eggs. It remains to be seen just what the effect will be.

Editorial Sidelights

"FRIENDS of the Comforting Heart," is the name Mr. Vincent says he would choose if he were to organize a new society that is much needed in these bustling days. Surely he has a right to be a charter member of such a society for his Friendly Talks (Page 19) bring comfort and good cheer to many of us each week.

Now it is our turn to bring some comfort and good cheer to Mr. Vincent. For weeks this winter his wife hovered between life and death but he permitted no word of his worry to appear in his Friendly Talks. Slowly she improved until last week she was able to be around the house. Then, still weak from her long illness, she fell. Her hip was fractured and all is anxiety in the Vincent home again.

If readers of Friendly Talks wish to write a letter of comfort and hope to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent they may send them thru this office. Letters should be addressed to 261 South 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

"TO WEAR an overcoat is considered positively traitorous to the sovereign state of Florida," writes Doctor Fletcher (Page 10). Next week, and the week after, our rambling Horticultural Editor will write about other phases of farming in the land of sand and sunshine.

Speaking of celery, as Doctor Fletcher does this week, we wonder how many readers have seen those great celery and head lettuce fields near Wellsboro Junction in Tioga County, Pa. Evidently the land there was once the bed of a lake, for it is as black as your hat. The long, perfectly straight rows of young plants make those level fields look like great strips cut from giant bolts of suiting,—black with a green pin stripe.

MAY BLOCK CHANGE

Congress May Thwart Mellon's Plan for Farm Loan Board —Child Labor Amendment Not Dead.

Washington, D. C.

THE total loans closed by the Federal and Joint Stock Land banks under the Federal Farm Loan system now amount to $2,133,665,559. Secretary Mellon is out with a statement in which he asserts that alterations in the policies of the Farm Loan Board will not be definitely determined until the new personnel of the board is announced. He has talked over the situation with his advisers in the Treasury Department as well as with officials directly concerned with credit bank management.

There is one hitch in the plans of Secretary Mellon to reorganize the Farm Loan system according to his ideas of farm credit. His appointees to fill the vacancies caused by the forced resignations of Commissioners Landes, Cooper and Jones will have to be confirmed by the Senate. And the Farm Loan system has some influential friends in the Senate.

Would End Booms and Hard Times

A nation-wide drive is being made by Congressman Strong, of Kansas, to gain support for his stabilization bill. Mr. Strong predicts that his bill will be effective in doing away with business booms and depressions and stabilize employment, production and the general level of prices.

It will give the scientific elastic currency which we thought we were getting when the Federal Reserve act was passed. The money volume will expand as commerce expands and contract as commerce contracts. The result will be a stable price level. The Strong stabilization bill was introduced at the last session of Congress, and will be reintroduced as soon as Congress convenes next December.

Child Labor Still Live Issue

Thirty states have rejected the child labor amendment, and only five states have adopted it. Nevertheless, it is far from being a dead issue. There is no limit to time when a state legislature shall take action on it. In an address before the Continental Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, declared that the amendment would give Congress power to over-ride state law and to regulate the life of the child from birth to his eighteenth birthday. He charges the Children's Bureau with working incessantly to induce state legislatures to adopt the child labor amendment.

Millions Spent on Flood Control

The devastating flood along the Mississippi River has brought to public attention the fact that control of flood waters is one of the biggest questions which the Federal government is called upon to settle. Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, says "this flood crisis will draw to the attention of the Federal Congress and the American people the necessity of broader measures being enacted and large appropriation being made to control the flood waters that fall in the upper reaches of the Mississippi River and find their way thru tributaries into the Mississippi Valley. It will be one of the big problems that will demand the attention of the next Congress." Since 1916 Congress has appropriated $80,000,000 for Mississippi River flood control. Of this amount the engineers have expended $75,000,000.

New Shipping Policy Favored

Farmers thruout the country are deeply interested in the reappointment of W. S. Hill as a member of the United States Shipping Board. His term will expire soon. Mr. Hill was appointed to represent agriculture on the board. It was largely due to his efforts that the Shipping Board fleet was sent to the Gulf ports during the wheat marketing season to carry the wheat of the Southwest to foreign markets when there was a demand for it, and that the fleet of 60 ships is being kept in readiness to handle the grain from the Gulf ports the coming season.

Public opinion formerly strongly favored the transfer of Shipping Board lines to private ownership. Sentiment is changing in favor of the continuance of government ownership of the present fleet. Under the former policy when a government line was built up to the extent that it paid a profit on operation, it was sold to a private company. Under the new plan trade lines will be retained and the profits turned into the building up of non-profitable lines, thus reducing the need of government appropriations. —E. E. R.

ROAD MONEY RUNS LOW

Governor May Prune Omnibus Road Bill—To Study Rural School Needs—State Can Buy Toll Bridges.

Harrisburg, Pa.

AS A RESULT of the survey just completed of the bills carrying money which passed the recent legislature it is probable some of the much discussed measures may go down in the chopping necessary to bring appropriations within the $144,000,000 limit. One of these is the omnibus road bill, so called because it was intended to take in many new routes. It contains over 1200 miles, which is away beyond the means of the state to finance for a long time to come, especially when it is recalled the legislature of 1925 also tacked on about a thousand miles. The chances of this bill are not regarded as of the best.

The bill making an appropriation for a combined armory and food show building in Harrisburg is also more or less in trouble. It is possible it may be cared for out of the armory appropriation provided local contributions match what the state furnishes. State College is scheduled to get more than ever and the plans are to give the Department of Agriculture about the same as the budget allowed.

Important Road Acts Signed

Governor Fisher's recent approvals include about a dozen laws of direct interest to country roads. One would permit supervisors to close roads under certain conditions, an act which will likely be the subject of some conferences with state officials. Another permits improvement of roads at expense of abutting property owners on petition being filed, while others enlarge powers as to sidewalks and widths.

More Cash for Townships

By terms of one of the new laws the state is empowered to go up to a thousand dollars per mile in rewarding townships for grading and draining roads, an increase of four hundred dollars. It is calculated this will lead to considerable improvement in drainage alone.

Will Start Inquiry

State school authorities will lose no time in launching the study of financial conditions of fourth-class school districts. This inquiry is to go into valuations of property, collections of taxes and various other items and is aimed to obtain first-hand information on what such districts can afford and what the state must give. Men familiar with the conditions are to make the inquiry which will be on a more extended scale than those of recent years. The report will go to the Governor and then to the legislature in 1929.

Borer Work Well Organized

Reports coming to the Capitol indicate the campaign against the corn borer has been well organized. The destruction of corn remnants in northwestern counties has been carried on systematically. It is the plan of officials here to push the work of supervision from headquarters in the field.—T. C.

FARM LABOR NEEDED

Good Men in Demand for Jersey Farms—Will Push Area Test for Tuberculosis—Study Market Problems.

Trenton, N. J.

THE number of farm laborers in New Jersey according to recent survey is moderate. Good hands, both for all round farm work and milkers, are in demand. The former are getting $50 a month while milkers get from $60 up. Few married men are reported as available for farm work at the present time, except with their families in some of the early harvest sections. The farm labor division of the Federal Employment Service in cooperation with the State Department of Labor is listing men at its city agencies, to which farmers may call for assistance. Some 2000 farm laborers were placed thru this source with New Jersey farmers last year.

Should Test Cows Now

After June 30 practically all of the cattle indemnity money in New Jersey will be used for area testing work. This means that such counties as Morris, Middlesex and Cape May as well as several others which have encouraged the testing of cattle, will benefit chiefly from the funds. There will be little or no money available for testing isolated herds as has been done in the past. The area system of testing was sanctioned by the legislature this year and one by one the counties will probably adopt the plan and eventually all cows in the state will be tested.

Cumberland Grange Meets

The Cumberland County Pomona Grange held an active meeting in late April at Greenwich, N. J. Speakers from the State Department of Agriculture stressed the importance of grading potatoes and pointed out that New Jersey potatoes in well graded shipments last year brought a premium over ungraded stock. The question of grades was also applied to egg marketing, the Cumberland County Agent describing the cooperative work of Vineland poultry producers. The question of central loading points for the shipping of solid cars of perishable produce to market, was also discussed. The Cumberland growers hope by the establishing of such central loading points that carlot buyers may eventually be brought to these points, to the advantage of producers.

Fruit Committee Active

The marketing committee of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, at its April meeting, will tackle the fruit marketing problem in the state as its next job. The causes of bruises and deterioration in transit are foremost considerations in the survey to be made. In addition, the grades, sizes, colors and condition of fruit preferred by various commercial and individual consumers will be studied. Discussions were also held on ways and means to advertise New Jersey products as they move to market.—B.

FORESTER HIRED

Chautauqua to Have Permanent Woodland Specialist—Warren Favors Fluctuation of Retail Milk Price.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THRU the cooperation of fifty-four organizations, Chautauqua County has hired a county extension forester, the first county forester in the United States. Altho the county is one of the leading agricultural counties of the state, it has much waste land, and the duties of the new forester will include not only reforesting and planting but forest management and the marketing of forest products.

Retail Milk Price Should Vary

Eastern farmers who are agitating the need of more money for fall and winter milk have a supporter in Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell, farm economist. Dr. Warren announces that consumers must expect the price of milk to fluctuate with supply and demand, and not remain the same summer and winter, thru rain and thru drought. The recent tendency has been to sell this product at a fixed price, regardless of varying costs or shortened supply. A fluctuating retail price would stabilize production, in his belief, while during a series of years the average price would be no more than when the price is stationary.

Record Price for March Milk

Members of the Dairymen's League are to get the highest pool price in the history of the League for March milk, or $2.60 per 100 pounds of 3.5 milk. Last year's price for this month was $2.42. Last week was a record week in League history for new contracts, 572 being received. The total amount of milk handled by the organization last month exceeded the previous year's business by more than 3,000,000 pounds, or an approximate total of 186,000,000 pounds.—F.

WAITING FOR RESULTS

PEAS
BEANS
MEBBE THEY'RE GROWIN' TH' OTHER DIRECTION!
FRANK BEETS

No other spray will produce Pyrox results

THAT'S what Pyrox users tell u[illegible] [illegible] there is nothing like it for enabling plants to produ[illegible]e to the very last ounce of their capacity.

Pyrox Spray—which is an insecticide and a fungicide combined—kills bugs, worms and insects, and controls fungous diseases and prevents blights, at the same time. When leaves turn brown or black, use Pyrox. Not only saves plants, but improves their foliage.

Saves time, labor and money. Ready to use in five minutes. No fuss, no mess, no guesswork. And once sprayed on, it *sticks*—making frequent sprayings unnecessary.

Use Pyrox for potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables; grapes, small fruit, roses, shrubs and flowers.

One pound jars; 5 and 10 pound cans; 25 and 50 pound drums; and barrels. Costs much less per pound in the larger containers. For sale everywhere.

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40 West Street New York

The New Improved
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF
Pyrox
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
the powerful triple-duty spray
kills bugs—controls disease—improves foliage

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00
Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
ERNST NURSERIES, Box 2, Eaton, Ohio

FINE QUALITY
SEED CORN
[illegible]
[illegible] FARM, [illegible] Pa.

"On 15 acres of corn, I lost but 3 or 4 hills"—

writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. And it cost Mr. Wilmot only about $3.00 to save from 1-4 to 1-3 of his entire crop. Previously, the crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Hill after hill was entirely pulled up. Hill after hill he had to replant every season. This cost him not only money but it cost him a lot of his valuable time right at planting time. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was not poisonous, so it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

No, I'm not dead, but what is that stuff?
Let's get him out of this quick!

Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

Garden and Truck Crops

GUERNSEY [illegible]

[illegible] That Spring [illegible] "[illegible]"

[illegible] reports on [illegible]. This comes [illegible] sizes, de[illegible] to be covered. [illegible] are loaded in[illegible] are formed [illegible] application, [illegible] molds being [illegible] keep-up supply will [illegible]

Cultivated [illegible] greater consideration [illegible] ers in Pennsylvania [illegible] tory. Thruout New England the vegetable [illegible] great popularity and brings in dollars at a season when the grower's money [illegible] to be somewhat slack. [illegible] ed varieties [illegible]

The seed should [illegible] as possible, preferably [illegible] in order to provide [illegible] large roots. The rows may be [illegible] close as 12 inches and the seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches. Give good cultivation thruout the season. No winter mulch is required. Yields are heavy under good culture and quality is superior.

[illegible] bottom [illegible] of the mold [illegible] laid across the [illegible]. A sheet of paper is laid over [illegible] and is shaped by pressing the [illegible] section of the [illegible] section. When [illegible] of the mold is removed [illegible] with it and is [illegible] hill, soil is [illegible] edges of [illegible] form is [illegible]

When [illegible] no ventilation is required [illegible] seedlings appear. With seedlings or transplanted plants the top of the protector may be slightly cut or torn to admit fresh air. Apparently this does not greatly impair efficiency in frost protection. Additional details will be supplied upon request.—G. S. W.

Service Sold Increases Sales

Here is a worthwhile idea from the Massachusetts Agriculture College: "Vegetables well prepared, mean vegetables eaten, mean more vegetables needed." As producers and sellers of vegetables we have wonderful talking points in the well-established facts of the richness of vegetables in minerals and vitamins.

The wide-awake grower who sells good vegetables retail at market, on a route or from the wayside market sells more than vegetables. He also sells the service which makes his products available to the housewife while quality is unimpaired. [illegible] as he or his salespeople [illegible] ready to [illegible] cooking directions [illegible] additional service [illegible] which is bound to [illegible] and favor [illegible] folks will not eat [illegible] simply because they are good for one's health, they must be good to eat.

Protectors Worth a Trial

The various kinds of paper plant protectors that are now being manufactured are attracting more and more attention. The extent to which some sort of cheap plant protector will become of commercial importance in the East will be determined by long experience but the proposition is certainly worthy of a trial on a small scale.

It appears that some makes do not have the rigidity to stand up under our relatively high humidity and dashing rains. On the other hand, I

Needs Clean Ground

Please tell me about the advisability of planting cabbage on the same land two successive years. I grow the Danish variety.—J. L., Monmouth County, N. J.

It is extremely questionable practice to plant cabbage on the same land two successive years. Club root, black leg and some other diseases are carried over in the soil for several years. Even tho your last year's crop may have been apparently free from diseases there is the probability that some were present and that a larger infestation would follow this year.—G. S. W.

Destroyed Onions

[illegible] to do to get [illegible] They nearly [illegible] fall.—R. C., [illegible]

Onion [illegible] can not be controlled by ordinary spraying measures, as they feed inside the plant or bulb.

One recommendation has been to poison the flies which lay the eggs. One-fifth ounce of sodium arsenate is dissolved in one gallon of boiling water, adding a pint of cheap molasses to sweeten the mixture.

This is placed in shallow pans at short intervals, say 20 to the acre. These must be refilled after heavy rains and to replace the liquid lost thru evaporation.—G. S. W.

NORTH
STAY WITH 'EM, KUNNEL! I'VE GOT A FIGHT OF MY OWN, OR I'D HELP YOU!
SOUTH
CORN BORER
BOLL WEEVIL
U.S.A.
EXTRA! NORTH AND SOUTH ARE FIGHTING AGAIN!

World Feeds Philadelphia

MORE than a dozen foreign countries and 41 states shipped fruits and vegetables to the Philadelphia market during 1926. The total receipts by rail at the Pennsylvania metropolis amounted to 44,608 carloads, of which 10,561 came from California, 6446 from Florida, 5699 from New York, 3018 from Virginia and 1792 from Pennsylvania points.

Altho these shipments included everything from turnips to tangerines, and pineapples to pomegranates, the largest single shipments were potatoes, 8156 carloads. Grapes were second with 4630 carloads.

Frost Damage Not Considered Serious

PROSPECTS for a fruit crop are still good in spite of recent severe frost, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

W. A. McCubbin, state pathologist, has received reports since the last serious frost which occurred Sunday night, April 24, from all the important fruit producing sections. Reports from Chester County indicate a small amount of injury to peaches, cherries and plums, but so far, the damage is of no great importance.

Adams County reports slight injury to a few varieties of apples but the principal commercial varieties have apparently suffered but little damage.

Peaches in Franklin County have been killed in the lower portions of some orchards, but the damage in the higher sections has been comparatively slight. The crop as a whole has come thru in good shape. The damage to apples is slight, according to the report.

"Generally speaking, the injury from frost has been scattering and while a few orchards suffered more than is desirable, the prospects for a crop are still good," Mr. McCubbin concludes.

Omitted One Spray—Lost a Million

IT IS estimated that New Jersey potato growers lost a million dollars last year by neglecting to spray at the proper time.

A spray test on the farm of J. Leamy Bitters, Roadstown, showed a loss of 50 baskets to the acre valued at $31.25, because a part of the field was not given the final application as recommended by the Agricultural College at New Brunswick. Both plots had been carefully sprayed until the final application late in the season. Then only one-half of the field was covered with the final application. At digging time the results of the spraying showed up with a nice profit for the extra time and cost of applying the spray solution. The vines that received the one extra treatment stayed green a full two weeks longer than the others. This accounted for the increased yield according to County Agent D. M. Babbitt.

The gain on this particular plot, if duplicated on the other 35,000 acres of potatoes grown in New Jersey last year would have added a snug million dollars to the income of the farmers of the state.—A. K.

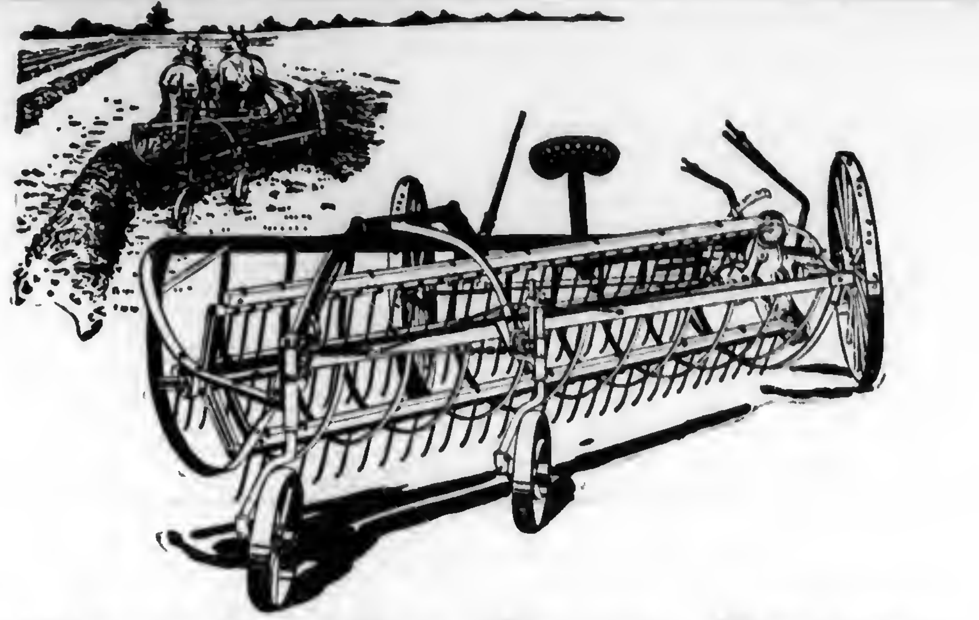
Goodling Leaves Penn State Farms

C. L. GOODLING, well known superintendent of farms at the Pennsylvania State College, has resigned to become director of the National Farm School, near Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

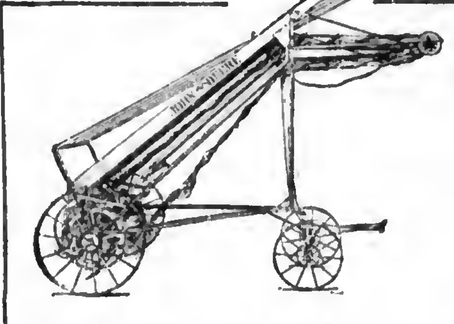
Mr. Goodling has been in charge of the Penn State College farms, the third largest operation of the kind in Pennsylvania, for the past seventeen years. When he took charge in 1910 the College had but 400 acres of farm land. Now it has 1800 acres, of which about 1300 acres are under cultivation.

The National Farm School has an enrolment of 180 boys who are being trained in all kinds of agricultural work. The new director was chosen with the object of emphasizing the practical side of this farm training.

Mr. Goodling was born in York County, Pa., and graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in 1907 where he was an assistant in dairy husbandry for two years before becoming farm superintendent. He was granted the degree of Master of Science in 1910.



"Hay in the Barn Seven Hours After Cutting"



Light Draft and Efficient

The John Deere Single Cylinder Loader has ample capacity for handling windrows made with a side rake.

Has light draft. Minimum number of working parts. Single drum is mounted on the axle. Hinged carrier makes loading easy in windy weather. Forecarriage eliminates lifting when coupling to wagon.

"We had alfalfa in the barn seven hours after cutting and the hay was in excellent shape. Although it was poor hay weather, we never put up hay so cheaply or that was any better."

Thus Ralph I. Lesher of Antrim County, Michigan, relates his experience in making hay the John Deere Way, using a

John Deere Side Delivery Rake

The results obtained by Mr. Lesher explain why farmers in all sections are adopting the John Deere Way.

They know that the leafy, green, high-protein hay produced by curing the John Deere Way is good for their stock.

They know that hay made the John Deere Way grades uniform and brings high prices on the market.

The John Deere Way is simple and sensible. The John Deere Side Delivery Rake with Curved Teeth and Inclined Frame is the only machine that is needed. It provides for protecting the leaves in the shelter of loose, fluffy windrows, from the time the hay is cut until it is ready to store. The leaves are the "bran" of the hay, and when you save the leaves, you save 65 per cent of the feeding value.

The curved teeth lift the hay. The inclined frame gives greater capacity where the volume of hay is heaviest. Most of the leaves are protected; they do not become brittle and shatter as they do when exposed to the sun's rays.

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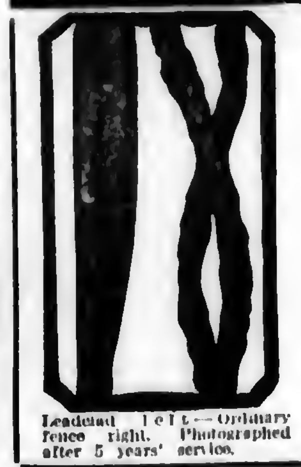
LEADCLAD FARM FENCE



Leadclad left—Ordinary fence right. Photographed after 5 years' service.

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The life of any fence depends a lot on where you live. Fences are long-lived in high and dry country and short-lived in foggy and smoky districts. But wherever you live, Leadclad Fence will triple the record of the best fence you ever put up on your farm.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Happiness quite unshared, can scarcely be called happiness; it has no taste.

Take the Stitch in Time

IN NO other way is it possible to save the proverbial nine stitches so surely as in the matter of spraying. An agricultural note makes the remark that "ninety per cent of the spraying and dusting must be preventive rather than curative in order to be successful." As is the case with human health, it is easier to keep a plant healthy and free of pests than it is to cure troubles after they have gained a foothold. Research and experimentation have made it possible to prevent, check, or cure most of the serious plant enemies, providing the work is done promptly and intelligently. Keeping trees and plants healthy is a job which our grandfathers did not have to do, but which is absolutely necessary today if a farmer is to succeed.

An Untamed Giant

THE Mississippi has been on a rampage for several days. Hundreds of people have been drowned and property worth hundreds of millions of dollars destroyed. All of man's efforts to keep the Father of Waters within bounds prove to be like child's play when flood-making rains occur over a wide area. The poverty and suffering in the nearly ten thousand square miles devastated call for prompt assistance from the government and from every individual.

The United States must bend every effort toward making a repetition of this calamity impossible. The nation cannot afford to lose life and money in this way, if money and engineering skill can prevent it. It is a kind of defense that is more important just now than any other that can be imagined.

Farmers Buy Radios

THE old saying that, when farmers take up a thing its success is assured, ought to be reassuring to radio makers. Farm people usually hold back when a new thing comes out until they see whether it is a good thing, or, until it is past the "experimental" stage. People in towns and cities bought and made radio receiving sets by the tens of thousands before farmers began to buy. But once farmers were convinced of their value and efficiency they bought rapidly. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the number of radios on farms increased 120 per cent in 1926.

The investigation shows that farm people are more interested in international talks than city people and less interested in "jazz." They look upon the radio as a means of information and do not consider it entirely as a source of entertainment. Weather and market reports, talks on methods of farming and livestock management are reported as being wanted. Up to date, most of the leading broadcasting stations have given only a minimum of time to furnishing the kind of program most wanted by farm people.

Poultry Important in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA has a place in the sun as an egg-producing state which few people realize. The figures for 1926 show that the value of the eggs laid in the state that year had a market value of over forty-one million dollars. This is nearly eight million dollars more than the wheat crop was worth, and is exceeded only by corn and potatoes. Yet, many farmers look upon poultry raising as "small business," all right for women and children but beneath the dignity of strong men!

Again, some people, having heard about the eggs from the West and Middle West being shipped in great quantities to eastern cities, think we are hopelessly outclassed in production. As a matter of fact, only two states producing a surplus, Missouri and Iowa, produce more eggs than Pennsylvania. But even with a production of 113,000,000 dozen last year we were short by over fifty million dozen of having enough to supply the demand in the state.

In spite of the importance of the industry, Pennsylvania does not have an adequate poultry organization. Many other lines of agriculture having a much smaller money value have efficient business organizations. Why not the poultrymen?

Federal Land Banks Prosper

THAT the bonds of the Federal Land Banks are considered a good investment is shown by the fact that the last issue of bonds for $100,000,000 sold quickly at a premium of one and one-fourth points. This is especially significant when it is known that the rate of interest is only four and one-fourth per cent. The ten years that have elapsed since the establishment of this form of banking has shown the value of the banks to the farming industry. It has also shown to investors that moderate, long-time loans on agricultural land are safe investments. During these ten years, $1,332,000,000 have been loaned to 380,000 farmers. The low rate of interest at which the bonds are being sold will be of interest to borrowing farmers, because the law limits the interest on loans to the rate borne by the bonds, plus one per cent.

Decline in Farm Population

THE greatest decrease in the number of people living on farms in six years occurred in 1926, the net reduction being 649,000. The 1925 census places the whole number living on farms at 27,892,000, as against 28,541,000 a year before. Had not the births on farms greatly exceeded the deaths, the loss would have been still greater. This large excess of births over deaths is a double-edged argument in favor of the country life.

We expect to see this cityward movement continue as long as other industries are able to pay better than does farming. But when the tide turns and the industries become oversupplied with labor, then we shall see a marked trekking back to the land. At least that has happened several times in the past. Whatever else may change, human nature changes but little.

What Do We Want in Milk?

WE HAVE a communication from R. Hall, a veteran milk producer in ter County, who points out that the pr of paying for milk on a butterfat basis i fair and unjustified, except when it is for making butter. He claims that the of milk as human food is not dependent its fat content, and since the other elem are not related in amount to the fat tent it is a fallacy to accept the am of butterfat in milk as a basis from wh to compute the food value of whole As we shall publish Mr. Hall's article we have no wish to anticipate his ment, but we give the gist of it here, hop that others may express their opinion and "Uncle Henry" says, "start something."

Quality Counts—Not Age

"WHAT'S in a name?" asked the N York Legislature when it passe bill, since signed by Governor Smith, eli ating the old standards of egg grading. T law aims to grade eggs by quality as de mined by candling. Its sponsors hope it overcome prejudice against storage which often are equal or superior to so-called "fresh" eggs.

If the new regulations work out as int ed eggs will really be sold on the New Y market by quality,—not by meaning names. The new standards will not af shipping producers directly. In times of prices, however, the new plan may bring quality storage eggs into competition newly laid eggs. It remains to be seen what the effect will be.

Editorial Sidelights

"FRIENDS of the Comforting Heart," is name Mr. Vincent says he would if he were to organize a new society that is needed in these bustling days. Surely he h right to be a charter member of such a for his Friendly Talks (Page 19) bring and good cheer to many of us each week.

Now it is our turn to bring some comfort good cheer to Mr. Vincent. For weeks thi ter his wife hovered between life and death he permitted no word of his worry to appe his Friendly Talks. Slowly she improved last week she was able to be around the ho Then, still weak from her long illness, she Her hip was fractured and all is anxiety i Vincent home again.

If readers of Friendly Talks wish to wri letter of comfort and hope to Mr. and Mrs. V cent they may send them thru this office. Le should be addressed to 261 South 3rd St Philadelphia.

"TO WEAR an overcoat is considered p tively traitorous to the sovereign state of Fl ida," writes Doctor Fletcher (Page 10). N week, and the week after, our rambling Hortic tural Editor will write about other phase farming in the land of sand and sunshine.

Speaking of celery, as Doctor Fletcher this week, we wonder how many readers have those great celery and head lettuce fields Wellsboro Junction in Tioga County, Pa. dently the land there was once the bed of a for it is as black as your hat. The long, straight rows of young plants make those fields look like great strips cut from giant of suiting,—black with a green pin stripe.

MAY BLOCK CHANGE

Congress May Thwart Mellon's Plan for Farm Loan Board—Child Labor Amendment Not Dead.

Washington, D. C.

THE total loans closed by the Federal and Joint Stock Land banks under the Federal Farm Loan system now amount to $2,133,665,133. Secretary Mellon is out with a statement in which he asserts that alterations in the policies of the Farm Loan Board will not be definitely determined until the new personnel of the board is announced. He has talked over the situation with his advisers in the Treasury Department as well as with officials directly concerned with credit bank management.

There is one hitch in the plans of Secretary Mellon to reorganize the Farm Loan system according to his ideas of farm credit. His appointees to fill the vacancies caused by the forced resignations of Commissioners Landes, Cooper and Jones will have to be confirmed by the Senate. And the Farm Loan system has some influential friends in the Senate.

Would End Booms and Hard Times

A nation-wide drive is being made by Congressman Strong, of Kansas, to gain support for his stabilization bill. Mr. Strong predicts that his bill will be effective in doing away with business booms and depressions and stabilize employment, production and the general level of prices.

It will give the scientific elastic currency which we thought we were getting when the Federal Reserve act was passed. The money volume will expand as commerce expands and contract as commerce contracts. The result will be a stable price level. The Strong stabilization bill was introduced at the last session of Congress, and will be reintroduced as soon as Congress convenes next December.

Child Labor Still Live Issue

Thirty states have rejected the child labor amendment, and only five states have adopted it. Nevertheless, it is far from being a dead issue. There is no limit to time when a state legislature shall take action on it. In an address before the Continental Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, declared that the amendment would give Congress power to over-ride state law and to regulate the life of the child from birth to his eighteenth birthday. He charges the Children's Bureau with working incessantly to induce state legislatures to adopt the child labor amendment.

Millions Spent on Flood Control

The devastating flood along the Mississippi River has brought to public attention the fact that control of flood waters is one of the biggest questions which the Federal government is called upon to settle. Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, says "this flood crisis will draw to the attention of the Federal Congress and the American people the necessity of broader measures being enacted and large appropriation being made to control the flood waters that fall in the upper reaches of the Mississippi River and find their way thru tributaries into the Mississippi Valley. It will be one of the big problems that will demand the attention of the next Congress." Since 1916 Congress has appropriated $80,000,000 for Mississippi River flood control. Of this amount the engineers have expended $75,000,000.

New Shipping Policy Favored

Farmers thruout the country are deeply interested in the reappointment of W. S. Hill as a member of the United States Shipping Board. His term will expire soon. Mr. Hill was appointed to represent agriculture on the board. It was largely due to his efforts that the Shipping Board fleet was sent to the Gulf ports during the wheat marketing season to carry the wheat of the Southwest to foreign markets when there was a demand for it, and that the fleet of 60 ships is being kept in readiness to handle the grain from the Gulf ports the coming season.

Public opinion formerly strongly favored the transfer of Shipping Board lines to private ownership. Sentiment is changing in favor of the continuance of government ownership of the present fleet. Under the former policy when a government line was built up to the extent that it paid a profit on operation it was sold to a private company. Under the new plan trade lines will be retained and the profits turned into the building up of non-profitable lines, thus reducing the need of government appropriations. —E. E. R.

ROAD MONEY RUNS LOW

Governor May Prune Omnibus Road Bill—To Study Rural School Needs—State Can Buy Toll Bridges.

Harrisburg, Pa.

AS A RESULT of the survey just completed of the bills carrying money which passed the recent legislature it is probable some of the much discussed measures may go down in the chopping necessary to bring appropriations within the $144,000,000 limit. One of these is the omnibus road bill, so called because it was intended to take in many new routes. It contains over 1200 miles, which is away beyond the means of the state to finance for a long time to come, especially when it is recalled the legislature of 1925 also tacked on about a thousand miles. The chances of this bill are not regarded as of the best.

The bill making an appropriation for a combined armory and food show building in Harrisburg is also more or less in trouble. It is possible it may be cared for out of the armory appropriation provided local contributions match what the state furnishes. State College is scheduled to get more than ever and the plans are to give the Department of Agriculture about the same as the budget allowed.

Important Road Acts Signed

Governor Fisher's recent approvals include about a dozen laws of direct interest to country roads. One would permit supervisors to close roads under certain conditions, an act which will likely be the subject of some conferences with state officials. Another permits improvement of roads at expense of abutting property owners on petition being filed while others enlarge powers as to sidewalks and widths.

More Cash for Townships

By terms of one of the new laws the state is empowered to go up to a thousand dollars per mile in rewarding townships for grading and draining roads, an increase of four hundred dollars. It is calculated this will lead to considerable improvement in drainage alone.

Will Start Inquiry

State school authorities will lose no time in launching the study of financial conditions of fourth-class school districts. This inquiry is to go into valuations of property, collections of taxes and various other items and is aimed to obtain first-hand information on what such districts can afford and what the state must give. Men familiar with the conditions are to make the inquiry which will be on a more extended scale than those of recent years. The report will go to the Governor and then to the legislature in 1929.

Borer Work Well Organized

Reports coming to the Capitol indicate the campaign against the corn borer has been well organized. The destruction of corn remnants in northwestern counties has been carried on systematically. It is the plan of officials here to push the work of supervision from headquarters in the field.—T. C.

FARM LABOR NEEDED

Good Men in Demand for Jersey Farms—Will Push Area Test for Tuberculosis—Study Market Problems.

Trenton, N. J.

THE number of farm laborers in New Jersey according to recent survey is moderate. Good hands, both for all round farm work and milkers, are in demand. The former are getting $50 a month while milkers get from $60 up. Few married men are reported as available for farm work at the present time, except with their families in some of the early harvest sections. The farm labor division of the Federal Employment Service in cooperation with the State Department of Labor is listing men at its city agencies, to which farmers may call for assistance. Some 2000 farm laborers were placed thru this source with New Jersey farmers last year.

Should Test Cows Now

After June 30 practically all of the cattle indemnity money in New Jersey will be used for area testing work. This means that such counties as Morris, Middlesex and Cape May as well as several others which have encouraged the testing of cattle, will benefit chiefly from the funds. There will be little or no money available for testing isolated herds as has been done in the past. The area system of testing was sanctioned by the legislature this year and one by one the counties will probably adopt the plan and eventually all cows in the state will be tested.

Cumberland Grange Meets

The Cumberland County Pomona Grange held an active meeting in late April at Greenwich, N. J. Speakers from the State Department of Agriculture stressed the importance of grading potatoes and pointed out that New Jersey potatoes in well graded shipments last year brought a premium over ungraded stock. The question of grades was also applied to egg marketing, the Cumberland County Agent describing the cooperative work of Vineland poultry producers. The question of central loading points for the shipping of solid cars of perishable produce to market, was also discussed. The Cumberland growers hope by the establishing of such central loading points that carlot buyers may eventually be brought to these points, to the advantage of producers.

Fruit Committee Active

The marketing committee of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, at its April meeting, will tackle the fruit marketing problem in the state as its next job. The causes of bruises and deterioration in transit are foremost considerations in the survey to be made. In addition, the grades, sizes, colors and condition of fruit preferred by various commercial and individual consumers will be studied. Discussions were also held on ways and means to advertise New Jersey products as they move to market.—B.

FORESTER HIRED

Chautauqua to Have Permanent Woodland Specialist—Warren Favors Fluctuation of Retail Milk Price.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THRU the cooperation of fifty-four organizations, Chautauqua County has hired a county extension forester, the first county forester in the United States. Altho the county is one of the leading agricultural counties of the state, it has much waste land, and the duties of the new forester will include not only reforesting and planting but forest management and the marketing of forest products.

Retail Milk Price Should Vary

Eastern farmers who are agitating the need of more money for fall and winter milk have a supporter in Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell, farm economist. Dr. Warren announces that consumers must expect the price of milk to fluctuate with supply and demand, and not remain the same summer and winter, thru rain and thru drought. The recent tendency has been to sell this product at a fixed price, regardless of varying costs or shortened supply. A fluctuating retail price would stabilize production, in his belief, while during a series of years the average price would be no more than when the price is stationary.

Record Price for March Milk

Members of the Dairymen's League are to get the highest pool price in the history of the League for March milk, or $2.60 per 100 pounds of 3.5 milk. Last year's price for this month was $2.42. Last week was a record week in League history for new contracts, 572 being received. The total amount of milk handled by the organization last month exceeded the previous year's business by more than 3,000,000 pounds, or an approximate total of 186,000,000 pounds.—F.

WAITING FOR RESULTS

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BEANS
MEBBE THEY'RE GROWIN' TH' OTHER DIRECTION
FRANK BEET

TEXT CUT OFF

No other spray will produce Pyrox results

THAT'S what Pyrox users tell us. They say there is nothing like it for enabling plants to produce to the very last ounce of their capacity.

Pyrox Spray—which is an insecticide and a fungicide combined—kills bugs, worms and insects, and controls fungous diseases and prevents blights, at the same time. When leaves turn brown or black, use Pyrox. Not only saves plants, but improves their foliage.

Saves time, labor and money. Ready to use in five minutes. No fuss, no mess, no guesswork. And once sprayed on, it *sticks*—making frequent sprayings unnecessary.

Use Pyrox for potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables; grapes, small fruit, roses, shrubs and flowers.

One pound jars; 5 and 10 pound cans; 25 and 50 pound drums; and barrels. Costs much less per pound in the larger containers. For sale everywhere.

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40 West Street New York

The New Improved
Pyrox
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
the powerful triple-duty spray
kills bugs—controls disease—improves foliage

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00
Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
ERNST NURSERIES, Box 2, Eaton, Ohio

FINE QUALITY
SEED CORN
[illegible]
SHULL FARM, Box 4 [illegible], Pa.

"On 15 acres of corn, I lost but 3 or 4 hills"—

writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. And it cost Mr. Wilmot only about $3.00 to save from 1-4 to 1-3 of his entire crop. Previously, the crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Hill after hill was entirely pulled up. Hill after hill he had to replant every season. This cost him not only money but it cost him a lot of his valuable time right at planting time. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was not poisonous, so it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 300-R, New Britain, Conn.

No, I'm not dead, but what is that stuff?
Let's get him out of this quick!

Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

Garden and Truck Crops

Cultivated [illegible] Satisfy That Spring [illegible]

[illegible] reports on [illegible] This comes [illegible] sizes, de[illegible] to be covered [illegible] are loaded in [illegible] are formed [illegible] application [illegible] molds being [illegible] of the mold [illegible] across the [illegible] A sheet of [illegible] and is shaped [illegible] section of the [illegible] section. When [illegible] mold is removed [illegible] with it and is [illegible] hill, soil is [illegible] edges of [illegible] metal form is [illegible] is no ventilation [illegible] seedlings appear [illegible] transplanted [illegible] protector may [illegible] to admit fresh [illegible] does not greatly impair efficiency in frost protection. Additional details will be supplied upon request.—G. S. W.

[illegible] as possible [illegible] should be [illegible] 4 inches [illegible] good cultivation throughout the season. No winter mulch is required. Yields are heavy under good culture and quality is superior.

Service Sold Increases Sales

Here is a worthwhile idea from the Massachusetts Agriculture College: "Vegetables well prepared mean vegetables eaten, mean more vegetables needed." As producers and sellers of vegetables we have wonderful talking points in the well-established facts of the richness of vegetables in minerals and vitamins.

The wide-awake grower who sells good vegetables retail at market, on a route or from the wayside market sells more than vegetables. He also sells the service which makes his products available to the housewife while quality is unimpaired. Insofar as he or his salespeople stand ready to give customers [illegible] cooking directions [illegible] additional service [illegible] which is bound to [illegible] than and future sales. As a rule folks will not eat things simply because they are good for their health, they must be good to eat.

Protectors Worth a Trial

The various kinds of paper plant protectors that are now being manufactured are attracting more and more attention. The extent to which some sort of cheap plant protector will become of commercial importance in the East will be determined by long experience but the proposition is certainly worthy of a trial on a small scale.

It appears that some makes do not have the rigidity to stand up under our relatively high humidity and dashing rains. On the other hand, I

Needs Clean Ground

Please tell me about the advisability of planting cabbage on the same land two successive years. I grow the [illegible] variety.—L., Monmouth County, N. J.

It is extremely questionable practice to plant cabbage on the same land two successive years. Club root, black leg and some other diseases are carried over in the soil for several years. Even tho your last year's crop may have been apparently free from diseases there is the probability that some were present and that a larger infestation would follow this year.—G. S. W.

Destroyed Onions

[illegible] to do to get [illegible] They nearly [illegible] fall.—R. C.

Onion maggots can not be controlled by ordinary spraying measures as they feed inside the plant or bulb.

One recommendation has been to poison the flies which lay the eggs. One-fifth ounce of sodium arsenate is dissolved in one gallon of boiling water, adding a pint of cheap molasses to sweeten the mixture.

This is placed in shallow pans at short intervals, say 20 to the acre. These must be refilled after heavy rains and to replace the liquid lost thru evaporation.—G. S. W.

World Feeds Philadelphia

MORE than a dozen foreign countries and 41 states shipped fruits and vegetables to the Philadelphia market during 1926. The total receipts by rail at the Pennsylvania metropolis amounted to 44,608 carloads, of which 10,561 came from California, 6446 from Florida, 5699 from New York, 3018 from Virginia and 1792 from Pennsylvania points.

Altho these shipments included everything from turnips to tangerines, and pineapples to pomegranates, the largest single shipments were potatoes, 8156 carloads. Grapes were second with 4630 carloads.

Frost Damage Not Considered Serious

PROSPECTS for a fruit crop are still good in spite of recent severe frost, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

W. A. McCubbin, state pathologist, has received reports since the last serious frost which occurred Sunday night, April 24, from all the important fruit producing sections. Reports from Chester County indicate a small amount of injury to peaches, cherries and plums, but so far, the damage is of no great importance.

Adams County reports slight injury to a few varieties of apples but the principal commercial varieties have apparently suffered but little damage.

Peaches in Franklin County have been killed in the lower portions of some orchards, but the damage in the higher sections has been comparatively slight. The crop as a whole has come thru in good shape. The damage to apples is slight, according to the report.

"Generally speaking, the injury from frost has been scattering and while a few orchards suffered more than is desirable, the prospects for a crop are still good," Mr. McCubbin concludes.

Omitted One Spray—Lost a Million

IT IS estimated that New Jersey potato growers lost a million dollars last year by neglecting to spray at the proper time.

A spray test on the farm of J. Leamy Bitters, Readstown, showed a loss of 50 baskets to the acre valued at $31.25, because a part of the field was not given the final application as recommended by the Agricultural College at New Brunswick. Both plots had been carefully sprayed until the final application late in the season. Then only one-half of the field was covered with the final application. At digging time the results of the spraying showed up with a nice profit for the extra time and cost of applying the spray solution. The vines that received the one extra treatment stayed green a full two weeks longer than the others. This accounted for the increased yield according to County Agent D. M. Babbitt.

The gain on this particular plot, if duplicated on the other 35,000 acres of potatoes grown in New Jersey last year would have added a snug million dollars to the income of the farmers of the state.—A. K.

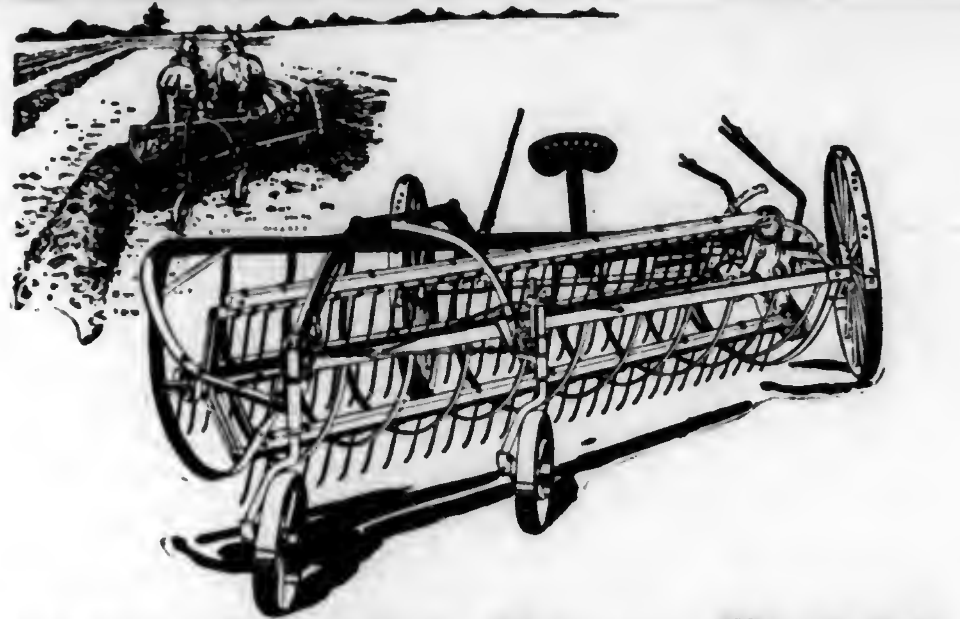
Goodling Leaves Penn State Farms

C. L. GOODLING, well known superintendent of farms at the Pennsylvania State College, has resigned to become director of the National Farm School, near Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Goodling has been in charge of the Penn State College farms, the third largest operation of the kind in Pennsylvania, for the past seventeen years. When he took charge in 1910 the College had but 400 acres of farm land. Now it has 1800 acres, of which about 1300 acres are under cultivation.

The National Farm School has an enrolment of 180 boys who are being trained in all kinds of agricultural work. The new director was chosen with the object of emphasizing the practical side of this farm training.

Mr. Goodling was born in York County, Pa., and graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in 1907 where he was an assistant in dairy husbandry for two years before becoming farm superintendent. He was granted the degree of Master of Science in 1910.



"Hay in the Barn Seven Hours After Cutting"

Light Draft and Efficient

The John Deere Single Cylinder Loader has ample capacity for handling windrows made with a side rake.

Has light draft. Minimum number of working parts. Single drum is mounted on the axle. Hinged carrier makes loading easy in windy weather. Forecarriage eliminates lifting when coupling to wagon.

"We had alfalfa in the barn seven hours after cutting and the hay was in excellent shape. Although it was poor hay weather, we never put up hay so cheaply or that was any better."

Thus Ralph I. Lesher of Antrim County, Michigan, relates his experience in making hay the John Deere Way, using a

John Deere
Side Delivery Rake

The results obtained by Mr. Lesher explain why farmers in all sections are adopting the John Deere Way.

They know that the leafy, green, high-protein hay produced by curing the John Deere Way is good for their stock.

They know that hay made the John Deere Way grades uniform and brings high prices on the market.

The John Deere Way is simple and sensible. The John Deere Side Delivery Rake with Curved Teeth and Inclined Frame is the only machine that is needed. It provides for protecting the leaves in the shelter of loose, fluffy windrows, from the time the hay is cut until it is ready to store. The leaves are the "bran" of the hay, and when you save the leaves, you save 65 per cent of the feeding value.

The curved teeth lift the hay. The inclined frame gives greater capacity where the volume of hay is heaviest. Most of the leaves are protected; they do not become brittle and shatter as they do when exposed to the sun's rays.

See these machines at your John Deere dealer's. Write for folders describing them. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder SC-436

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

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Why can you plow square and round corners with Ferguson Plow for Fordson better and quicker than with horses?
Ask your Fordson dealer or write us for the answer.
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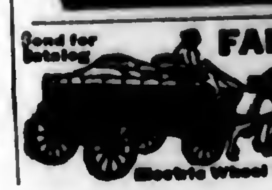

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2 Speed Gear, Single or Twin Engines. Walking or Riding Types.
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Leadclad left—Ordinary fence right. Photographed after 5 years' service.

Leadclad Fence Starts You Saving Money

A Leadclad Fence saves you the cost and labor of erecting two ordinary fences, because it lasts longer.

The life of any fence depends a lot on where you live. Fences are long-lived in high and dry country and short-lived in foggy and smoky districts. But wherever you live, Leadclad Fence will triple the record of the best fence you ever put up on your farm.

If the useful life of your horses was tripled or you could get three times as many miles per gallon from the gasoline you are now using, you'd figure you were saving money.

You'll save money too, if you put up fences that will last three times longer than the fences you have been erecting.

Write for the new, big Leadclad Catalog—it's free.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
202 Plainfield Avenue, Moundsville, W. Va.
"Leadclad Fences Make Good Neighbors"

$1,000 for a NAME for Lee Buttonless

Union-Alls Overalls Play Suits

Presto . . . it's open!
Presto . . it's closed!

ONCE more Lee leads the world in improving work clothing. Think of it . . . no more worrying buttons. One pull and it's fastened better than buttons ever could fasten it. A time saver . . . repair saver.

The Lee Hookless Fastener is the greatest improvement ever made in work and play clothing. It is combined with the superior long wear Lee fabrics introduced last year. The Hookless Fastener will not jam, rust or break and launders with perfect safety. It can be had in Lee Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits. The same garments available with buttons also.

Ask your dealer to show you the new Lee Buttonless Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits. Inspect them . . . try them on . . . pull the Hookless Fastener up and down. Then enter the $1,000 cash prize contest.

THE H.D. LEE MERC. COMPANY
Factories: Kansas City, Mo., Trenton, N. J., Minneapolis, Minn., South Bend, Ind., San Francisco, Cal.

$1,000 in Cash Prizes!

First Prize, $250—Second Prize, $125
Thi.d Prize, $75—Fourth Prize, $50
One Hundred Prizes of $5 Each

RULES—

1 These prizes will be given for the best names received for Lee Buttonless Work and Play Garments, together with best reasons for the name, written in not more than 25 words. Any number of names may be submitted, but each name must be accompanied with reasons.

2 All names with accompanying reasons must be written on a Lee Official Entry Blank. Entry blanks can be secured from any dealer in your town handling Lee Union-Alls, Overalls or Play Suits. There are Lee Dealers in nearly every city and town in the United States.

3 You can get many valuable suggestions for a name by carefully inspecting the Lee Buttonless garments at any Lee store and by talking to any man or boy who wears Lee garments.

4 Send your entries to Prize Department 128 The H. D. Lee Merc. Company, Kansas City, Mo. No entries returned.

5 In the event of a tie for any prize offered, a prize identical in all respects with that tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.

6 Contest opened March 1st and closes June 1st, 1927. Anyone may compete except Lee employees and their families.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

VIII. Florida Celery—and Florida Climate

WE PASS from Georgia into Florida without any perceptible shock, altho it would seem that some sort of pyrotechnic phenomena should herald our entrance into the state where fortunes have been made and lost during the past few years with as little to do about it as when conservative Pennsylvanians pay their grocery bills.

As we pass the state line I lay a reassuring hand on my pocketbook and mentally renew a vow, extracted from me by my wife before we started, to avoid the real estate agent as I would the smallpox. Not for me are the alluring sub-divisions and the entrancing river, lake and bay fronts which, so I am told, in letters five feet high, would soon make me a rich man. I am here strictly on business and would have no use for more money, anyhow.

The Beginning of America

In comparison with this present-day exploitation and blatant self-advertising, how peaceful seem the walls of the Old Spanish Fort of St. Augustine. It was built four centuries ago, nearly a hundred years before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock. It was the beginning of America. The Spaniards, however, were looking for gold, the Pilgrims for religious freedom; perhaps it was not merely an accident that the civilization of the Pilgrim has persisted.

A "Scenic Highway," so called, leads us thru north central Florida. Why it is called a scenic highway will always be a mystery to a Pennsylvanian. The scenery is mostly interminable stretches of scrub oaks and still scrubbier pines. Now and then appears a little rise of land, locally called a "height" (150 feet above sea level) from which one can get a view of still greater desolation. The roads are good, presumably to enable the traveler to pass thru as quickly as possible. Only one feature do I covet—the numerous little lakes, teeming with fish—and water moccasins. We pass the extensive early potato fields at Hastings, each row perched precariously on a sandy ridge a foot high. These potatoes will be ready to dig soon—if the freeze does not get them first.

But They Won't Admit It's Cold

There is, of course, the Climate! and we must grudgingly admit that it is delightful most of the time, especially when State College is under two feet of snow. But it has its failings. We have had more shivering and gooseflesh in north Florida than any winter in Pennsylvania. The difference is that in Pennsylvania we know it is going to be cold, frankly admit it, and prepare for it with tight houses, furnaces and stoves. Here they know it but won't admit it even when it comes, and never prepare for it except with totally inadequate wood fireplaces.

Today (March 4) there is a sweeping north wind at thirty-three degrees which cuts to the marrow. My small son appeals to me in vain, "What I want most is a radiator." This weather, of course, is "very unusual," only a flare back of the real blizzard you are having up North. The natives go 'round hunched over, hands in pocket, collar turned up; but it is not considered good form to make any remarks about the weather except to commiserate the poor devils who have to bear the brunt of this storm, in Pennsylvania. To wear an overcoat is considered positively traitorous to the sovereign state of Florida. As Puck remarked, "What fools these mortals be!" Fortunately these cold spells do not last long.

Diverse Horticulture Found

Florida does have a diverse, unique and usually a profitable horticulture. The celery growing of Sanford is one of the most interesting phases of Florida horticulture. Here are 3500 acres of perfectly level land, almost pure sand, practically all in celery, with about 1500 acres more that could be brought under cultivation. The distinctive feature of this celery district is its sub-irrigation. When excavations are made standing water is found at eight or nine feet, so Sanford houses have no cellars. Artesian wells which flow constantly can be driven anywhere in this limited district and water is reached at 200 feet.

The celery fields are sub-irrigated by laying lines of drain tiles twenty feet apart and about eighteen inches deep. Water runs from the artesian well into a head line with cemented joints on one side of the field and passes thru lines of tiles with open joints, thence into a waste line at the other end of the field. The amount of sub-irrigation varies with the season. The rainy season here is from May to August; the winter months are clear and dry. The tiles are used as a drainage system in wet weather by taking the plugs out at the lower end.

Land Produces Three Crops a Year

The main crop of celery is being harvested now; a smaller acreage is harvested in the fall. It takes 120 days from planting to harvest, usually from November till March. Most of the land is in celery every year. This is made possible by the year-round growing season. Celery may be followed by corn, in which cow peas for green manuring are seeded at the last working; then a fall crop of lettuce and back into celery again.

Most growers, however, make no effort to maintain the organic content of the soil. They argue that the chief function of organic matter is to hold moisture and to supply nitrogen; that sufficient moisture is supplied by sub-irrigation and it is cheaper to supply nitrogen from sacks. I wonder, however, if these soils will not eventually get celery sick, or fertilizer sick, as did those in the older trucking district of Norfolk, Virginia, a toxic condition which only manure or green manuring can remedy.

Yield Has Lessened by 200 Crates

L. A. Brumley, one of the oldest and best posted growers, told me that it is harder to get 700 crates per acre now than it was to get 900 crates twelve years ago. This may be insect and disease accumulation, but part of it may be diminishing fertility.

There is little incentive to rotation of crops other than the maintenance of fertility because celery is so much more profitable than any other crop that has been tried. Big Boston head lettuce was a money maker until recently but competition from California Iceberg has about driven it off the market. Some peppers are grown; these had to be protected with "hot caps," or with wisps of Spanish moss during this frosty weather.

Crops Fed Like Swine

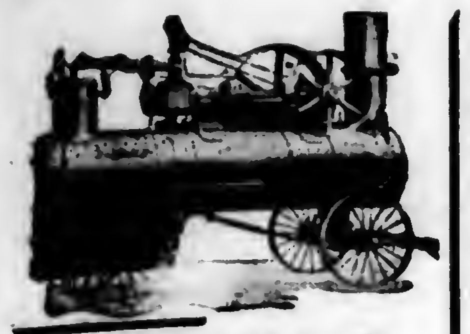
Crops produced on Florida sand require heavy feeding. The sand merely furnishes an anchorage for the roots and a medium for the application of moisture and plant food. The crop is fed regularly and heavily, like pigs at the trough. Celery gets four or five tons per acre of a 6-2-8 fertilizer. The high percentage of potash is necessary to promote solidity of stalk; the low percentage of phosphoric to prevent the plants from shooting flower stalks. About 1500 pounds are broadcasted at planting; the balance is applied as side dressings at the bottom of shallow furrows opened close to the rows.

There are few weeds to fight, especially in the winter; these celery fields are stoneless and weedless—a trucker's paradise. Bordeaux is applied every ten to fourteen days, one or more special applications of pyrethrum are necessary for the celery

(Continued on page 28

SENATOR BORAH, I HAVE A GOOD NOTION TO SOCK YOU IN THE EYE

The White House is now in the hands of workmen—News Item.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Plant Champion Everbearing STRAWBERRIES

They will bear all Summer & Fall until cold weather stops them.

100 Plants postpaid........$1.25
200 " " 2.10
300 " " 2.50
500 " " 5.75

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SEED CORN

Lorain Co. Extra Early Yellow Dent..........$1.00
Horr's Extra Early White Dent................. [illegible]
Red Cob Ensilage 3.00
Stowell's Evergreen, 12½c lb. Send for full list.

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Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

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Prof. Mapes believed that the crop could tell the value of fertilizing materials better than the laboratory. He set the crop up as the final judge. He put crop results far ahead of laboratory analysis. Today, every good farmer knows that two fertilizers of the same analysis may give widely different results because of the difference in the materials from which they are compounded.

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The little additional cost is returned to you many times over in increased crops of better quality. Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop yield, the crop quality and the crop profits with the results from any other fertilizer you can buy. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more".

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Write today for a list of the crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. You'll be surprised at the little difference in cost between Mapes brands and other brands. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Please tell us what crops you plan to fertilize so that we can be of the greatest possible service to you in selecting the right brand to suit your special needs.

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use..........tons of fertilizer on the following crops: ....

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"I use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription because I have found it a wonderful and safe tonic. It undoubtedly increases egg production and fertility, and develops chicks to maturity quickly. Best of all, it keeps the whole flock in a healthy laying condition and hastens moult."
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Contains essential MINERALS for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—CONDITIONERS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry.

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use Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder. End these pests quickly with this old, reliable exterminator. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

it's the Early bird that gets the PROFIT

Pullets lay early and broilers are ready for early market, and command top prices, when you raise them on

Quaker
FUL-O-PEP
GROWING MASH

For this is the famous balanced ration that contains *Cod Liver Meal.* Its base is good, pure oatmeal, with which other ingredients, including proteins and minerals, are blended. At every mouthful the chicks get just the things they should have. Your profit doesn't depend on what the feed costs; it depends on what it costs to raise your birds. The better the feed, the more economical it is.

The Pullets You Keep Will Be Good Layers

Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is the feed for the pullets you intend to keep in your flock. It promotes swift, sound growth, so that the pullets have a large frame and a sound digestive system; they make good layers and produce lots of big eggs.

Out of this year's flock of chicks you will obtain unusually productive laying hens if you will only rear them on this complete, balanced ration.

Near you is a dealer who handles Ful-O-Pep Feeds. Look for the blue-and-white striped sacks. Send today for your FREE copy of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book, containing the latest information on raising young birds. Use the coupon, or a postal card.

Up to the 7th Week feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter

There's nothing like Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter for your baby chicks up to the 7th week. This is the famous oatmeal-base feed that contains

both Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal

It saves the lives of the little fellows and reduces or eliminates many chick ailments. It gives them a firm hold on life and they're all ready to grow swiftly when you put them on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Use Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter—the "feed built on oatmeal."

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feed
Quaker Dairy Rations
Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal
Quaker Sugared Schumacher
Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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The Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book is sent free and postpaid if you will fill in this coupon. Contains the very latest information on practical methods for poultry profit. Send the Coupon—right now

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
1600 Railway Exchange Bldg., Dept. 57 Chicago, Ill.

Send me, without charge, postpaid, a copy of your new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

Name..........
Address..........

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Duck Raising Is a Profitable Sideline on Many Eastern Farms

DUCK raising is done on a large scale as a regular business in some sections but a good many farmers or their wives raise flocks under ordinary farm conditions as a sideline and find them profitable.

Many of my neighbors attend the Trenton Farmers' Markets, and along about four o'clock in the afternoon during the summer and fall, you can see their trucks rolling down the road loaded with a variety of farm produce, usually with a crate of quacking young ducks on behind that are to be sold alive to retail customers. The White Pekin is the breed most commonly kept.

Some of these growers buy baby ducks from hatcheries, while others have their own breeding flocks and hatch the eggs under hens or in incubators. Ducklings can be raised with hens or brooded artificially the same as chicks.

In selecting the breeders, well-shaped females in their second year are mated with young drakes. One drake is mated with from four to eight ducks. In determining the sexes, it will be noticed that the female says "quack, quack," while the male says "eek, eek," in a hoarse voice. The drake also has several curled feathers in his tail.

Wanderers Forget to Come Home

Breeding ducks should be on range in all but severe weather. Opportunity to mate in a pond or stream is thought to increase fertility. Ducks are very liable to follow a stream and forget to come home at night so it is best to put a fence across the brook to keep them within bounds. It is otherwise easy to teach ducks to come home and to go into their pen at night.

Any sort of a shed will do for ducks, provided the floor is kept dry and clean. A few inches of straw make a good litter, and this must be renewed frequently, as ducks are rather dirty. The flock must be kept in the house until ten o'clock in the morning, by which time the day's eggs will have been laid; otherwise the ducks will drop their eggs wherever they happen to be, even if it is the middle of the pond. After they start in the spring, ducks lay steadily.

Breeding Ducks Fed Twice a Day

A ration recommended for breeding ducks is composed of the following ingredients: 100 cornmeal, 100 middlings, 100 bran, 50 meat scrap. This is fed morning and night as a wet mash at the rate of ten quarts a meal for thirty ducks. A quart of some form of green feed should be added to this.

Grit and oyster shell should be available, and if the ducks are laying heavily, a quart of grain, composed of equal parts of wheat and corn, may be fed at noon. Ducks of all ages need lots of drinking water; and this always should be given in vessels deep enough so that they can wash the feed out of their nostrils.

If duck eggs are hatched in incubators the machine is run about a degree less than for hens' eggs. It is the custom to sprinkle the eggs once a day with warm water, especially toward the close of the period, whether they are hatched artificially or under hens. The incubation period is four weeks.

If the ducklings are to be brooded artificially, the temperature is started at 90 degrees and reduced 5 degrees each week until 75 is reached.

NEST BOX NOTES

WHEN the warm days come and the brooder fires are let go out, it is a good idea to clean out the ashes and lay a fire all ready to light. Then in case of a cold storm the houses can quickly be made comfortable for the chicks, which will prevent crowding and resulting losses.

* * *

We are using 2x3's with the upper corners rounded for roosts in the brooder houses. Once the chicks learn to roost, the danger from crowding and smothering is no longer present. The roosts should be about a foot above the floor.

When we first litter down the house for the baby chicks we use peat moss. We had several bales that were very coarse, so we ran them thru the feed mill with the plates wide apart. The peat came out just the right size, and the job was done very quickly.

* * *

The peat moss will last until the chicks are a month old, after which the house should be cleaned out every two weeks at least. Straw makes the best litter for older chicks, especially if it is cut.

* * *

At this time of the year many layers are in thin condition and are liable to prolapsis, colds or molting because they are run-down from heavy laying. Especially with Leghorns it is necessary to feed heavily on grain, or add extra cornmeal to the ration in order to keep up body weight and maintain production. Some poultrymen feed a fattening mash of equal parts cornmeal, rolled oats and condensed buttermilk at noon, at the rate of three pounds of the mixture to 100 hens. This is made into a moist mash with water, and is given in addition to the regular laying mash.

* * *

We are planting some cabbage to provide green stuff for the hens that are yarded up during the summer, and expect to grow another patch of a late variety to store for winter use. —R. L. S-H.

It Is Nothing Serious

Our chickens shake and scratch their heads. We have been using the tobacco dust for a month or more. How long should we use the tobacco dust?—G. A. S., Westmoreland County, Pa.

If your chickens seem in good health, I wouldn't worry about them scratching and shaking their heads, as all chickens do this more or less to clean the nostrils of dust and mash while feeding.

Tobacco dust is generally added to the mash for a month, discontinued for two or three weeks, and then the process repeated, if you think re-infestation has occurred.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' [illegible] be of utmost [illegible] ers who have had [illegible] White Diarrhea [illegible] Rhoades [illegible]

"Dear Sir: [illegible]

[illegible]

Never Lost [illegible]

[illegible]

Never Lost One [illegible]

[illegible] Remedy Co., [illegible] Iowa [illegible]

[illegible]

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. [illegible], Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size [illegible] large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....
Town ....
State.......... R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third as much as small.

They are taken off when a day old, and allowed warm water to drink. When 36 hours old they may be fed [illegible] times a day on bread squeezed [illegible] milk, or they may be started [illegible] duck start- [illegible]

[illegible]

Ducks [illegible] on range generally should be penned up and fattened for two weeks before they are sold. —R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

"The church committee favored the purchase of a chandelier. The new member opposed it. He said: 'Well, I don't want to be stubborn, but who can play it after we get it?'"

Finish What You Started—
Feed Larro Growing Mash Now

[illegible] a good growing [illegible] husky bodies, the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from all parts of [illegible] have had [illegible] Larro Growing Mash. [illegible] Va., for instance, [illegible] Contest, a pen [illegible] on Larro Growing [illegible] eggs for the month [illegible] the highest rating of any [illegible] 27 contests held in the United States and Canada.

In the Southeastern Egg Laying Contest, Miniborya's Larro-grown pullets took first, third and ninth places in a field of 1200 entered from 12 states. First place was given for a laying record of 309 eggs in one year.

Make Larro Growing Mash a permanent part of your feeding program. You'll be amply repaid through better production when your flock starts laying.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY

Larro

This
answers the question

"What about getting a milking machine?"

You can't tell how fast a horse can trot by judging the speed of a cow. And you can't tell what a milking machine can do for you *until you use the Hinman.*

Success for 19 Years Straight

There's no question about what *this* machine can do. It *has been* a success on thousands of dairies, *for 19 years straight.* Why? *Dependable. Simple.* Only 2 moving parts. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. Valve chamber *guaranteed for life of machine* and easy to clean as a tumbler. Shortest hose.

Gentle application of vacuum and *complete* release after every suction. Soothing—cows like it. Many prize cows milked with it—made their winning records—including the champion cow of England.

Send for this FREE CATALOG

Gives you the straight facts. Talks practical milker *experience.* Contains the information that answers one of your most important dairy problems.
Get this catalog. Drop a postal today.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.
1st. St., Oneida, N.Y.

HINMAN MILKERS

Gets ALL the Dirt

More MONEY for YOUR MILK

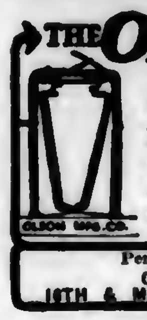
10 Day Test

Write today for descriptive literature and particulars of how Dr. Clark's PURITY Milk Strainers help you get Grade "A" test and more money for your milk.

It is the only Strainer made that's guaranteed to strain 100% clean. Our 10 Day Trial Test enables you to prove it at our risk—your money back if it fails to remove ALL the dirt. Thousands in use — two sizes 10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by dealers everywhere. (5)

PURITY STAMPING COMPANY
Dept. 85 Battle Creek, Michigan

DR CLARK'S Purity MILK STRAINER



THE OLSON LINE

stands for best and latest in practical barn equipment. Designed by a farmer for actual barn use and improved by skilled engineer it provides cow comfort and labor-saving. Cut shows two way stanchion. Also write for barn planning service.

OLSON MFG. CO.

Pennsylvania Representative
C. CHANDLER ROSS
18TH & MARKET STS., PHILA., PA.

"Marshallvale Guernseys"

Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

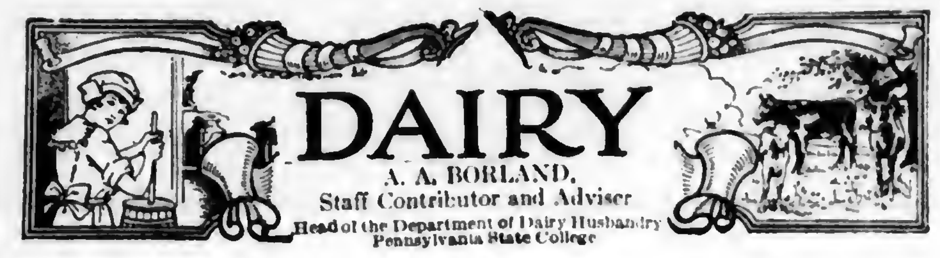
Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 54-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	1 year
Illustrated Mechanics	1 year

All for only $1.05—Value $1.75

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

All Signs Point to a Good Year for Milk Producers

ALL the familiar tests by which the present dairy situation may be sounded out yield a favorable reading. Prices of milk and butterfat in recent months have been relatively high. Feed costs have been low. Dairy production has been on a moderate scale, while industrial conditions have favored large consumption. Owing to tariff protection, low prices abroad have had no seriously depressing effects. Carryovers of dairy products in storage are moderate and will give no important competition for the new season of production.

The average price paid to producers at country points for standard or grade B milk averaged $2.76 per 100 pounds in 1926 against $2.68 in 1925 and was the highest since 1920. The average farm price of butter was 41.1 cents per pound in 1926 against 40.7 cents in 1925, again the highest since 1920. The average price paid to producers for butterfat was 42.1 cents in 1926 against 42.4 cents in 1925. This record is not available for earlier years.

Veal Prices Highest Since 1920

The farm price of veal calves averaged $9.61 per 100 pounds in 1926 against $8.85 in 1925 and was the highest since 1920. Milk cows averaged $65.61 in 1926 against $57.87 in 1925. Once more, it is necessary to go back to 1920 to find a period when prices were higher. Low grade cows sold for beef, consisting largely of discarded milk cows, averaged $4.20 per 100 pounds on the Chicago market in 1926 against $3.35 in 1925, and established a new high record since 1920.

These higher price levels have carried over thus far in 1927. Butter and butterfat prices have been higher than at the corresponding period in 1926. Milk cows, old cows sold for beef, and veal calves also have surpassed 1926 price levels. While fluid milk has been a shade lower than a year back, it has been above any other year since 1920. Fluid milk prices are greatly influenced by local conditions, but the average for the entire country makes this showing.

The present dairy situation looks all the more favorable when it is remembered that the average price of farm products was nearly 8 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1925. The index number of average prices of all farm products in March, 1927, the latest month for which the record is available, was only 126, compared with 140 a year previous. In other words, present farm prices are only 26 per cent higher than the pre-war period taken as a base, while a year ago, they were 40 per cent over pre-war.

Feed prices have continued on a relatively low basis since the spring of 1925. They have averaged only 5 to 10 per cent above their pre-war level, while prices of milk and butterfat have been 60 to 65 per cent over pre-war.

Grain Ratio Affects Production

Moderate production has been one reason for the favorable ratio between prices of dairy products and of feeds. The unfavorable price ratios in the latter part of 1924 and the first half of 1925, caused largely by high priced grain, discouraged production and induced some curtailment of dairy herds. The number of heifer calves saved was reduced. As a result, the number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk has declined about 3 per cent in the last two years. On January 1, 1927, only 21,824,000 head were reported, the smallest number since 1922. Tuberculosis clean-up campaigns also have played a part in the situation. At any rate, the steady expansion of production since 1920 was brought to a temporary halt.

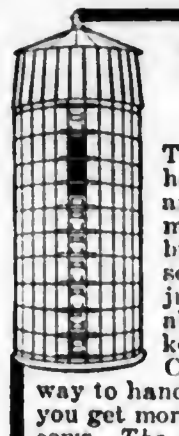
Some increase in production can be brought about by more liberal feeding, and the favorable feeding ratio undoubtedly has caused this to be done to some extent. But, the poor pastures in some of the important dairy states last summer and

(Continued on next page)

They're Sailing to South America

THE first purebred animals sold for export from Mercer County, N. J., are three Holstein heifer calves purchased from the farm of Henry Schmidt. They will be shipped to the Argentine Republic, where they will be used for experimental purposes by the government. One additional Holstein was purchased from the farm of Peter Van Nuys, of Somerset County.

These animals for the South American shipment are under six months of age because of the fact they are more apt to develop immunity from cattle ticks, which is an insect that causes considerable damage to cattle in countries where the temperature is high.—P.



This Silo Lasts a Lifetime

THE carefully selected heavy Northwest spruce and fir of which it is made, insures its durability. Double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make it absolutely air-tight and keep silage perfectly. Cheapest and easiest way to handle your corn crop and you get more milk from silage-fed cows. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity.* A good investment and permanent improvement.

Write today for the name of our representative in your community and catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO.
Box D Unadilla, N.Y.

GLOBE SILOS

Wonder LAYING MASH

MAKES your hens lay more eggs—you make more money—it's a wonder.

Write Today for free book

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.
Dept. 7
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Boys' Watch

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case.
We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.
Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Why Real and Quoted Prices Don't Agree

(Continued from page 3)

and that is that the wheat is not discounted in proportion to the amount of garlic it contains. This is due chiefly to lack of storage space to classify garlicky wheat and for this reason all garlicky wheat, light or heavy in garlic, is dumped into the same bin and receives the same discount.

Since 60.3 per cent of the Pennsylvania wheat contained garlic in 1926 and discounts during the heavy shipping season averaged around 8c per bushel, it means a loss of $98,688 from this cause alone. (Figured on the basis of 1200 bushels per car.) It is very hard to free an infested farm from garlic but it is possible and garlic-free seed and crop rotation are big aids.

State Grows Too Many Varieties

One more reason that Pennsylvania wheat may not bring satisfactory prices is because of the large number of varieties grown. In 1924 it was estimated that there were 45 different varieties of wheat grown in Pennsylvania making it impossible for a miller to produce uniform flour or for a buyer to load a uniform car. Tests have been made to determine which varieties are best suited to Pennsylvania soils and will give satisfactory yields and at the same time will have good milling and baking qualities. Mr. George A. Stuart, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, states that this condition has improved greatly during the past three years and in 1926 about 90 per cent of the crop was of the five best milling varieties: Leap's Prolific, Pennsylvania 44, Red Rock and Forward.

False Surplus Depresses Prices

Wheat is usually harvested at a time when the farmer needs ready cash. His notes, taxes, fertilizer bills and other obligations fall due at this time. The lack of licensed country warehouses and elevators prevents him from securing money on a warehouse receipt. Therefore, he has a choice of two things, sell immediately, or store the grain himself in his own buildings. In the latter case his money is tied up and he assumes all the risk.

For this reason about 85 per cent of the Pennsylvania crop is marketed in July, August and September and altho there may be no real surplus, the large amount of grain coming on the market in a comparatively short period depresses prices.

The Pennsylvania farmer often thinks that it does not pay to produce good clean wheat since most of the mills and buyers pay the same price for all the wheat in the neighborhood. The buyer will purchase wheat and ship several cars to the terminal market. He tries to have those cars represent an average run of the wheat in the territory he is working. It is graded at the terminal market and the buyer is paid on the basis of grade. After this he knows just about what the wheat will grade, what discounts to expect and just how much he can pay and still make a profit. For this reason he finds it most advisable and most simple to pay the same price to all growers. This practice works a hardship on the farmer who is producing No. 2 wheat because he is helping hold up the price for the farmer who is growing No. 4 or Sample Grade.

In a section where practically all farmers are producing a uniformly good grade of wheat the buyer can afford to pay more money and would be glad to, for there is less risk involved. Then, too, the farmer who says that it does not pay to produce the best should consider that it actually costs less to produce No. 2 Red Winter than even No. 3 or No. 4, because the yield is always greater when wheat is free from garlic, smut and weeds.

Premium Encourages Higher Grades

The time will come when Pennsylvania farmers will sell their wheat on the basis of grade. In western wheat producing sections, the states maintain an inspection service and grade the wheat for the farmers. Pennsylvania does not have such a service at present but it is in the position to do so if there were enough farmers who wanted it. A few mills have already begun to pay a premium for high grade wheat. This practice will encourage the production of the higher grades for it will be more evident that the lower grades do not pay.

Pennsylvania wheat is "as good as anybody else's" and when marketing and production methods improve it will sell for as much money "as anybody else's."

Five Million Await Test

DURING March over 800,000 cattle were tested for tuberculosis in 47 states. In all, 802 counties in 26 states have been declared free of bovine tuberculosis. This includes eight counties in Pennsylvania.

More than 17,400,000 cattle are now under official supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis. Of this number over 550,000 are in Pennsylvania.

Almost 5,000,000 cattle were on the waiting list thruout the United States on April 1st. There were 163,000 awaiting the test in Pennsylvania, according to the State Bureau of Animal Industry.

All Signs Point to a Good Year

(Continued from page 14)

the shortage of hay helped to keep down production.

High wages and nearly full time employment everywhere have maintained consumer buying power. In addition, the number of consumers is constantly increasing. In the last two years, when the number of milk cows decreased 3 per cent, the consuming population gained 3 per cent, making a change of six per cent in consumers per cow. The spread of dietetic information is another factor constantly at work to stimulate consumptive demand for dairy products.

Past experience has shown that low prices for dairy products usually follow on the average about two years after high prices. There is considerable variation in the length of these periods, however. Nevertheless, we can safely conclude that the next 12 to 15 months will be about as favorable for the dairyman as the past year. As time goes on, the favorable feeding ratio will stimulate production, until lower prices become necessary to stimulate consumption. There is a possibility that business conditions by 1928 will become less favorable for high consumption, altho there is not much indication of an early change in that respect.

You will appreciate this new De Laval feature

The Turnable Supply Can

Separator users who have seen and tried the new 1927 De Lavals are pleased with the turnable supply can—it is so handy and convenient. The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl can be put in place or removed, even though the supply can is filled with milk. This is just one of a number of new features on the 1927 Series De Laval Separators, which are everywhere being praised as the best separators ever made. Other features are:

2. Easier Turning: For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines.

3. Oil Window: The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. Floating Bowl: All new De Lavals have the wonderful "floating bowl," now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

You can't afford to use any other separator, because the new De Lavals skim cleaner, are easier to handle and operate, are more convenient, and soon pay for themselves. Trade in your old separator as partial payment. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest De Laval office for full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street

Exterminate Corn Borers
ROSS METAL SILO

Made of *copper-content Rossmetal galvanized.* No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Agents wanted.

Check items which interest you and write for catalog.

Ross Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter is another exterminator of the borer. Cuts ensilage into ½ inch pieces. All steel construction. Write for prices.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
240 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Makers of Brooder Houses—Silos—Cribs—Bins—Cutters—Mills—Garages

Buy Your Marietta Silo Now!

Big Early Buyer's Discount
Marietta Concrete and Wood Silos equipped with Red Wood Hinge Doors. Your name Today gives you our Big Discount and Easy Payment Plan. "Pay for Silo Out of Profits".

The Marietta Silo Co.
Marietta, Ohio

Name...
Address..
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HOLSTEINS -more Milk

Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.
Write for literature
The Extension Service
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SAVE-THE-HORSE

ends lameness, or money refunded. Horse works—no time lost. Successful for 34 years on spavin, thoropin, curb, splint, all shoulder, leg and foot lameness. Keep a bottle handy—*always!*
FREE big book—illustrated—clearly locates trouble and tells what to do. Used successfully by half million horse owners. Book, sample copy of guarantee and "vet" advice, **ALL FREE!** Write today!
TROY CHEMICAL CO.
377 State Street Binghamton, N. Y.
Druggists sell and guarantee "Save-the-Horse," or we mail it direct. It's CHEAPEST, helps horses most and quickest.

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
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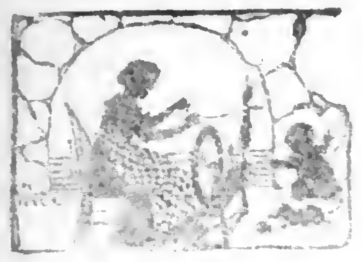
THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.



OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by [illegible]

What My Old Home [illegible]

Mother Has Passed on Her Spirit of [illegible]

M[illegible] a small village [illegible] girlhood in various [illegible] other villages over the state [illegible] was not a settled place—but to me Home was where my Mother was. She could have made a Home in a box car.

There were certain material things grouped about her—an old organ, (it made the sweetest music I have ever heard) around which the family gathered morning and evening to sing the old, old hymns—a few shabby, comfortable old chairs—a big round living room table around which we gathered night [illegible] while Mother read aloud [illegible]

There was Uncle Tom's [illegible]

Only One

Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky;
Hundreds of shells on the shore together;
Hundreds of birds that go singing by;
Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather.

Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn;
Hundreds of lambs in the purple clover;
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn;
But only one mother the wide world over.
—George Cooper.

used to curl up in the corner of the couch to cry over Little Eva so my brothers would not see the tears) Arabian Nights, David Copperfield, Scott's novels, and chapter after chapter of the Bible that we committed thru hearing it read.

Books Compensated Lack of Money

There were books, books everywhere. Books that we read and books that were read to us. We never had money for clothes as other children, but we did not mind, because our minds were well nourished and full of other things.

Mother's kitchen was a big part of home, for there we gathered to make candy and pull taffy and make popcorn balls and play games when our parents were entertaining the Ladies' Aid or marrying somebody. Mother's kitchen was always a shining place—I never knew another kitchen to be always so immaculately clean, and I have never seen such beautifully baked loaves of bread in any other kitchen.

Our shabby parsonage was always full to overflowing, for out of the bigness of her heart my Mother always "mothered" most of the young people of the community where we happened to be living.

I Ask But One Thing of Life

As a result of those years in my parsonage home, there is one big thing I ask of life. I want to be a Mother in some small degree like unto my own Mother. I want to be to my children what my mother is to me.

It is years since my Mother passed on, and I know now that her smile was one of the precious, wonderful things of life.

[illegible] in my home [illegible] that make [illegible] Ohio

Their Children Didn't Forget

I HAVE just been [illegible] that there is no such thing [illegible] like there used to [illegible] ed with contented people [illegible]

[illegible] where girls and boys gather [illegible] and chat with Dad and Mother.

Now stroll with me to a low farm house peeping from its frame of trees. The picket gate opened. I met the owner of that make-you-feel-at-home place, and his wife—Uncle Charley and Aunt Jane McFadden.

It's no great task, usually, to measure the social standing of any home. Nearly every one of them shows most definite signs; and it wasn't any trouble to recognize this one for what it is. The clematis over the doorway assured one here was cordiality, sociability, loyalty; a spot where one might throw off perplexing care like one's coat on hot days; where one may freely share the warmth of fire and hearts, where reality of welcome brings joy to every soul.

Old and Young Celebrate Together

They led me over beautiful old stone steps thru the grassy yard with its "spotlight" of windlass well; among rosebushes, lilacs and other floral plantings, to the deep cool woods beyond the new-mown meadow. Here, back of rows and rows of automobiles, folks were humming with pleasure; tiny tots, boys and girls, young folks, parents, grandfathers and grandmothers—like a hive of lively bees and there was a long shadow-flecked table with rich trappings of "eats."

Why so many happy-faced people here and such a quantity of good things to eat? What is the explanation? Why, just Aunt Jane's birth-[illegible]

Uncle Charley and Aunt Jane welcome every visitor with sincere courtesy and genuine hospitality.

[illegible] Stanley, Ohio.

Beauty in Half an Hour

M[illegible]

[illegible] An old [illegible] few [illegible] cost. It has been a thing [illegible] Sister's bedroom is calling for complete redoing in soft ivory French gray or a beautiful cool green, and that shabby old wicker chair will hardly be recognized when dry and given its new cretonne cushion.

Paint Conceals Original Color

A few years ago, I needed a small living room stand, and being, as usual, "hard up" I looked around for possibilities. A small old-fashioned wash stand was bereft of a wing or two, thoroly sanded, and given a coat of black enamel. Glass knobs from the "five-and-ten" replaced the old ones in the drawer, and I was proud of my convenient and artistic sewing table. That was five years ago, and I have just redone it for twenty cents. I used this "new something" in Dutch blue, applying it over the original black, and a half hour later it was much admired by callers who found it in its accustomed place with my work basket on it. I believe every woman would enjoy her spring housecleaning a bit more if she took advantage of the new painting supplies on the market.—Ruth Arnold, N. Y.

Note.—If you have caught the inspiration of Ruth Arnold's message, send me a stamped envelope, self-ad-[illegible]

[illegible] what the [illegible]

Thank You! But How About Wash Day?

O[illegible] spirit of [illegible] I want to [illegible] you all [illegible] appreciate your [illegible] to lend a [illegible] prised at the [illegible] that [illegible] made. Many [illegible] helping, and my [illegible] themselves [illegible] opportunity [illegible]. Many do [illegible] cannot reach [illegible]

[illegible] offer new [illegible]-day secrets [illegible] that keeping [illegible] of the arduous [illegible] but there are [illegible] who have conquered [illegible] laundry work and we hope they will enlighten others who are hoping and wondering. How do you do it?

Just a Few Requirements

We have offered a prize of $10 for the best letter, $5 for the next, and $1 each for all others we can find room to publish. All you need keep in mind besides your inspiring message is to limit yourself to 300 words, use but one side of your paper, write full name and address on upper left-hand corner of first sheet, and on a separate sheet of paper give the names of your laundry devices that lighten your work. Contest closes June 1st. Address all letters to Sunny Monday Contest Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S Third St., Philadelphia.

The Kitchen Cabinet

STEWED dried apricots are rubbed thru a sieve to remove skins. Orange juice and sugar added "to taste" and the mixture is piled into a baked pie shell. Whipped cream tops it off, and you have a delicious dessert.

• • •

Condensed milk thickened with powdered sugar and cocoa until a good spreading consistency, makes a good chocolate frosting.

• • •

Jam or jelly sprinkled thickly with nuts or cocoanut is a welcome change from the usual cake icings.

• • •

When making angel food cake, try using equal parts of flour and cocoa instead of all flour. We prefer this to the white angel cake.—Mrs. Corey C. Garey, Pa.

• • •

WHITE FUDGE

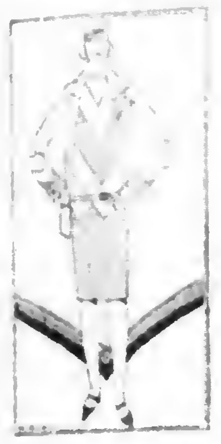
The following recipe for fudge is the one used by the Vassar girls which I have found to be "great."

1 cup sugar
1 cup of cream
Butter size of a walnut
1 tablespoon of vanilla, added when done

Cook until candy will stay together when dropped in cold water. Beat well before pouring into buttered pans.—Mrs. Daniel Moyer, Pa.

Paris Sponsors the Gingham Girl

WITH [illegible] of 1927, the [illegible] into her [illegible] brought [illegible] gingham [illegible] to the [illegible]



[illegible] quality [illegible] also the [illegible] you will always find the conventional design in gingham. It must be woven in—not printed! The [illegible] of the [illegible] easy to cut and fit.

Any [illegible] her daughter [illegible] sembles [illegible] little trouble. [illegible] is made sleeveless [illegible] is made with long sleeves [illegible] jacket sleeveless. The [illegible] in the sketch is of a plain jade green chambray for the jacket, with a dress of a novelty check in a fine white stripe on a jade green ground to match the one-tone. The dress is sleeveless, and the jacket is trimmed with the check. It is wise to line the jacket as it gives it more body and better fit.

When making anything of gingham, it is wise to first shrink the fabric. You will find that it will shrink in length and width in the same proportion, and without injury to color or freshness. Be sure when using plain material and one with a design that both are gingham. Then you have a guarantee against the colors running or fading.

Baskets Serve in Many Ways

WHEN I go into the garden I swing a light market basket over my arm and I can gather the day's vegetable supply without going back to the house for a dish. If I pull a handful of weeds they are dropped in the basket and taken to the edge of the garden instead of being dropped between the rows. Returning across the lawn I find there are roses for a bouquet and am again glad that I have my basket.

Going upstairs to do the morning work, I take a similar basket. In it I put the things that go downstairs.

From the number of waste baskets you will find in different rooms, you might call mine "the waste basket" house but they all hold scraps that would mean many extra steps.

Even in the garage there is a big basket which is frequently emptied.

Don't be satisfied with a clothes basket, a work basket and a lunch basket. There are uses for many others.—L. M. Thornton, N. Y.

Let the Cyclamen Rest

DEAR EDITOR:—Please publish how to take care of a cyclamen plant.—Mrs. J. H. C.

When the plant seem to be entirely thru blooming, and there is no sign of new buds developing, gradually diminish the amount of water. At first water it every second day, then once a week. When the leaves have all fallen off, set it in a cool dark section of the cellar and let it rest until early fall. Then bring to the light and give it water daily. It will soon show growth.—G. S. S.

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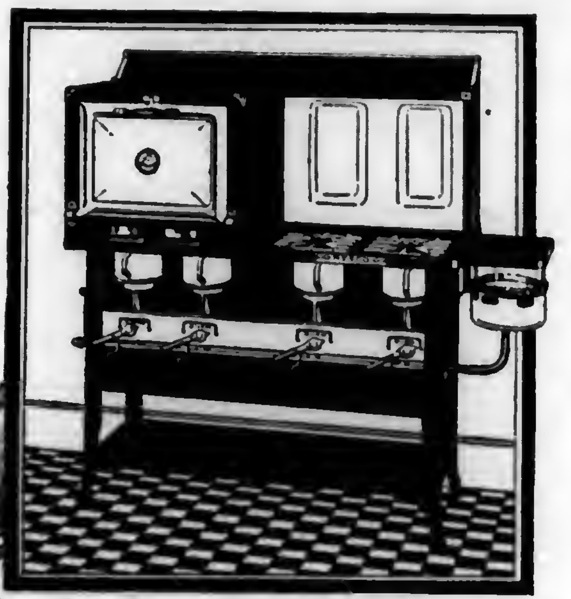

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The clean, blue, contact flame of the Nesco burner produces an intense gas flame cooking heat.

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Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

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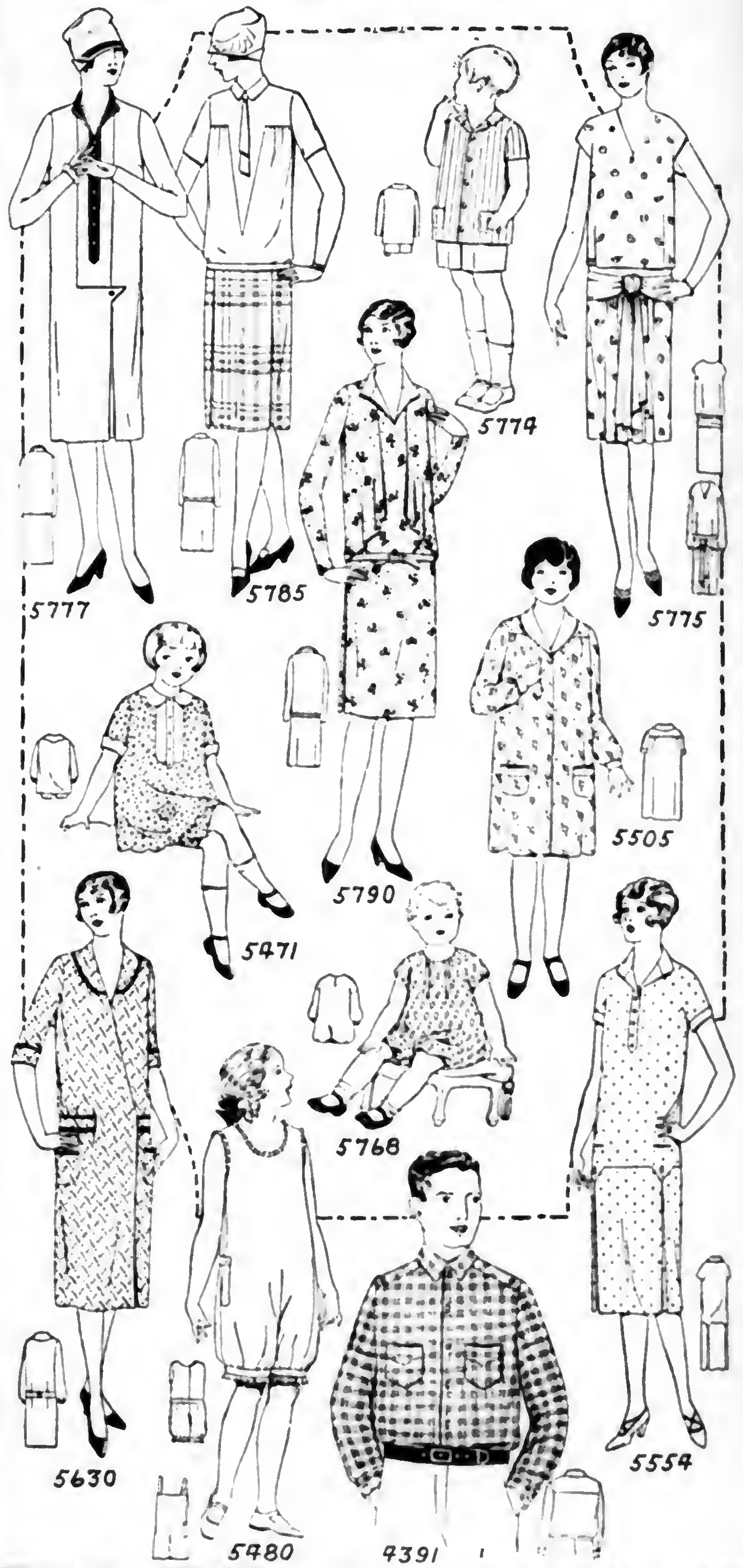

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5777.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material. For underback of lining ⅝ yard 36 inches wide is required.

5785.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1¾ yard of 32-inch material for the blouse if made with short sleeves or 2⅜ yards if made with long sleeves and ⅞ yard of 36-inch lining and 1½ yard of 40-inch material for the skirt.

5774.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size requires 1½ yard for the blazer and 1 yard for the trousers in material 36 inches wide, if blazer is made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 1¼ yard is required. Price 10c.

5775.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 2 yards of 32-inch material for the waist, girdle and tie sash, and 4 yards for bolero and skirt of contrasting material. If bolero is made with long sleeve portions 4½ yards will be required. Price 10c.

5471.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size requires 2¼ yards of figured material and ⅝ yard of plain 36 inches wide if made as illustrated in the large view. If made with long sleeves 2⅝ yards of the figured material is required. Price 10c.

5790.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material together with ⅝ yard of lining and ⅝ yard of contrasting material 32 inches wide. Price 10c.

5505.—Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size if made as shown in the large view will require 3⅛ yards of figured material and ¼ yard of plain material 36 inches wide. Price 10c.

5768.—Two sizes: 6 months and 1 year. A 1-year size with long sleeves requires 1⅝ yard of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

5630.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size as illustrated in the large view requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material. If made with long sleeves 4⅝ yards will be required. To bind the free edges as illustrated requires 5 yards of bias binding. Price 10c.

5480.—Seven sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 12-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

4391.—Nine sizes neck measure: 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inches. A 15-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

5554.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of fashions.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

AFTER a long, hard winter, how we do like to see warm weather springing into the foreground! Now we think of the first spring flowers. Somehow we long to see them sticking up their heads out of the big blanket of leaves and grass which has sheltered them since they went to bed many a month ago. Anemones, violets, squirrel corn, how well we know these dainty blossoms, and with what memories we long for their bright faces!

And we know where to look for these cheery blossoms. It is not on the cold side of the hill where the sunshine is latest in touching nature into loveliness. No. We look on the sunny side of the hill, where it is warm and the early showers moisten the ground first. There, up from their winter quarters they come now, greeting us gladly and bringing joy to our hearts. Only when we have a big handful for the table and for Mother's dress are we satisfied to go home; and then we turn from the warm sunny slope with something of regret.

Troubled Hearts Find Comfort

Away out in the country, where no railroad thunders across the landscape and where the hot, restless life of our day is as yet unknown, there is a farm home to which, in spite of its isolation, a great many men and women find their way. But they are not casual visitors, seeking a quiet place for the day. The faces of these folks are almost always shadowed by trouble, for they come seeking a word of advice or friendly counsel. Trouble has left its marks on the spirits of these callers at the old farmhouse, and that is why they come. For they know that here they will find a sympathetic welcome, and comfort for the hearts that are sore.

I have known the man who lives on that farm to sit down on a big stone or on the top rail of the fence, when his work pressed hard, and listen for hours to the stories told of trouble; while down at the house might be a woman who was unburdening her heart to the farmer's wife. And always they go away with happier faces and with the clouds lifted from their hearts. The sunny side of the hill! Folks have learned to know where to find it when sorrow sets its teeth deep into their hearts.

Turn to the Sunny Side of the Hill

It seems to me that more of us ought to be men and women of the comforting heart. When I organize a new society, if I ever do, it shall have that for its title—"Friends of the Comforting Heart." And the need is great in these days in which we live. We do not have to journey far to find it. Sometimes it is a father and a mother, grieving their hearts out over a wayward boy or girl. Far too often it is a man whose home life has been made hard by evils of which the world knows little. These people of the sore heart cannot tell their troubles to everyone they meet. They know that many would turn them away with a sneer: But it is to the men and women of the sunny side of the hill they turn, and turn not in vain.

Now, it takes something right out of your life to be a good comforter. It costs the sweetest there is in one's nature. Only when we have ourselves drunk deep of the cup of affliction do we know how to be a good comforter. And then, too, it takes love so deep that no plumbline ever can fathom it. But oh! how well it pays! Do you know the joy of a sunny-side life?

Cooks as fast as gas

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"For two years this stove has made cooking a pleasure"

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Dear Sirs: "Since I have been using cook stoves, I have had the experience of a number of different ones, but never found it all pleasure until two years ago, when we bought a beautiful Red Star. For two years this stove has made cooking a pleasure.

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"If you want real satisfaction, use a 'Red Star'." (*Signed*) MRS. G. BAUMGARDNER.

Thousands of women, like Mrs. Baumgardner, will tell you the pleasure and economy brought by the Red Star Oil Stove with its wonderful wickless "Lively Heat" burners. The Red Star burns either kerosene or gasoline.

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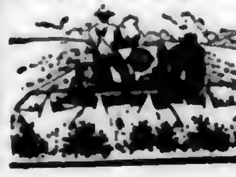

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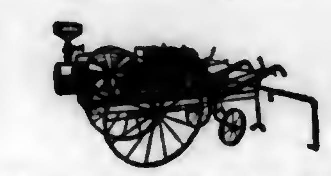

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The SPRA-MOR power traction sprayer is the most sensible and efficient plant sprayer ever designed. One dependable motor drives two stage compressors and propels machine—at high, medium, or low speed. Air, forced into the chemical tank at the pressure needed produces a fog-like mist completely coating the plants without waste of material. Reaches top and both sides of row. Absolutely dependable. Saves its cost many times over for growers of cucumbers, onions, celery, melons, beans, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops.

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Built in 2 sizes for farm use. One H.P. engine will operate. Built strong but priced low.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear [illegible] eggs [illegible] a hun[illegible] have [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] but [illegible] so we [illegible] miles [illegible] in the [illegible]

That [illegible] a roadside [illegible] and fruit [illegible] farm. I [illegible] cents [illegible] Last summ[illegible] plums and [illegible] I kept $1.15 [illegible] and put in [illegible] opens.—M[illegible] Morris County, [illegible]

Dear Cous[illegible] a pictur[illegible] him in [illegible] don't [illegible]

Dear [illegible] a schoolh[illegible] over 7[illegible] old. W[illegible] are going to have [illegible] next year. The town wh[illegible] schoolhouse is located is a qui[illegible] little town set between two groups of hills.

Beside the schoolhouse runs a creek called Bear Creek. It is said to have been the haunt of bears when this country was being settled. A man once killed a bear with an axe on the banks of Bear Creek.

Perhaps you would like to hear how Fencelor's Fort received its name. Fencelor's Fort is a natural curiosity.

FENCELOR'S FORT

Many years ago a man named Matthais Fencelor, who was a hermit of whom many interesting tales are told, found himself drifting thru

[illegible] that is [illegible] "story [illegible] If you [illegible] others [illegible] so easy, just go on thru and find out as many letters as you can, and maybe the ones you thought were hard to find will be easy enough after all. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a postcard or in a letter, so that it reaches me by May 14th. **BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE and when your birthday comes, and please tell me the name of your county. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, who cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

greatest dress. That is what we are going to make next. I'll write and tell you if I accidentally win the [illegible] Hazel [illegible] eleven (X), [illegible] N. J.

[illegible] always follow wherever you go.

The answer to the puzzle in the Easter number of Pennsylvania Farmer (April 16) is: EASTER GREETING SUNNY BRINGS THIS FUNNY BUNNY.

The prize winners are: Olive May Butler, age 12, Denton, Md.; Martha Keene, age 11, Honey-Brook, Pa.; John W. Little, age 6, Nottingham, Pa.; William Mulitsch, age 9, Pen Argyl, Pa.; Mary Pierce, age 6, Livermore, Pa.; Georgiana Pyle, age 12, Chesapeake City, Md.; Fannie E. Rife, age 11, Chambersburg, Pa.; Carolyn Marie Roberts, age 7, Landenburg, Pa.; Gladys R. Shugart, age 11, Carlisle, Pa.; Paul M. Sluser, age 6, Chambersburg, Pa.

paper. And please, please, remember to give your name, age and address.

COUSIN RUTH.

Those Who Entered the Word Contest

[illegible]

[illegible] (X). [illegible] Cumberland [illegible] Wolf. [illegible] County, [illegible] Carter (X). [illegible] County, [illegible] Wilson [illegible] Lancaster County, [illegible] (X), Elizabeth [illegible] (X). Lawrence County, Ruth [illegible] (X). Lebanon County, Kathryn Zeigler (X). Somerset County, Belle Hammer. Union County, Samuel L. Brancher. Westmoreland County, Louise Boice.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Maude Kolodchak (X). **Middlesex County,** Forman Hulick (X).

NEW YORK

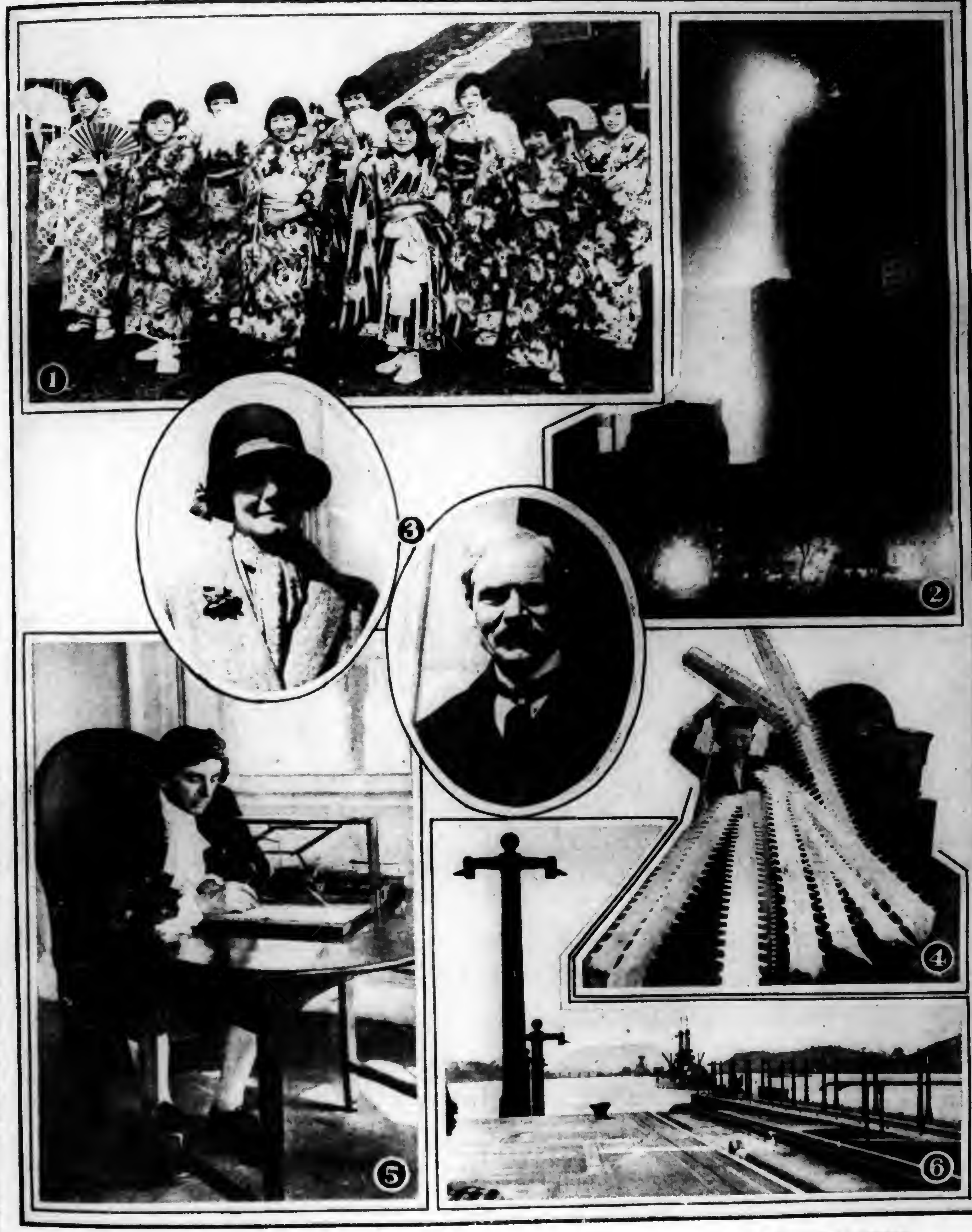
Seneca County, Charles W. Kelley, Mildred Kelley (X).

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Olive Butler (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Altho the Japanese population of Tacoma, Washington, is exceedingly small, a number of girls have formed a Japanese Girl Scout organization. Here are the charter members of the club.

2.—A New York apartment hotel under construction looked like a flaming column when scaffolding on the tower 38 stories above the street burned recently.

3.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, now chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, and his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, arrived in New York April 15th.

4.—Woodrow Wilson can tell a good fish story. He has acquired a dozen sawfish blades at a Florida camp.

5.—In celebration of Thomas Jefferson's 184th birthday, students and faculty members of the University of Virginia portrayed scenes from his life at Monticello. Jefferson invented the first duplicating machine, which is shown here. While he uses one pen his letter is copied in his own writing by another pen.

6.—The U. S. S. Idaho entering the Panama Canal.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

Copyright, Charles Scribner's Son

(Continued from last week)

AS HE drew nearer the ranch Lee saw smoke rising from the north ridge. Again he could turn his thoughts a little to what lay in front of him, wondering what luck Carson had had in his double task of fighting fire and holding off the buyers.

At any rate, the Blue Lake stock had not been driven off. The bawling of the big herds told him that before he saw the countless tossing horns. Then, dropping down into Pocket Valley from above he found his own string of horses feeding quietly. Beyond, the cattle. At first he thought that the animals had been left to their own devices. He saw no rider anywhere. Hurrying on, he shouted loudly. After he had called repeatedly, there floated to him from somewhere down on the lower flat an answering call. And presently Carson himself came riding to meet him.

Carson's face was smeared with blood; one bruised, battered, discolored eye was swelling shut, but in his uninjured eye there was triumphant gladness.

"We got the sons-o'-guns on the run, Bud," he announced from afar. "Killed their pesky fires out before they got a good start, crippled a couple of 'em, counting Benny, the cook, in on the deal, chased their deputy sheriff off with a flea in his ear, an' set tight, holding our own."

"Where'd you get the eye, Carson?" demanded Lee.

Carson grinned broadly, an evil grin of a distorted, battered face.

"You want to take a good look at ol' Poker Face," he chuckled. "He won't cheat no more games of crib for a coon's age. I jus' nacherally beat him all to h—, Bud."

"Where are the rest of the men?" Lee asked.

"Watching the fires an' seeing no more don't get started."

Then Lee told him of Judith. Carson's good eye opened wide with interest. Carson's bruised lips sought to form for a whistle which managed to give them the air of a maidenly pout.

"He had the nerve!" he muttered. "Trevors had the nerve! Bud, we ought to make a little call on that gent."

Then, seeing Lee's face, Carson realized that anything he might have to remark on this score was superfluous. Lee had already thought of that.

THEY roped a couple of the wandering horses, improvised hackamores from the rope cut in two, and went to meet Judith. Carson snatched eagerly at her hand and squeezed it and looked inexpressible things from his one useful eye. He gave his saddled horse to her, watched her and Lee ride on to the ranch, and sent Tommy to the old cabin for another rope, while he rounded up some more horses in a narrow canyon for Burkitt and Hampton.

"You d—— fool," he said growlingly to Hampton, "look what you've done."

"Of course I'm a d—— fool," replied Hampton, by now his old cheerful self. "I've apologized to Judith and Lee and Burkitt. I apologize to you. I'll tell you confidentially that I'm a sucker and a Come-on-Charlie. I haven't got the brains of a jack-rabbit."

Carson went away grumbling. But for the first time he felt a vague respect for Pollock Hampton.

"He'll be a real man some day," thought Carson, "if the fool-killer don't pick him off first."

"You may come and see me this evening," Judith told Bud Lee as he left her to Marcia's arms. "I'll be eating and sleeping and taking baths until then. Thank you for the bacon—and the water—and—"

She smiled at him from Marcia's excited embrace. Bud Lee, the blood tingling thru him, left her.

"Before I come to you, Judith girl," he whispered to himself as he went, "I'll have to have a little talk with Bayne Trevors."

BUD LEE, riding alone toward the Western Lumber Camp, turned in his saddle to glance back as he heard hoof-beats behind him. It was Carson, and the old cattleman was riding hard. Lee frowned. Then for an instant a smile softened his stern eyes.

"Good little old Carson," he muttered.

Carson came to his side, saying merely in his dry voice:

"Mind if I come along, Bud? You an' me have rid into one thing an' another more'n just once."

"This is my fight," said Lee coolly.

"Who said it wasn't?" demanded the other querulously. "Only you ain't got any call to be a hawg, Bud. Besides, I got a right to see if there's a fair break, ain't I? Say, look at them cow brutes back yonder! Don't it beat all how silage, when you use it right, shapes 'em up?"

Few enough words were said as the miles were flung behind them; few were needed. A swift glance showed Carson that Lee carried a revolver in his shirt; his own gun rode plainly in evidence in front of his hip. What little conversation rose between them was of ranch matters. They spoke of success now with confidence. These two foremen alone could see the money in late winter and early spring from their cattle and horses to carry the Blue Lake venture over the rapids. Then there were the other resources of the diversified undertaking, the hogs, the prize stock, the olives, poultry, dairy products. And soon or late Western Lumber would pay the price for the timber tract, soon, if they saw that they had to pay it or lose the forests which they had so long counted upon. Lumber values were mounting every day.

Neither man, when it chanced that Bayne Trevors's name was casually mentioned, suggested: "Why not go to the law?" For to them it was very clear that, once in the courts, the man who had played safe would laugh at them. Against Judith's oath that he had kidnapped her would stand Trevors's word that he had done nothing of the kind, coupled with his carefully established perjured alibi and the lying testimony of the physician who had visited Judith in the cave. This man and that might be rounded up, Shorty and Benny and Poker Face, and if any of them talked—which perhaps none of them would—at most they would say that they had no orders from anybody but Quinnion. And where was Quinnion, who stood as a buckler between Trevors and prosecution? And what buckler in all the world can ever stand between one man and another?

Now and then Carson sent a quick questioning glance toward Lee's inscrutable face; now and then he sighed, his thoughts his own. Bud Lee, knowing his companion as he did, shrewdly guessed that Carson was hoping that events might so befall that there would be an open, free-for-all fight and that he might not be forced to play the restless part of a mere onlooker. Bud Lee hoped otherwise.

"There's two ways to get a man," said Carson meditatively, out of a long silence. "An' both is good ways: with a gun or with your hands."

"Yes," agreed Bud quietly.

"If it works out gun way," continued Carson, still with that thoughtful, half-abstracted look in his eyes. "it don't hurt to remember, Bud, that he shoots left-handed an' from the hip."

Lee merely nodded. Carson did not look up from the bobbing ears of his horse as he continued:

"If it works out the other way an' it's just fists, it don't hurt to remember how Trevors put out Scotty Webb last year in Rocky Bend. Four-footed style, striking with his boot square in Scotty's belly."

TREVORS'S name was not again referred to even in the vaguest terms. The road in front of them, at last dropping down into the valley in which the lumber-camp was, straightened out into a lane that ran between stumps to the clutter of frame buildings.

"Something doing at the office," offered Carson, as they drew near. "Directors' meeting, likely."

Two automobiles stood in the road ten steps from the closed door of the unpretentious shack which bore the printed legend, "Office, Western Lumber Company." The big red touring car certainly belonged to Melvin, the company's president. Carson looked curiously at Lee.

Bud dismounted, dropped his horse's reins, shifted the revolver from his shirt to his belt where it was at once unhidden and loosely held, ready for a quick draw. Then he went up the three steps, Carson at his heels, his gun also unhidden and ready. From within came voices, one in protest, Bayne Trevors's ringing out, filled with mastery followed by a laugh. Lee set his hand to the door. Then, only because it was locked from within, did he knock sharply.

"Who is it?" came the sharp inquiry. But the man who made it and who was standing by the door, threw it open.

"What do you want?" he demanded again. "We're busy."

"I want to see Trevors," said Lee coolly.

"You can't. He—"

Lee shoved the man aside and strode on. Carson, close at Lee's heels, his eyes glittering, stepped a little aside when once he was within the room and took his place with his back against the wall close to the door.

It was a big, bare, barn-like room, furnished simply with one long table and half a dozen chairs. Here were five men besides Bayne Trevors. All except Trevors and the man who had opened the door were seated; Trevors, at the far end of the room, was standing, an oratorical arm slowly dropping to his side.

HIS eyes met Lee's, ran quickly to Carson's, came back to Lee's and rested there steadily. Beyond the slow falling of his extended arm, he did not move. The muscles of his face hardened, the look of triumph which just now had stood in his eyes changed slowly and in its place came an expression that was twin to that in Bud Lee's eyes, just a look of inscrutability with a hint of watchfulness under it, and the hardness of agate. While a man might have drawn a deep breath into his lungs and expelled it, neither Lee nor Trevors stirred.

"What the devil is this?" demanded Melvin from across the table. "Hold-up or what?" He rapped the table resoundingly.

"Shut up!" snapped Carson. "It's just a two-man play, Melvin: Lee an' Trevors."

"Oh," said Melvin, and sank back, making no further protest. He was no stranger to Carson or to Bud Lee, and he sensed what might lie between Lee and a man like Trevors. Then, shrugging his shoulders, he said carelessly: "I'm not the man to get in other men's way, and you know it, Carson. But you might tell your friend Bud Lee that Bayne Trevors is rather a big man influentially to mix things with. I've just resigned this morning and Trevors is our new president."

"Thanks," returned Carson dryly. "I don't think that'll make much difference tho, Melvin. Most likely you'll have two presidents resigning the same day."

At last Lee spoke.

"Trevors," he said quietly, "maybe the law can't get you. But I can. For reasons which both you and I understand you are going to clear out of this part of the country."

"Am I?" asked Trevors. The look of his eyes did not alter, the poise of his big body did not shift, his hands, both at his sides again, might have been carved in bronze.

Then suddenly he laughed and threw out his arms in a wide gesture and again dropped them, saying shortly:

"You're playing the game the way I thought you would. You've got a gun. I am unarmed—begin your shooting and be d—— to you!"

He even stepped forward, his eyes fearlessly upon Lee's, and settled his big frame comfortably in a chair by the table.

"Go ahead," he concluded. "I'm ready."

"That's as it should be!" Lee's voice was vibrant. His hard eyes brightened. With a quick jerk he drew the revolver from his belt and dropped it to the floor at Carson's feet.

Carson, tho he stooped for it quickly, did not shift his watchful eyes from Trevors. For Carson had known more fights in his life than he had years; he knew men, and looked to Trevors for just the sort of thing Trevors did.

As Lee stepped forward, Trevors snatched open the drawer of the table at his side, quick as light, and whipped out the weapon which lay there.

"Go slow, Trevors!" came old Carson's dry voice. "I've got you covered already, two-gun style."

TREVORS, even with his finger crooking to the trigger, paused and saw the two guns in Carson's hands trained unwaveringly upon him. There was much deadly determination in Carson's eyes. Again Trevors laughed, drawing back his empty hand.

"You yellow dog!" grunted Bud Lee, his tone one of supreme disgust. "You d—— yellow dog!"

Trevors shrugged.

"You see, gentlemen—two to one, with the odds all theirs."

"You lie!" spat out Carson. "It's one to one an' I see the game goes square." He stepped forward, removed the weapon from the table under Trevor's now suddenly changeful eyes, and went back to his place with his back to the wall.

"For —— sake!" cried the one nervous man in the room, he who had opened the door. "This is murder."

Melvin smiled, a smile as cheerless as the gleam of wintry starlight on a bit of glass.

"Will you fight him, Trevors?" he asked. "With your hands?"

"Yes," answered Trevors. "Yes."

"Move back the table," commanded Melvin, on his feet in an instant. "And the chairs. Get them back."

The table was dragged to the far end of the room; the chairs were piled upon it.

"Now," and Melvin's watch was in his hand, his voice coming with metallic coldness, "it's to a finish, is it? Three-minute rounds, fair fighting, no—"

But now at last Bayne Trevors's blood was up, his slow anger had kindled, he was moving his feet restlessly.

"D— it," he shouted, "whose fight is this but mine and Lee's? If he wants a fight, let him come and get it; a man's fight and rules and rounds and time be d——! Am I to dance around here and sidestep and fence just for you to look on? . . . Carson!"

"Well?" said Carson.

"Lee challenges me, doesn't he? Then I'm the man to name the sort of fight, am I not? Is that fair?"

"Meaning just what?" asked Carson.

"Meaning that I am going to get him, get him any way I can! You let us fight this out our way, any way, and no interference!"

"Talk to Bud there," rejoined the old cattleman calmly. "It ain't my scrap."

"Then, Lee," snapped Trevors, "come on if you want such a fight as you'd get if you and I were alone in the mountains, with no man to watch, a fight where a man can use what weapons God gave him, any weapon he can lay his mind to, his eye to, his hand to! Or," and at last the sneer came, "do you want a pair of padded gloves and somebody to fan you?"

Carson shifted his glance to Bud Lee's face. Lee merely nodded.

"Then," cried Carson sternly, "go to it! No man steps in, an' you two can fight it out like coyotes or mountain-lions for all of me."

"Your word there will be no interference?" asked Trevors. "For you're just a fool and not a liar, Carson."

"My word," was the answer.

BAYNE TREVORS slipped out of his coat and vest, tossing them to the pile of chairs on the table. He loosened his soft shirt-collar and was ready. All of Bud Lee's simple preparations had been made when he threw his broad hat aside.

Then came the little pause which is forerunner to the first blow, when two men measure each other, seeking each to read the other's purpose.

"It ought to be a pretty even break," muttered Melvin, his interest obviously that of a sporting man who would travel a thousand miles to see a fight for a champion's belt. "Trevors has the weight by forty pounds; Lee has the reach by a hair; both quick-footed; both hard; Lee, maybe a little harder. Don't know. Even break. The sand will do it—sand or luck."

The two men drew slowly together. Their hands came up, their fists showed glistening knuckles, their jaws were set, their feet moved cautiously. Then suddenly Bud Lee sprang in and struck.

Struck tentatively with his left hand that grazed Trevor's cheek and did no harm; struck terribly with his right hand that drove thru the other man's guard and landed with the little sound of flesh on flesh on Trevors's chest. Trevors's grunt and his return blow came together; both men reeled back a half-pace from the impact, both hung an instant upon an unsteady balance, both sprang forward. And as they met the second time, they battled furiously, clinging together, striking mercilessly, giving and taking with only the sound of scuffling boot-heels and soft thuds and little coughing grunts breaking the silence. Bayne Trevors gave back a stubborn step, striking right and left as he did so; caught himself, hurled himself forward so that now it was Bud Lee who was borne backward by the sheer weight of his opponent. There was a gash on Lee's temple from which a thin stream of blood trickled; Trevors's mouth was bleeding.

"UNDER his guard, Trevors!" shouted Melvin, on the table now, his face red, his eyes shining. "Under, under!"

"Remember, Bud! Remember!" cried Carson.

"That's it, that's it!" Melvin clapped his two big hands and came perilously near falling from his point of vantage as Trevors's fists drove into Lee's body and Lee went reeling back. "Give him h—! A hundred dollars on Trevors!"

"Take you!" called Carson without withdrawing his eyes from the two forms reeling up and down, back and forth across the room.

"Done!" cried Melvin. "Trevors, a hundred dollars—"

He broke off, forgetful of his own words. The two men met again, clung to each other in a ludicrous embrace, broke asunder, and Lee struck so that his fist, landing fair upon Trevors's chin, hurled the bigger man back, stumbling, falling—

But not fallen. For his back found the wall and saved him. As Lee came on, rushing at him like a man gone mad, Trevors slipped aside and struck back, for the critical moment gaining time to breathe. He spat, wiped his bloody mouth with the back of his hand and again eluded a rushing attack by ducking and stepping to one side. And ever, when he sought to save his own body, he struck back, grunting audibly with the effort.

THEY fought everywhere, up and down, back and forth, until every foot of the floor felt their boots, until each of them was fighting with all of the force that lay in him, fighting with that swelling anger which grows at leaps and bounds when two men strive body to body, when the hot breath of one mingles with the hot breath of the other, when red rage looking out of one pair of eyes sees its reflection in the other. Again and again Melvin muttered: "An even break! By ——, an even break!" And over and over did Carson's heart rise in his breast as he saw Bud Lee drive Trevors, and over and over did his heart sink when he saw Lee sway and reel under the sledge-hammer blows beating at face and body.

In the beginning there had been in Bud Lee's mind but the one thought: This man had laid his hands upon Judith; this man must be punished and punished by none other in God's wide world than Bud Lee. Now all cool thought had fled, leaving just the hot desire to beat at that which beat at him, to strike down that which strove to strike him down, to master his enemy, to see the great, powerful body prone at his feet. Now he was fighting for that simplest, most potent reason in the world, just because he was fighting. And, tho he knew that he had found a man as quick and hard and strong as himself, still he told himself that he must fight a winning fight—there was some good reason why he must fight a winning fight.

His whole body was bruised and battered and sore. A glancing blow now shot him thru with pain. Trevors knew how to put his weight behind his blows, and his weight was well over two hundred pounds. It was like being hammered with a two-hundred-pound sledge.

(To be concluded next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al Should Furnish a Helmet With His Ironing Board* : : By Leet

SO THIS IS THE NEW IRONING BOARD AL INVENTED FER MRS. ACRES?
HE SEZ ALL YOU HAVE T' DO IS OPEN THE DOOR' AN' THE IRONING BOARD DOES THE—
—REST!
TWEET TWEET
LEET

Johnny and Kernel Kob begin their spring work.

Jim—One of those show girls is going to ride down the street this noon on horseback, dressed in one of the original seven veils.

Tim—Fine. I'll be there. I haven't seen a horse for years.—Automotive Advertising.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Better Undertaking

Doctor (to sick purchasing agent)—Yes, I can fix you up in fine shape.

Purchasing Agent—What will it cost?

Doctor—Around $500.

Purchasing Agent—You'll have to shade that price considerable. I've a much better price from the undertaker.

That California Climate

A customer stepped into a Los Angeles hardware store.

"I want to get one of those thermometers like the Chamber of Commerce uses," he announced.

"And what kind is that?" asked the clerk.

"It's one that won't go above 80 in the summer or below 50 in winter."

Two advertising men see the Eiffel tower.

"Unusual!"

"Exceptional!"

"World famous!"

"Shaped in steel!"

"Tower of the immortals!"

"Will go down the ages!"

"Backed by a great name!"

"The trademark of a nation!"

"More than one million satisfied users!"—Life.

Texas Vision

Pat Neff was standing on the station platform of a small Texas town, waiting for a train one hot summer day, when an old panhandler came up.

"Waitin' for the train?" he asked.

"Yes," said Neff. "Late, isn't it?"

The old man shielded his eyes with his free hand and took a long look up the track, which extended in a straight line to the horizon.

"I reckon it is a bit late," he drawled, looking at his great soda cracker of a watch. "It's due in an hour—an' I don't see it nowhere!"—DeLaval Monthly.

What's In a Name?

Traffic Cop—What's yer name?

Truck Driver—It's on th' side of me automobile.

Cop (trying to read name)—It's obliterated.

Driver—Yer a liar! It's O'Brien.

Mutual Understanding

Mistress—I am a woman of few words. If I beckon with my hand that means "come."

New Maid—That suits me, mum, I'm also a woman of few words. If I shake my head it means "I'm not coming."—Automotive Advertising.

The Bald Truth

The fond mother was showing the baby to the visitor.

"Isn't baby the image of his father?"

"Absolutely," replied the visitor. "Same lack of expression, same red nose, no teeth to speak of, and, by George! prematurely bald too!"—Automotive Advertising.

Doing Nothing

Junior Partner, to pretty stenographer—Are you doing anything on Sunday evening, Miss Dale?

Steno, hopefully—No, not a thing.

"Then try to be at the office earlier on Monday morning, will you!"

Hotel Clerk—Just in from Chicago, I see, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith—No; that's a moth hole in my lapel.

There is no substitute for sleep

You cannot cheat Nature without cheating yourself. And—don't let your bed-spring cheat you, by robbing you of rest. Wake up! Change to a Foster Ideal Bedspring and 120 spirals. Health says, "Give your spine perfect support". Commonsense adds, "Give your nerves better relaxation", and thrift advocates, "Buy an Ideal Spring not merely because of value but because it will save you money by keeping your body up to par."

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
UTICA, N. Y.
St. Louis, Mo.
Western Factory

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co.
Foster IDEAL
Utica, N. Y.–St. Louis, Mo.

Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail! If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

Death Lurks in Mountain Laurel

By Dr. E. M. GRESS, Penna. State Botanist

Editors' Note.—This is the third of a series of articles on poisonous plants commonly found in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

SOMETIMES death lurks in our most beautiful plants. Such is the case with mountain laurel which is very abundant in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses and sometimes people die after eating the leaves of this shrub. Chickens have been poisoned by eating matter vomited by poisoned animals.

A case is reported where six trained goats in the Philadelphia Dime Museum died from eating the laurel leaves used for decorating the stage. Children are often poisoned by eating the leaves in mistake for those of winter green.

Mountain laurel is known locally by a number of different common names. Among these are calico bush, American laurel, small laurel, wood laurel and spoon wood. In the South it is sometimes called ivy, ivy bush and ivy wood.

Mountain laurel, the scientific name of which is Kalmia latifolia, is a beautiful shrub which is usually not over ten feet high in Pennsylvania, while farther South it may reach a height of forty feet, with a trunk diameter of eighteen inches. The leathery, evergreen leaves are three to five inches long and from one-fourth to one and one-half inches wide.

The pink or sometimes nearly white flowers which appear in May or June are borne in dense clusters. The round fruit called capsule is about the size of a huckleberry. This splits open and scatters the seed but remains on the plant during the winter. The branches with the shining evergreen leaves are used extensively for Christmas decorations.

The symptoms of laurel poisoning are nausea with vomiting, frothing at the mouth, depression and weakness shown by an unsteady gait or inability to stand, irregular breathing and finally drowsiness, stupor and death. When the symptoms begin to show it is usually too late to do much in the way of remedial treatment. Anything that will aid in eliminating the poison from the stomach will be of some benefit. A veterinarian or physician should be called at once.

Livestock should be kept away from the plants, particularly in the spring when they may be eager to eat almost anything that is green. If laurel has been used for decorating purposes one should be careful not to throw it where the animals are likely to get it. There is also some danger of having it about children, particularly small ones who, like goats, are prone to try to eat everything.

Photo by H. B. Kirk

Clusters of mountain laurel are beautiful in early summer.

Good Insulators Improve Radio

THE antenna of a radio receiver extends into space in order that energy may be gathered from radio waves transmitted thru space. Yet even in the largest antenna the induced voltage is very minute. Local signals are caused by an induced current in the antenna of a thousandth of a volt for every yard of antenna wire! Weak signals are caused by an induced current of even far weaker strength. And with a frequency of the order of hundreds of thousands of cycles, the antenna current flows on the surface of the conductor instead of thru it.

Little wonder, therefore, that utmost precautions must be taken to safeguard the delicate antenna current, not only by providing an easy path for its flow to the radio receiver, but also by providing tall barriers in the way of insulation so that this evasive energy will not escape to the ground before its labors are completed.

The antenna proper should be provided with the best available insulators. Porcelain, china, glass and composition insulators are available, and it goes without saying that a good insulator costs more than a poor one, which is somewhat of a guide to proper insulation.

Good insulators have ridges which serve to increase the insulating surface and thus place a greater obstacle in the path of antenna current trying to leak to the ground. Furthermore, the ridges serve to break the film of moisture which forms on the insulator during rain or snow. While porcelain cleats and knobs may be employed as antenna insulators, they are mere improvisions. It pays to use real antenna insulators.

The lead-in wire, altho generally covered, should be kept away from the walls and other objects, using insulators if necessary. While the wire may be amply insulated in dry weather, it may be poorly insulated when wet.

McNutt—Just burned a hundred-dollar bill.

McNitt—Gosh! You must be a millionaire!

"Well, it's easier to burn 'em than to pay 'em."

Boring Young Man (holding forth to pretty girl)—You know, I'm funny like that—I always throw myself into any job I undertake.

Pretty Girl (sweetly)—How splendid! Why don't you dig a well?

Prices Are Slashed On

Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS—C. O. D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$41.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Hollywood Leghorns	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anconas	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks—Reds—Wh. Rocks	13.00	63.50
Black Minorcas—White Wyandottes —Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue	20.00	99.00

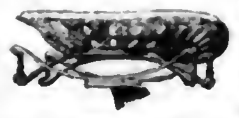
We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets, shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Minorcas—Buff Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices.—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES. Grampian, Pa.

The "E-Z" Shock Absorbing Seat Spring

will make the farm machines, TRACTORS etc. ride EASY. It absorbs the SIDE shocks that are injurious to the Spine and nervous system. Fits any machine. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from pleased users. [illegible] Send for circular. Agents wanted.

GEO. J. KRUM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.



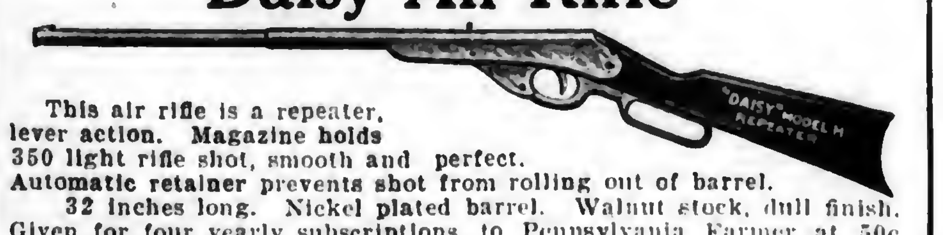
Walnut Run Farm Guernsey Sale

20 HEAD 20
MAY 19, 1927

Twenty head of Registered Guernsey Heifers and Calves, three Bull Calves out of A. R. Cows with records 500 and 600 lbs. of Fat. We have cows milking 40 to 50 lbs. a day on twice a day milking. Herd under State and Federal supervision and sold under a Sixty Day Retest.

N. J. ROHRER. R. D. 4, Lancaster, Pa.

Daisy Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Voice of the People

This department is [illegible] blems and matters of [illegible] briefly on any question [illegible] thus share them [illegible] 200 or 300 words. [illegible] department does not signify editorial endorsement [illegible]

We Farmers Want More "Liberty," But—

DEAR SIRS.—As [illegible] been reading your [illegible] week for some years I [illegible] been tempted to write [illegible] opinion of articles [illegible] recent issue gives [illegible] State College," and I can [illegible] resist the temptation.

Some years ago we lost a cow, and on having a veterinarian examine the carcass we were told she had had T. B. We were then informed for the first time of the way to put our cattle under test by the State and Federal Bureaus. There was no one else interested so we signed for the test and in due time our herd was tested. You can, perhaps, judge how I felt when the [illegible] came and told me half our herd was condemned.

A man who happened by the day they were killed heard the neighbors remark about our big loss and said to me, "Yes, it's a loss." But if in 10 or 12 years your family physician should tell you that baby you hold in your arms had tuberculosis, you'd never think of these old cows."

Only Accredited Herd in Section

Now for years our cows have been accredited. We can recommend our milk and our purebred cattle and yet there is not another accredited herd within miles. People are afraid to buy our cattle, "because they might have that disease," when their own may be rotten with it.

But what surprises me is that people would organize to fight a movement like that. The inspector who was sent to see our cattle slaughtered said to me, "You'll have less colds next winter than you had last," and I have noticed that we as a whole family have been enjoying better health ever since.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" indeed! This is a free country! It is only free insofar as one's boasted freedom does not interfere with the rights of others and I do not think selling the products of a herd of diseased cattle to innocent users is a very good "freedom" . . . The farmer who refuses to test his herd is just as guilty, in my mind, as tho he'd mix a poison in [illegible] think a little more of the "other fellow" and a little less of our boasted liberties and we will not need to hear so much about the farmer's hard times. Only by "doing unto others" instead of "doing others" can we ever expect the fullest measure of success. . . . —An Interested Reader.

Bounty for Crows

DEAR SIRS:—I notice that in your issue of April 9 an Edgar L. [illegible] written in defense of the crow. He states that we should protect our birds.

I have spent most of my days on the farm and I, too, think we should protect our birds and the best way in my judgment to do it is to kill all the crows.

We have numerous birds that build in the orchard, such as robins and doves. The crows will rob all their nests of both eggs and young birds. Bluebirds have the instinct to build in holes of trees or rails, but I have seen crows watch for the young birds to come out and devour them as soon as they do.

If a turkey or guinea or pheasant, or even a chicken, happens to make a nest along a fence the crows get all the eggs and they will pick up little chickens as fast as they are hatched unless you guard them with a shotgun.

Last spring my neighbor had a whole field of corn pulled by the crows. He replanted the corn and they pulled it out the second time. The only thing I ever saw them do to help the farmer was to pick cherries. They save him the time for that job.

I think that the state should pay a bounty for every crow shot so as to make it interesting for those who do the shooting.—Albert A. Leaver, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Dairy Train Tours Pennsylvania Next Week

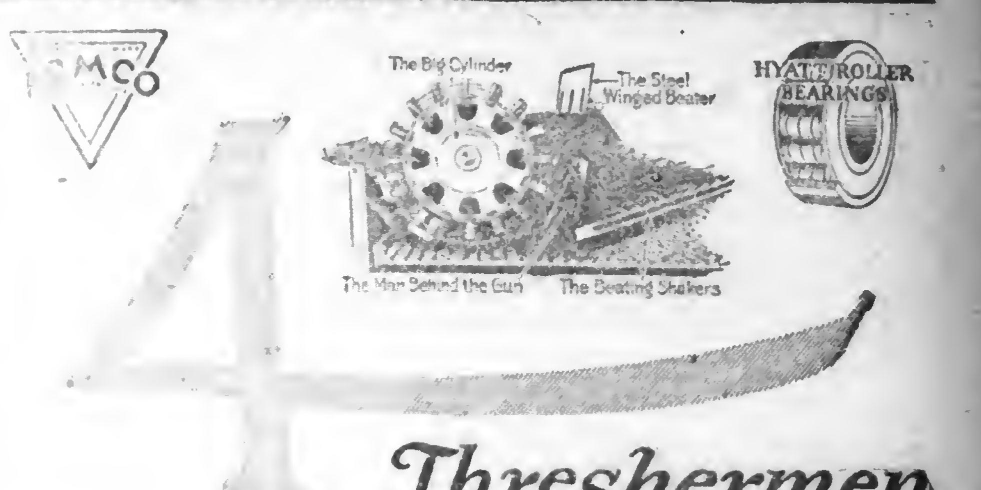
AN EXHIBIT by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg will be one of the features of The Boys' and Girls' Dairy Exhibit and Demonstration Train touring the New York Central Lines in Pennsylvania in May. This exhibit will show what the Department of Agriculture is doing to aid in the upbuilding and improving of Pennsylvania's great dairy industry.

The schedule of the Boys' and Girls' Demonstration Train is complete as given below:

SCHEDULE OF TRAIN

Place	Depot	Date		Exhibit hours
Russell	N. Y. C.	Monday	May 9	8:00 to 9:30
Warren	N. Y. C.	"	" 9	10:00 to 12:00
Youngsville	N. Y. C.	"	" 9	12:30 to 1:00
Titusville	N. Y. C.	"	" 9	1:30 to 9:30
Beaver Falls	P. & L. E.	Tuesday	" 10	9:00 to 4:00
Greenville	B. & L. E.	Wednesday	" 11	9:00 to 4:00
Stoneboro	N. Y. C.	Thursday	" 12	9:00 to 5:30
Franklin	N. Y. C.	Friday	" 13	9:00 to 12:00
Shippenville	N. Y. C.	"	" 13	1:30 to 5:30
Clarion	L. E. F. & C.	Saturday	" 14	9:00 to 12:00
Brookville	P. R. R.	"	" 14	1:30 to 5:30
DuBois	B. R. & P.	Monday	" 16	9:00 to 12:00
Clearfield	N. Y. C.	"	" 16	1:30 to 5:30
Philipsburg	N. Y. C.	Tuesday	" 17	9:00 to 12:00
Mill Hall	N. Y. C.	"	" 17	1:30 to 5:30
Jersey Shore	N. Y. C.	Wednesday	" 18	9:00 to 12:00
Wellsboro	N. Y. C.	"	" 18	1:30 to 5:30
Tioga	N. Y. C.	Thursday	" 19	9:00 to 12:00
Elkland	N. Y. C.	"	" 19	1:30 to 5:30
Knoxville	N. Y. C.	Friday	" 20	9:00 to 12:00
Harrison Valley	N. Y. C.	"	" 20	1:30 to 5:30
Westfield	N. Y. C.	Saturday	" 21	9:00 to 4:00

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL



4 *Threshermen* All in the 1927 Red River Special Line

The Red River Special Line is built to save your grain and to last.

An adjustable N & S Hart Special Feeder, under control of the straw and speed governors, feeds the grain just right under all conditions to the Big Cylinder.

The famous 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Beating Shakers and the Steel Winged Beater, will get the grain from the straw, even when the straw is rank and tough.

Hyatt Roller Bearings at every main bearing point, cut down the power needed to thresh, reducing the fuel bill. Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes otherwise lost for oiling up. Nichols & Shepard first gave these improvements to the threshing world.

Armco Ingot Iron, used for the first time in a thresher in the Red River Special Line, will protect your investment from rust.

It makes the long lasting Red River Special Line still more long lasting.

The Red River Special Line
Threshers
22x36
28x46
30x52
32x56
36x60
Tractors
Lauson Built
16-32
20-40
N & S
25-50
Red River Special Combine
15' cut
20' cut
Prairie Type
Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines

These Books Are Ready For You

Send for these books—

Our new books "The Book of Successful Threshing" and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" will tell you not only the advantages of these great features, but also tells in detail the many methods of threshing that farmers have found successful. They will aid you in saving your grain. We will gladly send them free.

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Send me the books on Threshing.
Name
City
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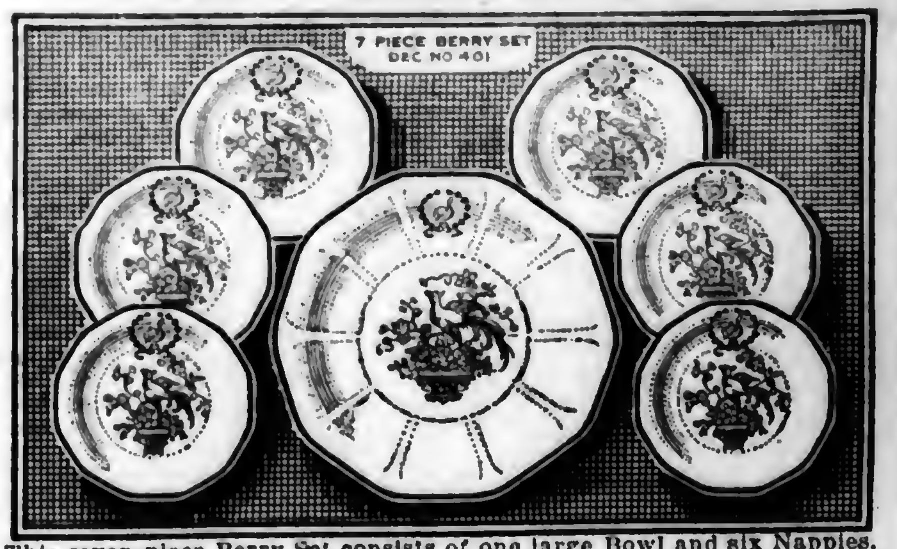
My tractor is a size make

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY
In continuous business since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL *Line*

Gold Initial Berry Set



This seven-piece Berry Set consists of one large Bowl and six Nappies, decorated in rich color design, with your initial in gold on each piece.

Send us 6 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each, either new or renewal, and we will forward this 7-piece Berry Set to your address by insured parcel post, prepaid. Be sure to state initial desired.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

Markets

May 2, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, N J, doz bchs, extra fancy, $6@8; fancy, $4.75@6; choice, $3.50@4.75; choice, culls, $2.40@3.50; Del-Md, doz, extra fancy, $5@6; fancy $4@5; choice, $3@3.75; S C, doz, colossal, $4@6; fancy, $3.75@5; choice, $2@3.50. LEEKS, N J, bch, 5@7c. KALE, N J, bu, 75@85c; ⅝ bskt, 50@60c. LETTUCE, N C, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $4.50@5.50; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, $3@5; Penna, hot bed, bbl, $2.50@3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.50; poor, 60@75c. ONIONS, Texas, yellow, No 1s, $3@3.50; boilers and No 2s, $2.25@3; pinks, No 1s, $2.50; No 2s and boilers, $2@2.25; white boilers, $2.25@2.75; Egyptian, sacks, $5.25; Chili, crate, $3. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly, $6@7; Texas, bu, $2@2.25; N J, bu, $2@3. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $7.25@7.50; No 2s, $4.50@4.75; 150-lb sack, No 2s, $4@4.25; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $4.90@5; 120-lb sack, $4; Penna, bu, $1.50@2; N J, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $2.50@3; Del, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $2.25@2.65. RADISHES, Norfolk, hmpr, long reds, $1.25@1.50; round reds, $1.25@1.50; round whites, $1.25; N J, bu, round reds, $1.75@2.25. RHUBARB, N J and Pa, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.50; extra fancy, $3. SCALLIONS, N J and Pa, 100 bchs, $1@1.50. SPINACH, Norfolk, bu, 75c@$1; N J, bbl, $1.75@2.25; bu, 75c@$1.15; ⅝ bskt, 25@65c. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, hmpr, $1@1.25; Del, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.50; No 2s, 40@75c; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.75; No 2s, 60c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, 85c@$1.25; No 2s, 25@50c; mediums, 65@75c. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, $2@3; Del, hmpr, $1@1.35. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $1.50@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Rome Beauty, $3.50@5; Baldwins, $2.50@3.75; Winter Banana, $4.50; Ben Davis, $2.75@3. Bushels, N Y, Starks, $1.50@1.65; Baldwins, $1.50@1.75; special marks extra fancy, $2@2.20; Greenings, $1.15@1.25; Rome Beauty, $1.50; Del, Paragons, $1.20@1.50; poor, 85c@$1; Winesaps, $1.40@1.85; Md, Paragons, $1.20@1.35; Staymans, $1.15@1.35; York Imperials, 75c@$1; Penna, Paragons, $1@1.50; Yorks, $1@1.25; Staymans, $1@1.50; N J, Delicious, $1.50@2.50; Romes, $1.60@1.85; ⅝ bskt, N J, Romes, 75c@$1.25; Staymans, 60c@$1.25; Winesaps, 75c@$1.15; Ben Davis, 30@60c; Paragons, 50c@$1.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, 32c; fair to good, 30@31c; Leghorns, 29@31c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2 lbs and over, 44@46c; 1½-lb avge, 40@43c; Rhode Island Reds and mixed colored, large sizes, 38@40c; small sizes, 35@37c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 35@37c; 1½ lbs, 30@32c; smaller, 25@28c. Capons, 45@46c; slips, 33@35c. Roosters, old, 15@17c. Ducks, 26@28c. Turkeys, hens, 30@35c; gobblers, 25@28c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, in new cases, 24½c; second-hand cases, 23c; seconds, 21@22c; refrigerator, extra firsts, 28c; firsts, 26½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.25; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $13@13.50; fair to good, $11@12; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12.50; fair to good, $8.50@10; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat $7@7.50; lambs, extra, $16@16.50; medium $14.50@15.50; common, $10@12.50.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $11.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10.50@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23@23.50; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.45¾; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.42¾; lower grades are selling at the usual differences.

Oats—No 2 white, 58½@59½c; No 3 white at a discount of 2@3c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 47@50c; extra, 92 score, 46c; 91 score, 45c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, firsts, held, 27½@28c; single daisies, held, 26½c; fresh, 24@24¼c; longhorns, round lots, 24@24¼c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 52@60c; fresh eggs, 24@27c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.75; springers, 75c@$1.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 25@50c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@20c small bch; beans, string, 35c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; Brussels sprouts, 25c qt; cauliflower, 15@40c hd; carrots, 10c box; cabbage, new, 10@25c hd; old, 5@15c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplant, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, long leaf, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 20@30c ½ pk; new, 25@30c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas 30c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 10@15c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.25; hay, baled timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $41.50@42.50; shorts, $42@43.00; hominy, $38@39; middlings, $44@45; linseed, $57@58; gluten, $41@42; ground oats, $42@43; alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 350; bulk of sales, $11.75@12; top, $12.50; heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.75@11.75; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11.75@12.25; light weight, 160@200 lbs, $12@12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50@10.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.25@12; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.50@8.50. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $10@11.75; medium, $8.25@10; common, $7.50@8.25.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.25@7.75; common and medium, $3.75@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $2.50@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yearlings excluded), $6.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.25@6.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $11.25@14; cull and common, $6@11.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 24@26c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@27c; dressed, 85c@$2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1@1.50 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@15c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 5@8c bch.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .45	$ .51	$ .50½	$ .39
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.26	.26¼	.26⅝	.30½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)............	11.00	9.37½	10.87½	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	21.50	21.50	21.75	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.45¾	1.43	1.42	1.78⅝
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.59	.56¾	.56½	.52

Fruits—Apples, 8@20c ¼ pk, 60c@$2 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 47@48c; choice, 45@46c; do, good, 44@45c; do, prints, 48@50c; do, blocks, 47@49c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@32c.

Eggs—Closing offerings, 22½@23c, bid, 22c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@31c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 30@31c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 30@31c; Leghorns and other light stock, 26@28c; old roosters, 18@20c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 30@32c; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 28@30c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@25c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@35c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, S C, doz bchs crate, choice, $4@5; fancy, $5@6; colossal, $6@7; Calif, bulk, crate, $3@4. CUCUMBERS, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $2@2.25; Fla, ⅞ bu hmpr, fancy, $3@3.50; choice, $2@2.50. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 35@40c; 10-lb bskt, $1.25@1.50; Iceberg, crate Arizona, best, $4@4.50; poor, $3; Calif, best, $5.50@6; poor, $4.75. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.25@1.50; poor, $1. POTATOES, 150-lb sack U S No 1 Grade, Maine Green Mountains, $4.50@5; Mich Rurals, $4.50@4.75; Florida bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $7.50@8. RHUBARB, home-grown, bundle doz bchs, 20@30c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.50@3.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.25@1.35.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Active; mostly 25@35c higher; top, $11.75; butchers over 250 lbs, $10.50@11.25; 210@250 lbs, $11.25@11.40; 160@210 lbs, $11.40@11.65; few bunches at $11.75; 160 lbs down, including pigs, $11.65@11.75; packing sows, $8@9.

Calves—Steady; top veals, $12.50.

Sheep—Wethers and choice lambs scarce, quotable top, $9.25 and $16.50, respectively; spring lambs nominally steady.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@21; standard timothy, $19@19.50; No 2, $17@18; No 3, $15.50@16.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $19.50@20; No 2, $16.50@17.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $21.50@22.50; No 1 clover mixed, $21.50@22.50; No 2, $16@18; No 1 clover, $21.50@22.50; No 2, $16@18.

Corn—Shelled, No 2 yellow, 84@85c; No 3, 80½@82½c; No 4, 74½@76½c; No 5, 70½@73½c.

Oats—No 2 white, 54@54½c; No 3, 50@53c; No 4, 44@48c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher than extras, 45½@46c; creamery extras, 92 score, 45c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 42@44½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34@35c; do, No 2, 31c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 25½@26½c; do, storage packed, 27½@28c; fresh gathered firsts, 23½@25c; do, storage packed, 26@26½c; fresh gathered seconds, 22½@23½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 31@32c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 26@30c; nearby pullets, 23@25c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 28@32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 34@35c; do, whites, firsts to extra firsts, 30@33c.

Cheese—Quiet; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 22@22½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; state, whole milk, flats, held, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; broilers, by freight, 32@40c; by express, 20@50c; fowls, by freight, 29@30c; by express, 30@31c; roosters, by freight, 13c.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; broilers, fresh, 25@50c; chickens, frozen, 20@35c; fowls, fresh, 23@35c; do, frozen, 21@33c; old roosters, 16@22c; turkeys, fresh, 30@38c; do, frozen, 42@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@11; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@13; lightweight culls, $5@6; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2@9; culls, $3@4; lambs, common, clipped, $10@12; springers, 60@63 lbs, $20 per 100 lbs; culls, $10@11.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $11@11.25; pigs, $11.75@12.50; heavy hogs, $9.75@10.50; roughs, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or thirty days. City bran, $36.50; middlings, $39, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal; western feed, prompt or 30-day shipment bran, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $38; flour middlings, $40; red dog, $44, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail; white hominy feed, $32.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed No 1, $26; No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, $20@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.50¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, $1.56⅜; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.53¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.64⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 89½c; No 3 yellow, 86c. OATS, No 2 white, 54½c; No 3 white, 52½@53½c; No 4 white, 51½@52c; ordinary white, clipped, 56@59c; fancy white clipped, 65½@70c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.18⅝. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 96½@99½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Week's bulk prices. Fed steers, $10.25@12; most weighty offerings going late at $12@13.40; yearling steers, $9.75@11; yearling heifers, $9.50@10.50; fat cows, $6@7.75; cutters, $4.75@5.75; light vealers, $9@10; weightier kind, $10.50@12; stockers and feeders, $8@9.25.

Hogs—Top, $11; 210@240-lb butchers, $10.50@10.90; 260@325-lb, $10@10.40; heavyweight hogs, $9.90@10.60; medium, $10.25@11; lights, $10.40@11; light lights, $10.60@11.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices follow: Fed western wooled lambs, $15.75@16.75; fed clipped lambs, $14.50@16; western spring lambs, $17.40@18; clipped cull lambs, $11@12.25; yearling wethers, $14.50@15; wooled ewes, $8.25@9.25; clipped ewes, $7.50@8.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 30, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.75; domestic, $26.50; October, $16.40. Alsike, cash, $24. Timothyseed, old, $2.60; new, April and May, $2.70.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 2, 1927. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$37.50@38.50
Spring bran	37.00@37.50
Soft winter wheat bran	37.25@38.00
Hard winter wheat bran	36.00@38.00
Standard middlings	37.50@38.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.60@40.50
Flour middlings	39.50@42.50
Red dog flour	43.00@44.50
White hominy	32.25@34.25
Yellow hominy	33.20@33.25
Gluten feed	34.60@37.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.00@39.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.50@42.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	42.75@43.00
31 per cent linseed meal	51.75@52.25

Millfeed in urgent demand with supplies light.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Prices Show Upward Trend

Review of the Week Ending April 30

POTATOES—The feature of the week's produce market was the rapid advance of potato prices on both new and old stock. This strengthening occurred in all sections, both at shipping points and at consuming markets. Many of the old potato sections stated that the demand exceeded the supply and that many farmers had about cleaned up their crops.

EGGS—Receipts of mid-western eggs were liberal in New York and the market was about steady on fresh clean stock. Considerable trading was being done in eggs for export but this business is expected to be very quiet up until the end of May, due to a lack of shipping facilities. Nearby eggs were in heavy supply and dealers with a surplus on hand were repacking for storage. Others were inclined to shade prices in order to clean up supplies. The trade generally was more particular as to quality and the finest grades brought a premium.

POULTRY—There was a better demand for live fowl in New York and trading was more active. Broilers sold readily altho receipts were rather liberal. Early in the week supplies of all live poultry were liberal and prices irregular but there was a firmer tone at the close.

BUTTER—The market opened steady but dropped sharply 3½@4c per pound. Receipts were heavier and even at the lower prices, dealers found it hard to move the surplus. Buyers were purchasing for immediate needs only in expectation of lower prices. Heavier production was the chief cause of the decline.

LIVESTOCK—The hog market in Chicago was dull and weak but strengthened toward the close of the week. Closing prices were about 10c higher than a week ago. All grades of beef steers advanced while heifers were unsettled. Vealers advanced sharply and heavy calves were steady. Prices on sheep and lambs were generally lower.

HAY—The market was generally steady but the demand was slow in some sections. Receipts were moderate with flood conditions restricting the movement. Timothy was dull and alfalfa about steady.

GRAIN—Prices of grain averaged higher. Wheat prices advanced due to lighter offerings and improved export demand. Cash oats and corn were slightly higher.

FEED—The feed market held firm with wheat feeds steady. There was a better demand for bran. Shorts and middlings were weaker in some markets. Linseed meal was about steady. Gluten feed was firm and hominy feed was higher. Cottonseed meal advanced.

ASPARAGUS—The first Pennsylvania asparagus arrived in Philadelphia early in the week but the cooler weather resulted in lighter shipments from all nearby sections. Prices held firm with green stock meeting a very good demand. White asparagus sold rather slowly. The prospects are bright at present for nearby growers.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Cold and rainy. Most plowing done. Very little oats sown, ground being too wet and too cold. Most fields have been harrowed twice and are ready for oats and corn. It is too cold for baby chicks to make proper progress. Early-sown wheat looks fine while late-sown wheat makes very little progress and some fields have to be planted with oats. No potatoes planted on account of cold. Grass fields, mostly timothy, look good. Grange meetings well attended. Clover seed and fertilizers have been received. Another car of feed has been unloaded and the prospects are that a car of feed will be received every month. Wheat, $1.30; corn, 66c; oats, 50c; potatoes, $1; eggs, 25c.—W. N. M., April 26.

Blair County, Pa.—April rather damp and cold with a few very warm days. We have had numerous thunder showers; also some hail and heavy frosts last week. Cherry, plum and peach trees were full of blossoms but it is thought the crop will be light as they froze in some sections. Grass and wheat looking good. Most oats sown and farmers plowing for corn. More cattle are being tested for tuberculosis this spring. Many herds on the waiting list. Public schools are closing for the summer. Prices of farm products remain practically the same with wheat a little better. Eggs plentiful and sell for 20@25c.—H. E. H., April 27.

Carroll County, Md.—Farmers busy plowing, sowing peas, sowing oats, making garden, planting potatoes and spraying. Wheat is improving, looks well considering lateness of sowing. Pastures improving, clovers growing and spring-sown grass seed sprouting. Some farmers think early-sown clover was injured by freezing weather week of 11th but it is too soon to be sure whether it suffered or not. Early gardens look good. Cherry and peach trees in full bloom, while pears and apple trees are coming into bloom. Good seed corn scarce. Farmers with corn left from 1925 are selling same for seed. Farm sale season over. Fair prices were obtained for livestock and farming equipment. Weather has been favorable for young chicks. A number of farmers buy day-old chicks and use coal-burning brooders. Poultry business increasing in this section.—H. I. R., April 27.

Cumberland County, Pa.—Weather cool with heavy frosts last three mornings. Nothing apparently injured so far. Still some corn to be husked. Farmers about half done sowing oats. Potato planting begun. Increase in potato acreage expected. More chickens are being raised and some of the earlier hatches are already being marketed at 75c per pound, dressed. Eggs plentiful and low in price. Two of our local men made a trip to Libertyville, Iowa, where they purchased 48 baby beeves of the white-faced Hereford breed for this year's Cumberland County Baby Beef Club. Hogs very scarce and high in price. Farm help more plentiful than a year ago. Prices: Eggs, 20c; butter, 55c; potatoes, $1.50; apples, $1 bu.—A. L. B., April 25.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Freezing temperatures at this time after a warm period. Grass fields in fine shape. Many farmers sowing alfalfa and white clover. Planting potatoes are scarce. Acreage will be slightly below normal. Good seed corn scarce. Condition of roads has improved. Prices: wheat, $1.32; oats, 60c; potatoes, $1.50; timothy hay, $22; eggs, 25c; butter, 60c.—I. F. M., April 23.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Recent warm weather has greatly improved the wheat fields and grass fields. Good fruit crops indicated, judging from the amount of blossoms. Spring work is under way. Many farmers are contemplating the growing of potatoes on a much larger scale than usual. The tobacco acreage will not be increased. Roads are receiving attention and the passing of the Omnibus Bill will be a great benefit to Lancaster County. Prices: butter, 50c; eggs, 23c; lard, 19c; chickens, 25c.—R. C. R., April 25.

Lebanon County, Pa.—On April 2 the Annville and Lebanon Baby Beef Club members received twenty and twenty-five Hereford calves, respectively, from Kansas City to condition for the State Show next winter. Average weight, 525. The Chambers of Commerce of these two towns sponsored the move. Londonderry Grange held an all-poultry meeting in Gravel Hill Schoolhouse a week ago. Practical poultry experts were speakers. Two carloads of Michigan Russets were unloaded and distributed for planting. Bunker Hill Grange just held a meeting. Club purchasing of machinery, such as tractors, potato diggers, etc., was discussed together with a mirth-provoking program. Cherry blossoms are frozen black. Some early apples only starting to bloom and most apple buds may survive. Grass and wheat are improving. Most of oats sown last week in summer heat. Competent labor still hard to get. Day laborers get $3 and $3.50 a day without board. All crib corn is way off in quality. Old potatoes are getting scarce and $1.50 is being offered. Eggs, 22c; butter, 55c; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; hay, $20; fat bulls, 8c; fat steers, 11c; shoats, $6 up.—R. I. W., April 25.

Monroe County, Pa.—County Agent Roy M. Decker is organizing poultry clubs for boys and girls. Due to the low streams and cold weather trout fishing was not good. Few made good catches on the 15th. Continual high winds the past two weeks have made plowing difficult. Grain is slow, not much top. Little oats has been sown and little clover seed. Ground is dry and hard. The tuberculin test of cattle began the week of the 18th by county and state veterinarians and will continue for several weeks until completed. A number of bee meetings held last week for the benefit of those interested. Prices remain about the same with little change.—G. S., April 22.

Snyder County, Pa.—Freezing weather and snow flurries delaying farm work. Fruit buds slightly touched tho no apparent damage done. Oats being sown. Many early potatoes being planted. Some corn yet to husk. It shows up well even now. State roads are taking many men from farm work. Recent rains have soaked the ground and plowing for corn is being pushed. Many tractors in use. Some hog sales weekly with good prices prevailing for shoats and grown animals. Much building being done in and about Selinsgrove. Apple outlook not bad, tho the weather has prevented spraying thus far. Peaches promise full crop, unless severe cold destroys them. Eggs plentiful, about 22c. Good demand for all kinds of fowls.—W., April 25.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Changing weather conditions make farming a hazardous occupation; latest is a slight snow storm. A few farmers weer caught with spring wheat and oats in the ground; fruit will be injured to some extent. More farmers are sowing spring wheat than ever before since, of late years, winter wheat has been almost a failure. Indications point to a large acreage of buckwheat and a great many have doubled their acreage of oats. Most farmers beginning to realize that scrub stock does not pay and are raising purebreds; dairies and milk stations have a large part in this reformation.—M. G., April 24.

Union County, Pa.—Recent rains delayed the oats seeding. Many acres of sod have been plowed for corn but job is not half done. The corn borer has been found on some farms of one township in this county. Early potatoes have been planted. Orchards have had first spray. More attention will be given to spraying of orchards and potatoes than before as a number of new outfits have been sold in the county. Hay has been baled and sold at good prices for prime hay. Late sown wheat poor but early sown wheat presents good appearance. The stand of grass on new fields is not perfect but is coming along well. Rural schools closed the eight-month term this week. Teachers have been elected for next year with plenty of applicants for each school. There was more of a demand for farms this spring than a year ago. Farmers are anxious to get electric light and power for their farms. A few car loads of ear corn and some seed corn have been shipped from the county recently.—J. A. G., April 22.

Warren County, Pa.—Fruit so far uninjured; every indication of a big crop. Ideal weather for farming. Everyone busy getting soil in condition for seed but no seed sown as yet. Strawberries looking fine. Many poultrymen buying chicks this spring. Roads in fine shape. Fishermen report fish plentiful. Help on farms scarce. Bees wintered well. Prices: butter, 48c; eggs, 30c; potatoes, $1.50; apples, $1; oats, 50c; chickens, 28c; hay, $18@20.—H. C. J., April 25.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—Cold snap last week killed most all of the fruit. Some oats and spring wheat sown. Lots of plowing to be done yet. Winter wheat and grass looking fine on account of the open winter. Dairy and poultry the leading businesses; quite a few are increasing poultry flocks. Prices: timothy hay, $20; mixed, $25; wheat, $1.30; corn, 65c; oats, 60c; eggs, 35c; butter, 60c; potatoes, $2.—L. C., April 26.

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Prices on	25	50	100
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From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

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Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

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HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
Our 18th Year . . . Special Summer Prices

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 Grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY 9th SHIPMENT OR LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

Columbian Wyandottes 14c
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 10c
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks 13c
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons 13c
S. C. Black Minorcas .... 13c All Heavy Odds and Ends 10c
S. C. White Minorcas .... 13c All Light Odds and Ends 8c

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A Book on Chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more. 8 to 10 week purebred Pullets ready for immediate delivery.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

EXTRA QUALITY EASTERN BABY CHICKS

Hatched June 7, 14, 21, 28. Hogan-tested, pure-bred well mated hens produce these vigorous and pepful chicks. Sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% live and safe delivery guaranteed. 10% of amount books order. Free circular.

LARGE TYPE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. ALL ONE PRICE, $5 per 50, $10 per 100, $47 per 500, $90 per 1000.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F, SHERIDAN, PA

"Best-Yet" Chicks

OHIO ACCREDITED

REDUCED PRICES ON CHICKS

Write for prices on our fine pure-bred Ohio accredited baby chicks. Quick growers that are sure to bring success to you.

LEGHORNS White and Brown, fine blood lines. Rocks barred and white; ANCONAS; RHODE ISLAND REDS both single and rose comb; white Wyandottes; Buff ORPINGTONS.

Mixed chicks at rock bottom prices.

Write today for catalog.

Member of International Baby Chick Association.

BLUFFTON HATCHERY, Box P. BLUFFTON, OHIO.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Bd Wh Rocks, R & S.C.R.I Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	53	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43. GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

PURE BRED CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES
100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed

Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns,	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks,	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.60	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons,	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

LANTZ HATCHERY. BOX K. TIFFIN, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. **We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.** Prices effective May 9th. We can Ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$93.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Park's Bred Rocks (PC-331)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.50	110.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00

White Pekin Ducklings, 25c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the Postman when you receive them. Get our Free Catalog, or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY. Box Y. **NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO**

Buy C·M·L· Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the **BARRON LEGHORNS.** Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314.

Special May Reduced Prices.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5.00; 50, $10.00; 100, $20.00. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June prices 2c per chick less.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER. McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, 14c; Mixed, 10c. **Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.**

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

Prices Effective	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$ 8.50	$41.50
Bd. Rocks, Reds, Ancon	2.75	5.25	9.50	46.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Blk. Minor. Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.50
B.L.Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Orp.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Wyan.	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Heavy Ass'td	2.50	4.75	8.50	41.50
H.&L. Ass'td	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.50
Light Ass'td.	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

BIG MAY REDUCTION in prices of all
QUALITY CHIX

Beginning May 2, prices of all chicks will be as follows:

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12
S. C. Brown Leghorns	12
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	13
White Rocks	14
White Wyandottes	14
Mixed Chicks	9

(In lots of 500 or more, $1 less)
100 per cent delivery guaranteed.

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	9.00	42.50
Anconas	5.25	10.00	47.50
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.50	54.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.50	54.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. **JAMES C. KREICI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.**

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each. H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. **FREE CHICK BOOK.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send No Money
SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

Keiser's White Acres, Box 316, Grampian, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927

One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	73.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. **LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.**

May Prices In Effect From May 9 On

Wh., Br., Bf. Leghorns, Anconas, 9c; Bl. Minorcas, 10c; Wh., Br. Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds, 11c; Wh. Wyandottes, 12c; Bf. Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas, 12c; Brahmas, 16c; Heavy mix, 9c; Light mix, 7c. 100% Live arrival, prepaid. Order direct from this ad with full remittance for prompt shipment. Bank reference.

ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. STEPHEN, OHIO.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Reds; Barred and White Rocks, 15c; Brown and White Leghorns 14c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM,** Nescopeck, Pa.

Tie Your Bunch Stuff *Automatically!*

Celery
Kohlrabi
Carrots
Turnips
Rhubarb
Cabbage
Plants.

Asparagus
Beets
Onions
Parsley
Radish
Flowers
Etc.

What a money-saver, profit-maker the FELINS Tying Machine is for market gardeners, nurserymen, florists—every grower who bunches his produce. Adjusts itself automatically to size of bundles. Many other FELINS features. Guaranteed. This season—

Write Dept. T. L.

Save 3 Men's Wages

FELINS TYING MACHINE CO., 1194-96 Fourteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

30,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK FROM FREE-RANGE, HEALTHY, HOGAN-TEST FLOCKS!

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks and Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
White Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	
White Leghorns and Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00

Deduct 1c per chick from above prices for June chicks. We guarantee 100% live arrival by prepaid parcel post. Booking your order on receipt of $1.00, balance 10 days before shipment or C. O. D. We will also allow you a discount of 5% if order is placed 30 days in advance. Illustrated catalogue on request.

L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P. GREENCASTLE, PA.

DAIRY

WE ARE OFFERING ten very fine young heifers from 8 to 20 months of age. Some granddaughters of Langwater Valiant, accredited herd. **Wellslea Farms, R. D. No. 3, Pottstown, Pa.**

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Hereford and Shorthorn steers. Calves, yearlings and twos. Well bred, all dehorned. Each bunch even in size. **F. W. RIGGS, LIBERTYVILLE, IOWA.**

Ayrshires Bull and Heifer Calves, yearlings, two-year olds and cows from accredited herd. Prices and description furnished upon request. **C. J. Austin & Sons, R. D. No. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.**

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale. **THE SAINT ARMOUR CO., Mortonville, Penna.**

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra fine heifer. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Bulls three months to over one year. Reds. Registered. T. B. tested. **COPE BROS., R. D. No. 1, BERWICK, PA.**

GUERNSEY REG. BULLS! Rich in Langwater Blood. Prices right. **ADDISON R. KRIEBEL, R. D. No. 2, Norristown, Pa.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

REGISTERED Guernsey Bull Calves 1 to 7 mos. old. Few heifer calves and bred heifers. Accredited herd. **JACOB SHANK, HANOVER, PA.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. **CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. **C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.**

SWINE

500 PIGS Chester White, Berkshire, Duroc, 6 weeks old $7. Delivery in April and May. Purebred and high-grade pigs, not to be registered $8.50. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.**

A FEW CHOICE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 8 weeks old, Cholera immune. Price, $15, each crated and delivered to express office. **WOLF CREEK FARM, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

THE MONEY MAKERS—Registered O. I. C. swine. Herd sire, fall boars, bred gilts, spring pigs. Shipped on approval. **GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.**

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS at very reasonable prices. Pairs and trios, not akin. Write, **BROOKSIDE FARM, Box 5, Middletown, Va.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

DUROC BREED GILTS NICE ONES
HUGH BRINTON, WEST CHESTER, PA.

FEEDING PIGS—7 weeks old $7.50 each. Express paid. Shoats 2 to 3 mo. old $10 each. **I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

You Get More* CREAM PROFITS *if you

LET YOUR COWS AND
FAIRMONT CHECKS
PAY ALL YOUR BILLS

SHIP all your cream to Fairmont. Top prices paid, checks by return mail.

If you want a steady income, your cream crop in Fairmont's Red and Yellow can, is the surest and quickest producer.

Send for thirty day trial cans and shipping instructions.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STANLEY
Plumbing Supply Co., Inc.

SAVE 1-2

We sell everything in plumbing, heating, hardware, paint, roofing and millwork supplies. Due to large-quantity buying, we are able to sell Grade A merchandise at enormous savings. Satisfied customers in every State. Send for our elaborate catalog,—over 95 pages of surprising bargains.

STANLEY PLUMBING SUPPLY CO., INC.,
401 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Some of our greatest musicians started with a mouth organ or Harmonica. Here's a real one. Plays either side. Two different keys. Size: 2 inches wide by 8 inches long. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Given for two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Better Beef Special Tours Maryland

A BETTER Beef Cattle special train was operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad over its lines thru Maryland and Virginia from April 4 to 16th. Cooperating with this railroad company were the agricultural colleges in the two states, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Livestock and Meat Board and the three National Beef Record Associations.

The equipment on the train consisted of eight cars that were used to carry the exhibits, provide space for lectures and accommodations for the people with the train. A platform car was attached to the train and used as a platform upon which to put the cattle used for demonstrations. Two baggage cars were equipped with stalls on both sides and an aisle thru the center. These housed the cattle carried on the trip.

Five Grades of Steers Carried

The livestock equipment consisted of five head of commercial cattle and four purebred bulls of each of the beef breeds. The commercial cattle exhibit represented five different grades of steers, namely: Choice, good, medium, common and cutter. These were all arranged in the car with suitable description to give the visitors an opportunity to study the individuals and appreciate more fully the reason for the spread in price paid for the cattle which ranged from $7.50 to $11.50 per hundred pounds. This range is due to the difference in breeding and feeding.

The purebred beef bulls were carried to illustrate the modern beef type of cattle of the three breeds. These bulls were consigned by breeders at the request of the agricultural college and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The bulls were offered for sale and were all sold at the close of the two weeks trip.

Cuts of Meat Exhibited

Another exhibit car was equipped with refrigerator cases in which was carried an exhibit of beef representing the different grades that might be secured from the grades of cattle on the train. In addition to making it possible to see the different grades of beef in the exhibit car, lectures were given by representatives from the Home Economics Departments from the Maryland Agricultural College and the Virginia Agricultural College and a representative from the National Livestock and Meat Board. The meat exhibit as well as the commercial cattle proved interesting and instructive to all who visited the train.

During the two weeks a total of about 5000 people passed thru the train or attended the lectures. In a number of cases the students from the upper grades in the vocational schools, together with the instructors, attended the meetings and demonstrations.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the direct results obtained from operating a demonstration train of this kind. The sections of the two states thru which the train was operated are well adapted to beef production and it has been an important phase of the livestock industry. The introduction of the purebred beef bulls thru this territory will improve the quality of the cattle produced and no doubt will be a means of introducing more good bulls in the future.—W. H. Tomhave.

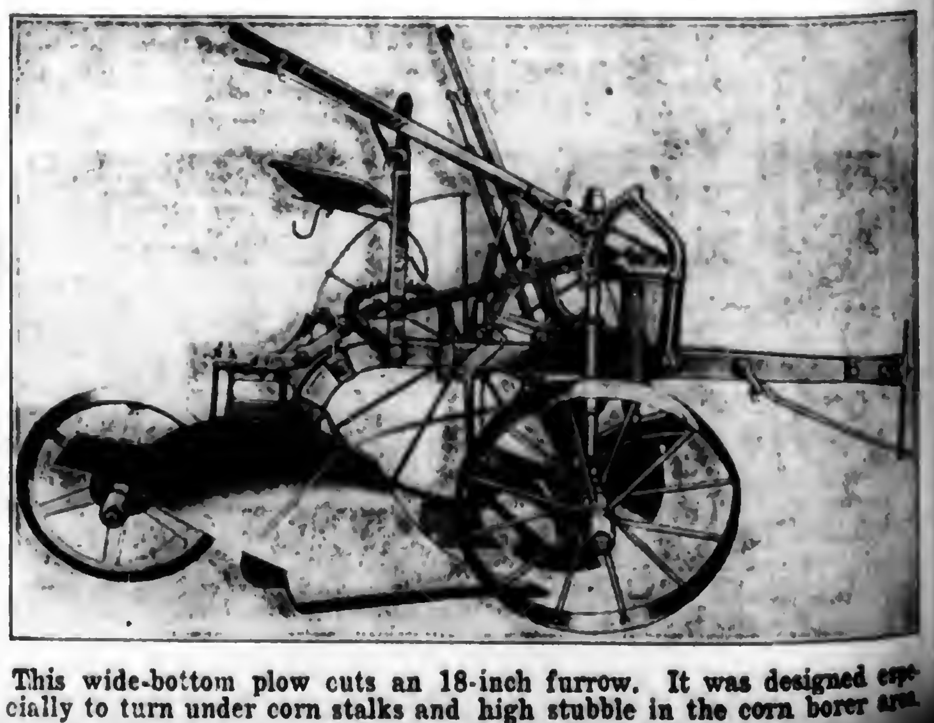
Illick Named Forester

SECRETARY Charles E. Dorworth, of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, has announced the appointment of Joseph S. Illick as State Forester of Pennsylvania and Deputy Secretary of the Department.

As instructor at the State Forest School, Mont Alto, Mr. Illick taught most of the technical men now in the forest service in this state. He is thoroly familiar with trees and forests in every county of Pennsylvania. He has also made several tours of the forests of Europe. Last year, on a special forestry tour, he visited 12 European countries, going as far north as Lapland, over 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The new State Forester is the author of twelve books on trees and forestry, one of which, "Pennsylvania Trees," has gone thru five editions totaling 45,000 copies. He is a graduate of Lafayette College, the Biltmore Forest School and took graduate work at the Forest School, University of Munich, Germany.

It Cuts a Wide Furrow



This wide-bottom plow cuts an 18-inch furrow. It was designed especially to turn under corn stalks and high stubble in the corn borer area.

PLANTS

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession, Ballhead—500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$10. Golden Acre and Earliest of All—1,000—$3.00, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20. Tomato Plants ready—75c—100; 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$20. Sweet Potato $3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants Varieties Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best, Earliana and Livingstone Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000, 10,000 and over $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. **Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.**

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage. 600, $1.00; 1000, $1.50, 5000, $6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. **Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS READY—Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Baldhead, Copenhagen Market Cabbage Plants, $1.00 per thousand. Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Tomato Plants, $1.00 thousand. Cauliflower, $3.00 thousand. Pepper, $2.50 thousand. Sweet Potato, $3.00 thousand. Special prices on large quantities. **Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.**

FROSTPROOF Cabbage Plants ready. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession, Flatdutch. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 10,000, charges collect, $10.00. Golden Acre, Danish Ballhead, May first. 1,000—$2.50. Tomato, leading varieties, $1.00. Sweet Potato, Cauliflower, $3.50. Our plants must please you or money refunded. **Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants—Wakefield, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Express $1.25 per 1,000. Tomato plants: Earliana, Matchless, Baltimore, Stone same price as cabbage. We guarantee to please you or money refunded. **Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—3 Acres. June, July deliveries. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid. 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid 50, 50c; 100, 75c; 1000, $1.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED direct from the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. **A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The Home of Grimm Alfalfa.**

PLANTS—Field grown—Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower. Cabbage and Tomato—300—$1.25; 1000—$2; 5000—$8. Pepper—100—75c; Cauliflower—500—$2.50; 1000—$4. Mailed prepaid. We grow transplanted plants. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefields and Flatdutch. 300—85c; 500—$1.05; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. $1.50 per thousand expressed. Tomato plants 100—50c; 300—$1.25; 500—$1.75; 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Hollywood Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, hardy field grown. Jersey, Charleston, Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession, Flatdutch. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $10. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. **Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.**

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00 1,000; collards, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; Bell pepper, $2.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00; large open field grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

FIELD GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefields and Flat heads; 200—65c; 300—85c; 500—$1.10; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 10,000—$15 expressed collect. Good delivery guaranteed. **V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield and Flat varieties: 100—40c; 300—65c; 500—$1.10; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 5,000—$7.50, collect. Good delivery guaranteed. **Cedar Hill Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

BILLION CABBAGE and Tomato plants any kind. $1.25 per 1,000. Potato Plants Nancy Hall and Porto Rico $3.00—1,000. **H. A. Lankford Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS POSTPAID—Leading varieties Aster, Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Sweet Potato, Tomato. Three dozen 40c, eight dozen $1.00; 500, $1.50. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

SPECIAL—20 million cabbage and tomato plants $1 thousand. Pepper $1.50; Sweet potato $2. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. **Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Leading varieties: Cabbage, $1.00—1,000; Collard, $1.00; Tomato, $1.00; Bell Pepper, $1.50; Onion, $1.25; Porto Rico Potato, $2.00. **W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.**

STRAWBERRIES—Eaton, Sample, Dunlap, $3 thousand; Gibson, Aroma, Premier, Cooper, $4.50; 75c—100. Raspberries, Grapevines. **Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.**

1926 CROP SEED CORN—Yellow Dent, 2,000 lbs. high germination $2.50 per bu. Wholesale less. My [illegible]. **Emerson Eckert, East Berlin, Md.**

CLARAGE CORN holds world's record, 168 bushels per acre. Also fine for ensilage. **Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.**

BILLIONS, cabbage, onion and tomato plants, $1—1,000. Descriptive circular free. **Clark Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga.**

VARIETY CABBAGE PLANTS, $1.50—1,000 prepaid. 10,000 express collect, $10. **Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Waters, Va.**

50 LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias $1.25. Catalogue. **A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

CABBAGE PLANTS—$1 per 1000—C.O.D. postage. **James J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **B. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

GOATS

GOOD Milch goat for invalid or sick baby, from gallon Toggenburg, Maltese or Nubian. $15. Buck kid from purebred, $15. **Goldsboro, Mahnion, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

BITTER MILK.—I have one cow. She milks well. She was fresh about five weeks when her milk which stood over a day got very bitter and strong.—W. G., Hanlins Station, Pa. Bitter milk may be evident near the end of the lactation period, but in this case, as it is near the beginning of the period of lactation, you would do well to note the condition of the feeds in order to know if there is a possibility that moldy feeds were placed in the ration. Try giving this cow one pound of Epsom salts, and milk her three to four times daily for a few days in an attempt to clean up the condition. There may be some changes occurring in the udder which would be benefited by the increased number of milking periods daily.

LUMP ON LEG—HEAVES.—Would like to know what to do for a horse that has a lump on front leg as big as a half dollar. Had a man examine it and he told me it has joint water in it but nothing has opened yet. Also, would like to know what to do for a horse that has had the heaves for three years.—E. M. D., Harnedsville, Pa. From your description the lump is apparently on the knee. This may be due to an increase in the joint water as a result of injury such as falling on the knees. The treatment would be determined by the condition; that is whether this were due to an increase in the liquid, an abscess, or a new growth of bone. One might try bathing in warm water or bandaging the part if it is certain that the condition is simply joint water.

Inasmuch as heaves cannot be cured, one must look to the diet as the principal means of relief. Feed the bulk of the hay at night with grain as the principal part of the feed in the morning and at noon. Wet the hay in order to keep down the dust just before the animal is fed. Fowler's solution in teaspoonful doses twice daily for a period of ten days may be given to advantage, altho most of the emphasis should be placed on the question of the diet. Try, in addition, a handful of oil meal in the grain daily. A tablespoonful of raw linseed oil on the grain may be used instead of the linseed oil meal.

COW BREATHES HARD.—My cow has had a cough for nearly two months. She breathes hard when lying down. She will be fresh about April 15th. I stopped milking her as soon as I noticed cough for fear she may have consumption. Where could I get a state veterinarian to examine her for T.B.?—F. S. Drifting, Pa. Your suggestion for a tuberculin test is commendable. Have your veterinarian write to Harrisburg or you may write for such a test. Your letter may be sent to Dr. T. E. Munce, of Harrisburg. It is possible that the cow may have had pneumonia and some of the parts involved may have grown together. Difficult breathing during the last period of pregnancy is not at all uncommon. It is possible that the difficulty will be overcome after calving.

TECHNIQUE FOR SPAYING DOG.—Please give me complete detailed instructions for spaying a female dog. At what age should this be done?—F. E. S., Hyndman, Pa. You should consult your veterinarian on this point, as spaying is an operation requiring a knowledge of anatomy and surgical skill. It is best performed while the animal is under an anesthetic as it must be considered a "major" operation. A demonstration of the operation would be the only safe manner of getting this information.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on Chicks of Quality—English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $13.00. White, Buff and Columbian Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $15.00; Light Brahmas and Jersey Black Giants, $22.00. Pekin Ducklings, $38.00; Indian Runners, $36.00. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick, discount on large orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Penna., Phone 133.**

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Chicks, eggs and stock. Choice breeding hens and pullets $3.50 each. Cocks and mature Cockerels $6. Orders now booked for three months pullets for July and August delivery. Highest quality Light Brahma chicks $23. per hundred, postage paid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for immediate or future delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

QUALITY DUCKLINGS at reduced prices—Mammoth White Pekin and fawn-white Indian Runner Ducklings now only $30 per hundred. Postage paid and live delivery count guaranteed. 500 ducklings $142. Eggs $10 per hundred. Thousands weekly. Breeding ducks and drakes $3.50 each. Order at once. Courteous treatment and prompt delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

CHICK prices reduced. For the balance of the season I will sell day old chicks from my heavy laying White Leghorns (Hollywood Strains) @ $13 per hundred. Flock of 500 averaged 192.8 eggs per hen. 20 years in business. **G. E. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS from high quality Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, English Barron White Leghorns, Mixed Breeds. Get our low prices for May and June delivery. Circular and price list free. 100% live delivered free. **Mitchell's Reliable Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.**

REDUCED PRICES on baby chicks for May. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Leghorns, 10c; Rocks and Reds, 12c; Wyandottes and Orpingtons, 13c. Discount on large orders. Send for free catalogue and prices. **Model Hatchery, Box 3, Monroe, Ind.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks and S. Reds, $13; W. Leghorns and H. Mixed, $10. 50 and 25, 1c and 2c more. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system that raises 95% to maturity free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $12; Barred Rocks, $13; White Leghorns, $10; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8, lots of 50, 1c more; 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery, circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $12; S. C. Leghorns, $10; Mixed, $8. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, $8—100; Buff L., $11—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $11—100; White Rocks, $14—100; Light Mixed, $7—100; Heavy $9—100. **Jacob Niemond, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

MAY PRICES on White Leghorn Chix. Our own home bred flock on free range. 100 chix, $10; 500, $47.50; 1,000, $90. 100% live chix delivered free. **Brookside Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

HUSKY CHICKS—Wyckoff Leghorns, 12c; Barred Rocks, 14c; Heavy Mixed for broilers, 12c; Light Mixed, 9c. Discount on large orders. **Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Penna.**

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS and eggs. Superior ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. **Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 12c; Mixed, 9c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15—$1.25. Free range. **Ray Shively, Montgomery, Pa.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Chicks from our own selected breeders. All hens, no pullets used, mated to cockerels from trapnested hens with good records. The stock is of large size and good Leghorn type. After May 15th $12 per hundred. Price very low considering quality offered. **M. M. West, Lansdale, Pa.**

CHICKS, pullets. Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS for June delivery, write for low prices and circular. **Fairview Poultry Farm, Stewartstown, Pa.**

EARLY HATCHED White Leghorn pullets produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.**

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Order now. **Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.**

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and Narragansett Turkey eggs $3.50 per 6, $6.50 per 12, parcel post prepaid. Pure bred, free range, none better. **Cloverlane Farms, Spring Grove, Pa.**

TURKEY EGGS—From our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write for prices. **Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.**

AMERICA'S best strain Bronze Turkeys. Sire Madison Square Garden winner, direct from Bird Brothers. **Miss Ida Chambley, Draper, Va.**

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. **Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forrestville, Conn.**

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. **Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.**

A TRAVELING SALESMAN will take on any line pertaining to the farm or dairy. What have you to sell or advertise. Write, **Walter J. Vincent, Danville, Penna.**

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

CORRECTION AD. PAGE 9, APRIL 23 ISSUE. 12 ASST. Silverblue Spruce Pines, Cedars $4. Guaranteed to grow. **F. Kaltenbach's Specialty Nurseries, Milwaukee, Wis.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

LAREDO SOY BEANS—$2.00 acre seeding cost. Superior quality, abundant hay. Full information. Also Virginias, priced very reasonable. **Woodland Brook Farm, Lovettsville, Virginia.**

ATTENTION! Salesmen and Buyers wanted. High class goods. Details sent. Circulars. **Samuel Paul, Valley View, Pa.**

EARLY BLACK WILSON SOY BEANS—Small lots or carload. **Elm Lodge Farms, Centerville, Md.**

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$3000 INCOME—Lancaster Co. farm. A wonder for trucking and fruit; pickles run $300 acre, others in proportion; land all lies to south, produces finest strawberries in Lancaster market; only ¼ mile village, half hour to city; estimated $500 worth timber, over 80 nice fruit trees, berries brought $700 last year; good 6-room house, electricity available, dandy large barn, numerous other bldgs. worth more than low price $4000, only part needed, and team, cattle, 130 poultry, hogs, gas engine, implements, vehicles, hay, grain, vegetables, etc. included. Details pg. 89 big illus. Spring Catalog. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. **Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.**

1200 LAYER POULTRY FARM for sale. 38 acres, completely equipped and running. A money maker. Owner shows you how. All year beautiful climate. $6,000.00, terms. **P. Quast, Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.**

130 ACRE FARM, 85 under cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. Stock and tools included. Can take possession at once. **Frank Rehil, Farmington, Pa.**

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND—160 acres on state road, excellent location. **Mrs. Blanche Groves, Kennedyville, Md.**

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. **Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

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AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.**

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

MAKE $2 AN HOUR selling Peck's Rivets. Stop leaks in kitchen utensils. Trial box 10c. Agents wanted. **Peck Co., Box 50, Medina, N. Y.**

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GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Manufactured smoking 1 pound sack 90c. 1½ Ounce chewing twist 90c dozen. Cigars 50 for $1.75. Natural leaf 5 lbs. $1. Pay when received. **Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.**

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

TOBACCO—Kentucky sweet leaf. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. $1.50. Chewing $2. Pay when received. **Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.**

ASPARAGUS

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—Large, vigorous roots. Hundred $1.25; thousand $7.50; 5,000 or more $7.00. Prepaid. **Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. **John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.**

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MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 813 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

EDUCATIONAL

GOVERNMENT Forest Rangers needed frequently. $125-$200 month. Home furnished. Enjoy the outdoors. Particulars about home instruction. Free. Write, **Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.**

The MAYTAG Sells Itself to FARM HOMES

NOTHING but your own judgment, after you wash with a Maytag in your own home, need influence you to keep it. You risk nothing, pay nothing until the Maytag has sold itself to you by its faster, cleaner, more convenient washing.

If you have no electricity in your home, ask for a Maytag with the famous Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. It gives the Maytag its own in-built power plant, as simple, efficient and economical as an electric motor. If you have electricity, ask for the Maytag with electric motor.

The Maytag's seamless, heat-retaining, cast-aluminum tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers. Washes clothes cleaner in half the usual time, and without hand-rubbing anything—a complete washing in an hour.

Its wringer automatically adjusts the tension for wringing a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket and wrings both line dry. The legs are adjustable to suit your height.

THE MAYTAG CO., *Newton, Iowa*
Eastern Branch,
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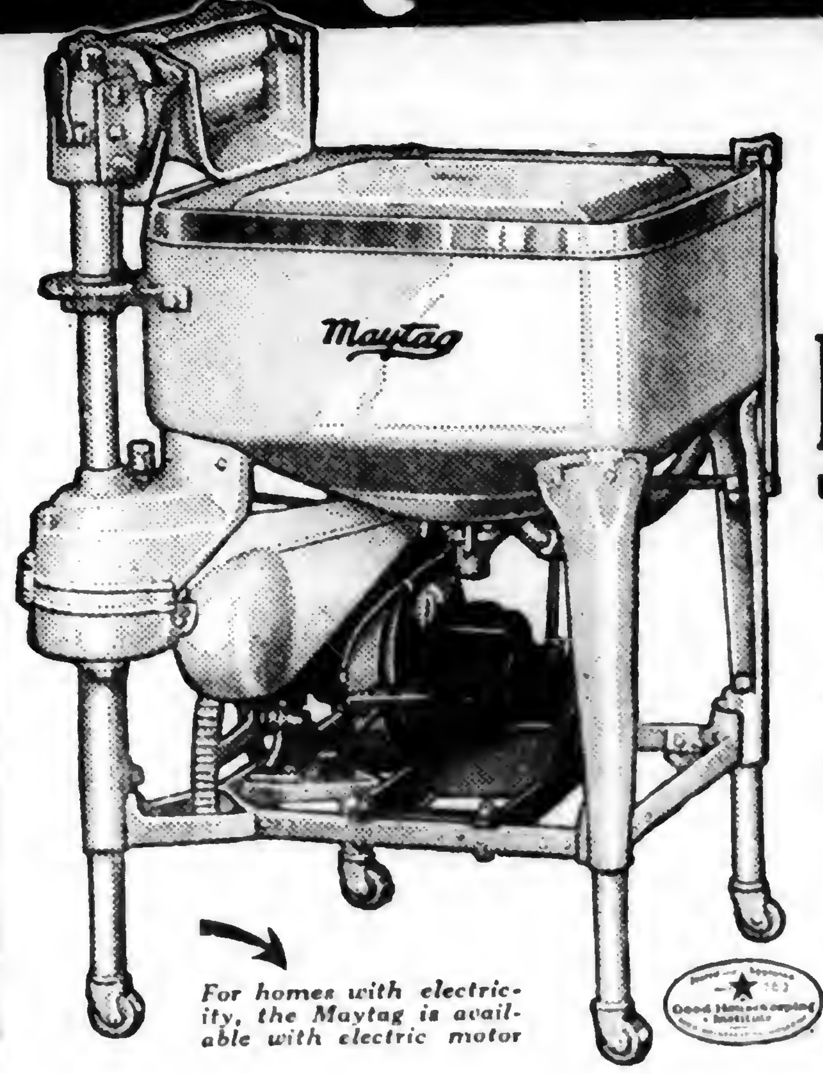
Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

FREE TRIAL

Write or telephone for a Maytag, either electric or gasoline powered. Do your next washing with it. You will discover many delightful, helpful advantages. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

[F-5-27]

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..Butler Co. Maytag Shop
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State of Pennsylvania

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State of Pennsylvania

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Vandergrift..Geo. B. Want
Warren Metzger Wright Co.
Washington.Wilson Ele. Co.
Waynesburg
..........Donald C. Beatty
West Chester
..........Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton
...........Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Wilkinsburg
..........Regent Elec. Co.
Williamsport
.......Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Williamstown
Williamstown Maytag Store
York..York Co. Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey

Asbury Park..F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City
....So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne
..Devlin & Sons, Co., Inc.
Bloomfield
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook..Smith El. Co.
Camden
......Camden Maytag Co.
Elizabeth..Maytag Appl. Co.
Elmer
..Schickedanz & Harker

State of New Jersey

City — *Dealer*

Hackensack
H. Plager & Sons
Hammonton
Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge Serva Appl. Co.
Hightstown
C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell Hopewell Elec. Co.
Lambertville
Serva Appl. Co.
Metuchen ..David A. Power
Millville
.Triangle Maytag Co.
Montclair
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Morristown. James E. Hauck
Mt. Holly ...C. G. Pidgeon
Passaic Rapp's Maytag Shop
Paterson
Paterson Maytag Shop
Pemberton
Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove
..Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy
......Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman .....C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield
Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Port Norris J. R. Prichard
Red Bank Chas. K. Hopping
Roebling Roebling Gen. Store
Salem ....D. J. McCloskey
Somerville...Smith Elec. Co.
Summit.......Arthur Manser
Sussex
Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River..A. W. Dorsett
Trenton Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York
Roth Seuferling Co. Inc.
Wildwood......R. W. Ryan
Woodbury
.......Elliott's Maytag Co.

State of Maryland

Baltimore
...Baltimore Maytag Co.
Cambridge
Nathan's Furniture Store
Cumberland
Joseph H. Brinker & Bros.
Frederick...L. H. Nicodemus
Graceham..L. B. Nicodemus
Hagerstown.Home Furn. Co.
Leonardtown
...Leonardtown Implt. Co.
Oakland
........A. D. Naylor & Co.
Salisbury
Nathan's Furniture Store

State of Delaware

Seaford.Nathan Furn. Store
Wilmington
..Wilmington Maytag Co.

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 — PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927 — No. 20

The short-cut thru the woods.

MAY 13 1927

Announcing the Master Farmer Awards—Page 3.

Beauty comes to your house with paint. Beauty *stays* with lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead.

WHAT to do and how to do it? These questions puzzle many house-owners when the time comes to redecorate the home, either inside or out. For the answer to such questions, send for the "Handbook on Painting" and the booklet (in color) "Decorating the Home." With the booklets you will receive a decorators' data form to use if you want our Department of Decoration to work up a special color scheme for your particular house.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 800 Albany St. • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 900 West 18th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue • St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

"Don't kill 'em Chase 'em"

Crows pulled *one hill*, and said: "Good night!" writes C. H. Barrett, Thetford Center, Vt.

Hundreds of corn-growers write us letters like these: "Had no corn pulled that I could discover."—F. G. Vincent, W. Tisbury, Mass.

"Crows nor nothing seem to bother it" —M. Crockwell, Red Hook, N. Y.

"It does the job"—L. Varnum, Alexander, Me.

"One kernel was pulled by crows. None were eaten. Yet crows were in fields all the time catching bugs," says M. S. Taite, Turnhannock, Pa.

"The crows pulled only one hill of my corn"—L. Martin, Hillsboro, N. H.

"Saw but one hill taken"—A. J. Hicks, New Carlisle, Ind.

"Did not pull one hill in 11½ acres of corn"—G. Post, Dover, Mass.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is what they are talking about. And we can give you scores and scores of more letters all saying the same thing. Why do you worry about your corn crop, when for $1.00 you can save from 1 to 2 acres of corn for every bushel of seed you plant? "Money Back" guarantee,—you to be the only judge. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-R, New Britain, Conn.

Keep Out. This field is mined. Brothers of Mr Crow
And this used to be our best Cornfield too
Boo-hoo hoo
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

Why I Use Commercial Fertilizers

Letters From Readers Who Have Proved To Themselves That Proper Fertilization Pays

"Because It Pays"

First Prize Letter

I USE commercial fertilizer because it pays.

I know it pays because I have taken the trouble to find out just what it does do, and here is how I learned.

In 1924 I bought a run-down farm of twelve acres, three miles east of Lancaster, Pa. My neighbors told me I was crazy, that no good crop had been grown on the land for years and that none could be made to grow there.

I got possession April 1 and the best I could do that season was to get a neighbor with a tractor to plow four acres which I put into tobacco. I had no manure at all and following the advice of a fertilizer man I carried out the following program.

The four acres were surveyed and marked off into nine plots. My fertilizer was mixed as follows:

550 pounds nitrate of soda
1000 pounds acid phosphate
200 pounds sulphate of potash

making a total of 1750 pounds, equivalent to one ton of 5-8-5 fertilizer. The nine plots were fertilized as shown in the table which also shows the results obtained.

	Pounds per acre
Plot 1—⅛ acre not fertilized, produced	976
Plot 2—⅛ acre fertilized with 200 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre produced	1280
Plot 3—¼ acre fertilized with 875 lbs. of my mixture (this plot was storm-damaged and not harvested)	
Plot 4—¼ acre fertilized with 875 lbs. of my mixture, and 200 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre produced	1426
Plot 5—1 acre fertilized with 875 lbs. of my mixture per acre and 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda in 2 applications produced.	1524
Plot 6—¾ acre fertilized with 1312 lbs. of mixture per acre produced....	1123
Plot 7—¾ acre fertilized with 1312 lbs. of my mixture and 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda produced	1308
Plots 8 & 9—1 acre fertilized with 1750 lbs. of my mixture and 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre produced	2108

These four acres were planted to wheat in October, 1924.

Two 1-40 acre plots were marked off from each of the original nine plots for checks, and the balance of the field, 3 22-40 acres which was topdressed in March, 1925, with nitrate of soda 100 lbs. to the acre, produced at harvest 188½ bushels of wheat or 53 1-10 bushels per acre.

The straw amounted to 11 tons worth $132 and with wheat at $1.50 per bushel, made a total yield valued at $116.75 per acre.

In 1925 four more acres were plowed and put into tobacco, fertilized with the same mixture about the same as in 1924. This year, again, the best results came from the largest amount of fertilizer and the high yield was 2300 pounds per acre.

In 1926 my crop was even better and the yield equally large.

In 1925 and 1926 my tobacco took prizes in the County Contest and also at the State Exhibit in Harrisburg.

In 1925 the price of tobacco was low so I packed my tobacco and a month ago sold it for twenty cents a pound. The same company has bought my 1926 tobacco at seventeen cents a pound—the very top of the market for the year, and pronounced it the finest crop they had seen in the county.

My check plots show me each year just what the fertilizer I use does to the crops and my figures show me that the biggest profit I get from anything on my farm is the profit I make by turning chemical fertilizers into crops.

My fertilizer costs me about $30.00 a ton and produces about 1100 pounds of tobacco per acre, more than where no fertilizer is used, making a return of $187.00 for each $30.00 worth of fertilizer used.

No one in my vicinity now says that Weaver is crazy or that the twelve acres are unproductive and this explains WHY I USE COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER.—J. F. Weaver.

The Winners

SOME very interesting letters were received in response to our request for letters from readers who have profited by the use of commercial fertilizers. Altho it usually is hard to measure the benefits resulting from the application of fertilizer, this contest has shown that Pennsylvania Farmer readers are using commercial fertilizer because they know it pays. They haven't taken someone's word that it pays,—they have found out for themselves.

The judges of the contest letters have made the following awards:

First Prize
J. F. Weaver,
Lancaster County, Pa.

Second Prize
Willis M. Hunsberger,
Bucks County, Pa.

Third Prize
E. R. Green,
Harford County, Md.

It is planned to publish letters written by some of the other contestants in future issues.—The Editors.

More Profit in Wheat

Second Prize Letter

I HAVE increased my profit nine dollars an acre on my wheat crop by using more fertilizer and growing larger yields per acre.

I worked for my father seven years previous to 1919, running his farm almost as tho it was my own. We grew good crops, always keeping a large dairy. In fact, we have not sold any crops, with the exception of some timothy hay each year, for the last 25 years, manufacturing most of our crops thru cattle, hogs and chickens, thus holding the fertility of our soil.

During the seven years we did not use much fertilizer (150 pounds per acre to the corn and 200 pounds per acre to the rye). We did not grow wheat as we have a heavy clay soil and could not grow it successfully with that amount of fertilizer. We grew an average of about 22 bushels of rye per acre.

In 1919 I rented this old homestead farm of 105 acres which has been in our family since 1798.

The first few years I grew about five acres of wheat each year, mere-

(Continued on page 26)

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ore Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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96—No. 20 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY MAY 14, 1927 Whole No. 1565

Who Will Be The Master Farmers?

nouncing a Plan to Give Merited Recognition to Twelve of the Outstanding Farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland

E country knows well its great men in industry, science, finance and literature. Their are household words because their achieve- have been heralded from the housetops. ere is just as large a proportion of great among farmers, but they have not been pub- recognized. There are many farmers who e recognition for their ability as farmers, eir influence as citizens, for the homes they developed and for the families they have

ost every community has one re farmers who stand out and known as "leading farmers." gers recognize them as they y. Their neighbors know them so often accept their ability as tter of course. It is time to up and publicly recognize the r Farmers. The whole business ming would be helped and popd by doing it.

id-West Honors Farmers

eral mid-western states have to look for and honor their nding farmers. They have it interesting and helpful. We just as good farmers in the East ywhere. Let us look them up. show the rest of the world there are truly great men fol- g the plow. They should be ed the degree of MASTER ER.

s year Pennsylvania Farmer the movement to seek out and recognition to the outstanding rs of its field by establishing Pennsylvania Farmer Master r Awards. With the assistance al agricultural leaders a score has been drawn up for use in ring the accomplishments of rs in Pennsylvania Farmer ter- . This score card is similar at used by the leading farm s of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, , Nebraska and other states Master Farmer awards will de this year.

this work we ask the help of reader of this paper. We offer portunity to assist in promot- worth while project. It calls little sacrifice of time and for ying aside of all jealousy and ness. The motto must be, "Let best men win."

Be Members of National Club

is planned this year to select e Master Farmers,—nine from ylvania, two from New Jersey one from Delaware and Mary- combined. Next year another of Master Farmers will be se- . Each man who is given the er Farmer Award will auto- ally become a member of the sed National Master Farmers' to be composed of the Master ers of all states.

ch Master Farmer selected un- the auspices of Pennsylvania er will be given a beautiful l of solid gold. The medals will warded and the degree of Mas- armer will be conferred at a banquet to be held in Harrisburg during the Farm Products Show next January. To this banquet will be invited leading business men, agricultural leaders and other representative citizens so that the importance of the movement and the names of the winners will be assured of the recognition the occasion demands.

This is the plan to be followed in choosing the men to receive the Degree of Master Farmer and the Master Farmer Medal:

Candidates for the award may be nominated by their neighbors, by county agents, extension specialists, bankers, storekeepers, or even by their wives,—in other words, by anyone who will take the trouble to fill out the score card carefully.

Any farmer for whom a score card is properly filled out and sent in will be considered a candidate for the award. Extra copies of the score card and directions for scoring may be obtained from the Master Farmer Editor.

All properly nominated candidates will later be scored independently by members of Pennsylvania Farmer staff or their representatives. So far as possible the farms of men nominated will be visited personally by the Editors and by the Judges.

Pennsylvania Farmer's Score Card for Farmers

THIS score card will be used in selecting the 12 men on whom the degree of Master Farmer will be conferred by Pennsylvania Farmer. It also will be valuable in assisting farmers generally to measure their own accomplishments.

	Full score	Score
I. Operation of Farm—290 Points		
1. Maintenance of soil fertility	60	......
2. Crop rotation	25	......
3. Seed used	25	......
4. Quality of livestock Alternative—Quality and variety of fruit trees and truck crops	35	......
6. Feeding and care of livestock Alternative—Care of fruit trees and truck crops	30	......
6. Efficient use of man and horse labor	25	......
7. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment well housed and repaired	35	......
8. Convenience of farm arrangement	15	......
9. Products of farm, yield and quality	40	......
II. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points		
1. Relation of income to expenses	100	......
2. Accounting methods	30	......
3. Business reputation	50	......
III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points		
1. Repair and upkeep of buildings	30	......
2. Appearance of yards	30	......
3. Condition of fields	15	......
4. Condition of fences and ditches	15	......
IV. Home Life—300 Points		
1. Convenient house	50	......
2. Labor-saving equipment in home	75	......
3. Character as father and husband	100	......
4. Education and training of children	75	......
V. Citizenship—140 Points		
1. Neighborliness	40	......
2. Interest in schools and churches	40	......
3 Interest in other community enterprises	30	......
4 Interest in local and national governments	30	......
Total	1000	......

Name of person scored ....

Address ....

Name of Scorer ....

Address ....

Date ....

Judges to Be Announced Later

The final selection of the twelve farmers to receive the award will be made by the Board of Judges, the members of which will be announced in a later issue. The Board will consist of two or more well-known agricultural leaders and one member of the Pennsylvania Farmer staff.

All information about candidates which is used in filling out the score cards will be kept confidential. The names of candidates will not be published, except those who finally win the Award.

The following rules should be observed in nominating candidates for the Master Farmer Award:

Any bona fide farmer living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland is eligible.

Nominations may be made by anyone not directly connected with the staff of Pennsylvania Farmer.

To nominate a candidate for the award it is necessary only to fill out and send in the score card appearing on this page.

Nominations (i. e. score cards properly filled out and signed) should be mailed before July 15th.

All score cards and correspondence about the Master Farmer Awards should be addressed to the MASTER FARMER EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Read the score card.

Make a mental canvass of your neighbors and acquaintances. If you find one you think will measure up well, fill out the score card and send it in.

Directions for Scoring

I. Operation of Farm—A Total of 290 Points.

1. Maintenance of Soil Fertility—60 Points.

Drainage—On soils that lack natural drainage, suitable ditches or tile drainage systems should be provided. Where drains have not been provided on such land, deduct up to 10 points.

Manure—If all manure is carefully saved and is hauled to the field with the least possible loss, make no deductions under this head. If manure is located so as to leach badly, deduct 15 points. If half or more of the manure is left in yards or piles, during the summer, deduct 8 points; other cuts in proportion.

Lime—If soil is too acid to secure a good stand of legumes three years out of four, deduct 15 points where no lime has been applied. If applied in adequate amounts make no deductions. If less than this amount, cut in proportion.

(Continued on page 25)

TEXT CUT OFF

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

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Vol. 95, No. 20 Phila., Pa., May 14, 1927 Whole No.1565

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"The only contented people ace those who realize how full the world is of things that they can do nothing about."

The Fertilizer Contest Letters

A FEW weeks ago we invited our readers to tell of their experience in using fertilizers. The response has been generous and the letters make interesting reading. In every instance the writer told of better crops and increased profits from the intelligent use of commercial plant food. The judging of these letters has been a somewhat difficult task, but the awards were finally placed as will be seen on page two of this issue. All these writers give concrete results and prove their cases by figures resulting from careful records. They prove the claims of Pennsylvania Farmer that more profits may be made by farming fewer acres if proper equipment and adequate fertility are supplied.

Will Try to Agree

THE news contained in our Washington letter on the next page suggests that it may be possible for the organized farmers to present a solid front to Congress on the matter of farm legislation. All too frequently farmers' organizations, at least the men who are supposed to represent them, have held opposite views on important bills and this gave congressmen an excellent excuse for avoiding or straddling the issues, thus proving the truth of the old saying that a house divided against itself shall fall. It is but natural, as with any other class of people, that there should be radicals and conservatives among farmers. But if they can agree upon a prearranged program it is not only likely to be safer and saner, but also more certain of accomplishment.

Buying Apples by Name

APPLE growers would do well to devise some method by which consumers could become acquainted with varietal names. At present very few town and city buyers know anything about the names of the fruit they buy. They are scarcely ever called for by name. We stopped at a city fruit stand the other day and asked for a Spitzenburg apple. The vendor was pleased, since he was a real lover of fruit and knew practically every kind of apple by name. But he said that not one buyer in a hundred called for them by name, or knew anything about names. Size and color are too often the deciding factors when they are seen at all. Yet, so well have manufacturers advertised their products, buyers nearly always specify the name of other foods even when ordering over the telephone. The public seems slow to learn the names of varieties in spite of the fact that buying by appearances is often deceiving. Doctor Funk used to say that "a little Italian spit and an old woolen sock would make a Ben Davis look as good as a Stayman."

A Joke on Somebody

IT WOULD seem that the people of New Jersey, or some of them at least, are tired of having the legislature meet every year, and also of having a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature. New Jersey is nominally Republican in politics, but certain exigencies in politics have brought about the election of a Democratic governor several times. Now, somebody with a partially brilliant mind conceived the idea of holding the election for governor every four years, coincident with the presidential election. Since the state always, or almost always, goes Republican the chances for electing a Republican governor would probably be greater. Accordingly, a bill was drawn, read, passed and the legislature adjourned. In addition to extending the term of the governor to four years, the bill also sought to set the time of holding sessions of the legislature at once in two years instead of every year as now. But here is where the joke comes in. After it is all ready to submit to the people, some crape hanger with a better education discovers that the amendment reads BIANNUAL sessions, and that biannual does not mean BIENNIAL. Instead of being relieved of the burden of annual sessions of the legislature, the people of the state would have on their hands a legislature meeting TWICE a year! Thus the politics of the states is all balled up by the misuse of a couple of innocent little vowels.

Pennsylvania Forests Grow

IT IS little more than a generation since the development of state forests in Pennsylvania was seriously begun. However, it is longer than that since Doctor Rothrock began calling attention to the necessity for reestablishing the fast disappearing forests of the state. But for a long time he was heard as a "voice crying in the wilderness," except that there was no longer any wilderness to cry in. People awake slowly to the necessity of providing for future needs. Immediate necessities are held so closely to the eye that the future is obscured. A few prophetic enthusiasts, however, kept pounding away until the public was convinced that something should be done and it consented to the establishment of a forestry department. This department has become one of the best in the United States and Pennsylvania is on the way to being the possessor of forest lands which may approach the state's primitive glory. Last year, over 16,000,000 trees were planted. We now have 1,132,444 acres in state-owned forest land, besides a considerable area of private plantings. Governor Fisher who, like the previous governor, is a strong believer in tree planting recently wrote: "Almost half of the land area of Pennsylvania is better suited to the growing of forest trees than anything else. There are about 13,000,000 acres of land in the state upon which the best crop is the tree crop."

Honesty in Advertising

THE report of the Better Busines of New York contains the state the modern method of telling the tr nothing but the truth in advertising ing results in many ways. The p learning to have confidence in printed ments in advertising because it finds the truth. Leading business men and facturers have for years been advi practicing this principle and it is g to note that all reputable firms are vinced that honesty is the best policy report also states that newspapers are than ever before, exercise a rigid over the kind of advertising admi their columns. True, there are still lishers who seemingly accept almost thing from the worst quack medicines leading money-making schemes. the publishers of such papers are sell their souls for a mess of po their papers have no standing with telligent public.

Big Increases in Stocks and

THE value of the securities listed New York Stock Exchange more than five and one-half billions of in 1926, according to the annual repo Exchange. The total value of the list and bonds was over seventy-five and billions of dollars. Most of the in due to the higher market value of the ties, altho over one and one-half bil in new stocks. We give these figures the relation between financial and business, and the business of farming present time. Coincident with this inal rise in security values, the value property has gone down several cording to government figures. The quoted could be duplicated in a sm in most communities. We know of stance in a small country town wh shares of the local bank (par val were offered to settle an estate. hundred dollars' worth of stock bro $1700.

Editorial Sidelights

LAST fall in Columbus, Ohio, we wer at the banquet where the Master of Ohio received their awards. It was exception, the most inspiring meeting we ever attended.

The men who received the degree Farmer were real dirt farmers, but wh they were! Some of them had started with no assets except their own ability loyalty of their wives. As the years finally started for themselves. They their land, bred better livestock, crops, educated their children and farms the kind of places anyone could to call home.

These Master Farmers had made their achievements weren't measured amount of money they had hoarded won the award because they rep very finest type of American citizenship ured by the Master Farmer Score Card lieve that the score card published of this issue will reveal a group of equal calibre in our own territory.

HERB the Handy Man makes his this week on Page 27. We trust that with us for some time with his weekly of sense and nonsense. His sense is in spite of his nonsense. The direction he hands out may be relied upon.

PLAN CONFERENCE

e Farm Organizations Will Unite on Legislation Program—Need Millions for Flood Relief.

Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE of the executive heads of the National Grange, onal Farmers' Union and the ican Farm Bureau Federation be held in Washington in September or October, the object of h is the development of a uniagricultural legislative program. are the national dues-paying organizations that voice the ment of organized agriculture. ther they cover practically the country. They represent a bership of between 2,000,000 1,000,000 farmers. It is pro that a committee of three, repting the three farm organiza be selected to attend the nal political conventions, and see the farming business receives proper share of consideration in platforms of the two major parties figures furnish evidence that an unexpectedly large proportion of the canned tomatoes consumed in the United States are shipped in from foreign countries.

Loan Banks Lowered Interest

e benefits that have come from Federal Farm Loan system are limited to the low rates of intero farmers afforded by the Feder d banks and Joint Stock Land A member of the Farm Loan points out that the successful tioning of the Farm Loan syshas caused other great rural agencies to lower their interrates. In fact, it has brought a general reduction in interest, means vast savings not only rmers but to all groups of citi

kman Calls on Coolidge

visit to the White House was tly made by Fred Brenckman, National Grange, and Chester Gray, of the American Farm n Federation, for the purpose mmending the reappointment . S. Hill, of South Dakota, to United States Shipping Board to nt the agricultural interests. President gave no indication as decision in the matter, but the organizations feel that Mr. is the right man for the place.

Estate Sharks in Trouble

fraud order has been issued by Post Office Department against lorida Truck Farmers' Develop Company and Alford Realty any. It is claimed that truck and real estate lots were sold ese firms on the installment but no deeds have been given rchasers. The properties are ented as being high and dry, post office inspectors found the to be low and partly under r.

n Still Carrying Water

survey conducted by the General ration of Women's Clubs shows while farmers are purchasing automobiles and radio outfits very many have installed tele s in their homes, they are slow quire modern equipment, de d to save labor for the house

its campaign for better-equip homes, the federation addressed s to 40,000 farm women in 46 The replies indicate that than 20,000 of the 40,000 women are carrying water for hold needs from wells or gs a considerable distance from kitchen. Less than one-third running or pumped water at en sinks.

toes Imported from Italy

account of the overproduction omatoes and prevailing low s for canned goods, it hardly possible that canned tomatoes be imported into the United at a profit. Nevertheless, in there were 82,125,088 pounds nned tomatoes and 18,057,605 ds of tomato paste imported into country from Italy which is the canned tomato exporting coun The total production of canned toes in the United States last was 482,200,000 pounds. These figures furnish evidence that an unexpectedly large proportion of the canned tomatoes consumed in the United States are shipped in from foreign countries.

Need Millions for Flooded Farmers

More than $2,000,000 will be needed for agricultural relief for farmers in the flooded areas of the Mississippi Valley, according to Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture, who has been assigned to be agricultural adviser to Red Cross officials in relief work. The department is investigating the sources of seed supply for the flood-stricken states. Sufficient money has already been subscribed to take care of seed and feed requirements of farmers in Missouri and northeastern Arkansas.—E. E. R.

FISHER MOVES SLOWLY

Gradual Changes Made in Personnel of State Departments—Road Repair Work Begun.

Harrisburg, Pa.

ALTHO for weeks reports have been printed about impending shake-ups and makings-over in Capitol Hill departmental offices the new state administration appears to be as cautious in such matters as it was in legislation. It would appear that changes in personnel of the governmental force will be made gradually with the least possible disturbance of business and a minimum of fuss. The retirements of William H. Connell from the deputyship in the Highway Department and C. H. Hadley from the Bureau of Plant Industy are examples. There will probably be some protests, but it was only four, eight and twelve years ago that the same thing went on only with more moving at one time. The new plan is evidently intended to change without much effect on business, but to change in many cases.

Working on New Road Plans

State Highway Department officials are planning to begin on the preliminaries to what may be termed the new administration program. Thus far the contracts let have been very largely based upon plans and specifications worked out in the closing days of the last administration or what might be termed projected business. Now the Department is estimating, as the amount of money available is being made known, on work of its own selection. Such spring work as oiling, repairs, maintenance and the like is being pushed as vigorously as weather conditions permit. The administration is also planning to work out many petitions for state aid and to get the reward system into new shape.

Campaigns Going Along

Secretary of Agriculture Jordan has announced his general satisfaction with the progress of the campaigns against the pests, especially the manner in which public sentiment has responded to the call for cooperation. Both Doctor Jordan and Deputy Bressler have been devoting much time to personal supervision of the work against the corn borer, which is said at the Capitol to be the most extensive effort ever made by the state. It calls for the widest measure of cooperation between the federal government on one hand and the farmers on the other.

Hadley Going to Ohio

Dr. Hadley goes to Toledo where he will have charge of federal government work in the Ohio district against the borer. He came to Pennsylvania from the federal service, having been taken from the leadership of the Japanese beetle fight in the Philadelphia district to succeed Dr. J. G. Sanders. Dr. Hadley has been an active official and a capable organizer.

The Veto Stack Grows

Governor Fisher has shown a disposition to veto bills at a rate which has surprised some people here. Some legislators may be made uncomfortable by the veto messages for they point out weaknesses of measures in a rather bark-peeling manner. There are predictions the veto stack may be unusually large.—T. C.

GARDENERS MEET

County Agents Address Annual Banquet of Jersey Truck Growers—New Chick Disease Reported.

Trenton, N. J.

THE Fourteenth Annual Banquet of the North Jersey Market Gardeners' Association in Newark on April 30 brought out over 800 members and their friends. The association comprises leading market gardeners in the six northern New Jersey counties. Several speakers of state-wide reputation addressed the gathering, including A. E. Mercker, chief of the State Bureau of Markets. The county agents from Passaic, Morris and Essex Counties also addressed the gathering.

New Poultry Disease Appears

Several cases of an undetermined poultry affliction have been reported within the last two weeks at the State College of Agriculture. The exact trouble is unidentified for the moment and blood tests and a diagnosis of the organs of the chickens affected have failed to connect it with any of the common chick troubles. It is characterized by a drying up of the mouth and esophagus, a gasping for breath and sudden death. The State College has asked poultrymen and farmers thruout the state to report this trouble among their chicks as soon as noticed, so that early steps may be taken for its isolation and identification.

Canhouse Situation Uncertain

Up to early May the canhouse situation in south New Jersey tomato areas remained an indefinite factor. The acreage for this year is still a very uncertain factor. Canners report heavy supplies on hand and hesitancy on what to pack. There is decided reluctance on the part of canners to contract for a big acreage. Several years ago most of the local canners sold their packs before they contracted with the farmers, whereas the wholesalers' plan of buying in the last few years is to fill only immediate needs and buy at the last minute

Alfalfa Badly Damaged

Last winter was so severe on alfalfa located on the heavier soils in central New Jersey counties, notably in Hunterdon County, that the county agent's office is making substitute recommendations. Both new seedlings and old stands on the heavier land have been badly heaved. The farm bureau office is encouraging the farmers to sow peas and oats as soon as possible. This combination will allow the farmers to get their hay from the land before the usual August sowing of alfalfa or grass and clover. For late May sowing the recommendation is for soy beans when the hay is to be used for milk cow feeding.—W. H. B.

TRY TO HOLD MARKET

Dairymen Claim Cold Storage Cream and Increased Price Would Assure Adequate Milk Supply.

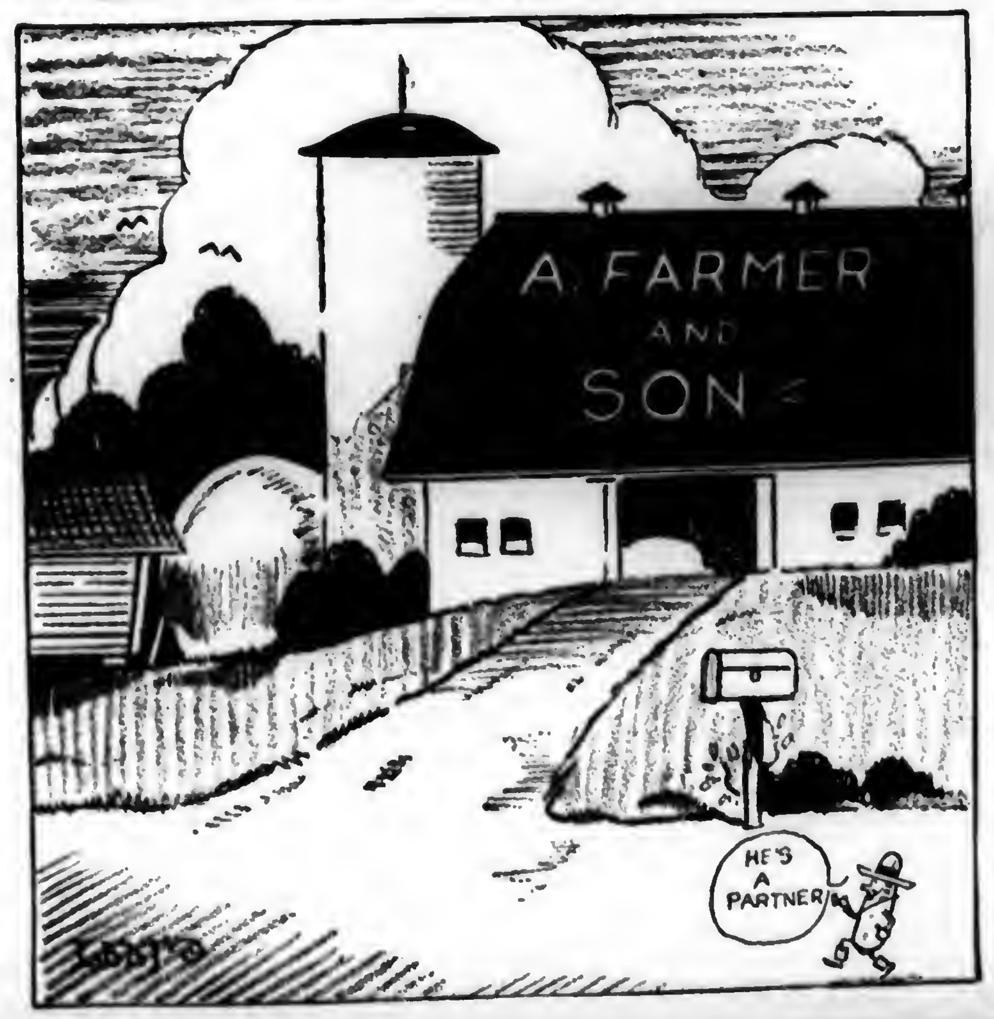
Ithaca, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIVE counties have completed the referendum on milk marketing problems. The referendum was designed to get the opinions of 150,000 dairymen who supply the milk needs of New York City. The industry is greatly disturbed over the announcement that the Board of Health of New York City will permit western milk to enter its markets next fall. A nine-county mass meeting was held in the northern part of the state a few days ago and resolutions were passed asking for an increased price next fall, and assuring the city that this inducement would result in an adequate milk supply. Coupled with last year's successful experiment in holding over in cold storage frozen cream from the surplus season a very slight increase in price, to make it worth while to feed for greater production, is thought to be the best solution, from the eastern farmer's point of view, and from the standpoint of eastern business generally.

Milk Prices Slightly Lower

April saw slight cuts in the secondary classes of milk, and May sees still further cuts in these classes. The price of Class 1 milk will continue as in April, and little change is expected thru the summer. Class 1 milk will bring $2.95 on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis; Class 2-A will bring $2.31, and Class 2-B, $2.56; Class 3, or milk made into evaporated milk, milk chocolate, milk powder or hard cheeses, will bring $2.30 per hundred pounds. A new tank car service is being installed by the Dairymen's League for 650 farmers of Clinton and Essex Counties.—F.

WHY SOME BOYS DON'T LEAVE THE FARM



TEXT CUT OFF

Car owners expect more from Kellys—and they get it!

MORE people are buying Kelly-Springfield tires this year than in any year during the company's history.

The reason is not far to seek. The tires Kelly is building today are by far the best that ever have come out of the Kelly factory. This statement is not mere talk; it is an undeniable fact, as thousands of tire buyers can testify.

Car owners have learned to expect more from Kellys, and they are getting it—this year to an even greater extent than ever before.

Yet Kelly-Springfields don't cost any more than most other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

For Barn Sanitation Agricultural Gypsum

It keeps down flies and odors in barns, poultry houses and other buildings. Increases value of manure. Adds lime and sulphur to the soil. Many other uses. 100-lb. bags, freight prepaid, only $1.50. Special price carload lots. *Write for valuable free book.*

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Supply-U-Fresh Water System

and get fresh water, cool and sparkling from your well, spring or cistern, no storage tank, no storage water. At the turn of the faucet a SUPPLY-U-FRESH WATER PUMP delivers nature's clear cold water, from the depths of the earth to your mouth. Write for catalog.

Farm trained men, of good character and responsibility, with sales ability and references, wanted to represent us in each county. Address:

SUPPLY-U-FRESH WATER COMPANY,
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adds neatness and value to your farm

CAMBRIA FENCE adds the desired permanent neatness to your farm that subsequently increases its value.

Cambria Fence retains its neatness because it is made of good, clean, selected steel wire, heavily coated with zinc by our special process.

Hinge joints, cut stays, tension curves—all the features expected for permanency and uniformity—are embodied in Cambria Fence.

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Ask your Dealer for Cambria Fence

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

GIVING advice is one of the best and most frequent things I do. Ever since the little tots attending my first term of school began asking me how to do sums, down to the present time when men ask me when to sell their potatoes and women want to know how to get more "pin money" from their husbands, people ask me how to solve their problems. Of course, answers are always freely and cheerfully furnished, but I seldom learn whether the advice is followed or not, because the people I know best don't often ask for any. Another proof of the adage concerning prophets.

◆ ◆ ◆

HERE is a late question which will serve as a sample: A woman writes: "Shall we buy a second-hand organ and pay cash and have the neighbors throw it up to our children every day that we are stingy, or buy a piano on monthly payments and take the chance of having the money to meet the payments; or, should we buy neither until we have the money to pay cash for a piano? I think there are a lot of parents who are in the same boat concerning something or other and who would be glad to have advice. We own our own home but have little past us and must depend upon days' work for our income. Only one of our small children is old enough to take music lessons, but other children are twitting him about us being too stingy to buy a piano."

◆ ◆ ◆

IF ALL questions were so easy to answer as this I would have a snap. Of course, the parents should use their own judgment which seems to be good. But they are too sensitive to what the neighbors may say. People who make mean insinuations in matters of this kind are not worth troubling about. Sensible neighbors will respect good judgment in business matters, while the gossiping kind will be just as likely to talk about their neighbors' debts as their stinginess. There is altogether too much mortgaging of the futur please ourselves or to "keep up the Joneses." I hope this wo will have nerve enough to snap fingers in the face of gossi neighbors if necessary.

◆ ◆ ◆

WE DUG OUT all the black berry plants we planted two ago. They were almost 100 per afflicted with crown gall and racnose. The plants showed it they came from the nursery. We little hopes of success from the because of this, and they never done much good. It will be too ba this berry must join the ranks of dodo and the dinosaur, but it almost impossible to get disease-f black raspberry plants. If any can direct me to such a place he earn my lifelong gratitude.

◆ ◆ ◆

WELL, we actually are started in the chicken busines Neshaminy Gardens at last. built a poultry house just in to receive the 500 baby chicks. save extra expense this year, built a house 16x20 feet to be now as a brooder house, and as part of a laying house. We installed a coal burning brooder a canopy 60 inches in diamete commercial chick feed will be to start them. Most of them w 72 hours old when they get first feed. I shall be glad to te exact truth from time to tim notes reporting our progress, or bad.

◆ ◆ ◆

I MADE a trip across the Pittsburgh week before last, tend a meeting of the Pit Dairy Council. I made the t daytime because I wanted to country on the other side of Allegheny Mountains since I not traveled that way by for some time. The freeze of week before evidently did able damage to the early Although it was the last we April little farm work was from the car window.

The Cheerful Plowman

A Helpful Old Couple

A HELPFUL old couple, bright-minded and supple, are Mr. and M McGraw; they're always so shining, they never are whining, th never are finding a flaw! He's eighty or better, but still a go-gette whitened but happy old gent; she's seventy-seven, yet brimming wi leaven, and never a particle bent!

A group of us neighbors took time from our labors, on Sat evening it was, we planned for a meeting to take a big greeting blessing to both the McGraws! We took them a present, it alway pleasant to take a small token you know, and I was selected, conscri ed, elected, to talk for a moment or so. Said I, "It's an honor to as the donor of tokens of earnest esteem, to people so snappy, so cheer ful, so happy, so filled with a sunshiny gleam! Your neighbors, notice, Pete, Jimmie and Otis, Tom, Henry and Billy and Si, Frank, Cha ley and Larry, Will, Samuel and Harry, Bartholomew, Kenneth and have come to remind you how useful we find you in this little valley ours; we've come with hearts swelling desirous of telling how you're deserving of flowers! You folks may not know it, but this— bestow it—is but a small token, indeed, to give to you neighbors, lighten our labors by every example and deed! You've done more farming by cheering and charming the neighbors who live in the than all the other forces we meet in our courses,—and I am not telli a tale! You've met all the sorrows, todays and tomorrows, and them with smiles, I would say, with spirits unbroken,—so here token, from all of your neighbors today!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

HE sun keeps right on shining. "I don't see why you keep on eeping that woman's walk. She erer seems to appreciate it, does he? Did she ever say 'I thank you' fter you get the job done?"

The old man to whom these words ere spoken straightened up and swered with a smile, "Well, maybe e will sometime. Anyhow, the always keeps on shining, whether folks say thank you or not."

It does seem sometimes as if there quite a lot of folks in this world t have a pretty small sense of reciation for kindnesses done m. They go on from day to day pting favors, many of them from Great Giver Himself, and very ly would anybody know that it ant much to them. In fact, you d I meet many who appear to nk that they are entitled to all e good things this earth has to tow, without their doing anying to make them worthy of them. e world owes me a living, and going to have it," is one of the yings that come straight from an grateful heart. It is never true, matter who says it. The earth es nobody anything; you and I are debtors, always and everywhere.

But the Man Rode Alone

And it would not be strange if ple that are always ready to do good turn should get tired of it r a while and stop sweeping the ks of their neighbors. Once when as a boy I was walking two miles school every day in the morning back at night. I used to see man traveling over the same route th a horse and buggy all alone in wide seat; but he never asked to get in and ride with him, and was too proud to ask for a lift the long road. But one day he stop and take me in, and he e then about having seen me dging up and down that road, he thought if a thing was worth ing, it was worth asking for. how that hurt me more than ever had to walk the two miles a hard day at school, and I e up my mind then I never would that man for a ride.

The Sun Keeps on Shining

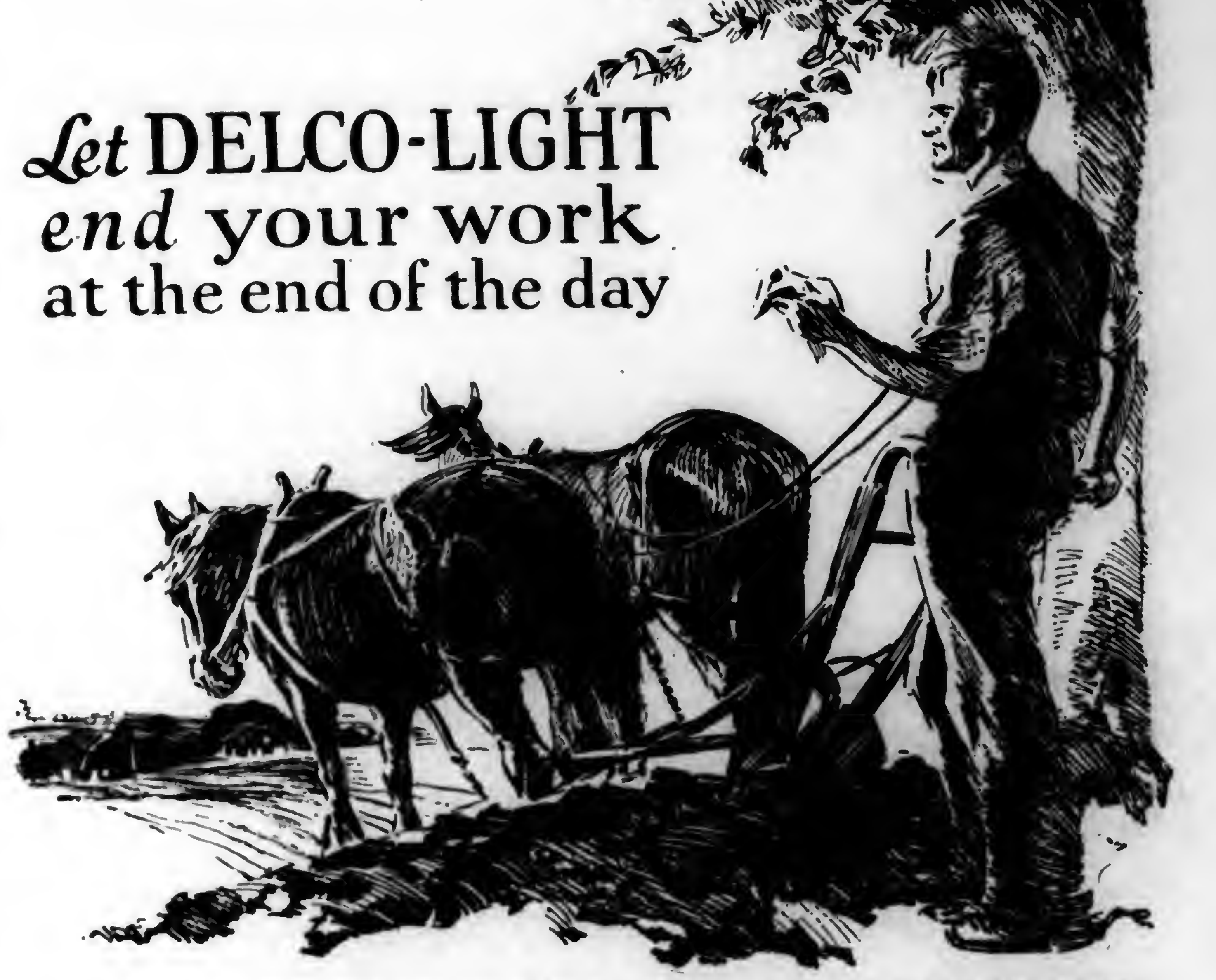
ut after all, it is a good thing remember the kindly man's re k when he was sweeping the k and think, "The sun keeps t on shining." What would it n if that were not so? Suppose a moment that when nobody ap elates the sunshine, or even nks it is shining at all, the good planet should go on a strike and , "Nobody cares. Guess I'll quit pell and see how they like it."

Well, that would mean trouble. corn would stop growing; the dows would lose their green; ers would fade; it would rain no e; this world would be a desert less time than we can imagine.

Right straight on the sun keeps ing, thru good report and evil report, and the time es when we do lift up our heads say, "You blessed old sun, you the best friend men have in this ld. We do thank you for every g you are doing for us, and we try to show it hereafter."

And I think it is that way with who often fail to show by t they do or say that they know thing fine is being done for . But by and by they come back their better selves and they show a thousand ways that their hearts all right and working every min of the day!

So let's keep on shining. It will p to make the world a better to live in.



Let **DELCO-LIGHT** *end* **your work at the end of the day**

NOW, this spring—when every hour of daylight counts—when your whole year's profit depends on early planting—when you are working against time and weather—that's when you need the help of Delco-Light.

Today, as you come to the end of the last furrow—as you pause for a moment to look with satisfaction on what you have done and think of the work yet to do—think what it would mean to have Delco-Light.

Water at the turn of a faucet; time-saving power for turning grinders, separators and all small power machinery; electric light at house, barn and outbuildings—these are the things you can have with Delco-Light.

Think of all that it means to have Delco-Light and arrange to have it now. See the Delco-Light dealer in your community or mail the coupon for complete information—today.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. M-204 Dayton, Ohio
Also manufacturers of D-L Electric Water Systems for country and city homes.

DEPENDABLE **DELCO-LIGHT** *FARM ELECTRICITY*

There is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community. See him for details. If you do not know his name, write to the factory or to the nearest wholesale Distributor listed below.

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Please send me complete information about Delco-Light.

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Established 1840
Makers of the famous Farm-Pump Engine; Farm Power and Light Plants
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Centaur Small Farm Tractor

Do your farm work this year with a Centaur—the low cost, dependable, little tractor that will plow a 12 in. furrow and do your harrowing, seeding, cultivating, hauling and belt jobs—at a cost of only a few cents an hour. Seven years successful performance behind it. Sold on easy terms—one year to pay. Write for booklet and low price.

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HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

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Full weight, Galvanized—

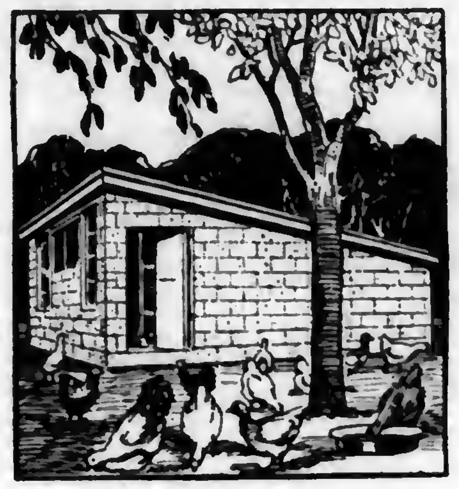
Metal makes the safest and most satisfactory roofing for farm buildings or city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Rust-resisting Galvanized Sheets are unexcelled for Culverts, Tanks, Silos, Roofing, Spouting, and all exposed sheet metal work. Metal roofs give greatest protection from fire, lightning, and all conditions of weather. Look for the Keystone included in brand. Sold by leading dealers. Keystone Quality is also superior for Roofing Tin Plates for residences. Send for free "Better Buildings" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEXT CUT OFF

Health-ful Home for Farm Flock



You are raising poultry to make money—be sure you house them right.

Concrete poultry houses are dry, comfortable, easily cleaned and disinfected.

Build Your Own Poultry House—

Plans and Instructions Are Free

The difference between profit and loss may be decided by the healthfulness of your flock.

A post card will bring your construction information and plans free.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
2151 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Concrete for Permanence

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
(This trade mark means quality)
Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

READING BONE FERTILIZER CO.

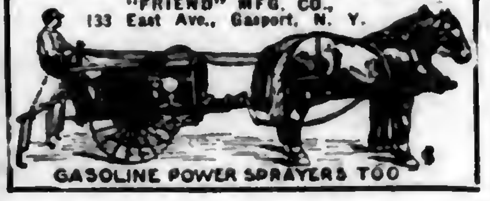
Write for booklet and further information.

SPRAY POTATOES
Using 300-lb. Pressure

Spraying four rows at a time with 3 spray nozzles to each row, with a "Friend" Traction Sprayer—one that draws so easy that four men can develop 250 lbs. pressure with it. Full operating pressure is developed within 15 feet of starting point.

Has many exclusive features, no gears, chains or sprockets to cause trouble. Quadruplex Pump.

"FRIEND" MFG. CO.,
133 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.



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KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
and Power Lawnmower
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
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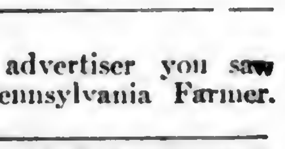

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COPPER SULPHATE
(Blue Vitriol)

The basis of Bordeaux Mixture
(Copper Sulphate and slaked lime)

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate
Large and small crystals, pulverized—99% Pure.

The only known control for fungous diseases of fruits and vegetables.

Make Your Own Bordeaux

Bordeaux Mixture loses its efficiency on standing and should be freshly made. Use Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate and prepare your mixture when you need it. Triangle Brand is clean and pure. Packed in strong new barrels and kegs.

Nichols Copper Co.
25 Broad Street New York

TEXT CUT OFF

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Barley and Oats Excel—Transplanting Machine Cuts Labor Cost

LAST fall a brief report was made in this column of a test with oats, barley, millet, buckwheat and sunflowers grown as green manure crops after early cabbage. Observations were given on relative growth up to freezing weather. The five-acre plot on which these crops were grown was plowed in late November. Today I went over the area with a heavy tractor disc harrow and it was exceedingly interesting to compare the physical condition of the soil where the various crops had been grown.

In this section there has been a great deal of rainy weather both last fall and in late winter and early spring. Following sunflowers, millet and buckwheat the soil had settled very tight and had run together to a considerable degree. Two passages of the double acting disc harrow were required to equal the penetration secured at one passage over the land that had been occupied by the oats and barley.

In the case of the barley and oats the furrows lay in very much the form they presented in December, the innumerable tiny rootlets had bound the soil particles and had effectively prevented puddling or packing.

A Trial Dispelled Skepticism

This spring for the first time we have used a transplanting machine for setting plants in the field. For a number of years such machines have been used successfully for setting tobacco, cabbage, tomato and sweet potato plants with little or no soil adhering to the roots. I have been skeptical about the feasibility of handling plants started under glass and which are to be set with a ball of soil but finally invested after a good gardener friend in another county assured me that it could be done. Results in setting nearly a hundred thousand plants to date have amply justified the purchase. With labor costs as they are today I believe no gardener who transplants large numbers of plants to the field can afford to do the job in the old way.

The first job we tackled was strawberries to be spaced 20 inches in the row. I would rather have begun with a less exacting plant the berries had to be set first. a team of small mules proved isfactory power. Altho the was light they did not have weight to move steadily at speeds. We soon discovered that feet per minute was the speed for first-class work and at this in well prepared soil we were hold the plants until they were tween the press wheels and depth of planting was exactly mined.

Water Prevented Wilting

The water gears were set to a shot of water every 20 which meant that the plants more evenly spaced than any we ever set before and that each had a cupful of water at its Practically every plant is now ing strongly. After trying the tractor and a fairly heavy slow we finally settled on the latter the best power and worked 75 feet a minute, at which practically perfect work can be at the rate of 20,000 plants a

Early cabbage was handled much the same manner except two additional persons were busy lifting the plants with a soil on the roots and placing in extra trays ready for the pers as the machine arrived ends of the field.

Going in as they did with undisturbed roots and water base of each plant absolutely wilting took place and 48 hours planting a few plants dug examination showed a host of white rootlets reaching out into field soil. Spacing 18 inches in 28-inch rows two acres in 10 hours and this is not with the idea that it is a record do believe it is as fast as one do good work with transplants.

At small additional cost a opener than standard is furnished This made it possible to set ries in a jiffy and there is ently no reason why all sorts small fruit plants can not be this way. —G. S. W.

Inspect Latest Garden Tractor

"ALL garden tractors when intelligently handled will do very good cultivating and thus eliminate much hand work," said E. R. Gross, agricultural engineer at Rutgers University, in a recent radio talk. "In cultivating the garden tractor will do one, two or three rows at a time and more satisfactorily than can be done by hand or with the horse. Because of its size, weight and construction it is extremely flexible and, therefore, tical on very small as well as areas."

The above picture shows of several makes of garden in use on New Jersey farms. photograph was taken at the machinery demonstration der the supervision of the New sey Agricultural Experiment at Del-Bay Farms, County.

ld His Potatoes by Mail before They Were Dug

ADE several extra dollars on potoes last summer, by selling my re crop before it was harvested. o this, I called at a nearby town, t three weeks before digging , and copied from the directory addresses of fifty prominent resits. I then mailed a letter to each hese persons, describing the prod I had for sale, and enclosed with a common postal card, worded :

CARD IS WORTH FIFTY CENTS!
hen applied on the purchase of bushels of potatoes from F. R. ens.
st fill in your name and address, mail, not later than Aug. 10th, will book your order at 50c reion and notify you when potaare ready.
....
ress ....
l want.......... bushels.

ese cards were self-addressed, carried their own postage so the rer was put to no expense. If s in the market for potatoes, all was necessary to place an oras to fill out the card and drop a convenient mailbox. No cash asked in advance.

Plan Brought Results

plan took well with the town ents, and before the time expir received twenty-three cards. In cases the orders were for five els each. Customers not wantthat many got their neighbors mbine orders with them. The were filed in order of receipt when digging time arrived I d the folks to call for their . Thus I was saved the expense livery. The potatoes were priced rrent quotations, and the value card was deducted from each ushel order.

this way, I turned my entire of potatoes into cash, and had assurance of a market several in advance; something not posby my former methods. This nated a lot of labor and worry, by giving each card a cash I was saved the trouble of uring out the product in small nts. There were no arguments sunderstandings about price or tity.

using the cards, I was able to duce my product among folks likely to be in the market, yet xpense was slight. One dollar seventy cents, spent for postage cards, was sufficient to sell my crop.—F. R. Cozzens.

It The Corn Borer?

had a nice patch of sweet corn year but the worms got in alt every ear, sometimes as many two or three in one ear. Can you me if they were the European borer? They were a dark yelh brown in color. The largest about one and one-half inch and about one-quarter inch in eter. When knocked off the corn would roll up in a ball for a and then would start to crawl —R. E. H., Fayette County, Pa.

the description you give I it is the common corn earwhich has been damaging your corn, as you mention injury to only. A mixture consisting parts of powdered arsenate and ground sulphur dusted silks early in the season may the degree of injury. No fultive control is known.

European corn borer averages half the size of the earworm, ally about three-quarters of an long and bores into all parts of rn plant except the root. Convery difficult. Clean plowing or early spring, shredding the or making it into silage will the degree of infestation.—G.

The Story of the "Second Sole"

INFERIOR quality often hides behind a mask of mere surface goodness.

For example, a shoe has two soles. But do you ever ask, do you ever stop to think—"What is behind the outer sole? What is the second sole?"

We cut apart several shoes that *looked like* Ward's—shoes made to sell for 25 cents less. The second sole was made of leather that cost 20 cents per pair. *When the first sole is worn out, the second sole will "disappear" with a few days' wear.*

Ward's second sole is made of 45 cent leather—as sturdy and strong and long-wearing as the outer sole.

The price of the inferior shoes is *seemingly* lower than Ward's. A quarter can be saved in cash, but at a loss of two dollars in *serviceability.*

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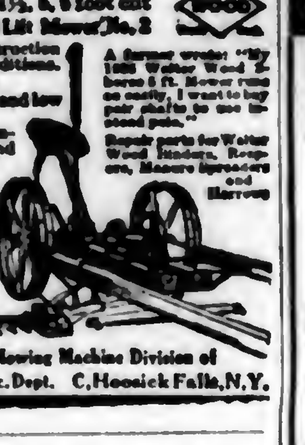

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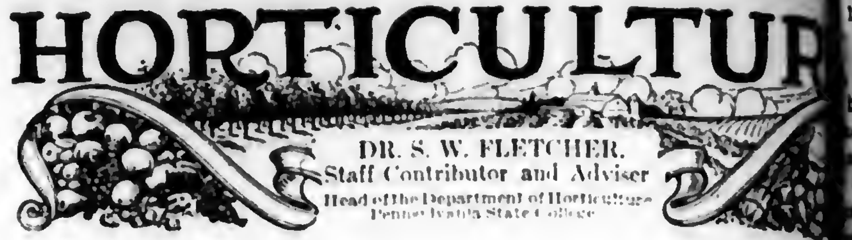

DR. S. W. FLETCHER.
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Gro

IX. Our Favorite Dream—An Orange Grove in Flori

A FAVORITE winter evening sport of denizens of the North, when frigid winds blow and snow heaps high, is to dream of owning an orange grove in Florida, there to escape the rigors of winter and at the same time make a comfortable living. Anyone may realize the first ambition who has the price, but few realize the second except thru years of travail.

There is a fair profit in Florida orange growing, but only for those who have made it a study. Few Northerners seeking a haven in the South can expect to dig gold out of Florida sands until they have learned how. This takes time. No fruit is more sensitive to varying conditions of soil and climate. Favoring and unfavorable conditions may exist within a quarter of a mile. Much of the promoted citrus land is untested. The newcomer should go slowly and take the advice of local men of experience who are not financially interested in the transaction.

Citrus fruits — mainly oranges, grapefruit, tangerines — are very tender; usually they are hurt when the temperature falls below 28 degrees. They may be grown in many parts of Florida but certain districts are commercially pre-eminent. Almost invariably these are locations where water has a moderating influence on local climate, or where there is a slight elevation above the surrounding country.

Water Influences Value

The famous Indian River orange district owes its reputation in large measure to water influence; also the interior lake counties on the "ridge" of the peninsula, such as Orange, Polk and Lake Counties. Florida is dotted with lakes. A lake front location is valued as much for citrus as a site facing Lake Ontario, Erie or Michigan is prized for the culture of deciduous fruits.

The highest point in Florida is only a little over 300 feet above sea level. Northern men are prone to scoff at the emphasis Florida realtors lay on local "heights," ridges only a few feet above the surrounding country; yet a few feet difference in elevation often makes a tremendous difference in the frost hazard.

Florida citrus soils range from almost pure sand to sandy loams, and require from two tons per nually of high grade fertili ing $45 a ton to less tha that much. The soils are ted, and the novice should Trees with "die-back" are poor soil or poor care. It to $100 an acre to clear th pine, palmetto and oak, more to plant it. A newly in a good location rarely than $300 an acre and Some of the "development ies" charge $1000 an acre, which is outrageous. A is secured in four or five full bearing is not reached or twelve years.

Fertilizer Applied Four

Cultural operations are exacting as with deciduou There is less pruning and but more tillage and much tilizing. Some growers do at all, depending on "na mies" of citrus pests, but growers spray once a year for scale and either spray several times a season for and kindred troubles. Few provide a cover crop. The not require thinning. F applied three or four tim the fertilizer bill of a F man always wrenches a his pocketbook.

The harvesting problem as compared with decid The crop ripens from N til January, according to will hang on the trees w ous deterioration for sever until market conditions able. There is, however, of losing the crop by a is left on the trees. This forty per cent of the F crop was hurt by the of early January.

Most of Crop Sold on

Sales of apples "on th once were common but no years. A convenience which ice at orange growing i appreciate is the almost practice of selling orang trees. Only the largest and pack their crop.

There are packing hou where and buyers take the grower's hands at so field box, which is supp

(Continued on next

market box, allowing for culls. buyer sends a gang of men to picking. The Florida Citrus nge handles about thirty per of the Florida pack and has local cooperative packing which pick, pack and ship heir members.

e loss from culls and drops ap- to be about as much as with . In some districts they are into marmalade or citrus juice, the juice by-product has not developed as much as it should Many of the groves now are ed with yellow fruit, most of dropped off after the January .

Nearly Wiped Out Industry

chief limiting factor in orange ing is temperature. Periodically da has had hard freezes which nearly wiped out the industry e time being. The most se- freezes were in 1865, 1895 and Young trees are much more tible to cold than bearing and are particularly tender at ollar. I saw hundreds of acres ung trees in south Florida were killed to the ground, or severely injured, by the Jan- freeze, while nearby bearing were hurt little, if at all.

is desirable to bank up soil d the crowns of young trees, if they are killed to the ground will start from above the bud. lled to the bud they quickly t from the sour orange or lemon root and the suckers rebudded so that the tree is into bearing again in four or ears. In this way the citrus ry is renewed quickly after a freeze. A temperature of 28 may drop on the fruit but rees will kill the trees.

freeze of last January was more severe than the papers allowed to report. It blasted an ambitious development pro- Heaters and wood smudge helped some growers. Pecu- enough it hit harder in south than in north Florida.

Depend Upon Individual

profits in Florida orange ng are mostly what the indi- makes them. I found difficulty tinguishing between real es- r promoter's values and bona production values. The state en through a hectic period of dous inflation and is now ex- cing the inevitable reaction. men whom I know to be con- ve assured me that profits of r cent on a valuation of $1000 e are not out of reason. Some better growers average over an acre. The cost of produc- variously estimated at 45 to ts a box on the tree. With of 200 to 400 boxes per acre d and average prices of $2 per box it is not hard to out a prospective profit. Most , however, are barely break- .

of Promotion Schemes

ord of caution should be spok- the numerous promotion which lure families of very te means from the North with ation of making a safe and table living on from five to es of citrus fruit, which the y sells to them at a high fig- en over $1000 an acre. Very make good on such a prop- if there is no other source e unless climate is counted high figure. The citrus in- is suffering from over-exploi- like everything else in Flor-

impression of Florida orange g is that more money has made by starting groves and lling them to people from the than by producing the crop If this is not a fair evalua- ill some friend from the boom please correct me.—S. W. her.

Florida orange trees killed by the freeze of January, 1927. spotted effect, due to slight differences in elevation, soil, vigor, trees will sprout from the roots and will be re-budded.

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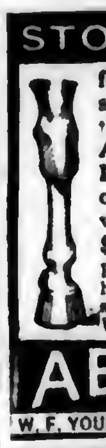

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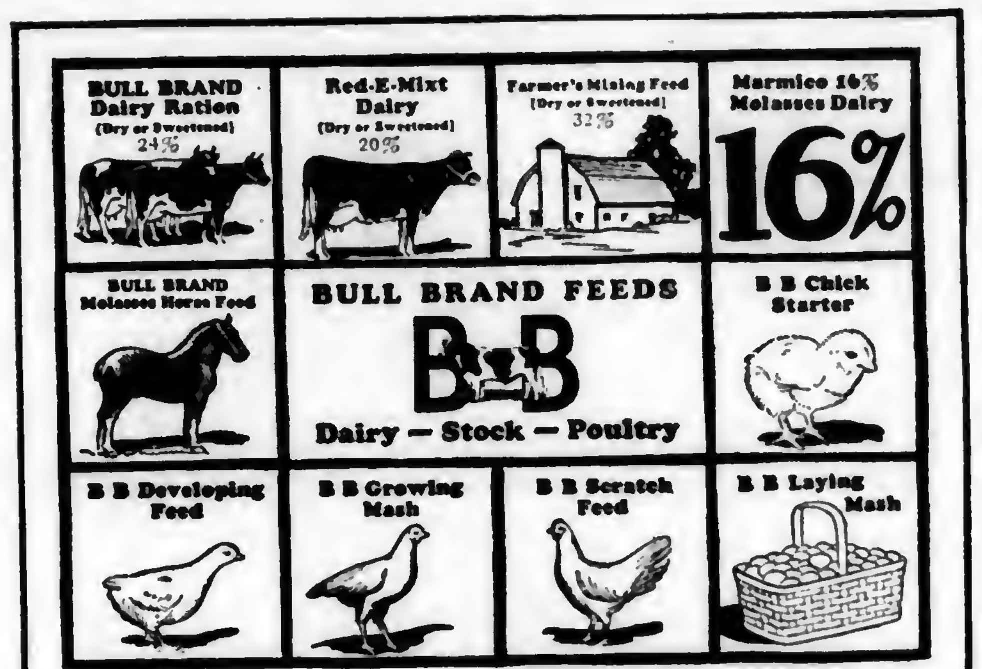

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Fed Chicks Too Soon

Will you kindly tell me the cause of bowel trouble in chicks less than a week old? I feed them fine oat meal, plenty of fresh water, some grit and have alfalfa litter on the floor. I have no trouble with white diarrhea.—W. C. T., Chester County, Pa

I believe the trouble you describe came from feeding the chicks too soon, before the yolk had been absorbed. It has been my experience that chicks should not be fed until they are 72 hours old. Previous to that time my chicks, after they are removed from the incubator, are put under the hovers on a sand-covered floor and are given condensed buttermilk diluted 1 to 7 with water to drink. The first feed is a little fine chick feed.

I am following the 1927 recommendations of the New Jersey Experiment Station this year in rearing my chicks and they are certainly doing very well.

You might try a teaspoonful of baking soda per gallon of drinking water as a remedy, altho by now the harm has been done. Chilling also is a cause of bowel trouble.—R. L. S.-H.

Hens Molt in March

I have 260 Leghorn hens and pullets that have been laying over 50 per cent since last November 1st. Starting around the first week of March they began to molt, some the neck only, others a complete molt. At present fully 25 per cent are molting but they are still laying around 45 to 48 per cent. Quite a few of those molting keep right on laying. What I would like to know is, which birds are molting, the heavy layers, which have been laying probably 60 per cent, or the poorer layers, which have been laying, say 40 per cent? How should one cull this summer?—E. B. W., Perry County, Pa.

It seems to me that something is wrong in your management of your Leghorns that causes so much molting. Have you been feeding heavily on grain? I gave mine all they would eat during the winter and had practically no molting. Leghorns under lights should eat about 14 pounds of grain per 100 birds each day.

Right now is a time when a good many birds are thin from long, continued laying, and are liable to molt, get prolapsis or roup. It is a good plan to feed all the grain they will eat during the coming months in an endeavor to hold them up to tion during the summer when are profitable to have. Some men double the amount of corn in the mash now; others feed mash at noon containing one each of cornmeal, rolled oats condensed buttermilk per 100

It is rather hard to say just to cull this summer. I would few that are molting now and what they do later, and not closely early in the summer. unusual to have birds molt all as yours have.—R. L. S.-H.

Chilled in Broode

Can you tell me if there is thing as brooder pneumonia? We 160 chicks and have lost 70 of A neighbor told me she thought brooder pneumonia. First they sleepy, then later they just ga their breath.—P. E. R., County, Pa.

Brooder pneumonia, such as describe, is the result of severe ing or overheating caused by chicks crowding, followed by ing, and causes severe losses it gets a start. Be sure brooder house is warm, night, and well ventilated. it would be a good plan to and replace the litter, that the new material is not It is also advisable to remove the rest of the flock any chicks show the symptoms.

Sometimes the floor in a house dries out and leaves between the boards, if it is thickness. If you find this your house, two widths of paper six feet long laid under stove will stop floor drafts the chicks huddle at night.— S.-H.

There aren't enough veterinarians in the United States. The Animal Industry, which about 1350, recently had finding a man to qualify as veterinarian at an entrance of $1860 a year. Young men eated in becoming veterinarians obtain information about the sary education and a list of ited colleges from the Animal Industry, U. S. of Agriculture, Washington.

Vineland Trucks Fancy Eggs New York in 300-Case Lo

THE trucking of eggs to the New York market has become a popular method of transportation in recent years for the Vineland section of New Jersey. Approximately 3000 cases a week are now being transported from Vineland to the New York market. The eggs are packed in regular cases and move in loads of about 300 cases. Most of this big egg business is conducted by men who own five- and seven-ton trucks. The loads of 300 cases weigh about nine tons and make the trip in a few hours.

At the present there are about eight commercial truckers engaged in hauling eggs from the principal producing sections. These truckers are centered around Vineland, Tuckerton, Tom's River and the southern end of Hunterdon County.

The cost of transporting eggs by truck is considerably under the regular rail rates from the same towns to New York. Most of the eggs are collected from the farms about twice a week and assembled at a point where they are loaded big trucks for market. On turn trips, empty egg brought back to be refilled turned for the next load.

The egg trucking business come highly specialized. The are equipped with a type of that makes the truck easy The men engaged in this not haul mixed loads but stick sively to eggs.

The peak of the shipments reached late in April and May when the 3000-case reached. Then the season until the first of October when down to about 1200 cases per

These are some of the eggs sell in New York market at mium over the top figures quoted in the newspaper. They resent the highest quality that are produced in New Jersey are guaranteed as being fresh.—A. K.

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The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop.

Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

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y's Housewife ....1 year
her's-Home Life ....1 year
for only $1.00—Value $1.75

ENNSYLVANIA FARMER
S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa

NEST BOX NOTES

ONCE the young pullets are on range and accustomed to being out every day, it is a good thing to let them out early in the morning so that they can get to the mash hoppers and water supply. I recently saw a clever automatic device for letting the pullets out. The chicken door was hinged to open outward, and a spring was attached so as to keep it open. The catch that held this door shut was fastened to a piece of broomstick about a foot long. This broomstick was pivoted in the middle so as to swing freely, and the other end projected into the house. At night the poultry keeper bent down the end with the catch on so as to hold the door shut, and the first chicken that jumped on the stick the next morning pushed down the other end, releasing the catch, and the spring opened the door.

• • •

We have been rearing our chicks on the mash formula of the New Jersey Station, which contains codliver oil, and have not had a single case of leg weakness, altho some of the chicks at six weeks of age have never been outside. The vitamin D in the oil which promotes bone growth is responsible for this.

• • •

Chicks in confinement or in bare runs need a good supply of green feed. Dandelions are an excellent source of this and are greatly relished by the chicks. A butcher knife or an asparagus knife is great to cut them, and it takes no time at all to cut a basketful along the fences. Lawn clippings are mighty good, too, being short and tender. The clover they often contain is especially relished. We have a good sized lawn, and always save all the clippings for the chicks or old stock.

• • •

I recently heard of two disastrous experiences of poultrymen with young chicks, which will serve as a warning to others. One man had bought 1600 chicks from a hatchery and lost pretty nearly all of them. The hatchery sent out a man to try to discover the cause, and it was found that the chicks had been given sour milk in galvanized vessels. A poisonous compound resulted which had killed the chicks. The other case was the loss of 200 chicks due to the use of a cheap grade of codliver oil.

• • •

About now we have all been busy taking care of the chicks and putting in the garden and crops, and it is a pretty sure thing that there are a lot of dirty chicken houses to be found in the neighborhood. It is a good idea to take a day in the first wet spell and clean up. I have often noticed that the hens eat better off a clean floor. It is also true that cleaning out the dirty litter removes a lot of disease germs and parasites. This material should be spread a good distance away from the poultry buildings.—R. L. S.-H.

Three of a kind.

It Is Best To Buy That New Fencing by the Year—Not By the Rod

A RECENT investigation in two midwestern counties showed that the fencing costs on these farms varied from $1.82 to 62 cents an acre per year, and that the cost per year averaged $198 per farm. I think this will be a surprise to most farmers, as the highest figure would mean a cost of $364 per year on a 200-acre farm, while the lowest figure given would amount to $124 per year. This is certainly a heavy drain on the already too scanty farm income, and if there is any way of cutting the fencing costs without sacrificing efficiency all farmers should know about it.

They Save Time and Protect Stock

It is hard to estimate in dollars and cents all the advantages of good fences over poor ones. In the first place they are economical because they save the farmer's time in running after straying livestock, whose straying tendencies increase as the quality of the fencing decreases. They save many a bushel of growing crops from trampling and ravaging. Steel posts or fences properly grounded protect stock from lightning.

Good fences make for better farm management, since they admit of the proper rotation of crops and pastures, allow the farmer to utilize crop residue to the best advantage, permit the use of corn pickers and other labor-saving machinery by cleaning up with hogs and cattle, give a chance to keep fields and fence rows free from weeds by the use of sheep or goats and make a profit at the same time, allow a material saving in harvesting costs by hogging down corn, and often permit of salvaging with livestock a crop that otherwise would be a dead loss because of wind or hail storm.

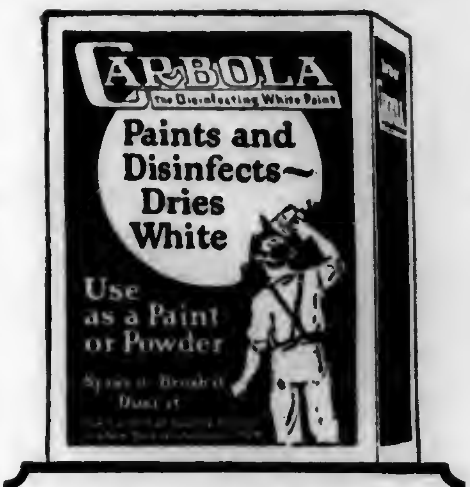
They are also an essential part of any program of livestock sanitation, such as the McLean system for hogs. Thus good fences enable the farmer to adjust his livestock quickly to varying conditions and to take advantage of sudden changes in feed and markets.

Lastly good fences make for better neighbors and more valuable farms. A prospective buyer sizes up a farm very much according to the condition of the building and lots and fences and fence rows. Then a farmer who keeps his fences in good shape will be better respected and will avoid friction with his neighbors.

Essentials of a Good Fence

The primary purpose of any fence is to turn whatever livestock is likely to be kept. Besides, a good fence must present a neat appearance, must take up the minimum amount of high priced land, must be easily kept clean and not harbor undesirable weeds and insects, and must have the lowest possible yearly cost compatible with the most efficient service.

Experience has pretty well demonstrated that the best general purpose fence, at least for permanent locations, is one of heavy lead or zinc coated wire mesh, with perhaps one or two barb wires at the top, and supported on heavy long life posts of some sort.—I. W. D.



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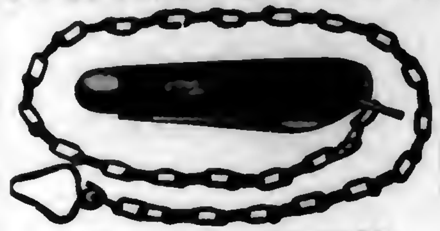

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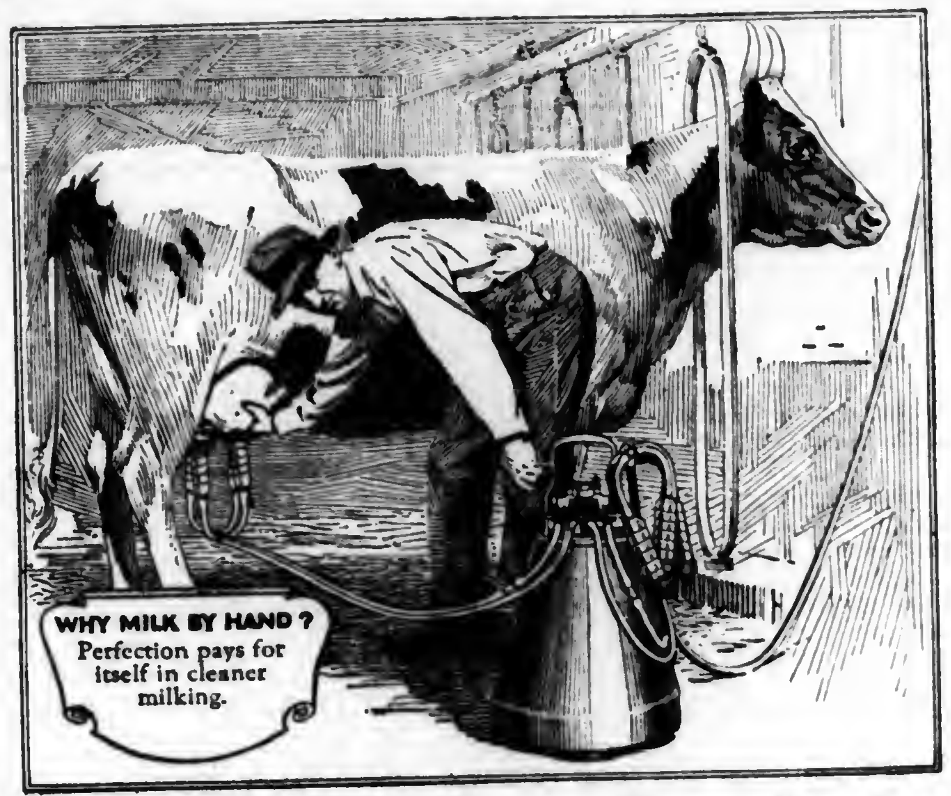
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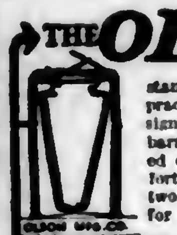

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20 HEAD 20
MAY 19, 1927

Twenty head of Registered Guernsey Cows, Heifers and Calves, three Bull Calves out of A. R. Cows with records 500 and 600 lbs. of Fat. We have cows milking 40 to 50 lbs. a day on twice a day milking. Herd under State and Federal supervision and sold under a Sixty Day Retest.

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Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested, Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.

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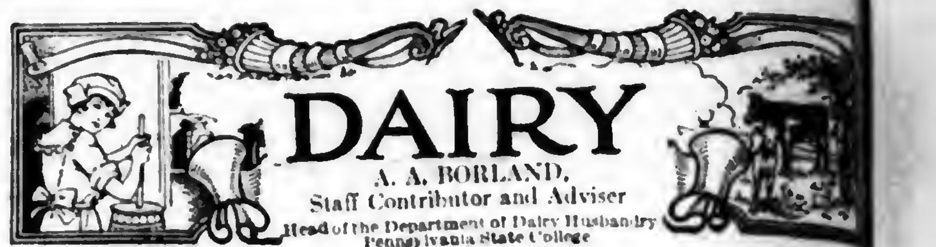

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Doubtful Economy

TO C. D. A.:—The per cent of crude protein in the feeds you mention is listed in the following table taken from the average analyses of the feeds as given in Feeds and Feeding, by Henry and Morrison:

	% protein
Corn gluten feed	25.4
Corn, dent, grade No. 2	9.6
Oats	12.4
Buckwheat	10.8
Linseed oil meal (old process)	33.9
Cottonseed meal (choice)	44.1
Cottonseed meal (prime)	39.8
Cottonseed meal (good)	37.6
Hominy meal	10.6
Standard wheat middlings	17.4

It is difficult to say what is the highest percentage of protein in a mixture of the foregoing feeds that could be fed with safety. I know of mixtures containing 28 to 30 per cent of crude protein that were fed to dairy cows continuously for eight years without any harmful results. On the other hand, it is doubtful if it is good economy to feed a mixture containing such a high percentage of protein.

If you feed your cows clover hay and silage as roughage,—and this would be a good roughage combination,—then a suitable grain mixture to go with the roughage would probably contain approximately about 24 per cent crude protein.

Timothy hay is poor cow fe would much prefer clover hay a contains more protein, more m als and is more palatable than othy hay.—A. A. B.

Clipper Saves Mo

WE FIND that keeping our clipped is of great benefit clipping and following a practi brushing off before milking w cure very clean milk. Also, our stay healthier, sleeker and more fortable. By keeping the long on flanks, underline and udder ped off, growth of new hair is moted. Especially do we find advisable as fall arrives, ridding cows of their old, dead hair, them in readiness for their coat.

We have a clipping machine which two of us do the clipp a very short time, one turning machine while the other work clipper. We run over our cows once in awhile.

We had to contend with our cows one season. They on some new ones we bought found our clipping practice very ful for it greatly assisted us in bating these pests. We woul and then spray the cows with Being able to spray the materi most directly upon the lice, we ly got them.—R. L.

Central Guernsey Association Has Sixteen 300-Pound He

Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show

THE Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association finished its third year March 1, 1927, with thirty-five whole members. In addition six members were in the association only part of the year. There were 653 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the three years' testing is as follows:

	Average no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1925	188.99	6149	285.3
1926	436.49	6538	294.2
1927	429.17	6847	308.8
Increase	240.18	698	23.5

The results for the whole-year members are as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	429.17
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	6847
Pounds of butterfat	308.8
Percentage of butterfat	
Value of product	
Cost of pasture	
Cost of roughage	
Cost of grain	
Total cost of feed	
Value of product above feed cost	
Returns for $1 expended for feed	

The association includes in Blair, Cambria, Centre, and Huntingdon Counties. Griffith had one cow which over 700 pounds of butterfat other that exceeded 600 Seven cows in the associatio duced between 500 and 600 of fat, 31 produced between 500 pounds and 136 between 400 pounds, making a total cows with records above 300

Charles M. Schwab is president of the association; Gooderham, vice president; Agent H. C. McWilliams, J. W. Burket, treasurer. ers in charge, J. N. Fields, G. woody, J. F. Lamey, D. S.

Sixteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceed average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of herds follows:

Owner	Avge. No. Cows	Breed	Pounds Milk
D. A. Morrow, Tyrone	8.50	R. G.	8647
Webster Griffith, Ebensburg	21.25	R. & G. G.	8615
John W. Burket, Tyrone	9.25	R. & G. G.	7996
Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Loretto	14.92	R. G.	6767
Wm. Morrow, Tyrone	12.00	R. & G. G.	7117
E. H. Karlheim, Patton	5.83	R. & G. G.	6498
K. S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg	10.00	R. & GBS.	8085
W. J. Karlheim, Patton	6.42	G. G.	6559
Mrs. M. Karlheim & Sons, Patton	12.75	R. & G. G.	6776
S. B. Wasson, State College	17.67	R. & G. G.	7016
Knarr Bros., DuBois	19.42	R. & G. G.	6201
A. J. Yahner, Patton	9.50	R. & G. J.	5601
George H. Sloppey, DuBois	6.17	R. & G. G.	6388
Wm. Wolverton, Alexandria	16.08	R. G.	6229
G. Clair Smith, Martinsburg	13.92	G. H.	8672
Dr. Findley, Altoona	16.67	G. G., R. & G. H.	8363

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From the day you receive your silo, and quickly and easily set it up, through all the years of its use—the Unadilla is a dependable help. Many years of building silos have brought the Unadilla to its deserved leadership.

Its continuous door front allows openings at the level of the silage where the feed can be shoved out instead of being laboriously hand-forked up over the door and braces.

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Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.

It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan, says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C.C.C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C.C.C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

The fame of Cow Calf Control (C.C.C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose. C.C.C. is practically 100% successful.

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Mr. John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C.C.C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to Froberg Remedy Co., 18 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Sudan Grass and Soy Beans Make Good Roughage

I plan to sow some Sudan grass for hay and would like to know if it is good for all kinds of stock. When should I sow it and when is the proper time to cut it for hay?—C. F. S., Snyder County, Pa.

Sudan grass is an annual plant which is gradually becoming recognized as a valuable emergency crop for hay and pasture. In some respects it is like millet as a forage crop, but produces more dry matter per acre and is better liked by livestock. It can be fed to all domestic animals without danger of injury to them. As hay, Sudan grass is primarily useful for feeding horses. For cows it does not contain enough protein to make a first-class hay. However, when mixed with soy beans, it makes a very satisfactory hay for cows.

Plant Prefers Hot Weather

This grass is strictly a hot weather plant and should not be sown until the weather becomes warm and settled. Corn planting time or a little later is about the right time for sowing. Broadcast seeding, by drill or hand, is usually recommended, the seed being sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. If sown with the drill, the machine should be set so as to seed 2 pecks of wheat, which will distribute about 20 pounds of Sudan grass seed.

When harvested about the time it is in full bloom, it will make a vigorous renewal growth, and two cuttings may usually be taken in one season. In good corn land this grass will become 5 feet high and the total yield will be from 2½ to 4 tons per acre.

Where Sudan grass is to be sown with soy beans, there should be used 10 pounds of the former and 1 bushel of the latter per acre. The soy beans should be put in the large hopper of the drill and the Sudan grass in the grass seed hopper. This mixture with soy beans is a little easier to cure than the soy beans alone.—J. G. Lipman.

2551 Cows on 40 Pound List

THE 41 Pennsylvania cow testing associations making reports for March tested 15,109 cows. There were 2551 cows giving more than 40 pounds of fat and 3252 giving more than 1000 pounds of milk during the month. Of the 40-pound list, 909 cows gave more than 50 pounds of fat and 1745 cows gave more than 1200 pounds of milk. There are 57 cows reported on official test. During the month 158 unprofitable cows were sold and 13 bulls purchased. Twenty-three separators were tested.

They Own the High Cows

The owners of the highest three cows in milk production are as follows:

First, W. H. Landis, Montgomery County, 3128 lbs.; second, W. H. Barclay, Lycoming County, 3078 lbs.; third, A. B. Craig, Allegheny County, 2883 lbs. All three of these records were made by registered Holsteins milked four times a day.

The highest three cows in butterfat production are as follows:

First, W. M. Stiegerwalt, Carbon-Lehigh, 130.4 lbs., milked three times a day; second, W. H. Landis, Montgomery County, 115.7 lbs., milked four times a day; third, State Hospital, Warren County, 99.9 lbs. These records also were made by registered Holsteins.

The three associations with the highest ten-cow average in butterfat:

First, Carbon-Lehigh, 79.9 lbs.; second, Laurel Hill (Bradford County), 73.1 lbs.; third, Wellsboro (Tioga County), 72.8 lbs.

Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. 94.80% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

De Laval Milkers

The De Laval Milker as an Investment

OF MORE than 1800 users who answered a questionnaire concerning their experience with the De Laval Milker 96.45 per cent say that their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment, as compared with other farm equipment they own.

Users of the De Laval Milker say that years of continuous, satisfactory service have made their milkers one of the most dependable and valuable pieces of equipment on the farm.

Money invested in the De Laval Milker pays high dividends in increased profits, time and labor saved, beneficial effect on cows, a better product and easier, pleasanter work.

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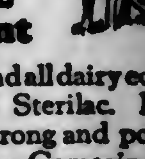

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261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Music Has Been Slighted Too Long

Why Not Revive the Old Singing School?

MUSIC WEEK comes in May, and what a splendid thing it would be if the Grange, the Parent-Teacher Association and all similar organizations in every farming community would have some sort of program to revive interest in music.

We hear and read a great deal about canning clubs, poultry clubs, baby beef clubs—all kinds of junior projects for the boys and girls; home economics for the housewife; every phase of farming for the farmer, but how often is mention made of music?

People who have passed the half century mark say it was not always so. There was a time when nearly every community had its "Singing School." The itinerant singing teacher went from hamlet to hamlet, a tuning fork in his pocket and a singing book under his arm. He was a wizard at sight singing and could play the organ if necessary. He could start the sopranos on the right key; encourage the faltering altos; round out the tenors' high notes or go down into the depths with the basso profundos.

Everyone Likes to Sing

One to two dollars was the price for a term of twenty weeks. At the end of the term there was a concert at which the most talented pupils sang the chanteys, rounds, anthems and songs they had learned. The public at large attended, applauded and enjoyed it. There always were pupils who could not sing, but there were many fine voices also. Very often neighboring schools held singing matches and a splendid community spirit prevailed.

It would be stupid to expect those "good old days" to return. The radio, the phonograph, the auto and the movies have made that impossible, but love of music is inborn and everybody likes to sing, whether they can sing or not.

It would be a simple matter to have a community sing. It could be made a little out of the ordinary by rounding up the singing school pupils and having them bring their old song books. Invite everybody. Select a leader who can sing and who has the knack of making others want to sing, and a pianist who has the "pep" to play with spirit as well as sympathetically. Have them even if they are paid outsiders. A good start is half the battle.

By the time the singing school pupils have sung some of their songs and rounds, and the remainder of the audience has helped with the usual well-known songs, they will be in a friendly, receptive mood. Then make suggestions for plans to have music week continue thruout the year. Ask the people to write suggestions and turn them in to the leader. Use as many of these ideas as possible. Give everyone a reason to be interested in the undertaking, or have them work in it, and it will be apt to succeed.

Appreciation Easily Taught

Work with the children and young folks should be stressed. Where there is sufficient talent, bands, orchestras and singing groups may be formed. If this is not practicable music should have a prominent place in all group activities.

In the home, mother, big sister or aunt can teach appreciation of good music with the aid of piano or phonograph. Records of everything worth while in music may be bought in any music store and a study of record catalogs is an education in itself. Other helps may be secured from magazines, library books and music teachers.

Surely, boys and girls of today should be given every opportunity possible to learn and appreciate the best in music if the men and women of tomorrow are to have ideals beyond jazz and the Charleston.—Jane M. Bush, Pa.

Let's awaken to a greater interest in rural music. With just such home talent orchestras as this and the youngsters with harmonicas, we should make the echoes ring. What is your neighborhood doing to vie with the birds in songs of good cheer?

Making Saturday Night Come Oftener

"HELLO there, Neighbor John. Do come in for a little while and listen in with us. The music by radio is wonderful tonight."

"Thank you, Jake, I must be moving toward home. Tomorrow is another big day and I'm too dirty to come in anyhow."

"Now, look here, John. It's high time you are thinking of something besides just plowing, harrowing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting. A man lives but once, and he's foolish for not living as largely as he can while he's at it. Take a bit of advice from one who's been at it twenty years longer than you, and forget work once in a while, at least. Now, listen to that fine number and then I want to tell you something."

"Well, Jake, that was beautiful. Now go ahead with the advice."

"I just wanted to point out to you a few little things that have made life new for me and my family. Each year we plan to put in at least one improvement, and one that heads the list is the bathroom we installed a few years ago. After a dirty day's work on the farm, we men folks are quickly and completely refreshed. What a nuisance it was to trot around with a bucket and tea-kettle. How impossible to get clean when every inch of your body was speckled with earth. But now-a-days after a genuine bath in a tub, then a tasty bite of supper, and the radio, I am ready for a perfect night of rest and work goes so much better the next day.

"The children and mother appreciate the bath as much as I do and let me whisper this—I really believe that bathroom is more than half responsible for Tom and Fred sticking to me and the farm as they do. Those boys like to clean up right, after the heat and dust of a big day. I think you would be very sensible to put in a bath. As I look at it, no farmer can afford to be without one."

"Yes, Jake, I believe you're right. Here you are all cleaned up, feeling tip-top, and look at me. I must go home and get my 'bucket and tea-kettle' and think it over."—A Farmer's Wife.

Monday Can Be Sunny

THE Sunny Monday Contest Editor is pretty busy these days, and wishes all the men folks who read this paper could help act as judges. She wants to remind you that the contest is open to all readers and to tell you to be sure to get your letter in before June 1st.

Dustless Dusting Lightens Work

DUSTING is of little use if the dust is only stirred into the air to settle again in a short time. A cloth, even if it is clean and soft as is often recommended, will not take up and hold the dust. Cheesecloth is very satisfactory for dusting, but cheesecloth or any other material is much more effective if it is treated to make it retain the dust. A dustless dust cloth can be made at home by putting a tablespoonful of any good furniture polish into a preserve jar, and by tilting the jar so that the polish coats the inside thoroly. Then pour out the surplus polish, and place the clean dry cloth in the jar and let it stand over night or longer until the cloth has absorbed the polish. Such a duster both cleans and polishes wood surfaces, and makes easier the routine care of the house.

The Balsam Belies Its Name

OH, what gorgeous Touch-me-nots! I have always known them as just that, and it seems to me a great misnomer. I proved this to my satisfaction last season, for I had the best luck ever with Touch-me-nots. By chance I learned the secret—they love to be touched, and you can sprinkle, shower, and douse them with water. They never shout "Touch-me-not" at all.

I do a good bit of photographic work which means there is a lot of waste water from washing numerous prints during Touch-me-not season. Yes, I could pour it down the drain, but why waste it?

Last year a row of these plants was standing still and didn't seem to grow. Because I was extra tired one day, I threw every drop of water from a batch of pictures on those Touch-me-nots. Next day the same trick, and so on for a week. Some evenings they were dripping wet, but they only laughed, and grew until they were waist high and thick with blossoms.

Touch-me-nots.

Catalogs list them as Balsams—Impatiens Balsamina. "King" and "Queen" are special beauties, and "White Perfection" is like a double snow ball. Balsams are a joy, are easily grown and we know, too, that they are not "Touch-me-nots."—Gertrude Shockey, Ohio.

Do You Carry a Spare?

IN THESE days of "spares" a new one has cropped up which is of as much importance to the woman driver of an automobile as the spare tire. The new device consists of a "spare" bag, holding either one extra silk stocking or a pair which either match or can take the place of those being worn. The bag is made square, round or oblong, but it must be flat, and no larger than necessary to hold the "spare" stocking or stockings, extra pair of gloves, handkerchief and face towel.

No woman should drive without such a bag tucked into some corner or pocket, since we all know and realize the sensation of that unsightly run or hole in our stocking, and if silk is worn, these runs will appear no matter how much we pay for the stockings.—Esther A. Cosse, N. J.

If you have not been enjoying rhubarb pie and early garden asparagus, better plan at once to have some growing for spring in 1928. It is a fine time, too, to be planting next year's strawberries.

Timely Tips

GRANDMOTHER'S eight-pound flat iron, covered with several layers of heavy cloth, is just fine for polishing the waxed floor or furniture. The point of the iron gets into corners with ease. The children enjoy helping to "iron the floor."

* * *

An excellent finish for linoleum and painted floors can be made at home. Put one quart of turpentine in a self-sealing fruit jar (two-quart jar) to this add four ounces of finely shaved beeswax. Adjust the lid and set in the sunshine, shaking occasionally. When the beeswax is dissolved and the mixture is of the consistency of thick cream, apply with a small cloth, rubbing it thoroly into the floors and polishing with a second cloth.—L. M. Thornton, N. Y.

* * *

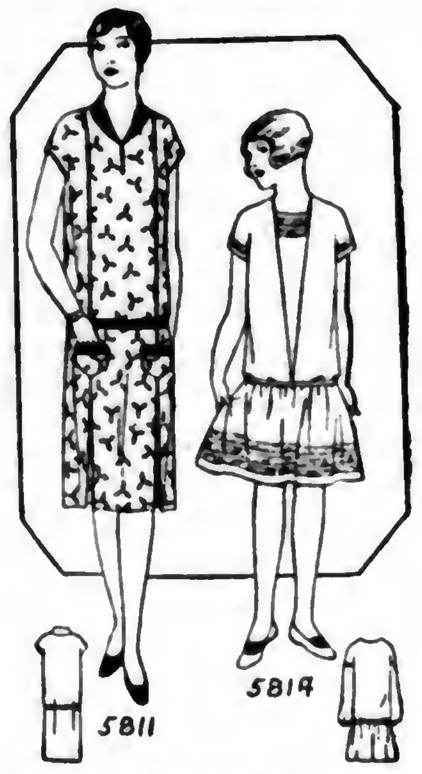
Have you been careful to do away with those first fly visitors? They are the great-great-grandparents of the terrible swarms that torment country folk in August.

* * *

There have been some extra fine spring days, and as each one came along, I have wondered just how many little Pennsylvania Farmer babies were getting those health-promoting sun baths. Surely some mother will write us soon about her little brown son that has increased vitality since his sunnings have been started. It's not too late to start now if you have been retarded before.—G. S. S.

Dainty Frocks for Spring Days

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



5811.—Figured percale, cotton foulard, linen, gingham or tub silk could be used for this model. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 27-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, belt and pockets. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

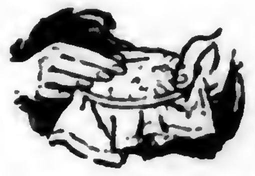
5814.—Crepe de chine, chiffon or voile could be used. The dress may be made without the peasant sleeve portions. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress as illustrated in the large view for a 10-year size, will require ⅞ yard of lining and 2½ yards of 32-inch material together with 6½ yards of lace insertion or banding. If made with peasant sleeve portions the dress will require 2⅞ yards of material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Needs no watching

Color in Newest Perfections!

Gray porcelain enamel tops. Gray legs. Satin-black body finish. White enamel warming cabinets. Large white front ovens. —On newest Perfections, and *all* those with Superfex burners.



The modern Perfection Oil Stove cooks merrily away while you do other things.

Put your roast or cake into the Perfection Oven, your vegetables on to boil. Set the flames high or low to suit your cooking needs. You can trust them to remain as you set them, while you do other things.

Have your dealer demonstrate the newest Perfection Oil Stoves. You can then see for yourself that they need no watching. One to five burner sizes. Priced from $7.25 to $130.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY, *7609 Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio*

PERFECTION

Oil Stoves & Ovens

WARNING: Use only genuine Perfection wicks on Perfection Stoves. *They are stamped with red triangles.* Others will cause trouble.

No smoke, soot, or odor with Perfection long chimney burners.

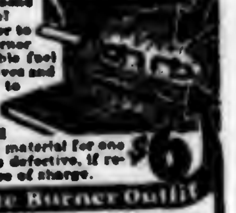
Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time!

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.



$6

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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1927 bicycles direct from factory on approval. Save $10 to $15. Many models. Tires, sundries at Factory Prices. Write today for catalog and *marvelous offers.*

MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. C-209 CHICAGO

WOOL Blankets Batting Send us your wool and we will make it into warm fluffy batts, or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. Write today for samples and descriptive folder. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 107 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

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Some of our greatest musicians started with a mouth organ or Harmonica. Here's a real one. Plays either side. Two different keys. Size: 2 inches wide by 8 inches long. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Given for two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,

261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I do not live on a very big farm. We raise mostly uits, strawberries and pears. I would like to send you some strawberries but they are not ripe.

We have one horse and one cat with six little kittens. I also have a pet rabbit.—John B. Wenger, Lancaster County, Pa.

Those strawberries sound good to me but I'm afraid the postman might not like delivering them! How about it? When you eat a luscious one think of me.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—On Easter Sunday my mother and father, two brothers and sister and myself went for arbutus. We went about two miles away and stopped by the roadside, then went down into the field to a big hillside and found a nice lot of it. We had a good time.

I wish you could come and see us this summer.—Emma Lodge Clevenger, Fulton County, Pa.

Thanks for the invitation, I'd like to come. It would take me all summer to visit my many Forum cousins, tho, and I don't see how I can find the time. Let me hear what you find to keep you busy.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am very happy that spring is here. In school we went to take a walk and on our way we caught a snake. We had it a few days in school and we fed it. We gave the snake some worms and insects but in the night it got away.

For pets I have a dog, cat and lamb. On Easter I gave my little lamb some candy and he ate it. I got my pin and I thank you very much. I wish you could come to me and pick flowers, Cousin Ruth. Don't you wish you could come.—Mabel M. Heffelfinger, (X), Berks County, Pa.

Yes, I'd like to come pick flowers with you, Mabel.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received the pin and was very glad to get it. When I wore it to school a few days after the children wanted to know where I got the cute pin from. They did not want to believe me that I was a member of the Young People's Forum.

A PICTURE OF AN ECLIPSE
Gladys Hamilton, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

I will tell you of our white rooster. He is a very good fighter, especially with me. One day I went out to feed the chickens and he was there in the coop with the other chickens. When he saw me he came in back of me when I didn't see him and flew on my back. I jumped and threw him off. He then tried to get in my face. I ran to the house and called mother. The ones who were in the house laughed at me but I told them if it was done to them or if I would have had my eyes scratched out it would not have been quite so funny.—Helen F. Hrehor, (X), Broome County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For pets I have four banties, and one cat whose name is Tom. All my pets know their names and come when I call them. Pete, the rooster, will crow when I tell him. When I lay him down he will stay there and does many other comical tricks.

I help my mother attend to the chickens and help her with many errands. — Maybelle Morris, ten, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to help my father on the farm. My brother and I have 14 rabbits and 2 goats. The carpenters are here. We are building a shed to the barn.—John Diemer, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

MY PET COLLIE
Ruth Fisher, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am having good times this year. We play marbles and we play ball. I have to work hard now days for our workhand left us on April 1st.

I do not have to milk now because my father got a new milker. It does not take as long to do the milking as it used to. I am getting along in school very good now. We did not have any school this afternoon and I was glad.—Karl Scott, (X), Warren County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I go to school every day. I rank first in my spelling class. We have perfect marks. If I win I will get a book.

At school we play tag and prisoner's base. When it is not nice outdoors we play blind man's bluff.—Hedwig Malas, eleven, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our farm is located in the eastern part of Crawford County. For pets we have two dogs and a goat. We have a harness and wagon for the goat and we can drive him anywhere we want to.

We also have a very pretty tiger cat that will sit up on his hind legs and begs for things to eat.—Donald W. Bement, Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a patch of strawberries and I helped to gather them last summer. I am going to take music lessons this summer. We have a bunch of chickens and we are getting a whole lot of eggs. I am going to school. I missed a lot of school because we had the measles. — Clara McGaughey, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a little brother five years old and we have a little rabbit dog six weeks old for a pet. Daddy built a pretty bird house for the birds to build in. We set it on a pole in the middle of a flower bed which we will plant cannas around. I live on a small farm. We have some baby chicks now. I am in the fourth grade at school. My daddy runs a wheat threshing outfit.—Cora E. Orr, eight (X), Cumberland County, N. J.

I'M HOLDING BEAUTY
Miriam M. Retten, (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a niece who is past two years old. She likes to play with me, so her mother wants me to visit her this summer.

I have a dog whose name is Buster. He is quite old. Sometime ago someone shot him on the leg and we thought he was going to die but I am glad he didn't.

I live three miles from the school so I go in a bus. I go to a school in the same village as my grandmother went. I am in the fourth grade. I go to a new school.—Kathryn B. Mount, nine (X), Monmouth County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm a short distance from the state highway between Trenton and the sea. Much repair work is being done. Later the road is to be concreted.

I wonder if any of the Forum friends pass over this highway on their way to the seashore in the summertime? Probably you have stopped at our roadside stand, near Bergens Mills. I would wish to meet the friends if they have. Wouldn't it be grand to have what we might call a "Forum Reunion." We would be able to become very well acquainted, wouldn't we?—Elinor E. Mount, (X), Monmouth County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live with my grandfather. We are making syrup now. I have a pony named Billy. He is black and weighs 250 pounds and is thirty-eight inches tall. I also have a Beagle hound, her name is Tootsie. She likes to ride horseback with me. When I don't help her on she runs and jumps on behind me on the pony's back.—Alfred Dates, (X), Tompkins County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin and thank you very much for it. I was very much surprised when I came from school. You asked me what all I am going to do on the farm this summer? I do not know what all but am going to help harvest.

You also asked which I liked best, cows or horses? I believe horses. We have a rooster which is cross and will flog you if he gets a chance. We will get peeps this month. Sometime we are getting 400 Leghorns and 100 Plymouth Rocks. I like to have peeps when they do well. Last year they did not do very well. How many Forum members and friends like to ride horseback? I do. I do not have a horse but my chum has one and we ride horseback. Next summer I will have a wheel, and maybe a horse to ride.

I have a wheel now but it is broken.—Mervin F. Burkholder, thirteen (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Hester Sowers (X). **Berks County**, Helen Schaffer, Mabel M. Heffelfinger (X), Mildred A. Shane. **Bradford County**, Inez Vanderpool (X). **Centre County**, Bessie V. Biar, Hazel Lanne (X). **Chester County**, Ruth McBride, Lydia L. Worth (X), Mary Windolph, Maybelle Morris. **Clarion County**, Charles Wiant, Jr., (X), Freda Boner. **Clinton County**, Bertha Rupert (X). **Cumberland County**, Gladys R. Shugart (X). **Franklin County**, Joseph Henry Meyers (X). **Fulton County**, Violet J. Ott, Emma Lodge Clevenger. **Indiana County**, Martha Delphine Thomas (X). **Jefferson County**, Doris E. McKinley. **Lackawanna County**, Josephine Toth (X). **Lancaster County**, Mary Dourte (X), Ella Mae Martin, Clyde Myer (X), John B. Wenger. **Lycoming County**, Clarence Aderhold, Rachel Young (X). **Montour County**, Helen Dewald (X). **Northumberland County**, Violet Gemberling (X). **Perry County**, Pauline Rinehart (X). **Schuylkill County**, Myra Klingeman (X), Oneda Kathryn Klouser. **Susquehanna County**, Eleanor Soller, Helen O'Shea (X). **York County**, Lois R. Gross.

NEW JERSEY

Salem County, Hazel Volkmar (X), Paul Klements (X).

NEW YORK

Broome County, Helen F. Hrehor (X), Ruth Hrehor. **Oneida County**, Mary Nold. **Suffolk County**, Lena Koschara (X). **Tioga County**, Lewis E. Emery.

MARYLAND

Washington County, Florence Charlton (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

All FORUM MAIL should be addressed:
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.
All PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You know how one thing leads to another and you will find that this word "HAPPINESS" contains all the letters you will need to use in filling in the blank spaces in the words below in order to make what I think you will all agree is a very true sentence. Perhaps I had better tell you that the letter "I" does not occur in the sentence and there is only one "S" used. All the other letters are used, some of them more than once. But I'm not going to spoil your fun by telling you any more. I might tell you this, tho,—I surely am glad to welcome you Little Folks who are just beginning to send in answers and, of course, my little friends who send in answers so regularly know that the Puzzle Corner is a place where we all feel very much at home.

When you have solved this week's puzzle, send me the answer on a postal card or in a letter so that it reaches me by May 21st. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND DO TELL ME THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answers to the puzzle published on April 23 (the one with the names of cities which you were to complete to make the name of the great writer) is: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

The prize winners are: Isabella Andrews, age 13, St. Thomas, Pa.; Charles A. Beerens, age 9, Charlarol, Pa.; Carey L. Britton, age 10, Penns Grove, N. J.; Allen A. Green, age 11, Lehighton, Pa.; Ruth Long, age 10, Almont, Pa.; Ervin Messersmith, age 10, Brodbecks, Pa.; Viola Myers, age 10, Westminster, Md.; Margaret Jane Paisley, age 8, Conyngham, Pa.; Mary Warnes, age 10, Salem, N. J.; Joseph H. Weber, Jr., age 8, Harleysville, Pa.

I'm glad so many of you had such a good time with this puzzle and to hear that quite a few of you already knew about this man and had read some of his writings.

HAPPINESS

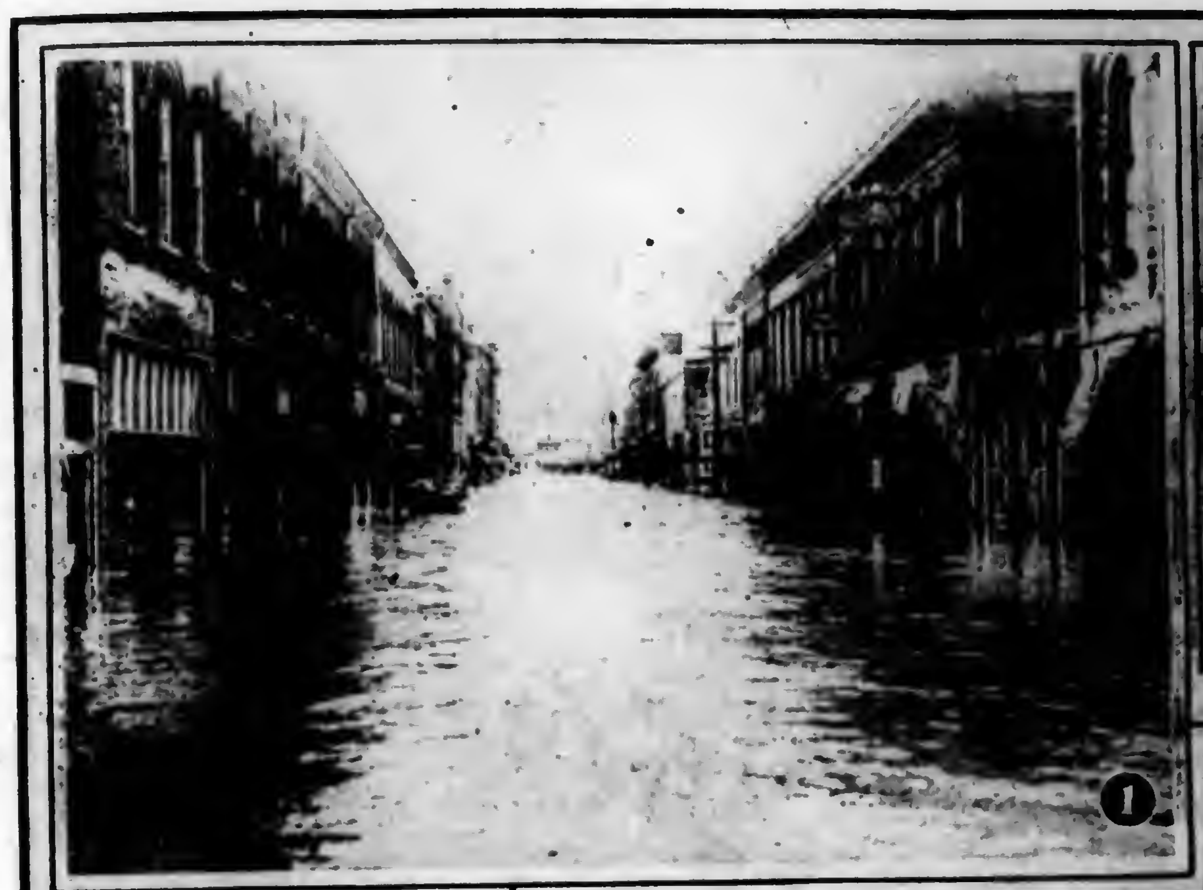
-T --

B_TT_R TO

L_UG_ T___

TO CRY

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Clinton Street, the main business thoroughfare of Hickman, Kentucky, under eight feet of water. This is but one of many towns which suffered when the Mississippi River flooded the valley.

2.—Edith von Maltzan, daughter of Baron Ago von Maltzan, German Ambassador to the United States, and her big German police dog enjoy sunny spring days.

3.—A lottery under government supervision was held in Lower California, Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining funds for road development in that section. Three poor road laborers won $10,000 in the drawing. A ten-year-old boy selected the marked ball and officials of the Mexican government recorded the numbers.

4.—Mrs. C. H. Thomas, of San Francisco, may seem unusually strong, but the huge rock she has placed on her shoulder is only Oregon pumice stone which weighs just a few pounds.

5.—A picturesque scene during an entertainment at a dance in Tokyo, Japan, given in honor of the great Meiji Emperor. One hundred guests of high standing in court circles and public life were present.

Judith of Blue Lake Ranch

By JACKSON GREGORY

Copyright Charles Scribner's Son

(Continued from last week)

GIVE and take it was from the first blow, with none of the finesse of a boxers' match, with less thought of escaping punishment than of inflicting it. More than once had Bud Lee felt he was falling only to catch his balance and come back at Trevors; more than once had Trevors gone reeling backward, smashing into the wall. Many a time did Melvin count his money won and lost. And Carson, crouching now, tense, eager, a little fearful, muttered constantly to himself.

"They've both got the sand!" grunted Melvin. "Which one draws the luck?"

But luck stood by and did not enter into the battle that grew ever hotter as Bud Lee's and Trevors's gorge rose higher at every blow. It was to be simply the best man wins, and none of the six men who watched knew from the beginning until the end who the best man was. What tricks Trevors knew, he used, and they were met by what cunning lay in Bud Lee; what strength, what resistance, what power to endure was in each panting body was called upon to the last reserve.

Already the spring had gone out of their steps. They came at each other for the most part more slowly, more cautiously, but more determined not to give over. Faces glistening with sweat, grimy with the dust their pounding feet beat up from the floor, the roots of Lee's hair red where with a bloody hand he had pushed it back, Trevors's lips swollen and ugly, they fought on until the men who looked at them wondered just where lay the limits upon which each depended.

"Lee's tough," Carson whispered to himself. "Riding every day an' working . . . Trevors has been setting in a chair. . . . Bud'll wear him out. . . . My ——! Bud, look out! Foot work. . . ."

Yes, foot work, but not as Carson expected it, not the thing Bud Lee looked for when he sensed rather than read in Trevors's eyes that a fresh trick was coming. He was ready for a lifted boot, and, instead, Trevors, rushing down upon him, threw grappling arms about him, heedless of the fist smashing again into his cut lips. Trevors doubled and twisted and got a grip about Lee's middle, at him, seeking to throw him.

Down they went together with no particular advantage to either man. But as they rolled apart and Lee threw out an arm to lift himself Trevors saw the chance he sought and mightily, brutally, cursing as he jumped up for it, he drove the heel of his boot down upon Lee's hand on the floor.

From Lee's white lips burst an involuntary groan as it seemed to him that every bone in his hand had been crushed, from Carson a choking cry of rage, from Trevors a short laugh as he called out sharply:

"Hands off, Carson! Our fight—any way—"

Again on their feet, Trevors a second first and with the advantage clearly his now rushed Lee seeking to finish what he had begun. And Bud Lee, his face white and drawn, looking ghastly with the blood smears across it, moving swiftly but not swiftly enough, went down, Trevors's weight against him, Trevors's fist beating into his side just below the arm-pit.

"Five hundred on Trevors!" shouted Melvin. Carson did not hear him.

"At him, Bud, go at him!" he was crying over and over. "That's the last dirty trick he's got. Get him, Buddie. Buddie, go get him!"

Trevors was upon him again, but Lee slipped aside, even rolled over, managed to get to his feet. Again Trevors bore down upon him, a new leaping fire in his eyes. Again, tho barely in time, Bud Lee slipped away from him. He drew Trevors's harsh laugh after him and Trevors's questing, eager fists. Lee put up his arm, his right arm, guarding his face, and drew away, back and back. Carson was almost whimpering, calling whiningly:

"Stand up to him, Bud! Oh, go get him, Buddie!"

STILL up and down the room they went, Trevors rushing at Lee, Lee taking what blows he must, striking out but little, seeking now only to pull himself together, to get his head clear of daze and dizziness. Stepping backward, he again got the wall at his shoulders, slipped to one side, strove only to get the empty room behind him, succeeded and let Trevors drive him, drive until again his back was to a wall.

"Run away, will you?" panted Trevors. "I've got you, d—— you. Got you right."

Lee didn't answer. He was thinking dully that Bayne Trevors was near telling the truth, that Bud Lee was almost beaten—almost. That was as far as a gentleman ever went—just to that desperate "almost beaten." Not quite. No! not quite. Never that.

Both men were nearly spent; Carson saw that while he cursed softly in his corner; Melvin saw it and watched for the end, wondering just how it would come. Trevors should swing for the point of the jaw, put all that was in him into a final, smashing blow, beat thru an insufficient guard, do it now, quickly. For both Carson and Melvin saw another thing, a thing which both had sensed at the outset: Bud Lee was harder than Bayne Trevors. Lee, slipping away at every step was getting something back which had nearly gone from him; Trevors was breathing in noisy jerks; save for the vital fact that he now had two hands to Bud Lee's one, Trevors was showing more signs of weariness than Lee.

"Bud'll get him—somehow," whispered Carson. "Good old Bud. Somehow."

What Carson and Melvin sensed Trevors knew. He saw that Lee was having less trouble in eluding him now, that Lee's feet were quicker, lighter than his, that Lee was beginning to strike back viciously at him, and when the blow landed, Trevors's big body rocked, shot thru with pain. There came to him the thought which was Melvin's, but it came in Trevors's way: Now, quickly, before Lee was ready for it, must come the end. So, for the third time that day Bayne Trevors, with much at stake, resorted to "what weapons God gave him, what weapons he could lay his mind to, his eyes to, his hand to"—his feet to. Resorting to the old trick which came up from South American ports in disreputable wind-jammers, which is known to the San Francisco waterfront, he raised a heavy boot, striking for Lee's stomach, seeking with one low, horrible blow to double up his already handicapped antagonist in writhing pain on the floor.

"An' I gave my word!" bellowed Carson, the sweat on his own tortured brow. "Oh, my G——."

But just that one brief instant too late did Bayne Trevors lift his foot. For Bud Lee had expected this, never had forgotten it, had prayed within his soul that the man he fought would use it. Just by that fraction of time which has no name was he quicker than Trevors, and he knew it. Now, as he read the sinister purpose in Trevors's glaring eyes, as he glimpsed the raised boot as it left the floor, he lowered his own head, averted it ever so little, stooped—and his hand closed like a locked iron about the calf of Trevors's leg. A stifled cry from the bulkier man, a little grunt of effort from Lee, Lee straining, heaving mightily, and Trevors went back, toppled, fought for his slipping balance, and fell. As he went down Lee was upon him, Lee's arm was about his neck, Lee's weight flung upon him, Lee holding his body between a powerful pair of knees which rode him as they rode daily some struggling Blue Lake colt.

Now Bud's left arm, defying the agony of a broken hand, was around him, Lee's legs were about the frantically fighting body, and at last Lee's right hand went its sure way to the thick, bared, pulsing throat. Trevors's right arm was caught at his side, held there by the body upon his. His left hand beat at Lee's face, struck and battered again only to come back like a steam-driven piston to hammer again. But Bud Lee's pain-racked body clung on, his thumb and fingers sank and sank deeper into the corded muscles of the heaving throat, crooked like talons, white and hard and relentless.

TREVORS'S eyes were terrible, filled with hatred, red-flecked with rage. He sought, with a sudden heave, to roll over. But he could not shake off the legs which were like stubborn tentacles about him, could not free his throat of the tensing clutch. He tore at the wrist, smote again at Lee's head, set his own hand to Lee's throat. In an instant his hand was back at the hand worrying him, but he was unable to drag it away.

His face went white, flamed red, grew purplish. His eyes bulged up at Lee's, his deep chest contracted spasmodically. Lee, summoning all of the force within him, drove thumb and fingers deeper.

"Got enough?" he panted.

For the last time Trevors strained with him and they rolled like death-locked mountain-lions. But still Lee's left arm was about Trevors's neck, his legs about the tossing body, his hand at Trevors's throat. Trevors's breath caught, failed him. . . .

Then and then only did a new look come into the bulging eyes. A look of more than fear, of utter, desperate terror. Trevors threw up his hand weakly, then let it fall so that it struck the floor heavily, a dead weight.

Lee's grip at the strangling throat relaxed. But he did not move his hand.

"Got enough?" he panted again.

The answer came brokenly, weakly, almost inarticulate. But it did come and the men drawn close heard it:

"Yes."

"You'll get out of the country?"

"Yes."

Bud Lee drew back and rose, going to the door swiftly. He stooped for his hat and passed out. And as Bayne Trevors got unsteadily to his feet and sank slumping into the chair offered him, two big tears formed in his eyes and rolled down his cheeks. The first tears in many a year, the tears of a strong man broken for the first time in his life.

"Sand did. it!" grunted Melvin "Just sand, Carson."

"I'll stick aroun' an' see he moves on, Bud," Carson followed Lee to say. "Oh, he'll go. But I'll just tell him how the boys is headed this way by now an' it's tar an' feathers for him if he don't mosey right along. That's something he couldn't stand right now. An', Bud—"

He put out his hand and locked Lee's in a grip that made the sore fingers wince. Then, swinging upon the heel of his boot, he went back to collect a hundred dollars from Melvin and help Bayne Trevors shape his plans.

BUT Bud Lee did not wait. He was on his horse, swaying a little, an arm caught in a rude sling, glad to be out in the late sunlight.

"Fog along, little horse," he was saying dully. "Fog right along. She's waiting, little horse. Judith is waiting! Think of that. That's right—fog right along."

At the old cabin above the lake Bud Lee dismounted. His hand in its rude sling was paining him terribly, demanding some sort of first-aid treatment. Tomorrow he could take it to a doctor; perhaps in an hour or so he could get Tripp to look to it; just now he must do what he could for himself with hot water and strips torn from an old shirt.

The hand treated first, it was slow, tedious business seeking to remove the traces of his recent encounter with Trevors; and, tho he could wash his face and manage a change of clothes, there was nothing dapper about the result. But at length, shaking his head at the bruised face looking at him from his bit of mirror, he went out to his horse and rode down the trail that led to the ranch headquarters. Judith was waiting for him—that was vastly more important than the fact that he had a crippled hand and a cut or so upon his face.

Night had descended, serene with stars. He wondered if the boys were back yet from the lumber-camp. He had met them, as Carson had predicted he would, riding in a close-packed, silent, ominous body. He felt assured that they would find no work for them to do at the company's office, that Carson was right and Trevors would "be on his way." But he stopped at the bunk-house.

No, the boys hadn't come in yet. But there was a message for Lee, just received by the cook. It was from Greene, the forester, brief and to the point:

Greene had lost no time in finding the sheriff of the adjoining county at White Rock and in going with him to the cave. They had found Quinnion. He was dead, the manner of his death clearly indicated. For he lay at the foot of the cliff straight below the cave's mouth, his face terribly torn and scratched by a mad woman's nails, the mad woman herself lying huddled and still close beside him. He had allowed the escape of her captive; she had accused him after the two of them had gone back to the cavern, had thrown herself upon him, tearing at his face, and the two had fallen. Mother and son? Lee shuddered, hoping within his heart that Judith had been mistaken. It was too horrible.

BUT, such is youth, such is love, Bud Lee promptly forgot both Quinnion and Mad Ruth as he went thru the lilacs to the house. He remembered how Marcia had flown once to Pollock Hampton when he had made a hero of himself, how again just today she had gone swiftly to him because he had made a fool of himself and because it seemed she loved him. In due time there was going to be a wedding at Blue Lake ranch. A wedding! Just one? Lee hurried on.

Yes, Judith was waiting for him. She was there in the living-room, curled up on a great couch, lifting her eyes expectantly as his step sounded on the veranda. A wonderfully gowned, transcendently lovely Judith; a Judith of bare white arms, round and warm and rich in their tender curves; a Judith softly, alluringly feminine even in the eyes of Bud Lee, no longer theorist; a Judith whose filmy gown clung lingeringly to her like a sun-shot mist, a Judith whose tender mouth was a red flower, whose eyes were Aphrodite's own, glorious, dawn-gray, soft with the light shining in them, the unhidden light of love for the man who came toward her swiftly; the Judith he had first held in his arms and kissed.

HE CAME in quickly, his heart singing. The color suddenly ran up hot and vivid in the girl's cheeks. Standing over her he put out his hand. But she slipped her own hands behind her.

"Good evening, Mr. Lee," said Judith brightly. "Really, you have taken your time in making your first call. Won't you sit down?"

"No," said Bud Lee gravely. "I'll take mine standing, please!"

"Like a man to be shot at dawn?" cried Judith. "Dear me, Mr. Lee, that sounds so tragic. What, pray, are you taking?"

"A new job," said Lee. "I've come to tell you that just being horse foreman doesn't suit me any longer. What you need and need right away is a general manager. That's what I want to be, your general manager, Judith. For life!"

Judith laughed softly, happily. Her hands flew out to him like two little homing birds, and she followed them—home.

"You'll find your work cut out for you, Mr. Lee," she told him.

"It's the kind of work I want," answered Bud Lee.

Then suddenly her arms went about his neck and tears sprang into her eyes and she set her lips to the cut he had sought to cover with his hair, and took his sore, swathed hand tenderly into her own two hands, laying it against her cheek.

"Carson telephoned me," she whispered, her lips trembling all of a sudden. "He told me how Trevors fought . . . and how you fought! And he was half crying over the telephone, he was so proud of you. And I am proud of you! And—oh, Bud Lee, Bud Lee, I love you so!"

From without came the sound of the Blue Lake boys returning, Carson at their head. Riding close together they were singing, their voices floating thru the night in an old cowboy song. Mrs. Simpson heard and ran out into the courtyard to listen. Marcia and Pollock Hampton, lost to all save each other in the shadows far down the veranda, listened, and Marcia clapped her hands. The voices were to be heard from afar, the strong voices of a score of men. The strange thing is that neither Judith nor Bud Lee heard; that neither had the vaguest consciousness just then that there were in all the world any other mortals than—Judith and Bud Lee.

(The End.)

Coming—A Great Surprise

We have in store for readers of Pennsylvania Farmer one of the greatest features ever offered to the readers of any magazine. That is a strong statement, but we mean it. Truth is stranger than fiction, and the true stories we are planning to publish this summer surpass the dreams of the greatest novelists. More than that, they deal with people who live and work in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. Watch for the first of these great stories.

The harvester-thresher combine makes quick work of wheat harvesting, even on the almost limitless prairies of the West.

Will Advertise Jersey

A STATE-wide Pomona Grange exhibit of farm crops, fruits and produce will be one of the new features to be staged at the Trenton Fair this fall to advertise New Jersey agriculture. Every county in the state has been invited to make a county exhibit thru its Pomona Grange. The management of the Fair Association is putting up a minimum sum of $25 to every Pomona Grange for the work of the exhibit. Many of the Pomona Granges of the state have already assured State Master David Agans of their support of this work, and all but two are expected to make a decision favorable for this Grange exhibit in a few weeks.

Back of this Grange movement is an effort to have every county stage its exhibit in packages and containers suitable for the retail trade. To standardize the work, the Grange is limiting the exhibit to ten of the most common vegetables and fourteen of the most valuable apple varieties grown commercially in the state. A part of the exhibit will include canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, jellies, jams, cider, etc.—A. K.

An ounce of clean-up is worth a pound of swatting.

Hit the Low Spots Now

HERE are two ways, recommended by Penn State, for removing depressions or low spots in lawns:

1. Take up the sod for several feet beyond the limits of the depression, place good top soil in the depression, tamp it well and replace the sod. Or—

2. Place not more than 3 to 3½ inches of top soil over the existing grass and sow grass seed. The old grass plants will grow thru the soil.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Open for Bids

A printer was asked by a physician to submit a price on a letterhead; different sizes, different grades, different colors, and a number of other "differences" were to be included in the printer's bid. In addition, the form was to be left standing. The printer answered in the following way:

"Am in the market for bids on one operation for appendicitis. One-, two-, or five-inch incision—with or without ether—also with or without nurse. If appendix is found sound, want quotations to include putting same back in place and canceling order. If removed, successful bidder is expected to hold incision open for about sixty days, as I expect to be in the market for an operation for gallstones at that time and want to save the extra cost of cutting."

Experienced

Lady—Could I see the captain?

First Mate—He's forward, Miss.

Lady Passenger—I'm not afraid. I've been out with college boys.

Customer—Do you serve lobsters here?

Waiter—We serve anybody; sit down.

Yes, of Course

Stranger (at gate)—Is your mother at home?

Youngster—Say, do you suppose I am mowing this backyard because the grass is long?

One Kind of Economy

"Tommy, isn't it rather extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

"Oh, no, mother. It's economy. You see the same piece of bread does for both."—The Progressive Grocer.

Banking in the Car

"Since I bought a car I don't have to walk to the bank to make my deposits."

"Ah, you ride there now?"

"No, I don't make any deposit."

Not Far Away

Customer—I would like to see some cheap skates.

Saleslady—Just a moment and I'll point out the two floorwalkers.—Automotive Advertising.

No Regrets

Aunt Mary—When I was your age I didn't carry on with the boys the way you do.

"Well, Aunty, you didn't miss much!"—Life.

They'd Had Guests Before

"Mother," asked little Benny, when they had guests for dinner, "will the dessert hurt me, or is there enough to go around?"

The first sandwich was said to have been made in the seventeenth century. Replicas of the original are exhibited in glass cases at all railway stations.—DeLaval Monthly.

The difference between a cow chewing her cud and a flapper chewing her gum is that a cow always looks as if she were thinking.

"To think," exclaimed the enthusiastic husband, "that by the time we get all this furniture paid for we shall have genuine antiques."

TEXT CUT OFF

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock

60,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$40.00	$55.00	$95.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
White Wyandotte, Reds, Black Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.50	14.00	52.00	76.00	125.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.50	20.00	76.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	6.00	11.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.00	9.00	32.00	48.00	80.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

PURE BRED CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed

Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX K. TIFFIN, OHIO

Buy C·M·L· Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314

Special May Reduced Prices.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5.00; 50, $10.00; 100, $20.00. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June prices 2c per Chick less. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN and BARRED ROCK CHICKS

From vigorous, healthy, high-producing stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English & Beall-Tancred breeding. Strong, healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Hatches every day.

Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high-quality chicks. FREE illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARM

Box F BERLIN, MD.

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW

and PULLETS for future delivery. Our chicks carry finest high record breeding. Just a penny more than ordinary kinds. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog.

	100	1000
White Leghorns	$13.00	$120
Reds, Barred Rocks	14.00	130
Wyandottes, White Rocks	15.00	140

KIME HATCHERY, Dept. 2, Montoursville, Pa.

CHICKS

From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12.00
Light Mixed, 8c; Heavy 12c each.	10.00

LOOK

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Reds	13c	Barred and White Rocks	14c
White Wyandottes	15c	Columbia Wyandottes	18c
Anconas	12c	White & Brown Leghorns	11c
Heavy Mixed	10c	Black Jersey Giants	25c
Light Mixed	8c		

Capacity 50,000. Order direct from this ad. 100% Live guaranteed.

ELMORE HATCHERY, ELMORE, OHIO

CHICKS

	Per 100
Tom Barron White Leghorns	$8.00
Common White Leghorns	7.00
Reds	10.00
Rocks	9.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

CLOYD NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

Chicks

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds 10 Cts.
Barred Rocks 10 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns 8 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. June prices. C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 12c; Special Mating, 18c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 11c; Special Mating 15c; Heavy Mixed, 10c.

Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY CHICKS, for May deliveries from free range flock by prepaid parcel post. S. C. W. Leg. $10 per 100, S. C. R. I. Red, Barred and White Rocks, $12 per 100; Light Mixed, $8.00; Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. PENNS CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS—MAY DELIVERIES

Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds. $13 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $14 per 100

500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write SLIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

MAY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ALL QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$13.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	14.00
White and Brown Leghorns	12.00
Mixed	9.00

(100 per cent delivery guaranteed)

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed or off colors	2.50	4.50	8.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.25	4.00	7.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone. COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

for May 13th and after 10c. Catalogue

C. C. Allen Poultry Farm

Dept. I.

Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

CHIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Stn. Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70
Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Delivery after June First.
S. C. Wh. Leghorns $8.00 per 100
Bd. Plymouth Rocks 10.00 per 100

Prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog.

The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS

FROM HIGH PRODUCING FLOCKS

Free from disease. No pullet eggs set. Write for prices and further information.

McCOY BROS. & CO., EMLENTON, PA.

Day-Old Chicks

from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season. ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Treverton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds, $12; White and Brown Leghorns, $10; Mixed, $8. Special prices on large orders. June prices $2 per 100 less, except mixed. Member I. B. C. A. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, $12—100; S. C. Reds, $12—100; White Leghorns, $10—100; Mixed or Broilers, $8—100. Special prices on lots of 500. Prepaid 100% live. MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa.

County News and Comment

Bradford County, Pa.—Spring was slow in coming but is here at last. April was for the most part a bright, clear month. The past week has been wet and rainy. Some have finished sowing oats. Not much wheat sown in the county last fall on account of the wet weather but what was sown came thru the winter fairly well. Grass is starting up nicely. Pastures are poor but many who are short on hay have turned their cattle out. Hay is rather scarce yet lower in price than a year ago. Dirt roads were worse this spring than for several years. Many western horses have been shipped into the county and sold to the farmers. Not as many farm sales as some years. Prices have been fairly good. Good cows are cheaper this spring. The herd of registered Ayrshire cattle owned by the late Robert Templeton, of Ulster, was sold the past week at dispersal sale to settle the estate. This herd has been in existence for forty-five years and was one of the first accredited herds in the county. About twenty cows and fifteen head of young stock averaged $100. Potatoes, 75c@$1; apples, 75c@$1; eggs, 20c; butter, 45c; hogs, $10 cwt.; hay, baled, $15.—R. D. C., May 2.

Chester County, Pa.—Owing to the extreme cold weather and recent rains farmers are not up to usual schedule in planting. Oats and potatoes are being planted and with another fair week will be about finished. Owing to the severe winter on alfalfa more oats are being planted to take care of the hay shortage. There will also be an increased acreage of potatoes caused by the past two seasons high prices. Many farmers plowed their corn ground early so with fair weather much of the corn should be planted between May 15 and 20th. Some soy beans will also be sown for hay as alfalfa is practically gone and clovers are very poor in many places. Regardless of the low prices of fruit the past winter the fruit men are planning their spray work.—F. H. G., May 2.

Fulton County, Pa.—We are having a very cold, wet month, very little corn ground plowed yet. A severe electrical storm did much damage on 21st. Peach and cherry buds were almost all killed by the freeze on 24th. Apples came thru much better. Large numbers of baby chicks are being delivered to poultry raisers. Cows, horses and hogs are selling well. Oats are sown but not up yet. A few early potatoes have been planted. Gardens are beginning to start.—T. H. T., April 29.

Jefferson County, Pa.—A large percentage of the plowing was done in March. The second week in April was fine and most of the spring wheat was sown, some oats, too, and a few early potatoes were planted. Beginning with the 19th we have had hard cold rains with sleet and snow and very hard freezing several nights. Fruit has been damaged to some extent. Winter wheat and meadows are growing tho it is cold. New seeding is much better than last year. The little pig crop seems to be normal. A large number of orders is being booked by the Berkshire Association of the county. Roads are in bad condition. A lot of new road building is being done. Many more chicks are being bought this season than ever before. Prices: butter, 45@50c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, $1.25; wheat, $1.40; oats, 50c; hay, $18@20; straw, $12@14. Mill feed high locally.—F. A. M., April 27.

Frederick County, Md.—April was a wet and cold month following a warm March. Several heavy frosts the past two weeks are reported to have practically ruined the early apple and peach crop. Grass is looking good, also the grain, but both need warmer weather and more sun. Some oats and early potatoes are planted. But little corn ground is plowed in this section, no fall plowing done last fall due to the wet weather. An unusually large oats crop will be planted if weather permits as many farmers were unable to get any corn ground seeded with clover last fall. Cow testing in this county is on in earnest. Eggs, 22c; chickens, young, 30@40c; potatoes high; hogs, 9½@10c, live weight; hay around $18; corn, $1.—R. J. W., May 2.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Weather during the early part of month was unusually warm. Buds were swelling and grass growing but Nature got a set-back,—cloudy wet weather with several hard freezes, solid ice on standing water, pie plant and asparagus frozen down in several localities. A systematic endeavor to exterminate the corn borer has been going on thruout the month. Side roads are being worked. Those who do extensive fruit growing have fears that the late freezing has killed the buds and blossoms. Others contend that we may have a partial crop at least. Old hay plentiful and slow sale. Good butter, 53@55c; eggs, 25@30c; live poultry scarce.—M. L. V., April 29.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Most of the oats sown. The acreage will be much larger due to the fact that some farmers did not get any wheat sowed last fall. Some plowing has been done for corn. The middle of the month was exceedingly warm for April but we are now having rainy and cool weather. Peach and plum blossoms are out and it is a question whether they were killed by the frosts of the past week. Dairy cows are still in strong demand and selling high. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, 80c; oats, 70c; eggs, 25c; chickens, 25c; broilers, 40c; old potatoes, $1.25. New potatoes are being shipped in. Many farmers are starting in raising potatoes on a large scale.—C. N. D., April 30.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Very hard frosts the last week. A few farmers with high, dry ground have oats sown. Very few gardens or early potatoes planted. Peony beds look promising as well as rhubarb. Hard freezing doesn't seem to harm them very much. Pastures are beginning to look green. A few young cattle turned out but milking cows require hay as well as grain for some time in order to keep up the milk supply. Hay is scarce and very high in price. Fruit blossoms not matured enough to be affected by the heavy frosts. Roads nearly all worked and in fairly good shape. As our supervisors have several road drags or hones we look for good roads this summer. Schools are closing. Lambs not doing very good. Sheep losing their wool. Fresh cows bringing $150 to $175. Pigs very scarce and high. Eggs, 26c; butter, 50c.—J. A. G., May 3.

Warren County, N. J.—Ground has been frozen hard 18 mornings so far. We are having a generous amount of rain and it is quite warm. Grass and grain very short. Pears, plums and cherries are in blossom and look promising. Apples show little bloom, light crop expected. A little oats has been planted and some sod turned for corn. A few potatoes have been planted. Potato acreage will be increased about 15 per cent. Sucking pigs are selling for $6@7 each; wheat, $1.25; oats, 55c; rye, 90c; corn, $18 ton; butter, 55c; eggs, 28c; veal calves, 13c.—A. S. P., April 27.

Wyoming County, Pa.—Not many public sales held in the county this spring. Most farms operated by owners. At a sale the other day there were more than 100 autos and rigs present. The Ladies' Aid served dinner and showed a profit of between $40 and $50 for their work. Buying was very active and the equipment brought all it was worth. Potatoes sold for $1.45 to $1.55 a bushel. The cattle, grade Holstein but untested, ranged from $40 to $110. Among the farmers the main development is the construction of new brooder houses. Peach crop practically all frozen out this year; also some injury to the apple blossoms but not possible to tell how serious at the present time. Farmers are sowing oats at present. Eggs, 25c; 3.5 per cent milk, $2.60; pigs, 5 weeks old, $6; butter, 55c.—J. J. J., May 2.

It was a wise old southern deacon who advised with a chuckle: "Keep yo'r tempah, son. Doan yo' quarrel with no angry pusson. A soft answeh's alus best. Hit's commanded, an' furdemo' hit makes 'em maddah'n anything else yo' could say."

Dr. Jacob Lipman, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, says the chemical properties of the land on which a man dwells are the cause of his many characteristics. Doubtless this explains much muddy thinking.—Exchange.

"Some men are always at their post—leaning against it."

10,000 Barred Rock Chicks 12c each for May

Order Now, Ship C. O. D. Honest Quality. Egg-bred stock. 10-week pullets $1.50. Sat. Guaranteed. Write for big circular. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

FIFTEEN LEADING BREEDS OF DAY OLD CHICKS

8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer our best advertisement. WRITE H. C. HOUSEWORTH FARMS & HATCHERY, Port Treverton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

ROCKS—LEGHORNS

Hatching every week in the year

Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

LONG'S HIGH GRADE CHICKS

8c—$10—$12 per 100 for May delivery. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks, R. I. Reds & Mixed. Live delivery and satisfaction guar. Catalog free. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, $14 per 100; W. Rocks, $16 per 100; W. Leghorns, $13 per 100, B. Giants, $22. Best quality from selected, carefully inspected free range stock. PLEASANT GAP HATCHERY, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

CHICKS For June. Wh. Leg., 8c; Large Type Barron-Tancred Leg., 9c; Brd. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. Free range. 100% guar. Prepaid. Reduction of 500 or more. Circular free. Order Direct. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

Prices Effective	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$8.50	$41.50
Bd. Rocks, Reds, Ancon	2.75	5.25	9.50	46.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Blk. Minor., Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.50
S. L. Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Orp.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Wyan.	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Heavy Ass'td	2.50	4.75	8.50	41.50
H. & L. Ass'td	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.50
Light Ass'td	2.25	4.00	7.50	33.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722 LINCOLN, ILL. Members I. B. C. A.

Prices Are Slashed On

Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS C. O. D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Hollywood Leghorns	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anconas	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks—Reds—Wh. Rocks	13.00	63.50
Black Minorcas—White Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets, shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Minorcas—Buff Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices.—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

SUNBEAM CHICKS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred, heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
White, Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
S. and R. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	55.00
Silver & White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	6.00	12.00	55.00

Assorted Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100, $10. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. Member I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders. SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 273A, Findlay, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each. H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order, pay after you see chicks. We guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 200, Mingoville, Pa.

Prices Reduced

STOP

Leghorns $10 per 100; Rocks, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas $12 per 100; Reds, White Wyandottes $13 per 100. Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

Send No Money

SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last. Keiser's White Acres, Box 310, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular. J. N. RACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I Have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.60	18.00	87.50	170.00
Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	218.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year . . . Special Summer Prices

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 Grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY SHIPMENT AND LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

Columbian Wyandottes 14c S. C. White Minorcas 13c
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 10c
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas 12c
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons 13c
All Light Odds and Ends 8c All Heavy Odds and Ends 10c

8 and 10 Week Pure-bred Pullets Ready for Immediate Delivery.

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A Book on Chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	118.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	134.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00

Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 10X STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, GAMBIER, OHIO.

EXTRA QUALITY EASTERN BABY CHICKS

Big Hatches May 31, June 7 and 14. Hogan-tested, pure-bred

well mated hens produce these vigorous and pepful chicks. Sent by special delivery parcel post prepaid, 100% live and safe delivery guaranteed. 10% of amount books order. Free circular.

LARGE TYPE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. ALL ONE PRICE, $5 per 50, $9 per 100, $42 per 500, $80 per 1000.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F, SHERIDAN, PA.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 9th.	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	$3.50	8.00	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.75	6.75	13.00	60.00	115.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns and Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	78.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $6.00; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $73. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box F, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Bd. Wh. Rocks, R. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS—JUNE PRICES

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery. 1 Special Prices on large lots. Postage. Order direct or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FOR MAY POSTPAID

S. C. W. Leghorns	per 100	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	" "	12.00
Mixed Light	" "	8.00

500, ½ cent less; 1,000, 1 cent less each chick. From heavy laying flocks. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WENE CHICKS

Certified Blood-Tested

Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorn Day-Old Chicks, $13 per 100, Prepaid Post. 8-10 Weeks Leghorn Pullets, $1.05 Each, Express Collect.

Special Matings from extra-choice Wene Leghorn Flocks, $16 per 100 chicks. White Rock-Wyandotte Cross-Bred Chicks, Special Broiler Hatchings, $13. per 100.

Every Wene Chick is hatched from a selected, Blood-tested hen breeder (no pullets mated). Wene Chicks will help you make EXTRA profits that spell success with poultry. Yet they cost very little more than hatchery-run chicks.

Write for FREE Mating List describing S. C. White Leghorns, White Rock, White Wyandotte and R.I. Red flocks of unusual quality.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 18, Vineland, N.J.

1910—CHICKS—1927

Our 17th year in business

"Keystone" Utility full of vitality chicks for May delivery. Hatches due May 3, 10, 17 and 24. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 12c each, $110 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 14c each. H. B. Mixed, 11c each, $100 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door by parcel post. $1.00 will book your order. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Richfield (The Old Reliable Plant) Penna.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS. Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leghanded by expert trained by Poultry Department, Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY AND JUNE Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 12c each; Light Brahmas, 15c each; Heavy Mixed, 10c each; Light Mixed, 8c each. Write for special prices on large orders. WHARTON HATCHERY CO., Box 166, Wharton, Ohio

WHARTON CHICKS

HA! LOOK 15 PUREBRED VARIETIES. Can ship at once 7c up. Barred, White or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes $14.00 per 100; Buff Orpington, Langshans $15.00 per 100; Large Brahmas $18.00; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $11.25 per 100; Light Weight Mixed $7.00 per 100; Morgan Tancred blood tested 250 to 312 egg breeding $17.25 per 100. In less than 100 lots June, July chicks $1.00 less per 100.

$150 for 6 Eggs to Improve Our Pens

White Leghorns add 25c extra. Free Circular. BECKMAN HATCHERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks

The Kind That Lay

The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.

A. E. HAMPTON
Box N Pittstown, N. J.

STURDY CHICKS

Leading Breeds Best Blood
9 1-2c up.
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
Write Today.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS LIVE AND LAY

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK. SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

200,000—CHICKS—1927

One mating only—The Best

Popular Breeds—Lowest Prices	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns "Young and Barron Strains"	$13	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14	67.50	130.00
S. C. R. I. Reds—"Owen's Strain"	15	75.00	.....
Broilers, assorted	12	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. I, Box 40.

TIFFANY'S Superior Ducklings THAT LIVE

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings

$10 per 25, $18 per 50, $35 per 100, $170 per 500.

Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White Pure-White

$9.00 per 25, $17 per 50, $32 per 100, $155 per 500. Parcel Post Prepaid and safe arrival guaranteed. No waiting. Order direct from this advertisement. 19th year producing ducklings that live. Aldham Poultry Farm, R. 35, Phoenixville, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed

For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar. Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

Markets

May 9, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Penna, doz bchs, extra fancy, $6@6.50; fancy, $5@5.50; choice, $4@4.50; culls, $3@3.50; N J, doz, extra fancy, $3.50@5.50; fancy, $2.40@3.50; choice, $2@2.50; culls, $1.20@1.80; Del-Md, doz, extra fancy, $4@5.50; fancy, $3@4; choice, $2@3; culls, $1.50@2. CABBAGE, S C, hmpr, $2.75@3; crate, $3.50@5.50; ½-bbl crate, $2.75@3; Norfolk, crate, $5; ½-bbl crate, $2.25@2.50; hmpr, $2.50; East Shore Va, crate, $4.50@5.50. KALE, nearby, bu, 65@90c; bbl, $1.75@2. LEEKS, nearby, bch, 5@6c. LETTUCE, N C, hmpr, $1.50@2; poor, 75c@$1.25; Calif, crate, $5@6; Arizona, crate, Iceberg, poor, small, $3@3.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.40; poor, 25@50c. PARSLEY, Texas, bu, $1.50@2; N J, bu, $1.75@2. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $6.50@7; No 2s, $4.25@4.75; Fla, box, No 1s, $2.25; No 2s, $1.50; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $4.75@5.25; 120-lb sack, $4@4.25; Penna, bu, $2@2.50; N J, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $2.25@3.25; Del, 100@105-lb sack, $2.25@2.75. RADISHES, round, red, Norfolk, hmpr, 40c@$1.25; long red and long white, hmpr, 25@75c; N J, bu, round red, $1@1.50; ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. RAPE, N J, bu hmpr, 75c@$1. RHUBARB, N J and Penna, bch, 1½@3c. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@1.50. SPINACH, Norfolk, bu, 50c@$1; bbl, $1.50; N J, bu, 65c@$1; some fancy $1.25; ⅝ bskt, 35@65c. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; Del, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.50; No 2s, 50@75c; Del, crate, extra fancy, $2; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.15; few fancy, $1.25; No 2s, 25@50c. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3. YAMS, East Shore, bbl, $2.25@3.50; Del, hmpr, 75c@$1.25.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Baldwins, $2.50@3.75; Ben Davis, $3@3.50; Albemarle Pippins, $5.50@6.50; bu, N Y, Baldwins, fancy, $1.60@2; poor, $1.10@1.15; Rome Beauty, fancy, $2@2.25; Starks, fancy, $1.25@1.75; Md, Winesaps, $1.40@1.75; Paragons, $1.25@1.35; Del, Paragons $1.25@1.50; Winesaps, fancy, $1.40@2; ⅝ baskets, N J, Delicious, $1.25@1.75; Rome Beauty, $1@1.35; Staymans, 75c@$1.15; scalded, 40@65c; Winesaps, 75c@$1.15; Paragons, 50c@$1; Baldwins, 75c; Ben Davis, 30@65c. STRAWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, N C, Missionaries, $4@5; Klondykes, $5@7; East Shore Va, $7@8; Norfolk, $5@5.50; 24-qt crate, Alabama, $3.50@4.50; poor, $2.50; Arkansas, $3.75@4.50; Tennessee, $3.50, poor lower.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, 30@31c; fair to good, 28@29c; Leghorns, 28@30c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs and up, 48c; 1½@2 lbs, 42@45c; R I Reds and mixed colors, large sizes, 40@43c; small sizes, 35@37c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 36@38c; 1½ lbs, 33@34c; smaller, 27@28c. Roosters, 16@17c. Ducks, White Pekins, 24@25c; mixed colors, 21@22c. Turkeys, fancy hens, 30@33c; gobblers, 25@27c. Eggs, extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, new cases, 24½c; second hand cases, 23c; seconds, 21@22c; refrigerator eggs, extra firsts, 28c; firsts, 26½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.25; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $12.50@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $9@9.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@7.50; lambs, spring, extra, $19.50@20; medium, $18@19; common, $16@17.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $11.25@11.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10.25@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $22@22.50; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.51½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.47½; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 61½@62½c; No 3 white at a discount of 3@5c under No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 47@50c; extra, 92 score, 46c; 91 score, 44½c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 41c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 27½@28c; single daisies, held, 26½@27c; fresh, 24@24¼c; longhorns, round lots, 24c; small jobbing lots, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 52@57c; creamery, 52@60c; fresh eggs, 24@26c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.75; springers, 75c@$1.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 20@40c each.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@20c bch; string beans, 35@40c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; Brussels sprouts, 25c qt; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; carrots, 10c pt; cabbage, new, 10@25c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplant, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, long leaf, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@30c ½ pk; new, 25@30c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 35@40c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk. Cucumbers, 5@10c each.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk; strawberries, 30@35c qt; 20c pt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.30; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18; straw, $10@12.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $41.50@42.50; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $39.50@40.50; middlings, $44@45; linseed, $57@58; gluten, $41@42; ground oats, $44@45, alfalfa, regular, $39@40.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 225; bulk of sales, $11@11.50; top, $12.25; heavy weight, 250@356 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.50@11.50; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11.50@12; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $11.75@12.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50@10.50.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10@12; medium, $8.25@10; common, $7.50@8.25; steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11.75; medium, $8@9.75; common, $7.50@8.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@8; common and medium, $3.75@7.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yearlings excluded), $7.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.25@7.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $11.25@14; cull and common, $6@11.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 22@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@25c; dressed, $1@1.75; springers, 50@75c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1@1.50 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box, 5c bch; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 5@8c bch; asparagus, 12@15c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, 75c@$2 bushel.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, 75c; rye, 90c; oats, 45c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46@47c; choice, $44@45c; do, good, 43@44c; do, prints, 47@49c; do, blocks, 46@48c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@31c; store-packed, 30@31c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 39@40c.

Eggs—Market steady; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 1 sale, 25 cases, 22½c; closing offerings, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 22½c, bid, 22¼c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c, old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 28@29c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 28@29c. Leghorns and other light stock, 23@25c, old roosters, mixed colors, 18@19c, old roosters, Leghorns, 12@15c; young chickens, springers, colored, 1¾ lbs and over, 40@45c; smaller, 35@45c, springers, Leghorns, 1¾ lbs and over, 35@38c, smaller, 30@35c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 25@28c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; all kinds, poor and thin, 20@22c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CARROTS, new stock, Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr, $1.65@1.75; Texas, bu bskt, $2.50@2.75. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $2.75; Fla, ⅞-bu hmpr, fancy, $3@3.75; choice, $2@2.75; Texas, bu bskt, No 1, $4@4.50. KALE, Md, bu bskt, $1.15@1.35. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 50@55c; 10-lb bskt, $1.65@1.75, Iceberg, crate, Arizona, $3@3.50, Calif, best, $4.75@5.50; poor, $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $4.50@4.75; Mich, Rurals, $4.50, Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose, No 1, $6.75@7. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@30c. SPINACH, bu bskt, Md, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.50@4; Russets, $4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $1.30@1.50; Starks, $1.25@1.50; Ohio, Bentleys, $1.10.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—10@15c higher on weights 210 lbs down; practically no early sales on light lights and pigs; top and bulk, $11.15; 210@250 lbs, $10.25@10.85; 160@200 lbs, mostly $11@11.15; packing sows, $8@8.75.

Calves—Slow; barely steady; top vealers, $13.

Sheep and Lambs—Quotable steady on sheep and lambs; top wethers, $9.50; fat lambs around $16.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@21, standard timothy, $19@19.50, No 2 timothy, $17.50@18, No 3 timothy, $15@16, No 1 light clover mixed, $19@19.50, No 2, $16.50@17; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $20@21, No 1 clover mixed, $20@21, No 2, $16@18, No 1 clover, $20@21, No 2, $16@18.

Oats—No 2 white, 56½@57c, No 3, 52½@53c; No 4, 46@50c.

Corn—Receipts nothing. No 2 shelled, 87@88c, No 3, 83½@85½c; No 4, 77½@79½c; No 5, 73½@76½c. Mixed corn value 2@5c under value of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Irregular; creamery, higher than extras, 45¼@45¾c, creamery, extras, 92 score, 44¾c, creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 40@44c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 33@34c, packing stock, current make, No 2, 31c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 25½@26½c; do, storage packed, 27½@28c, fresh gathered, firsts, 23@25c; do, storage packed, 26@26½c, fresh gathered, seconds, 22½@23c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 31@33c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 26@30c; nearby pullets, 23@25c; nearby hennery browns, extra, 29@32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 34@35c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 26@30c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; broilers, by express, 29@50c; fowls, by express, 26@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet, broilers, fresh, 39@42c, old roosters, 15@21c, fowls, fresh, 22@24c; frozen, 20@32c, turkeys, fresh, 25@35c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady. Steers, $7@12.25, state bulls, $4@7.60, cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $8@13; lightweight culls, $6@6.50; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady, sheep, $3@9; culls, $3@4; southern springers, 58@70 lbs, $19.50 per 100 lbs, culls, $8@9.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $11@11.50, pigs, $12@12.25, heavy hogs, $9.75@10.50, roughs, $9@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt shipment or thirty days. City bran, $37.50, middlings, $38 in 100-lb sacks, red dog, $46, nominal, western feed, bran, $36.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $37; flour middlings, $40; red dog, $45; all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake and rail, white hominy feed, $33.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $37.90; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $52.55, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $26@27; No 2, $25@26, No 3 and poorer, $22@24. Straw, large bales, rye, $28.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, $1.56½, No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.68, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.59; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.71⅛; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, 97¼c; No 3 yellow, 93¾c. OATS, No 2 white, 60c; No 3 white, 58½@59c; No 4 white, 55@57c; ordinary white, clipped, 60@66c; fancy white, clipped, 73@75c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.21¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.01⅜@1.03⅜.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Steady. Week's bulk prices follow: Good to choice weighty steers, $12@13.75; bulk steers, all weights, $10@12.75; good to choice light heifers, $9.75@10.75; fat cows, $6.50@8.25; cutter cows, $4.75@5.85; stockers and feeders, $8@9.25; choice feeders up to $9.75; half fat kinds, $10@11.

Hogs—Top, $10.40 paid for better grade hogs, 170@200 lbs, mostly in odd lots; bulk, 150@200 lbs, $10.25@10.40; 210@240 lbs, $10@10.25; 260@320 lbs, $9.65@9.90; heavyweight, $9.50@10; medium, $9.85@10.40; light, $9.85@10.40; light light, $9.50@10.40.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fed wooled lambs, $17.50; clipped lambs, $16.50; spring lambs, $18.50; fat clipped ewes, $8.75. Bulk prices: Wooled lambs, $17@17.50; clipped lambs, $15@16.50; cull clipped lambs, $12@12.75; spring lambs, $16.25@18; cull springers, $14@15; fat clipped ewes, $8@8.25; desirable wooled ewes, $9@9.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 7, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44c; ½-blood combing, 44c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 41@42c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 42c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.75, do, domestic, $26.50; October, $16.75. Alsike, cash, $24. Timothy, old, $2.50; new, $2.60; May, $2.60.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 9, 1927. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$37.00@37.50
Spring bran	36.[illegible]@36.75
Soft winter wheat bran	38.[illegible]@38.50
Hard winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Standard middlings	37.00@37.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	[illegible]@41.50
Flour middlings	[illegible]@42.50
Red dog flour	45.00@45.50
White hominy	35.25@36.20
Yellow hominy	35.00@36.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.25@39.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	42.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal	44.25@44.75
31 per cent linseed meal	51.75@52.20

Nearby millfeed in small supply; demand fair.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .44¾	$ .45	$ .50½	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.26	.26	.26½	.31¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.87½	11.00	11.12½	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	21.50	21.50	21.50	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.51½	1.45¾	1.40¾	1.71
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.62	.59	.56½	.51½

Potato Prices Reach Peak

Review of the Week Ending May 7

POTATOES—The potato market opened strong with rather light offerings and an active demand. Prices reached the highest point of the season but trading became restricted at the higher levels. With a more limited demand the market showed a weaker tone and price declines occurred on both new and old stock. Shippers took advantage of the higher market and shipments were heavier.

EGGS—Arrivals of mid-western eggs were heavy on the New York market and supplies accumulated. There appeared to be a feeling that prices were too high and that lower prices would encourage consumption. Nearby white eggs were plentiful and more than ample for trade needs. All grades were lower at the close but there was a fair demand for fancy selected stock.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was unsatisfactory. There was a fair demand for light fowl but the heavy stock was dull and slow. Large broilers were wanted and sold quite well when fancy. Fresh-killed broilers were rather scarce.

BUTTER—The butter market was fairly steady during the week. Eastern markets were 3@4c higher than in Chicago and as a result more butter was being shipped to these markets. Later in the week price declined one-half cent in the East and advanced in Chicago.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market closed weak with prices around 60c lower than last week. Fed steers were strong with light yearlings showing the greatest advance. Fat cows and all grades of butcher heifers advanced while stockers and feeders were firm. Vealers were generally steady. Spring lambs were stronger and sheep advanced about 25c.

FEED—The markets were practically steady. Future prices were lower as pastures were improving. Cottonseed meal was steady at the recent advance and linseed meal was firm. Gluten feed met a good demand while hominy feed was higher.

GRAIN—The market was strengthened by advances in foreign markets and by unfavorable weather which delayed corn and wheat plantings. Receipts were light and market stocks were reduced by the active demand for practically all grains.

HAY—The markets were irregular. Receipts of timothy were light and a stronger tone developed. Prices advanced at New York with a good demand. Alfalfa prices held steady but good pastures restricted the demand.

ASPARAGUS—The warmer weather caused receipts of New Jersey asparagus to increase in Philadelphia and prices dropped sharply. Green asparagus was in good demand and white was weak and dull. Small lots of Pennsylvania stock appeared on the market and sold at top quotations.

TEXT CUT OFF

Who Will Be the Master Farmers?

(Continued from page 3)

Legumes Plowed Under—If most of the plowed fields are devoted to cash crops, at least one-fourth of the cultivated acreage should be in legumes each year, and at least half of this legume acreage should be plowed under. If this is done, make no deduction under this head. If no legumes are plowed under on a farm where cash crops are extensively grown, deduct 15 points; if less than one-eighth of the total crop land produces a legume for plowing under, make deductions accordingly.

Commercial Fertilizers—If used in sufficient quantity with barnyard or green manure to replace plant food removed by crops, make no deduction, if not, deduct accordingly up to 15 points. If other methods of maintaining fertility are followed, disregard this point.

2. Crop Rotation—25 Points.

A good crop rotation should keep at least 25 per cent of the cultivated acreage in legumes. Deduct 1 point for each 1 per cent in which the rotation falls short of this.

The crop rotation should include a maximum of the most profitable cash crop, or on a livestock farm a maximum of feed most needed. The crop rotation should also provide for the distribution of labor. Cuts should be made in proportion as it falls short in these respects.

3. Seed Used—25 Points.

If home-grown seed has not been carefully selected and stored, deduct 10 points. If seed has not been tested, deduct 5 points. If seed has not been treated for the control of disease, deduct 5 points. If seed of mixed, unknown or unadapted varieties is used, deduct 5 points.

4. Quality of Livestock—35 Points.

If all sires are purebred, and all females productive and high-grade, make no deduction. If all females are purebred, add 10 points to the total score. Deduct 10 points for each grade or scrub sire in use.

Alternative.

Fruit and truck growers will deduct if trees or garden crops are not of varieties most suitable for locality; if trees or seed and plants are not secured from reliable growers.

5. Feeding and Care of Livestock—30 Points.

On a dairy or beef farm, if no silage or legume hay or an insufficient quantity is produced and fed, deduct 10 points. Whatever the class of livestock, if grain is not properly supplemented with protein feeds (home-grown or purchased) deduct 10 points. If used in insufficient amount deduct in proportion. Livestock should be thrifty, healthy, productive and properly housed. If not, deduct accordingly. Add 5 points to final score if sufficient alfalfa hay is produced for all livestock; add 5 points if cattle herd is U. S. accredited. Add 5 points if hogs are immunized against cholera; deduct 20 points if any contagious disease is present in the stock.

Alternative

Fruit and truck growers will deduct if trees or garden crops are not sprayed according to schedules recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station or other recognized authority; if general orchard or truck growing practices are below standard; if trees are not pruned regularly and properly; if weeds are not kept down; if insects or diseases are present.

6. Efficient Use of Man and Horse Labor—25 Points.

Work should be managed to keep labor and horses occupied with seasonable work. Deduct if winter hauling, machinery repairing, etc., are neglected and allowed to interfere with rush season work.

7. Adequate Tools, Machinery and Equipment Well Housed and Repaired—35 Points.

If the equipment is inadequate for the efficient handling of the farm work, is poorly housed, or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

8. Convenience of Farm Arrangement—15 Points.

Where buildings are located in a manner that requires additional labor to perform work about them, deduct up to 8 points. If fields are not conveniently arranged as to shape and size, deduct up to 7 points.

9. Products of Farm—Yield and Quality—40 Points.

This paragraph covers all products sold off the farm. If the five-year crop average yields are twice the five-year average for the state, make no deduction. For yields below this standard deduct accordingly. The remaining twenty points are to be credited to quality of product. In this the scorer, or judges, will have to use their best judgment.

II. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points.

1. Relation of Income to Expenses—100 Points.

If operating and living expenses (including interest and taxes) exceed income for an average of five years, make full deduction. If income exceeds expenses, make no deduction except in the case of extravagant expenditures.

2. Accounting Methods—30 Points.

If a checking account is kept and all expenditures and receipts are properly recorded, give 15 points. If complete book account of income and expenses is kept and balanced at least once a year, give 30 points. If accounts are kept on a cost account basis give full score.

3. Business Reputation—50 Points.

If bills are promptly paid, and if reputation for honesty and square dealing is good, give full score; if not, deduct accordingly.

III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points

1. Repair and Upkeep of Buildings—30 Points.

Buildings should be kept well-painted and in good repair; if they fall short, deduct accordingly.

2. Appearance of Yards—30 Points.

Lawns should be in good condition, and well mowed. Shrubbery and trees should be healthy and properly cared for. Yards should be neat and free from weeds and rubbish. If they lack in any of these matters, deductions should be made accordingly.

3. Condition of Fields—15 Points.

Fields should be neat, and free from noxious or unsightly weeds. If they fall short of this standard deduct accordingly.

4. Condition of Fences and Ditches—15 Points

Deduct for broken or rotten fence posts, unstapled or broken wires, broken or missing gates, unsightly fence rows, and also for ditches that are not working properly, or are clogged with rubbish or filled with weeds.

IV. Home Life—300 Points.

1. Convenient House—50 Points.

Do not score on size or cost of farm house, but only on its convenience and adaptability as a home. Deduct in proportion as it falls short of this.

2. Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home—75 Points.

If no water system is provided, deduct 20 points.

If no sewage disposal system has been installed deduct 15 points.

If no heating system other than a stove is in use, deduct 10 points.

If no lighting system other than kerosene lamps, deduct 10 points.

If no refrigerator or cooling system, deduct 10 points.

If no power washer, deduct 10 points.

If any of these conveniences are inefficient or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

3. Character as a Husband and Father—100 Points.

This must be necessarily a matter of judgment. A man who is kind to his wife, makes her tasks easy, gives her trips away from home, and sees that she is provided entertainment, who is also a companion to his children, taking an interest in their training, their recreation, and their problems, should receive a full score. Deduction should be made in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

4. Education and Training of Children—75 Points.

If children are kept in school thru eight grades, give 30 points. If sent thru high school, give 40 points. If sent thru college give 50 points. If home is well supplied with good books and periodicals, add 15 points. If the children are helped and encouraged with their school work add 10 points.

V. Citizenship—140 Points.

1. Neighborliness—40 Points.

Do neighbors regard him as a good neighbor and a healthy friend? Is he cheerful and friendly, always ready to help where help is needed and always avoiding a quarrel with a neighbor? If so, give full score. If not, deduct in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—40 Points.

If he visits schools, or otherwise shows evidence of an active interest in school affairs, give 15 points.

If he attends church with reasonable regularity give 15 points.

If he is active in religious education work, give 10 points.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—30 Points.

If not a member of farmers' organizations, deduct 15 points.

If an inactive member, deduct 5 points.

If known in the community as a chronic "knocker" on community enterprises, make full deduction.

4. Interest in Local and National Governments—30 Points.

Deduct 15 points for failure to vote in either of last two elections, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable occurrence.

Adams Leads in Apples

OVER 60 per cent more apples were shipped by rail from Pennsylvania points in 1926 than in 1925. The total for 1926 was 3919 carloads, according to the State Bureau of Markets. Biglerville, Adams County, was the largest shipping point, its loadings amounting to 728 cars. The leading apple shipping counties were:

	Car Loads		Car Loads
Adams	1657	Bedford	33
Franklin	1273	Snyder	26
Cumberland	307	Centre	23
York	174	Union	23
Wyoming	46	Lycoming	19

As a result of last fall's large crop 3341 cars were shipped during the last four months of 1926 as compared with 1786 cars during the same period in 1925.

The Market Place

By W. B. WHITACRE,

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

TWELVE years ago I made my first trip to the Philadelphia market with a team of dapple grays and a shelving load of string beans. I wasn't much of a horseman but I got along all right until we drove on the ferry boat and the tongue of the wagon made a big dent in the back of the flivver ahead. The owner was pretty hot but nothing came of it.

I got to the commission house safely and I'll never forget the piles and heaps of produce. String beans stacked as high as the top of the cast iron awning, heaps of bunched carrots and beets, great stacks of apples and vegetables of all kinds. I wondered how they could ever sell them all. During the next three years I made many more trips to the market and gradually became acquainted with the salesmen, the stevedores and the other drivers.

There was "Chicken Breast Kelly," who hadn't been sober since childhood. There was Bill, the negro who used to travel with the circus and whose arms were tatooed in red with bathing beauties of an earlier day. There was Tom, the salesman with one eye crossed and the other normal.

One that I remember best was Jim. He was the "workin'est" man I ever knew. The loads he could carry on those huge shoulders! He was what they called a "hard egg," a fighter, but when my back was about breaking from lifting baskets he would tell one of the boys to come up on the wagon and help me.

An engineer on the ferries was a ventriloquist and he tried to teach me his art but I guess I wasn't made that way. There was another who used to carve monkeys and squirrels from peach stones and give them to boys in return for peaches or apples.

When I left the farm I thought I would never see them all again but after going to college, farming, working on newspapers and railroads I came back again, three years ago. There were many changes but most of my old friends were still there. The produce business is like farming, once it gets in a man's blood he finds it hard to break away.

Now markets and marketing are my work and we fellows who are closely associated with the markets see many interesting things that can't be put in the market reports. If you are interested I'll try to take you along with me from time to time, introduce you to the men who sell your products, to the ones who buy them, tell you the things that I see.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

Agents Wanted 13
Automobile Repairs 10
Baby Chicks 22, 23, 25
Barn Equipment 14, 15
Bicycles 17
Binder Twine 9
Building Materials 8
Buttermilk (Dried) 12
Cider Presses 9
Cigarettes 11
Clipping Machines 15
Concrete 8
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Corn Binders 13
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Dairy Cattle 14, 15, 26
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Poultry 26, 27
Rabbits 26
Swine 26
Tobacco 27
Turkeys 26

30,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK FROM FREE-RANGE, HEALTHY, HOGAN-TEST FLOCKS!

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks and Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
White Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	
White Leghorns and Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00

Deduct 1c per chick from above prices for June chicks. We guarantee 100% live arrival by prepaid parcel post. Booking your order on receipt of $1.00, balance 10 days before shipment or C. O. D. We will also allow you a discount of 3% if order is placed 30 days in advance. Illustrated catalogue on request.

L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES. Dept. P. GREENCASTLE, PA.

Why Not Buy the BEST SILO Possible To Put on Your Farm?

We will sell you a TORNADO SILO made of BEST GRADE OF OREGON FIR LUMBER, absolutely clear of KNOTS with all latest equipment:

Our big Hip Steel Roof and Steel Chute

—GALVANIZED

Our DOUBLE Anchor System

Our CONTINUOUS DOOR System

A SILO that will KEEP your SILAGE always in PERFECT CONDITION the year round. Why buy a Silo made of ordinary lumber full of knots, when you can have this one for the SAME MONEY? You will appreciate the BIG SAVINGS of a SILO this YEAR. Write now for PRICES, etc.

Manufactured by

THE W. R. HARRISON COMPANY
MASSILLON, OHIO

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Chicks from our own selected breeders. All hens, no pullets used, mated to cockerels from trapnested hens with good records. The stock is of large size and good Leghorn type. After May 15th $12 per hundred. Price very low considering quality offered. **M. M. West, Lansdale, Pa.**

CHICKS, pullets. Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

LARGE, vigorous, White Leghorn pullets for sale. March hatched. $1.00 each now. **Mark N. [illegible], R. D. 1, Dalmatia, Pa.**

EARLY HATCHED White Leghorn pullets produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.**

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS for June delivery. Write for low prices and circular. **Fairview Poultry Farm, Stewartstown, Pa.**

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. **Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forrestville, Conn.**

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

FIRE PATROL—Good condition, large body for hose, solid tires, would suit small town. $250. **1541 Cabot Street, Philadelphia.**

EARLY BLACK WILSON SOY BEANS—Small lots or carload. **Elm Lodge Farms, Centerville, Md.**

FARM LANDS

122 ACRES, $3000 HOUSE—Equipt. $40 weekly income—all $3800. Near splendid fishing, markets at door, handy town; estimated 250,000 ft. timber, 25 cars mine props; 50 acres good crop land, 25-cow spring watered pasture, 95 nice fruit trees; good 8-room house, beautiful river view, A-1 farm bldgs. If settled soon, price only $3800, including good team, 4 cows, sow and pigs, poultry, implements, about 23 acres corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, buckwheat going in besides hay; part cash. Don't spend years in regret, come see this today. Details pg. 89 big illus. Spring Catalog. [illegible] Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. Information Bureau, [illegible] North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

1200 LAYER POULTRY FARM for sale. 38 acres, completely equipped and running. A money maker. Owner shows you how. All year beautiful climate. $8,000.00, terms. **P. Quast, Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.**

30-ACRE POULTRY FARM for sale. On state road near town, modern buildings, some conveniences. $5500. **Owner, J. K. Bauser, Quakertown, Pa.**

WONDERFUL opportunities. Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. **Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **G. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

Boys' Watch

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case.
We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.
Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila, Pa.

Bargain Combination Offer
Offer 54-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Illustrated Mechanics ......1 year
All for only $1.05—Value $1.75

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Why I Use Commercial Fertilizer

(Continued from page 2)

ly as an experiment, using 400 to 450 pounds of 3-10-4 fertilizer per acre with a yield of 25 bushels per acre. I found that I could grow wheat successfully by using enough fertilizer to get a good, strong root system to stand our soil heaving in the spring, and also having enough fertilizer in reserve to push the plants ahead during spring and summer. I then cut out rye and grew all wheat, yielding as much as 30 bushels per acre on my entire crop of 15 acres, averaging approximately 28 bushels per acre for the last seven years.

Fifteen acres of wheat yielding 28 bushels per acre equals 420 bushels which at $1.25 per bushel makes a total of $525.00 for the 15 acres of wheat.

Fifteen acres of rye yielding 22 bushels per acre equals 330 bushels at $1.00 per bushel makes a total of $330.00 for the 15 acres of rye.

Using 250 pounds more of 3-10-4 fertilizer per acre for the wheat than the rye at $30.00 per ton would mean an extra cost of $3.75 per acre, or a total of $56.25 against the wheat crop or a balance of $468.75 for the wheat crop, leaving a profit of $138.75 for an investment of $56.25 for the extra fertilizer used to grow wheat.

The hay crop that follows the wheat yields considerably better. Timothy and clover seed catches better and I have less weeds and a better quality of hay.

I also apply 100 pounds more of fertilizer to the corn crop and get larger yields but do not see such a marked difference as in the wheat crop as we always apply a heavy coat of manure before plowing for corn.

My experience has taught me that I must use plenty of fertilizer to make the soil produce to its maximum and I find profits will double.—**Willis M. Hunsberger, Bucks County, Pa.**

High Grade Cheapest

Third Prize Letter

I CAME to Harford County, Maryland from western Michigan nine years ago and bought a farm. At that time, commercial fertilizers were very little known and seldom used on general farm crops in my home state. Winter wheat yielding 15 to 18 bushels per acre was considered a good crop there. Of course, here in Maryland the soil had been under cultivation about one hundred years longer and the farmer would not think of sowing wheat, or seldom any other crop without some commercial fertilizer. The soil is rather heavy and retains for the crop's use whatever you put into it, but many years of cropping have used up the natural plant food to a large extent.

Some of my Maryland neighbors were using a 2-8-2 commercial fertilizer, about 300 pounds to the acre on wheat. So I started in to feed my crop of wheat in like fashion.

The first two years I received a yield of 22 to 25 bushels per acre. Some advance over yields that were not fed commercial fertilizer in Michigan. About this time I found that some of the best farmers were raising as high as 40 bushels per acre. That they were using a higher grade fertilizer that furnished more plant food at less cost per unit. The following year I bought 2-10-4 commercial fertilizer for wheat, using 400 pounds to the acre. The wheat and straw of that crop were of better quality and yielded 35 bushels per acre. I could tell you the same story about other crops which show that, while modern equipment and good seed are necessary, crops starved or only lightly fed will not produce a profit any more than the cow, the sow or the hen.

Hungry Tomatoes Respond to Food

Many farmers here produce canning crops, especially tomatoes. I had never grown them in a commercial way before coming here. I put out my first acre as some of the farmers here did, using from 300 to 400 pounds of 2-8-5 commercial fertilizer in the hill per acre. The plants started off quite well after the first shower but as the rootlets began to reach out for more food the supply was short. After coming into bloom they grew very slowly. The tomatoes were small, they began to crack and get yellow, were green around the stem and failed to ripen properly. Many of the vines developed wilt or blight and altho given good cultivation yielded only 200 bushels per acre. Stories reached me of certain growers getting 400 bushels per acre and I found these men were more liberal with plant food in quality and amount of fertilizer than I had been. The next year I prepared another acre, bought 1000 pounds of 2-8-10 commercial fertilizer, drilled it on broadcast 500 pounds at a drilling, the two applications being about two weeks apart, and disced well after each application. Those plants were set out the same distance and soon covered the ground. Big clusters of tomatoes, six to eight each, ripened up perfectly. I seldom found one that had cracked or grown yellow. No blighted vines to be seen and I picked from that acre and delivered to a canning house 530 bushels of as perfect tomatoes as you ever saw. I have profited by the liberal use of commercial fertilizer. Don't let your crops go hungry.—**E. R. Green, Harford County, Md.**

From the Week's News

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR locust is scheduled to appear this summer in Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties, Pennsylvania, according to the State Bureau of Plant Industry. Little damage is anticipated as the insect seems to be dying out. The last outbreak was in 1910, and the one before that was in 1893.

§ § §

WESTERN DAIRYMEN are not equipped to produce milk of the high quality required by New York City and, therefore, should not be allowed to compete with producers of the New York milk shed. That is the contention of Empire State dairymen who have petitioned Mayor Walker to give eastern producers an opportunity to supply the metropolitan market and not widen the supplying territory by admitting western milk.

MERCER COUNTY, PA., has been an accredited area for three years and is now starting upon its first check-up test. In other words, the tuberculosis eradication campaign was completed three years ago, all the cattle in the county being declared disease-free. This summer's test will determine how many animals have developed the disease since that time. Mercer was Pennsylvania's first accredited county.

§ § §

THE PRINCE OF WALES, heir to the British throne, is an absentee farmer. He owns a 4000-acre ranch among the foothills of the Rockies in Alberta, Canada. He has visited the ranch three times since he bought it in 1919, and is planning another holiday there next August. He expects to bring along Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Consignment Sale
Monday, May, 30, 1927
at White Hall Farm
2 Miles East of Waynesboro, Pa., along State Highway Route No. 31.
Easily reached by motor.
30 Registered Guernseys, Fresh Cows, Springers, Bred and Open Heifers, 2 Bulls.
20 High Grade Cows and Heifers, various ages. Some Fresh and Springers.
100 Purebred Duroc Jersey Hogs, Bred Sows and Gilts, Spring Pigs.
Hogs will be sold at 9:30 A. M.
Catalog sent on request.
J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.**

WE ARE OFFERING ten very fine young heifers from 9 to 20 months of age. Some granddaughters of Langwater Valiant, accredited herd. **Wellsley Farms, R. D. No. 3, Pottstown, Pa.**

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Hereford and Shorthorn steers. Calves, yearlings and twos. Well bred, all dehorned. Each bunch even in size. **F. W. RIGGS, LIBERTYVILLE, IOWA.**

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and star. $60. Also an extra fine heifer. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Bulls three months to over one year. Reds. Registered. T. B. tested. **COPE BROS., R. D. No. 1, BERWICK, PA.**

GUERNSEY REG. BULLS! Rich in Langwater Blood. Prices right. **ADDISON R. KRIEBEL, R. D. No. 2, Norristown, Pa.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

REGISTERED Guernsey Bull Calves 1 to 7 mos. old. Few heifer calves and bred heifers. Accredited herd. **JACOB SHANK, HANOVER, PA.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up, 3 weeks calves, $15 and up. Acc. Herd 63652. **CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. **C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.**

SWINE

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.50 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. **G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.**

500 PIGS Chester White, Berkshire, Duroc, 6 weeks old $7. Delivery in April and May. Purebred and high-grade pigs, not to be registered $8.50. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.**

A FEW CHOICE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 8 weeks old, Cholera immune. Price, $15, each crated and delivered to express office. **WOLF CREEK FARM, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS at very reasonable prices. Pairs and trios, not akin. Write, **BROOKSIDE FARM, Box 3, Middletown, Va.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

DUROC BREED GILTS NICE ONES
HUGH BRINTON, WEST CHESTER, PA.

FEEDING PIGS—7 weeks old $7.50 each. Express paid. Shoats 2 to 3 mo. old $10 each. **I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

ASPARAGUS

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—Large, vigorous roots. Hundred $1.25; thousand $7.50; 5,000 or more $7.00. Prepaid. **Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rustproof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. **John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.**

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS—From our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write for prices. **Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and Narragansett Turkey eggs $3.50 per 6, $6.50 per 12, parcel post prepaid. Pure bred, free range, none better. **Cloverlane Farms, Spring Grove, Pa.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, RL No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.**

GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburg, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh, $45 up. **Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
FOR 48 YEARS

It Pays to Keep A Bottle Handy

A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist, $2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

PLANTS

SIES, Daisies, Hardy Carnations, Dianthus, Sweet Salvia, Snapdragons. Strikingly beautiful all summer. Strong Plants Postpaid. Doz; hundred $2.75. 50 Asters 50c; hundred 75c; $3.50. **Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.**

ANTS POSTPAID—Leading varieties Aster, Beet, Celery, Lettuce, Sweet Potato, Tomato dozen 40c, eight dozen $1.00; 500, $4.50. Cata- **Sabre's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

ECIAL—20 million cabbage and tomato plants $1 Pepper $1.50; Sweet potato $2. Prompt, shipped safely any state. **Old Dominion Co., Franklin, Va.**

ANTS—Leading varieties: Cabbage, $1.00—1,000; $1.00; Tomato, $1.00; Bell Pepper, $1.50; $1.25; Porto Rico Potato, $2.00. **W. W. Franklin, Va.**

AWBERRIES—Eaton, Sample, Dunlap, $3—1000; Aroma, Premier, Cooper, $3.50; 75c—100. Grapevines. **Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Rich.**

ARAGE CORN holds world's record, 168 bushels Also fine for silage. **Dunlap & Son, Wil- Ohio.**

LLIONS, cabbage, onion and tomato plants. Descriptive circular free. **Clark Plant Thomasville, Ga.**

RIETY CABBAGE PLANTS. $1.50—1,000, pre- 10,000 express collect, $10. **Rev. Elisha Brad- Walters, Va.**

BBAGE PLANTS—$1 per 1000—C.O.D. postage. **J. Council & Son, Franklin, Va.**

LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, Catalogue. **A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

HELP WANTED

YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think of it! Then answer this ad and show me up for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. best selling proposition in America today. Write **Waller, Dept. 173, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

ENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No or experience needed. Represent a real man- Write now for Free Samples. **Madison 566 Broadway, New York.**

NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Com- costs less than brooms. Over half profit. **Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

LESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper all its attachments. No electricity required. All only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Mfg., 730 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

E $2 AN HOUR selling Peck's Rivets. Mend in kitchen utensils. Trial box 10c. Agents **Peck Co., Box 50, Medina, N. Y.**

RRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. house and home with garden and firewood. **Co., Mickleville, N. J.**

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW HAS COUGH.—I bought a three-year-old cow about seven weeks ago and she is a beauty. In the morning when I go to milk her she coughs and coughs. The people I bought her from used to give her dry feed, I always use the feed in water. I heard my mother say dry feed affects a cow's throat so if that is the case I would not worry about using the milk, but if she is getting T.B. I will not keep her because I give a lot of the milk to my five children. She is a registered cow. —Mrs. P. McD., Wharton, N. J. If this cow has not been tested for tuberculosis, it is advisable to have the test applied. The cough may come from an inflammation of the larynx or pharynx or bronchi. A careful examination by your nearest graduate veterinarian would be advisable.

COW BLOATS.—My heifer is full of gas in her stomach. Her appetite does not seem so very good. She will freshen in July. Do you think she will bloat when she gets into the clover this summer? I cannot always see her when she is in the field so if she bloats she might die before I could find it out.—C. C. S. New Freedom, Pa. It would be well for you to see that this animal has a laxative diet. By this is meant the use of bran, roots or oil meal in the diet. A careful check of the amount fed is desirable in order that amount may be limited. It is possible that this condition of bloat will disappear after calving. Should there be a continuance of this condition after calving and regulation of diet, feel free to write again for information.

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS.—I have a tank six feet long and twenty-four inches wide and deep. I put two quarts of salt in the water daily. Is this harmful to my cows? My cows cough a lot. What causes this? How much salt should a cow get a day?—J. S. M. The common method of providing salt for cattle is to allow free access to salt either in block form or loose salt in boxes protected from rain. The animals will eat what they desire. Salt may be added to the diet so that each animal will receive about one ounce daily. Such practices seem more desirable than adding salt to the drinking water. Have your cows been tested for tuberculosis? This is the first question to be considered when cows cough altho the condition may be one of inflammation of the larynx or pharynx.

Women have only two faults: they leave you too quickly or they stick too long.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on Chicks of Quality—English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $13.00; White, Buff and Columbian Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $15.00; Light Brahmas and Jersey Black Giants, $22.00; Pekin Ducklings, $38.00; Indian Runners, $36.00. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick, discount on large orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Penna., Phone 133.**

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Chicks, eggs and stock. Choice breeding hens and pullets $3.50 each. Cocks and mature Cockerels $6. Orders now booked for three months pullets for July and August delivery. Highest quality Light Brahma chicks $23 per hundred, postage paid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for immediate or future delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

QUALITY DUCKLINGS at reduced prices—Mammoth White Pekin and fawn-white Indian Runner Ducklings now only $30 per hundred. Postage paid and live delivery count guaranteed. 500 ducklings $142. Eggs $10 per hundred. Thousands weekly. Breeding ducks and drakes $3.50 each. Order at once. Courteous treatment and prompt delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

JUNE PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **R. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICK prices reduced. For the balance of the season I will sell day old chicks from my heavy laying White Leghorns (Hollywood Strains) @ $12 per hundred. Flock of 500 averaged 192.9 eggs per hen. 20 years in business. **G. E. Yeager, York Springs, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 H. Rocks and R. Reds, $12; W. Leghorns and H. Mixed, $10. 50 and 25, 1c and 2c more. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system that raises 95% to maturity free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $13; Barred Rocks, $12; White Leghorns, $10; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8; lots of 50, 1c more; 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery, circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

HAVE THRIFTY CHICKS; worm them with Happy Hen Worm Remedy—safe, sure, easy to give, great life saver, $1.10 postpaid. **Happy Hen Remedy Company, Room 116, 299 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.**

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, $9—100; Buff L., $11—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $11—100; White Rocks, $14—100; Light Mixed, $7—100; Heavy $9—100. **Jacob Niemond, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $13; R. C. Leghorns, $10; Mixed, $8. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 50s ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.**

OUR BABY CHICKS grow like weeds. Rocks, 100—$10; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 100—$9; Mixed Breeds, 100—$7.50. **Locust Lane Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 10c; Mixed, 8c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg Hatching Eggs $1.75 per 15; $8 per 100. **Springwater Farm, Kunkletown, Pa.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—Manufactured smoking 1 pound sack 90c. 1½ Ounce chewing twist 90c dozen. Cigars 50 for $1.75. Natural leaf 5 lbs. $1. Pay when received. **Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.**

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

TOBACCO—Kentucky sweet leaf. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. $1.50. Chewing $2. Pay when received. **Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.**

PLANTS

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession Ballhead—500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$10. Golden Acre and Earliest of All—1,000—$3.00, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20. Tomato Plants ready—75c—100; 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$20. Sweet Potato $3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best, Earliana and Livingstone Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. **Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.**

FROSTPROOF Cabbage Plants ready. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession, Flatdutch. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 10,000, charges collect, $10.00. Golden Acre, Danish Ballhead, May first, 1,000—$2.50. Tomato, leading varieties, $2.00. Sweet Potato, Cauliflower, $3.50. Our plants must please you or money refunded. **Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS READY—Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Baldhead, Copenhagen Market, Cabbage Plants, $1.00 per thousand. Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Tomato Plants, $1.00 thousand. Cauliflower, $3.00 thousand. Pepper, $2.50 thousand. Sweet Potato, $3.00 thousand. Special prices on large quantities. **Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Special offer. Ten million frostproof cabbage, Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession. 500—$1.00, 1000—$1.50, prepaid. 1.00—1,000 expressed. Golden Acre, Ballhead, $2.00. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $15.00. Sweet potato, $3.00—1000, prepaid; 1,000, expressed, $20.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

TO BEAUTIFY the home and garden—10 beautiful garden Dahlias postpaid for $1.00. 7 extra fine decorative and show Dahlias, $1.00. 5 exhibition Dahlias, $1.00. 3 rare and new Dahlias, $1.00. 30 exhibition Gladiolus Bulbs, rainbow assortment, for $1.00. 8 beautiful Geraniums (started plants) for $1.00. **Kenney's "Blue Spruce" Nurseries, Monongahela, Pa.**

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage. 600, $1.00; 1000, $1.50; 5000, $6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. **Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.**

PLANTS with a growing reputation. Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower. Cabbage and Tomato, 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2; 5,000—$9. Pepper, 100—75c; Cauliflower, 500—$2.50; 1,000—$4. Transplanted Tomato plants, 500—$3.50; 1,000—$6. Mailed prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

HARDY FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, dozen leading varieties, $1.50—1,000, prepaid. $1.00 express. Tomato, $2.25 prepaid, $1.50 express. Porto Rico potato, $3.00 prepaid, $2.50 express. Cash. Good plants, well packed. **Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—5 Acres. June, July deliveries. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid. 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 75c; 1000, $3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

FROSTPROOF Field Grown Cabbage Plants, Wakefields, Flatdutch, Copenhagen Market, and Danish Ballhead: 100—50c, 300—75c, 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.75, postpaid. Tomato Plants last of May and June delivery. **East Virginia Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.**

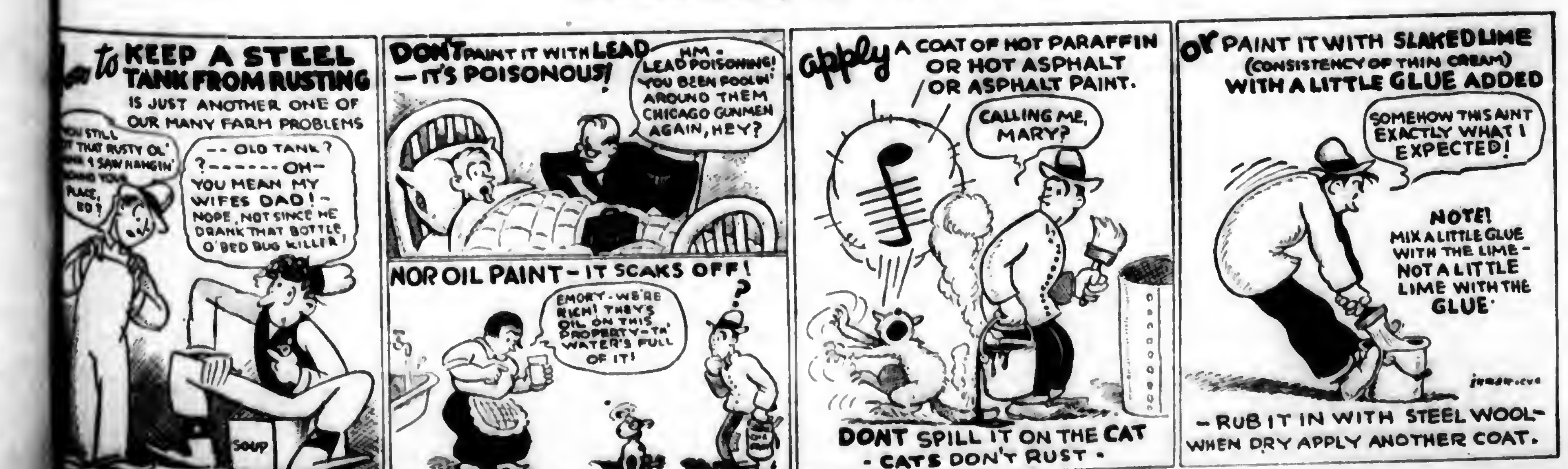
BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED direct from the Introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. **A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The Home of Grimm Alfalfa.**

CABBAGE, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1,000. Tomato, $2.00 per 1,000. Pepper, $3.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1,000. Eggplant, $1.00 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00, 1,000; collards, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; Bell pepper, $1.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00; large, open field grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


to KEEP A STEEL TANK FROM RUSTING
IS JUST ANOTHER ONE OF OUR MANY FARM PROBLEMS
YOU STILL GOT THAT RUSTY OL' TANK I SAW HANGIN' ROUND YOUR PLACE, ED?
-- OLD TANK? ?------OH- YOU MEAN MY WIFES DAD! - NOPE, NOT SINCE HE DRANK THAT BOTTLE O'BED BUG KILLER!
SOUP
DONT PAINT IT WITH LEAD —IT'S POISONOUS!
HM - LEAD POISONING! YOU BEEN FOOLIN' AROUND THEM CHICAGO GUNMEN AGAIN, HEY?
NOR OIL PAINT - IT SOAKS OFF!
EMORY - WE'RE RICH! THEY'S OIL ON THIS PROPERTY - TH' WATER'S FULL OF IT!
?
apply A COAT OF HOT PARAFFIN OR HOT ASPHALT OR ASPHALT PAINT.
CALLING ME, MARY?
DONT SPILL IT ON THE CAT - CATS DON'T RUST -
or PAINT IT WITH SLAKED LIME (CONSISTENCY OF THIN CREAM) WITH A LITTLE GLUE ADDED
SOMEHOW THIS AINT EXACTLY WHAT I EXPECTED!
NOTE! MIX A LITTLE GLUE WITH THE LIME - NOT A LITTLE LIME WITH THE GLUE.
- RUB IT IN WITH STEEL WOOL - WHEN DRY APPLY ANOTHER COAT.

O K'd

A

Formulas of

AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT
AMCO 24% UNIVERSAL
AMCO 24% DAIRY
AMCO 20% NATIONAL
AMCO 20% DAIRY
AMCO 12% FITTING RATION

by*College Feed Conference Board

(feeding experts of 19 states)

THE best judges of dairy feed in America are the members of the College Feed Conference Board. Nineteen state colleges have representatives on this Board, men who spend their lives studying feeds and cows. They have access to everything new which comes out in experimental feeding work. They are constantly in touch with what thousands of farmers are feeding and the results they get.

It was to this Board, meeting in Buffalo on March 11 and 12, that Amco submitted the formulas of Amco-mixed, open formula dairy feeds: Amco 32% Supplement, Amco 24% Universal, Amco 24% Dairy, Amco 20% National, Amco 20% Dairy, and Amco 12% Fitting Ration.

Each of the formulas was carefully considered by the committee on the basis of its ability to do the particular job for which it is intended; that is, supplement the roughage, the silage, or the farm-grown feeds in such a way that a dairyman can make money feeding it and keep his herd healthy and producing.

500,000 Cows Ate Approved Open Formula Feeds in 1926

All of the formulas as presented for Amco-mixed dairy feeds were approved by the Board without change. This simple fact means more than all we could say about these feeds from now to Doomsday. For these men are *practical* leaders in dairy feeding. Last year, for example, a half million cows were fed according to their approved formulas and on thousands of farms home-mixed rations are in daily use which are based on their advice.

Flexible Formulas Approved

The policy of altering formulas from time to time to give dairymen the advantage of good market buys was unanimously approved by the Board and specifications were adopted stating definitely what changes can be made with perfect safety to the cow and continued good results in the milk check.

Such changes will be made, *within the Board's specifications,* in Amco 32% Supplement, Amco 24% Dairy, Amco 20% Dairy, and Amco 12% Fitting Ration when markets make it advisable. The formulas of Amco 24% Universal and Amco 20% National will not change.

Amco Buying Power

Amco Feed Mixing Service distributes every month a very large tonnage of open formula feeds. This service is growing rapidly as more farmers come to know about it and to appreciate what a saving they can make through it. As volume grows, buying power grows. Volume and increased buying power means a favorable price.

These open formula dairy feeds (as well as poultry, hog, and horse feeds) are available in your community through an authorized Amco Agent. If your community has not yet had this service, write to the division office.

DIVISION OFFICE: MUNCY, PA.

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
Executive Offices—Peoria, Ill.

Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY.
Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND and WORLAND, WYO.

*MEMBER STATES: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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ESTABLISHED 1880
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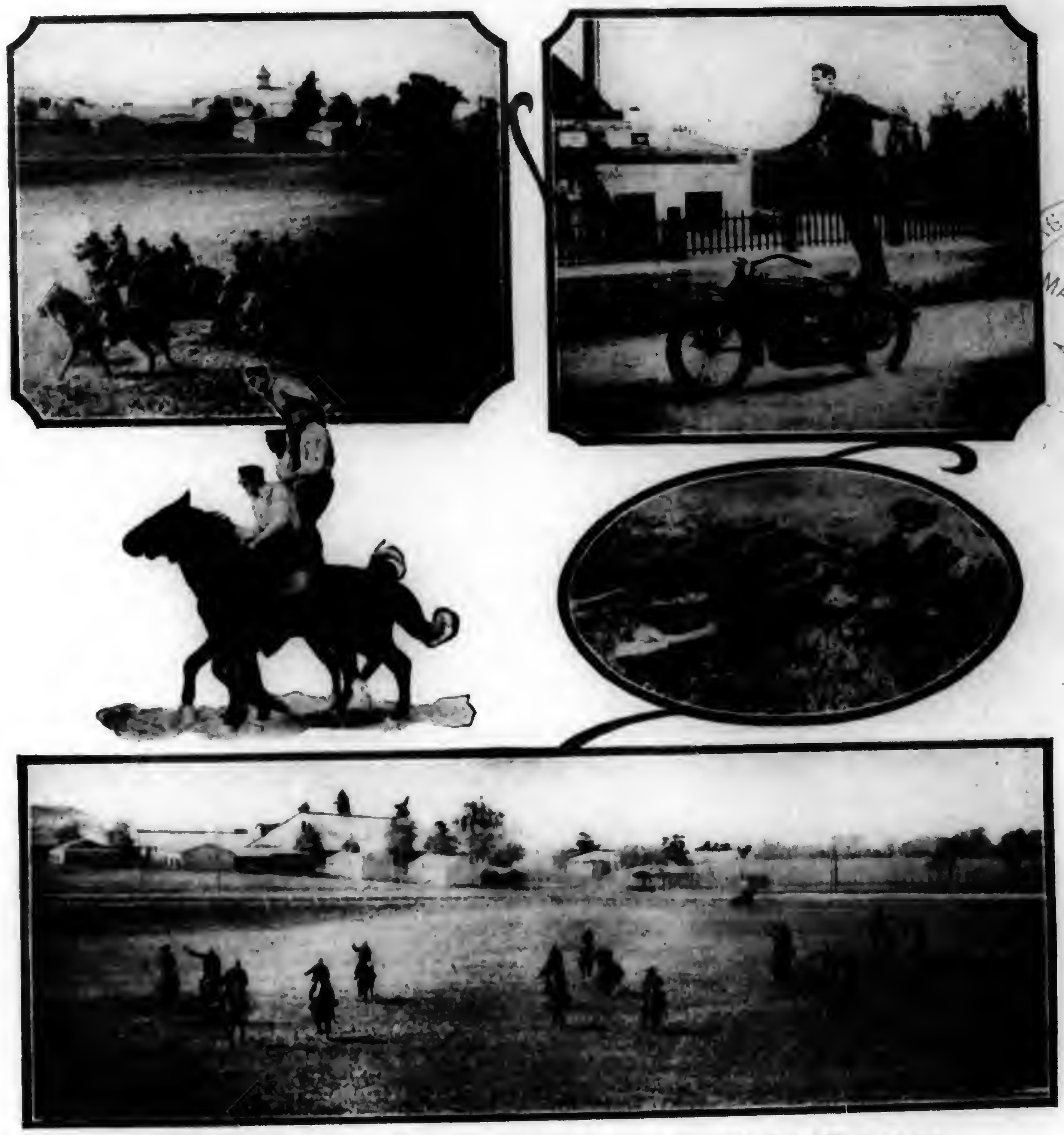
MAY 22 1927



Members of Troop C, Pennsylvania State Police, in their Field Day sports.

Beginning in this issue—

Amazing true stories of the Pennsylvania State Police

—See Pages 3 and 20

The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears.

Not in any catalogue

One of the biggest safeguards of low-cost tire mileage is not to be found in any catalogue.

That is the helpful *service* performed for you by the local Goodyear dealer.

He doesn't merely sell you a Goodyear Tire and let it go at that. He sees that you get the right size and type; he mounts it on the rim; he fills it with air.

This is worthwhile service, saving you effort and time; but his biggest contribution comes *after* the sale.

As long as that Goodyear Tire is in use he helps you give it the care it should have in order to deliver the best results.

This money-saving service is available in your home town, as part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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Students' Show and Association Meeting Attract Dairymen

THE Penn State Dairy Exposition put on by the students in the Dairy Department at the Pennsylvania State College, May 7, attracted a large number of dairymen and their wives. The occasion was of double interest on account of the fact that a meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association was held at the college on Friday evening.

The students' organization which backed the exposition is known as the Penn State Chapter of the American Dairy Science Association. J. M. Stazewski, Harrisburg, is president; R. B. Ace, Tunkhannock, vice president; M. A. Farrell, Waverly, secretary and F. W. Morrow, Camptown, treasurer.

Interesting Program Arranged

President R. D. Wetzel welcomed the dairy farmers in a pleasing address which was responded to on the part of the Dairymen's Association by Robert Brinton of West Chester, secretary and treasurer of the association. The program was in charge of E. B. Fitts, State College, president of the association.

"What the College Teaches the Dairy Student" was the subject of a talk by A. A. Borland, head of the Penn State Dairy Department and Dairy Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer. A dairy student at Penn State gets a good general education, including work in English, mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany, geology, history, zoology and economics. On this foundation he builds the technical training along dairy lines. He may take a specialized course in dairy production, dairy manufacturing, or bacteriology, or he may take a broad general course in dairying, including in addition to dairy subjects, work in farm crops, plant and animal disease, fruit growing, poultry husbandry, general livestock and farm management.

"New Dairy Legislation" was discussed by R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at Philadelphia. The dairy industry is in good shape from a legislative standpoint.

John W. Warner, County Agricultural Agent of Indiana County, discussed the subject of soy bean hay. Hundreds of acres of soy beans have been grown in Indiana County. They make hay practically equal to alfalfa for milk production purposes. They will make a good growth on soil which is too acid for alfalfa or sweet clover. The speaker emphasized that the seed should be inoculated with the proper type of bacteria.

Value of Silage Stressed

R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Extension Specialist at State College, showed the value of silage for milk production purposes and stated that this was the time to make arrangements for securing a silo and planting a silage crop for the coming season.

R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture, gave some interesting

(Continued on page 10)

Pennsylvania County Fairs

THE following schedule gives the time and place of the principal county fairs and exhibitions to be held in Pennsylvania during the coming season. The list, subject to minor change in dates in a few cases, includes all fairs reported to the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture, up to May 1st.

County	Association or Society	Place	Date
Armstrong	Armstrong Co. Fair Association	Ford City	Aug. 17-20
Armstrong	Dayton Agrl. and Mechanical Assn	Dayton	Sept. 6-9
Beaver	Beaver Co. Agricultural Association	Beaver	Sept. 22-26
Bedford	Bedford Co. Agricultural Society	Bedford	Sept. 27-30
Berks	Agrl. and Hort. Assn. of Berks County	Reading	Sept. 13-17
Berks	Kutztown Fair Association	Kutztown	Aug. 16-19
Bradford	Bradford Co. Agricultural Society	Towanda	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Bradford	Inter-State Fair Association	Athens	Sept. 13-16
Bradford	Troy Agricultural Society	Troy	Sept. 6-9
Bucks	Bucks County Agricultural Society	Quakertown	Aug. 23-27
Bucks	Doylestown Fair Association	Doylestown	Oct. 4-8
Butler	Butler Fair and Exposition	Butler	Aug. 23-26
Butler	North Washington Agrl. Assn	N. Wash'ton	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Cambria	Cambria County Fair Association	Ebensburg	Sept. 5-10
Cambria	Cambria County Agricultural Assn.	Carrolltown	Sept. 20-23
Carbon	Carbon County Agricultural Assn.	Lehighton	Sept. 13-17
Centre	Grange Encampment & Centre Co. Fair	Center Hall	Aug. 27-Sept. 2
Chester	Chester County Agricultural Assn.	West Chester	Sept. 1-3
Clarion	Clarion County Fair Association	Clarion	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Clearfield	Clearfield County Agrl. Society	Clearfield	Sept. 13-16
Columbia	Columbia Co. Agrl., Hort. and Mech. Assn.	Bloomsburg	Oct. 3-8
Crawford	Oil Creek Agrl. Association	Titusville	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Cumberland	Mifflin Agricultural Assn.	Newville	Sept. 20-23
Dauphin	Dauphin Co. Grange Fair Assn.	Harrisburg	Sept. 5-9
Dauphin	Gratz Agrl. and Hort. Assn	Gratz	Sept. 20-23
Elk	Elk Co. Farmers' Agrl. Fair Assn	St. Marys	Sept. 5-9
Erie	Wattsburg Agricultural Society	Wattsburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Fayette	Fayette Co. Fair Association	Dawson	Sept. 5-10
Franklin	Franklin Co. Farmers' & Breeders' Assn.	Chambersburg	Sept. 6-9
Greene	Waynesburg Fair and Agrl. Assn	Waynesburg	Aug. 23-26
Huntingdon	Huntingdon County Agrl. Assn	Huntingdon	Aug. 23-26
Indiana	Indiana Co. Agrl. Society	Indiana	Sept. 13-16
Indiana	Green Township Community Assn.	Cookport	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Jefferson	Jefferson County Fair Association	Brookville	Sept. 20-23
Juniata	Juniata County Agrl. Society	Port Royal	Sept. 13-16
Lebanon	Lebanon Valley Fair Assn.	Lebanon	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Lehigh	Lehigh County Agricultural Society	Allentown	Sept. 20-24
Lycoming	Lycoming County Fair Association	Hughesville	Oct. 11-14
McKean	McKean County Fair Association	Smethport	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Mercer	Mercer County Agrl. Society	Stoneboro	Sept. 3-7
Mercer	Mercer Central Agrl. Society	Mercer	Sept. 13-15
Mifflin	Mifflin Co. Agrl. and Hort. Assn	Lewistown	Sept. 16-20
Montgomery	Montgomery Co. Agrl. Assn.	Hatfield	Aug. 30-Sept. 5
Perry	Perry County Agrl. Assn.	Newport	Sept. 20-23
Philadelphia	The Pennsylvania Hort. Society	Philadelphia.	Sept. 27-29
Schuylkill	The Schuylkill County Fair Assn	Cressona	Sept. 6-9
Somerset	Somerset County Fair Association	Meyersdale	Sept. 20-23
Somerset	Jenners Fair Association	Jenners	Sept. 13-16
Sullivan	Sullivan County Agricultural Society	Forksville	Sept. 27-30
Susquehanna	Harford Agricultural Society	Harford	Sept. 13-15
Tioga	Smythe Park Association	Mansfield	Sept. 20-22
Union	Union County Fair Association	Lewisburg	Sept. 27-30
Venango	Venango Co. Farmers' & Fruit Growers Association	Oil City	Oct. 13-15
Warren	Warren County Agricultural Association	Warren	Sept. 5-9
Washington	Washington Fair Association	Wash'ton	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Washington	Union Agricultural Assn	Burgettstown	Oct. 4-6
Washington	The West Alexander Agrl. Assn	W. Alexander	Sept. 13-15
Wayne	Wayne County Agricultural Society	Honesdale	Sept. 27-30
Wyoming	Wyoming County Fair Association	Tunkhannock	Sept. 20-24
York	York County Agricultural Society	York	Oct. 4-8
York	Hanover Agrl. Society, Inc.	Hanover	Sept. 20-24
York	Stewartstown Agrl. Assn.	Stewartstown	Sept. 14-17
York	Fawn Grove Fair Assn	Bridgetown	Aug. 10-13

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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Police Protection for Farm Homes

The State Troopers Are the Guardians of Pennsylvania's Rural Communities

By C. L. WHITE

THE Pennsylvania State Police Force is primarily a rural police organization. It has done more than is generally realized for the protection of farm families and their property; it can do still more when farmers learn to cooperate with the Troopers of the sub-stations scattered over the state, as will be explained in the continuation of this article next week.

In this issue we publish the first of a series of thrilling stories about this world-famous organization by Katherine Mayo. The most imaginative fiction writer would not dare invent situations so amazing nor heros so brave as those about which Miss Mayo has written. Yet these unbelievable stories actually are true. Read the first one, "According to Code," on Page 20.

DURING the last twenty-odd years the Pennsylvania State Police force has earned a world-wide reputation for its relentless skill in running down hardened criminals and for its cool-headed, iron-willed courage in handling angry mobs. That reputation frequently is allowed to overshadow the fact that this organization was formed primarily to give adequate police protection to the rural districts of Pennsylvania.

Prior to the establishment of the Department of State Police in 1905 the farms and unincorporated towns of Pennsylvania were without police protection, as they are even today in many other states. The citizens who needed protection most—the isolated farm families with their exposed and unguarded property—were virtually ignored by the Commonwealth. The state said, in effect, "We make laws against thieves and barn burners and molesters of women, but we don't try to enforce them."

True, there were two officers of the law, the county sheriff and the township constable. But neither had the least training in the detection of criminals or the prevention of crime. The sheriff might know how to catch votes, but that didn't help him catch highwaymen and murderers. The constable, often aged or crippled, was busy trying to earn a living. Why should he take time off from his daily work to search for lawbreakers when he was paid only for serving warrants and subpoenas?

While the best intentioned of sheriffs and constables were ineffective in rural districts, their plight in industrial and mining sections was even worse. It required unusual courage for an officer even to attempt to perform his duty in time of labor disputes. Any move on his part was almost certain to bring personal danger at once and reprisals later. Mobs had been known to chase a sheriff's posse of sworn deputies and to run a pompous constable out of town with a bucket of hot water and a mop.

Part of Troop C. Pennsylvania State Police, on parade near Reading, Berks County.

Who Was Left?

When the sheriff's forces are put to flight and the constable is run out of town who is left to enforce the law?

That was the question in the mind of Samuel W. Pennypacker when he became governor of Pennsylvania more than twenty years ago. Mr. Pennypacker used to say that he took an oath of office binding him to enforce the laws of the state but when he looked around to see what instruments he had to use in fulfilling this obligation he found only three, his private secretary, who was a small man, his woman stenographer and the negro janitor. So he created the State Police.

Governor Pennypacker placed the whole responsibility of forming the new organization on the shoulders of Captain John C. Groome, then commander of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, a volunteer military body that has honored itself in every American war since its formation in 1774. He accepted the appointment as first Superintendent of State Police only on the condition that he be free from political interference.

Captain Groome had no precedent for a guide, so he planned an entirely new type of organization, selected his men according to the most rigid standards, and within a few months put four troops of Pennsylvania State Police into the field. His original plan has stood the test of time in Pennsylvania and has been adopted as a model in other states.

Order Number 6 Doesn't Compromise

The first Superintendent's ideas about political interference rule the Force to this day. The few members who have tried "pull" and "influence" to further their ambitions know that Paragraph IV of General Order Number 6 means what it says. It reads: "Any member of this Force known to have used outside influence for the furtherance of his interests will be considered as acknowledging his incompetence and will be dropped from the service."

The plan of organization of the Pennsylvania State Police is very simple. The Governor appoints the Superintendent of State Police; the Superintendent appoints the rest of the Force and such deputies, statisticians, experts and other assistants as he may deem necessary. The present Superintendent is Major Lynn G. Adams. He succeeded Major Groome when the latter resigned.

The Force as authorized by law consists of a Deputy Superintendent, an Executive Secretary, five troops each consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, a first sergeant, five sergeants, ten corporals, sixty-five privates and a school troop under a captain, two lieutenants, a sergeant and two corporals. A Bureau of Fire Protection and a Division of Criminal Identification and Information are maintained as a part of the work of the Force.

Force Has Almost Unlimited Power

The members of the Force may make arrests without warrant for violations of the law which they witness. They may serve warrants issued by the proper local authorities and are empowered to act as forest, fire, fish and game wardens. They have all the powers conferred by law upon the police of cities of the first class or constables of the Commonwealth. The Governor at any time may call upon the State Police to enforce the laws and regulations of any other department, board or commission of the state government. The Force has almost unlimited power in dealing with the problem of fire prevention thruout the state.

The effectiveness of the Pennsylvania State Police may be attributed principally to three things. The first is the high calibre of the men chosen and the strictness of the discipline maintained. Nearly every trooper on the Force has seen active service in the United States Army. Many are veterans of bitter guerilla campaigns in the Philippines. They know the meaning of iron discipline.

Pass Severe Tests

Before any man is taken onto the Force he must pass the strictest kind of physical and mental examination. He must be an expert horseman. If he survives the initial examinations he is sent to the School Troop for intensive training.

"Are many newly enlisted men dropped while they are in training?" we asked a Troop Captain recently.

"Lots of them," he answered with a slow smile that we didn't understand until we knew more about the School Troop. The months he spends in training do more for the new man than merely harden his body and train his mind. Every fibre of his being is put to the severest test. If he has the slightest streak of "yellow" or fails in any way to measure up to the standard of the Force he is immediately dropped. It is as much the business of the School Troop to keep the wrong men off the Force as it is to train the right ones.

"Several times I have seen one State Police Officer quietly handle an unruly

(to page 26)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

We are made by what we do today rather than by what we did yesterday, or intend to do tomorrow.—Uncle Ab

The Master Farmer Award

WE WISH to emphasize the importance of the announcement made last week that Pennsylvania Farmer during 1927 will supervise the selection of twelve Master Farmers in our territory. If you have not read the article and the score card, turn to page three of the issue of May 14 and read it. See if you know someone who will measure up well with the requirements. We would like to have every county represented by a candidate for the honor. Filling out the blank score card for a candidate, and sending it to us with your own name, will place him in nomination. Of course, the final judging and scoring will be done by others as the directions indicate, but we would like every one nominating a candidate to fill out the score card as carefully and justly as possible. Master Farmer awards have been made in several other states and have aroused enthusiasm in the cause of better farm conditions. We are confident that the farmers of Pennsylvania Farmer territory will be equally enthusiastic when they become familiar with the plan.

Reciprocity Up Again

THERE are no doubt many who will recall the furor created sixteen years ago by the attempt to establish a reciprocal trade agreement between this country and Canada. The word "reciprocity" was new then to most people but it sprang up into common use very quickly, especially among farming people. Several such treaties were made with other countries, but none with Canada. In every instance where such an agreement was made or proposed, the other party was an agricultural nation.

The principle of reciprocity applied means free trade between the countries adopting the plan. Reciprocity between this nation and Canada would mean the free exchange of goods between the two nations. Any protection existing because of our tariff laws would be annulled. Such a proposal is being revived now. Just who is back of it is not disclosed, but it is well known that there are those who would like free access to Canadian markets for manufactured goods, while at the same time permitting Canadian products, which are chiefly agricultural in character, to come into the United States free of duty.

Reciprocity in theory is just and equitable when adopted universally, but if it is applied by this country to agricultural countries only, it is manifestly unfair to farmers. If the principle of a protective tariff is to be applied to any industry, it should apply to all. Politicians should recall what happened to President Taft in 1912, following his strong advocacy of the Canadian reciprocity idea in 1911.

Will We Become Vegetarians?

FOR some reason or other the people of the United States are eating less meat than formerly. History shows that it always has been customary in agrarian countries to eat large quantities of meat in pioneer days. The figures for 1922 show that the per capita consumption in Argentina was 346 pounds, in New Zealand 312 pounds, and in Australia 227 pounds. Compared to the United States and Canada, which were averaging 160 pounds, or Great Britain with an average of only 127 pounds, such figures are tremendous.

Half a century and more ago the people of the United States probably ate as much meat as any other nation, but the per capita consumption has steadily declined. A recent writer points out that while the population has risen from 76,000,000 to 118,000,000 since 1900, or over 53 per cent, the total number of food animals has declined in the same period from 192,000,000 to 156,000,000. In other words in 1900 we had more than two and one-half meat animals for every inhabitant, while today we have only a little over one and one-fourth animals. Of course, in 1900 we exported immense quantities of meat, but the exports have been gradually lessening until they have almost vanished in some lines.

What Should Education Do?

AS THE schools close it is but natural that parents and others interested should ask, "What have the pupils learned?" We feel that many place too much importance on the figures on report cards. Real education cannot be weighed nor measured. Its only true test is character and ability. The Journal of the National Education Association "boxes" the following as a list of what education should do for a pupil, and says that a child's schooling should not stop until:

1. He habitually maintains himself in sound health.
2. He is a constant learner in all the problems of life.
3. He maintains his home relationships with an appreciation of their meaning to him and to society.
4. He assumes his responsibility for faithful citizenship, including the duty of helping to form righteous public sentiment.
5. He is able to maintain himself happily in a useful vocation with a fair prospect of growth and advancement.
6. He knows how to use leisure time in ways that build up, enrich and beautify his own life and the lives of others.
7. He appreciates ethical character as a means of harmonizing his own life with the well being of his fellows.

Would Enlarge the Milk Shed

THE consideration which the New York City Department of Health is giving to the question of widening the area which supplies the city with milk is causing the dairymen of that territory considerable concern. The dairymen of one section have already held a meeting at which resolutions protesting against the proposal have been passed and sent to Mayor Walker and Doctor Harris, Commissioner of Health.

The dairymen point out that they have at great expense endeavored to meet the ever increasing health regulations made by the city, that the supply from the present field is ample to supply the needs of the trade, and that the bringing of milk from new territory is unnecessary and would be unfair.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the milk dealers in the city to disregard the interests of nearby territory. They no doubt feel that if they shall be permitted to increase the territory and the supply it will bring about a much desired competition and enable them to buy their milk at cheaper prices. If the Mayor and health authorities grant the request it will work a hardship upon the present producers in the New York milk shed. But it may be done. The lay mind can know but little of what goes on under the surface in politics and business,—especially when they work together.

Editorial Sidelights

IN OBTAINING Katherine Mayo's great true stories of the Pennsylvania State Police we believe we have secured a treat that Pennsylvania Farmers will appreciate. These narratives excel in interest the greatest detective and adventure fiction we have read. They are all the more interesting because they are true and because they deal with places we know and with people who live in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

For example, the action of this week's story on Page 20 takes place in Fayette County. And First Sergeant Stout of Troop A, who took his two murderous prisoners to jail even after one of them had shot him between the eyes with a rifle, is now Captain Stout of Troop E with headquarters at Harrisburg.

These aren't all to be blood and thunder stories. There is rich humor in some of them, and in others we shall see some of the country's greatest detectives at work. These detectives had real problems to solve, not the kind that are worked out backward from solution to problem, the way the fiction writers must concoct their detective stories.

TROOPERS of the Pennsylvania State Police don't confine themselves to the chasing of bank bandits and the catching of murderers. They are interested in chicken thieves, too, and plunderers of farm crops. Because there are only 300 of them, they cannot run down every petty criminal, but they have done some remarkably effective work against those who prey on country people.

The article on Page 3 is intended to give in a general way the history and organization of the Force. Next week we shall go into more detail about the Troopers' methods of combating crime in rural sections.

THOSE WHO FOLLOW the fair circuits during the fall months will want to clip the table of county fair dates appearing on Page 2. We wonder how many more years it will be until we can also announce the date of the Pennsylvania State Fair.

What an exposition we would have if all the diversified farm products of the Keystone State were properly displayed in a great agricultural exposition. Combine with it an adequate representation of the state's industries and we would have the greatest state fair in the country. It will come eventually, and when it does come it will strengthen every really worth while local and county fair.

THE FIRE in the state printery at Harrisburg destroyed an immense number of valuable papers, among which were thousands of valuable bulletins published by the Department of Agriculture. One of the worst sufferers was Doctor Gress, the State Botanist, whose latest bulletin, "Enjoy but Do Not Destroy Wild Flowers," should do a lot of good in the right hands. Fortunately, many of these important bulletins will be reprinted. Doctor Gress will continue his series of articles in this paper on common poisonous plants of Pennsylvania.

WILL WATCH AND WAIT

Farm Leaders Withhold Judgment on Loan Board—Cotton Exchange Renews Contract.

Washington, D C

THE expected reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board has begun. Eugene Meyer, Jr., a New York broker and formerly managing director of the War Finance Corporation, has been appointed Federal Farm Loan Commissioner. George R. Cooksey, a former Washington newspaperman, and Floyd R. Harrison, of Virginia, have been appointed members of the Farm Loan Board, succeeding Edward E. Jones and Robert A. Cooper. Mr. Cooksey, Mr. Harrison and Arthur C. Williams, of Texas, another member of the board, were associated with Mr. Meyer in the War Finance Corporation.

As there are only two other members, Mr. Meyer and his former aids in the War Finance Corporation are in complete control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, with Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon general director. The three retiring members resigned by request, having been practically forced off the board.

Will Await Developments

The farm organizations represented in Washington are not making any stand either for or against this change in the Farm Loan Board. They have assumed an attitude of watchful waiting. If thru this reorganization the Farm Loan system is improved they will be ready to support Mr. Meyer. If it is not functioning to their liking when Congress meets in December they will make a united effort to prevent the confirmation by the Senate of the three new appointees. They are willing to give Mr. Meyer an opportunity to show what he can do before commanding or indorsing him.

Extend Credit to Flood Sufferers

Secretary Mellon is preparing to finance the rehabilitation of the Mississippi River flood area with funds of the Intermediate Credit Banks. An agricultural credit corporation is to be organized at Little Rock, Ark., with capitalization at $500,000 to $1,000,000 with loans from the Intermediate Credit Banks on the basis of three times its paid in capital. It is proposed to furnish assistance to the flooded areas in other states by means of agricultural credit corporations.

Cotton Growers Unite

The southern cotton growers are more successful than the western wheat growers in commodity marketing. While the nine wheat pools were unable to get together at their Kansas City meeting on Secretary of Agriculture Jardine's plan for loaning them money to finance a nation-wide overhead pooling project the American Cotton Growers' Exchange at a meeting in Memphis renewed its contract with the state cotton growers' associations for another five years. The Exchange includes all the cotton states from North Carolina to Arizona. It now handles a large proportion of the cotton grown in these states, and if not in a position to dominate prices it can save the growers money by economies in handling the crop and the elimination to some extent of speculation.

Need Trees to Prevent Floods

The Mississippi Valley flood has revived the age-long discussion as to the effect of deforestation on floods. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, says we must plant snow-holding and rain-retarding trees at the head waters of our rivers and streams or we will have a counterpart in the Mississippi Valley of the Yellow River which the Chinese call the "river of sorrows." "Forests," he says, "are necessary at the headwaters of streams. The trees break the force of the raindrops, and the forest floor, acting as a sponge, absorbs rainfall and prevents run-off and floods."

The National Geographic Society says the flood stages were lower when forests covered the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, than now. "Every tree cut, every roof built, every street paved, every drainage ditch dug, and every culvert constructed in the vast area drained by the Mississippi River system has done its bit toward pouring rainfalls more quickly into the great river."—E. E. R.

LAWS TO FIT BUDGET

Acts Passed by Legislature Ready to Go Into Effect—T. B. Indemnity Money Will Be Ready on Time.

Harrisburg, Pa.

WITH the close of the period for acting on bills left by the legislature of 1927, Capitol Hill a few days ago commenced to carry out plans and projects authorized by the general assembly and to contemplate a record in vetoes made by Governor John S. Fisher. It is said the amount of money made available for agricultural purposes, including educational objects, is greater than ever before. Appropriations have been held to a sum not far from that understood to have been set by the budgetary officials. If the amount of road improvement which can be said to be authorized is greater than can be accomplished with means in sight there has at least a figure been set toward which to work. It will take a week or so to get all of the bills worked out and the fire in the state printery will interfere materially with the publication of laws. At the Department of Agriculture arrangements are being made to put into operation certain changes in acts. The money carried by the new appropriation acts becomes available June 1st.

More Aid for Townships

In a few days calculations will be ready showing just how much money will be in hand in the coming two-year period for state aid and township rewards. The authorization by the legislature and approval by the Governor in all probability will give more money than ever, because the motor vehicle fund shows every sign of growing.

Push Cattle Testing Work

According to word given out at the Capitol the new appropriation for payment of indemnity for tubercular cattle will be ready when the operations cared for by present appropriations end. The active manner in which districts in southern and central counties have been signing up for the test has been a cause for comment.

No Township Road Commission

Governor Fisher has vetoed the bill providing for a state commission in charge of township highways. The measure caused some discussion and was designed to create a board of seven. The Governor holds the state Highway Department Organization is ample to take care of the subject.

To Assemble Laws

Immediate steps will be taken by the State Highway authorities to get together all new laws or changes in acts dealing with roads in the smaller municipalities and the townships. The same work will be launched by the Legislative Reference Bureau to assemble the laws regarding townships. The borough code changes have been grouped.

Changes in Boards to Be Made

Numerous changes in membership of state boards in charge of various activities and in control of state institutions are in sight as a result of a change in law which will make such officials' terms coincident with state administrations to a greater extent than ever. There will be many appointments made in June.—T. C.

FROST DANGER GONE

Peach Growers Report Less Damage Than Usual—Junior Calf Clubs Will Hold Exhibit.

Trenton, N. J.

SOUTH and central New Jersey peach orchards are in excellent shape this season for the most part and present indications point to a generous crop. Brown rot on peaches has hit spotted sections, being particularly serious in the immediate Bridgeton area. Frost danger is over and less damage was reported from this source than in some years. Apparently brown rot has not made its appearance in the northern peach counties.

Calf Clubs to Exhibit

Boy and girl members of the junior calf clubs in Hunterdon County are to take part in the Rural School Festival to be held on the county fair grounds at Flemington on May 25th. The County Board of Agriculture and the Dairymen's League have offered cash awards to encourage exhibitions by the young folks. There are prizes offered within each breed, on calves under and over one year old. Both tested and non-tested animals will be eligible for entry in the show this year, but the two groups will be kept entirely separate on the fair grounds.

Paul Bennetch Resigns

The New Jersey State Department of Agriculture announces the resignation of Paul B. Bennetch who for nine years has been its specialist in dairy products. Mr. Bennetch severed his connections to become associated with the Walker-Gordon Farms at Plainsboro, N. J. Mr. Bennetch is one of the best posted milk authorities in the state and he has been active in promoting dairy club work. It is expected that Mr. Bennetch will still be available to act as judge at various cattle shows, as he has been doing in the past.

Asparagus Good Crop

This year continued the pick-up in asparagus, and heavy shipments from central and southern New Jersey were bringing excellent prices to growers up until the first of May when competition from other states depressed the market. Weather has been favorable this year to a large production per acre, spotted intermittently by cold spells which retarded shipment and jumped the price accordingly. Until the last few years poor prices had so depressed asparagus growers that the crop was decidedly on the wane, but this year's returns coupled with several preceding good seasons have replaced the crop in general favor.

Potatoes Now Up

Early potatoes played a winning game with late frosts this season in New Jersey. Warm weather in early May brought the new crop thru the ground just as the last killing frosts expected this season were out of the way. Some apprehension was felt for the crop two weeks ago but growing conditions to date have been excellent and general optimism prevails among potato growers this season.—W. H. B.

SOME FLOWERS THAT THRIVE BEST ON FARM SOIL

WATCH 'EM GROW!

FINDS HANDS TIED

Public Service Commission Can Do Nothing to Lower Freight Rates—Urge Footpaths along Roads.

Ithaca, N. Y.

WHEN milk and cream producers found that freight rates over a certain railroad on shipments wholly within the state were higher than similar interstate shipments they applied to the State Public Service Commission for rectification. The commission found that under present federal laws it had no jurisdiction; also that this railroad company had increased its rates fully 20 per cent since 1920. The Interstate Commerce Commission found that it too is without jurisdiction in the matter, leaving the freight schedules an apparent fixture, and on an unjust basis. The New York State Public Service Commission is now asking the Interstate Commission to restore to it the right to deal with the situation.

Footpaths for Pedestrians

The old footpath along rural highways went out when paved roads came in. Now the number of vehicles on the roads has increased until pedestrians simply do not belong on the highways and are in great danger if they attempt to use them. Drivers of cars, as well as pedestrians, would be greatly relieved could there be a gravel path for persons on foot. This might be combined with space for horses on the highway at not too great expense if provision is made when the road is constructed.

Beef Prices to Rise

Dr. G. F. Warren, farm economist of Cornell, calls attention to the fact that in the past seven years cattle in the United States have decreased 14 per cent while the population has increased 11 per cent. He believes that higher beef prices are slowly arriving and that they may come to the peak in 1931,—to a point equal to the previous high mark of 1913. In the history of 55 years he finds that it takes eight years to get a supply of beef, and about that time to get rid of a surplus.—M. G. F.

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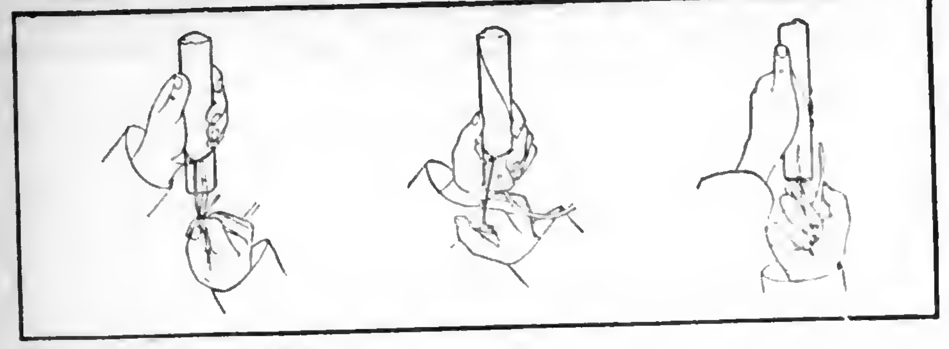

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS
BY R. P. KESTER

I PROMISED some weeks ago to report the success of our water system plan at Neshaminy Gardens. Well, it works. The plumbing was completed, the pipe laid and connected, and the engine started. In a very few minutes we had a tank full and a pressure of forty pounds. A two-horse power electric motor will replace the gasoline engine immediately and will be equipped with an automatic switch so that as soon as the pressure gets down to ten pounds it will start pumping, and will "knock off" when it gets to about forty pounds.

◆ ◆ ◆

NOBODY ever plants his own potatoes for seed in our community, but we are trying it this year. We are not making any promises or brags, but we had enough seconds from last year's crop to plant all we want and are going to risk it. They were sound, had kept well and were not fully mature when the tops died. The Cobblers planted two weeks before were from Maine and were as fine, solid seed as we ever planted. We used a 4-8-6 fertilizer on both.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE asparagus is doing nicely but makes growth slowly because of the cool weather. We have made several cuttings and find a ready sale. The long wet fall last year prevented cultivation and the growth of weeds gave us a good bit of extra work this spring, but we have it well in hand.

◆ ◆ ◆

The cabbage plants which we set last week were not as we like to have them. They had not been transplanted, were grown inside a greenhouse and were too long and spindly. But they were all we could get just then. Short, stocky plants are best. The weather since setting them has been favorable and we can tell within a few days whether it was wasted labor or not.

THE 500 Leghorn chicks put in the brooder house on May 2 are getting off to a good start. They are receiving every attention and are being fed and managed according to the advice of the best authorities. When 60 hours old they were given clean water, and, oh, they did drink. Then they were introduced to a chick dry mash of high standing. (the formula will be given later) and they did not stand on ceremony when making its acquaintance. Two days later, feeding scratch feed was begun gradually. During the first three days the dry mash was set before them in enough feeders so that all could get at it and was left in only fifteen or twenty minutes, then removed. Over-feeding and feeding too soon is, we believe, a frequent cause of bowel trouble. Now, the mash is kept before them all the time and scratch feed given three times a day.

◆ ◆ ◆

ONE trouble about raising Golden Bantam sweet corn, or any other kind of yellow corn, anywhere near white varieties is that they mix so readily. Last year we thought we had them planted far enough apart and the plantings well spaced as to time, but still we had some mixing. Customers are finicky about such things.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE septic tank and its system is about completed, all but filling in the ditches. As I wrote before, we got the forms from County Agent Greenawalt and he and Professor Haswell of State College came and gave us the needed advice and instruction. Anyone who has ever had Haswell to help in sanitary drainage work knows that he is a real enthusiast, and that there is nothing perfunctory about his assistance. He knows his business and we followed instructions; hence, we have no fear as to the success of the septic tank system.

The Cheerful Plowman

My Radio

MY NEIGHBORS said, "That thing's a fad, you'll soon grow tired of it, b'dad! The program maker never has a thing on tap but junk and jazz! If he would send some honest stuff, not Cheap John music in the rough then we could see a little sense in handing out your copper pence! That speech was made four years ago when radio was new, you know, and truth to say, in those old days my radio had crazy ways; it did have hiccoughs, heaves, and colds while tunes were frayed and bent in folds! Then, too, as my good neighbors said, the program man was seeing red; he fed me junk of sorry make, all full of wiggle, hop and shake:

That day, however, is no more! It's gone with half its jazz and roar! Today reclining in my chair I hark to music rich and fair! The artists of the highest caste are coming thick and coming fast. Piano, orchestra and drum, in orderly succession come, while whistling solos greet my ear and vocal artists peddle cheer! Then I get lectures on the cow, and hints on cooking cabbage chow; I'm given pointers on my car, I hear about the polar star, I learn how this and that is made, I learn how foreign debts are paid! Why, come to think about it—Land! Most every thing is right at hand! I have the world right by the tail with downhill pull on perfect trail!

It may have been a sort of joke when radio began to croak; my neighbors may have figured right when they recoiled in fear and fright; when they first poked their thumbs at me they may have reckoned right, you see; but I am saying nowadays the time has come for words and praise! I do not know how others feel, but radio, with all its squeal that sometimes yet disturbs the air seems like an answer to a prayer; it brings to me thru all the year things that I never hoped to near!—J. Edw. Tufft.

From the Week's News

THE swollen Mississippi River has flooded some 10,000 square miles of land in the recent floods, a territory about equal to the combined area of New Jersey and Delaware. About half of the flooded area is improved farm land. Cotton is the principal crop affected.

§ § §

SWINE GROWERS of Pennsylvania have until May 31 to enter their promising litters in the 1927 ton litter contest. Owners of litters which reach a weight of 2000 pounds at the age of 180 days will be eligible to the Keystone Ton Litter Club if they observe certain rules which may be obtained from the county agent. Last year there were 114 official ton litters in the state.

§ § §

THE SASKATCHEWAN Egg and Poultry Pool handled 1,199,847 dozens of eggs last year and over 400 tons of poultry. The year's business showed a turnover of more than a half million dollars. The president of the Pool is a farmer's wife, and all but one of the directors are women.

§ § §

LESS THAN HALF as many potatoes were shipped by rail from Pennsylvania points in 1926 as in 1925, according to the State Bureau of Markets. Greater use of motor trucks, and a smaller marketable crop are given as the reasons. Lehigh County shipped 940 carloads, 625 less than in 1925. Potter, the second potato shipping county of the state, loaded 330 cars in 1926, a decrease of 293 cars from the year before.

§ § §

THIRTEEN CARLOADS of artichokes, 119 cars of cauliflower, 50 of peppers, 94 of kale and 168 of spinach were unloaded at Pittsburgh during the first four months of 1927. The steel city unloaded almost as many oranges as potatoes or apples. The carload receipts for the first quarter of the year were: oranges, 928; potatoes, 1044; apples, 1106; cabbage, 410; celery, 462; lettuce, 531; onions, 317; all fruits and vegetables, 5922.

§ § §

NEARLY half of each week's receipts of cattle reach the large stockyards on Monday. This means losses due to the rush at that time. It also means an increase in the cost of marketing, as more extensive facilities are needed to take care of the peak receipts. Shippers are being urged to spread out their shipments over the week.

§ § §

IN 1920 THE PER CAPITA consumption of milk and cream in the United States was 43 gallons. By 1926 it had jumped to 55.3 gallons, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. D. A., local officials and cooperatives and the National Dairy Council. It is estimated that Americans used more than 56 billion pounds of milk and cream last year (56,417,000,000 pounds).

§ § §

DIRECTIONS for making a simple home egg candler may be obtained from the Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pa. Ask for the circular entitled, "Facts Every Consumer Should Know About Eggs."

§ § §

MEMBERS of the Harrisburg Kiwanis Club are sponsoring boys' potato clubs in Dauphin and Perry Counties. Under the guidance of County Agents Burtner and Rothrock, local leaders enrolled 100 members in 10 clubs to be backed in their potato raising venture by more than 100 Kiwanis members.

§ § §

THE ANNUAL FARMERS' FIELD DAY at the Pennsylvania State College will be held this year on Friday, June 17th. A special evening program is scheduled for Thursday for the benefit of those who arrive in State College early.

§ § §

ABOUT 4000 boys and girls will be doing 4-H Club work in Pennsylvania before the end of this year. In 1926 there were 2880 farm boys and girls enrolled in 191 agricultural clubs, and there were 2879 girls working in 235 home economics clubs in the state.

§ § §

THE FARM POPULATION of the United States has decreased 3,000,000 since the 1920 census was taken. It is estimated that the farm population dropped 649,000 persons last year.

Gay Colorful

5 New Features

1. Gray porcelain enameled top. Easily cleaned with a damp cloth. Long service.
2. Gray legs and base shelf. Pleasing color harmony.
3. Satin-black body finish. Does not show dust. Easier to keep clean.
4. Portable oven. Glass door with white enamel frame. Tight triple lock.
5. White porcelain enameled cabinet. Satin-black finish, top shelf and sides. Ends shaped to allow oven to rest on single burner when desired.

Perfection's Newest Oil Stove Outfits . . .

THEY FAIRLY SPARKLE with cheerfulness, these newest Perfection Oil Stoves. With turquoise blue chimneys, dove gray trimming, and satin-black body finish, they will brighten any kitchen!

Smooth gray porcelain enamel tops, a feature women have been wishing for, add to the beauty and convenience of these newest Perfections. They last as long as the stove.

Complete Oil Stove Outfits

The newest Perfections in color come complete with glass-door ovens and glistening white enamel warming cabinets. The ovens are large enough for four pies.

Only in Perfection Stoves can you get the new colors and genuine porcelain enamel tops. Bring your kitchen up-to-date. Reasonably priced. They burn kerosene the safe fuel. See them at any dealer's.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY, 7609 Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

PERFECTION
Oil Stoves & Ovens

No smoke, soot, or odor with Perfection long chimney burners.

WARNING: Use only genuine Perfection wicks on Perfection Stoves. *They are stamped with red triangles. Others will cause trouble.*

GRO-MOR GARDEN TRACTOR
— NO WEEDS! —

The GRO-MOR power cultivator does the work of four men with wheel hoes. It saves labor and time. Takes advantage of every hour of growing weather, cultivates your crops until they are fully matured, and makes you first on market.

GRO-MOR is designed by a successful market grower and honestly built. It costs almost nothing to run, and is so simple a boy can operate it. A touch on the handles guides it—no pushing. Tools changed in three minutes. Made to use Planet Jr. tools and seeders.

The GRO-MOR will make more money for you—more quickly and more easily. Write now for descriptive folder and prices.

THE HELD TRACTOR CO.
607 N. 4th St. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

APEX GALVANIZED
TONCAN IRON LEADCLAD
Metal Roofings
WIRE FENCING GATES
BARBED WIRE PAINT
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND PRICES

CONSUMERS MFG. & SUPPLY CO.,
52 Dale Street, MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

BINDER TWINE

In five or eight pound balls and as low as 11¾ cents per pound in quantities. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Write for sample and circular.
THEO. BURT & SON. Box 80, Melrose, Ohio.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

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Double the Dollars at digging

One customer using an OSPRAYMO Traction Sprayer reports a gain of 104 bushels to the acre by spraying four times with Bordeaux Mixture. This is our motto:

A Sprayer for Every Need—High Pressure Guaranteed

Write for catalog.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO.
Dept. M, Elmira, N. Y.
More than 48 years in business

Under size Tires on Trucks are Costly and Unsatisfactory!

IF you want the cheapest and best service out of your Ford or Chevrolet truck, equip the rear wheels with HOOD 32 x 6 Heavy Duty Truck Tires.

Those who figure cost per mile buy HOODS.

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Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow
HOOD
BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

Consignment Sale
Monday, May, 30, 1927
at White Hall Farm
2 Miles East of Waynesboro, Pa., along State Highway Route No. 51.
Easily reached by motor.
30 Registered Guernseys, Fresh Cows, Springers, Bred and Open Heifers, 2 Bulls.
20 High Grade Cows and Heifers, various ages. Some Fresh and Springers.
100 Purebred Duroc Jersey Hogs, Bred Sows and Gilts, Spring Pigs.
Hogs will be sold at 9:30 A. M.
Catalog sent on request.
J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

Don't Let Chicks Die
Give them *Wackers Chick Tablets* in the water, stops *White Diahorrea, Gaps* and other chick diseases, makes your chicks grow like weeds, ask anyone who has used them.
600—$1.00 1300—$2.00 5000—$7.00
Results or Money Back
FREE Booklet on Poultry Raising
Wacker Remedy Co.
BOX 157-P CAMDEN, N. J.
C. O. D. ORDERS SENT SAME DAY

One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy **Cures Gapes**
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

BLOOD-SUCKING CHICKEN MITES ARE STEALING YOUR DOLLARS
—by lowering your egg production—spreading disease in your flock and robbing your fowls of their flesh.
MIRACLE MITE ELIMINATOR
(FORMERLY SABINS VERMIN TRAP ROOST)
Is the only sure method of ridding your flock of VERMIN. No chemicals, no oil, no disinfectants, no spraying, [illegible]
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Modern Bathrooms
Backed by our 5-Year Guarantee
$57.50 up
Beautiful 3-piece set of all enameled Bathtub, Pedestal, Basin and Toilet, as shown, $130.
Guaranteed perfect or your money refunded.
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Daisy Air Rifle
"DAISY" MODEL H REPEATER
This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Now Is the Time for Nitrates—The July Sag

NOW is the time when 150 to 250 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda broadcast as a top dressing may materially quicken development of lettuce, spinach, early cabbage, and other vegetables. Where soils are deficient in nitrogen, often indicated by slow growth and puny or yellow foliage, nitrate of soda sometimes may be used to advantage even with the root crops or tomatoes.

Careful observation of results will guide one in future applications and it is well to bear in mind that excessive amounts of available nitrogen may be a distinct disadvantage, especially during a rainy period. Root crops and tomatoes may run all to foliage, spinach may become so succulent that it lacks the fibre to hold up until it reaches the consumer, cabbage may grow extremely large and puffy heads may be formed. Apparently a well rounded supply of plant food in which adequate amounts of phosphorus and potash are available tends to offset this tendency.

High Quality May Solve Problem

It is not uncommon for market gardeners to experience a falling off of their receipts in late July or early August, even earlier southward. The edge is off the market for the early crops and sweet corn, celery, eggplants, peppers and even tomatoes have not come into full swing.

A determined effort will do much to straighten out this sag in our income. Bunch beets, carrots, radishes and lettuce of high quality and prime condition are sometimes at a premium during the season mentioned at which time there is often a supply of low quality, over mature vegetables of these kinds. Real early celery may be the answer to the problem. Those of us who do not garden under glass cannot afford to have too many off days or weeks during the short half year in which Nature is kind.

There is more or less of prejudice against "winter onions" based on the idea that they are less mild than onions from spring-planted sets or seeds. The fact remains that the "Egyptian, tree, top-set or winter onion," as it is variously called, makes a very delicious early green onion when grown fast in rich soil. Light hilling will produce a longer white neck. Later when warm weather makes this variety too hot for the consumer's comfort the thing to do is to quit selling those which are left and let them remain for another year.

Uniformity Increases Returns

Many of us are or soon will be marketing bunched vegetables of all sorts. It is very easy to overlook some of the points which are essential to securing top prices when demand is good, or which may make the difference between selling and not being able to sell when markets are flooded.

Wholesalers, retailers, consumers all want securely tied, uniform sized bunches with the individual specimens in each bunch of about one size. Perfectly clean stuff goes many times faster than that which is not properly washed. Colored tape is sometimes an asset and it pays to maintain nearly a standard bunch thruout the season. Quotations then mean something.

Have you ever been told, "Why, I bought beets this morning at fifteen cents less a dozen than you ask." Maybe the other fellow sold too low. More likely his bunches were smaller, more poorly graded or dirtier. In any event, the closer we all come to a standard with any sort of produce the sooner we will realize fuller returns.—G. S. W.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

X. Florida Strawberries

AN EASTERN man passing thru an irrigated district of the West for the first time is amazed at the contrast between the arid desert, which seemingly is incapable of producing anything but sagebrush, cacti and greasewood, and the lush verdure of the irrigated land just over the fence. The contrast between the desolate pine woods around Plant City, Florida, and the prosperous berry farms is even more striking.

This is the center of the Florida strawberry industry, with over 1500 acres. The soil is a gray sand of considerable body, with clay subsoil three or four feet below. Good strawberry land, cleared, costs $400 to $1000 an acre. Plants are set from the middle of September thru October, on raised drainage beds two feed wide and ten inches high. Two rows of plants are set, eighteen inches apart, on each bed, the plants nine inches apart in the row. Plants are secured from the north, chiefly from the Chesapeake Bay region; they would not carry over the summer here. Only one variety is grown, the Missionary, which displaced the Klondike fifteen years ago.

Weeds grow happily on the strawberry ridges and the hand hoeing involves considerable expense. Few runners form and none are allowed to set. The fertilizer application, as is usual on Florida sands, is very heavy. Commonly it is two tons per acre of 4-8-4, costing around $100. About 1500 pounds are bedded beneath the plants at setting; the balance is applied in side dressings in two applications.

No fruiting mulch is used now. Formerly the needles of long-leafed pine, called "pine straw" were used, but it was found that the mulch favored damage to the blossoms by frost. A heavy frost this season killed all open blossoms and so set the crop back a month.

Winter strawberries at Plant City, Florida. There are two rows of hill plants on a high drainage ridge. The bed is set in September and bears from Christmas till March.

Price Drops As Season Advances

Plant City berries begin to bear about three months after the plants are set. Berries shipped for the Christmas holiday trade may bring $2.00 a quart but only a few quarts are picked then. The price drops gradually as the season advances until now (March 12) it is fifteen cents. A good average for the season is twenty-five cents.

The cost of production is around twelve cents a quart, according to Charles Johnson, who gave me the following item.

Cost of growing	6 cents
Cost of picking	3 cents
Cost of packing	2 cents
Cost of package	1 cent

If, therefore, the average selling price is around twenty-five cents there should be a profit. Yields of 5000 quarts or more are common. Gross sales of $1000 an acre, which are not unusual, ought to net around $400 an acre. Net profits of over $1000 an acre are reported but these are exceptional.

Negroes Pick Twice a Week

The picking is done by negroes who gather 100 to 125 quarts a day, stooping laboriously over the low ridges. In warm weather the field is picked every other day; in cold weather twice a week. The berries are picked much greener than in the North, always before fully colored and often when only a little color shows. About six crates to the acre are secured at each picking. Picking is continued for three months or until the price drops so low that it does not pay to harvest them. This point is reached at about twelve cents.

As they come from the field the berries are very sandy and are dumped into a tub of water to wash them and packed wet, which is bad for shipping. They are very much over-faced; the beautiful large berries on top are tightly packed and aligned but they are not a fair index of the contents. Sales are made to buyers who represent large distributing houses; there is no local co-operation among growers. Early in the season when pickings are small the berries are shipped in refrigerator chests which hold 100 pounds of ice and seventy quarts of berries. Later they are shipped in refrigerator cars.

Peppers and Corn Follow Crop

The end of the present picking season being at hand the growers are busy setting a row of tomatoes or peppers on one side of each ridge, one row of strawberries will be plowed down and the other hoed under. Some plant a row of field corn between the peppers or tomatoes. These two crops are profitable but not as much so as the strawberries. After they are off, the field is allowed to grow up to grass and other weeds which get waist high, so that there is no lack of vegetable matter to put back into the soil. The land goes into strawberries again in the fall. A good grower should net $800 an acre from the two crops.

Years ago I read an interesting book by Streeter entitled "Ten Acres Enough." That is hardly a safe statement to make, as a generalization, but it works out pretty well at Plant City.—S. W. Fletcher.

Cheaper— what do you mean?

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

"Take binder twine. I used to think some twines were cheaper just because they cost a cent or two less per pound. Did I add the grief—knots—snarls—loose bundles and even short length that always went with the cheaper twine? Not on your life! The immediate prospect of saving a few cents was all I considered.

"Two years ago my dealer suggested Plymouth twine. 'A little more expensive' he said, 'But it sure does give results.' One trial sold me on Plymouth. It gave me 100% return on my money and proved the best is cheapest.

Plymouth gives more length per pound

"I find Plymouth always runs the average length *guaranteed on the tag.** And from past experience, that's more than I can say for many twines in spite of their printed tag statements.

"If you stop to figure it, some twine may seem to cost a few cents less, but when the eight pound ball runs about 450 ft. shorter than Plymouth twine there is no saving in buying it.

No grief with Plymouth

"Plymouth's superiority doesn't stop with greater length. It doesn't tangle or snarl in the twine can. It doesn't break—because, it's free of knots and uneven spots.

"If you asked me now—'what do you mean by a cheap twine?' I'd say 'Plymouth is the cheapest and the best twine on the market.' You can always count on complete satisfaction when you use Plymouth."

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.

Plymouth—more economical:
the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect-repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

Do you know about
PLYMOUTH
"GOLD MEDAL"
The Wonder Twine
30% longer than Standard

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.
Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
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SPRAY POTATOES Using 300-lb. Pressure
Spraying four rows at a time with 3 spray nozzles to each row with a "Friend" Traction Sprayer one that draws so easy that four men [illegible] 250 lbs. pressure with it. Full operating pressure is developed within 15 feet of starting point.
Has many exclusive features, no gears, chains or sprockets to cause trouble. Quadruplex Pump.
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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
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Learn to be a salesman. Earn While Learning. No charge for teaching. Amount made depends upon [illegible] If you're 21 to 50, fill out, clip and mail coupon now. When can you start?
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Tell me, without obligation to me in any way, how to make $2,000 to $4,000 or more yearly driving my own team or auto selling your products.
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Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.
Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.
Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; 2 H.P. Engine; 100 gal. tank. Develops 300 lbs. pressure with one spray gun or several spray rods. With or without truck.
In stock near you. Write for Catalog on Eureka Sprayers
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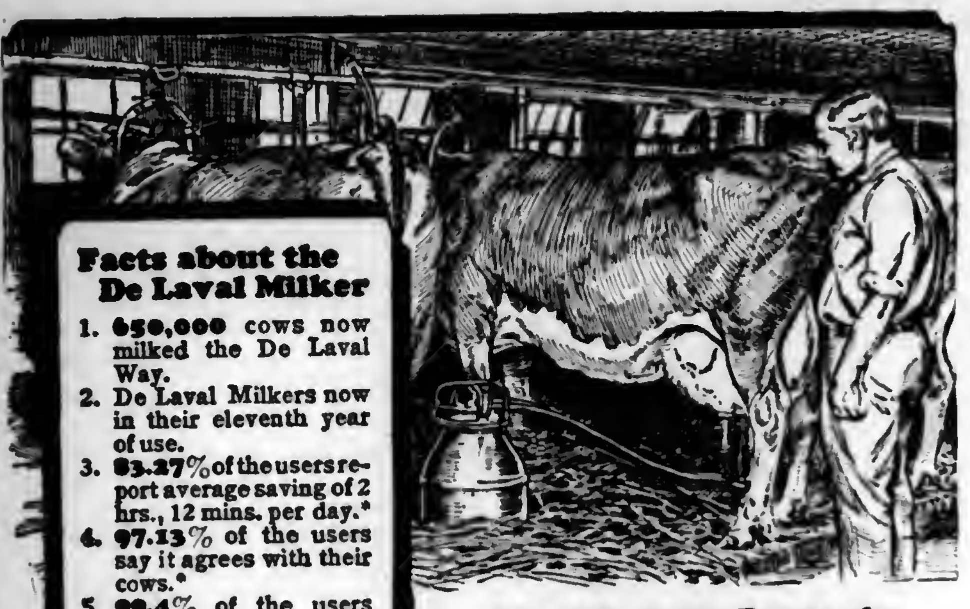

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1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
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5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **16,542**—**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

650,000 Cows Prove the Value of the De Laval Milker

MORE than 650,000 cows in every dairy section of the world are offered as living proof of the superiority of the De Laval Milker. Twice each day these cows feel the regular stimulating action of the Milker and twice each day their owners are more firmly convinced that "The Better Way of Milking" is an absolute necessity.

The users of the De Laval Milker find their work easier and pleasanter, they have more time for recreation and for other work, they do not require so much help and they are able to produce more and cleaner milk. Their cows are milked regularly and correctly day after day, and they enjoy the greater profits.

Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
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LET YOUR COWS AND FAIRMONT CHECKS PAY ALL YOUR BILLS

CREAM is your cash crop, every day in the year, the cash income just as regular as the cream shipments you make us.

Top prices guaranteed, checks mailed the same day cream is received. Be another of the thousands of prosperous cream shippers who are on Fairmont's payroll.

Thirty day trial cans and shipping instructions sent on request. Write now.

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The East's Most Famous Mower

SIZES: One Horse 3½—4 foot cut
Two Horse 4½, 5, 6 foot cut

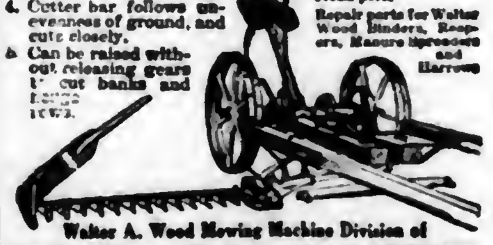
WOOD

Walter A. Wood Vertical Lift Mower No. 2

1. Strong, sturdy construction for rugged Eastern conditions.
2. Extremely light draft.
3. Long years of service, and low Repair Costs.
4. Cutter bar follows unevenness of ground, and cuts closely.
5. Can be raised without releasing gears to cut banks and hedge rows.

A farmer wrote: "My 1926 Walter A. Wood 5-horse 5 ft. mower runs so easily, I want to buy pair shafts to use instead pole."

Repair parts for Walter Wood Binders, Reapers, Manure Spreaders and Harrows



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The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

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Extension Service

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USE Agricultural Gypsum

It keeps down flies and odors in barns, poultry houses and other buildings. Increases value of manure. Adds lime and sulphur to the soil. Many other uses. 100-lb bags, freight prepaid, only $1.50. Special price carload lots. Write for valuable free book.

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Dept. B Port Clinton, Ohio

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All for only $1.05—Value $1.75

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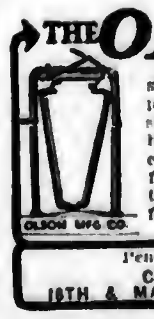

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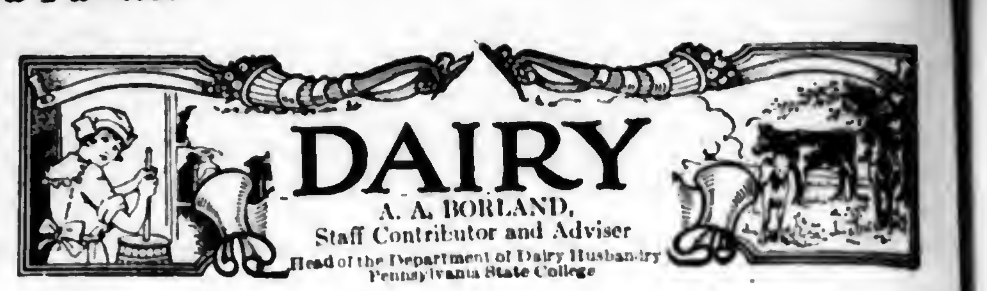

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Students' Show and Association Meeting Attract Dairymen

(Continued from page 2)

glimpses of dairying in other countries. Mr. Watts has just recently returned from a trip around the world and his observations were of much interest and value. The program was completed by a play entitled, "Judge for Yourself," which was staged by the Philadelphia Dairy Council and was both humorous and instructive.

College Creamery Inspected

The first event on Saturday morning was a tour of the School of Agriculture. The College Creamery was inspected. This plant is operated as a cooperative creamery and is patronized by more than 300 farmers living in the State College community. The raw materials are used for instruction purposes in the handling of milk and cream and in the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk and other dairy products. Exceptional opportunities are afforded for instruction in dairy manufacturing since the creamery operates regularly thruout the year.

The fertilizer experiments which had been in progress for forty-six years were next inspected, then the poultry plant. The Poultry Department is trying out a plan of raising chickens to maturity without having them come into contact with the soil. This is done to avoid difficulties with intestinal parasites.

The dairy herd presented some interesting lessons. Constant records of production and feed eaten have been kept on every cow in the herd since it was established in 1889. Experiments on some of the feeding trials show that corn-soy bean silage is but little superior to straight corn silage, sunflower silage is greatly inferior to corn silage; oats and peas make a good summer silage; red clover can be successfully ensiled; soy beans are equivalent to alfalfa hay for milk production, while red clover is inferior to alfalfa hay.

Calves can be grown successfully with dried skimmilk powder and a grain mixture after they have reached four weeks of age.

The events of the day closed with a big dairy banquet in the evening attended by about 175 persons. At this event, the various medals, prizes and silver cups for the winners in the various contests were awarded. The speakers included President R. D. Hetzel, Dean R. L. Watts, Professor A. A. Borland, M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council, and C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Continued on next page)

Juniata C.T.A. Finishes Fourth Year's Work

> Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Juniata Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year April 1, 1927, with 26 whole-year members. There were 355 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The result for the four years' testing is as follows:

Year	Average no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1924	278.00	8860	303.4
1925	260.66	8672	304.7
1926	294.16	8821	309.1
1927	290.76	9000	310.1

The results for the year follow:

Total average number of cows in the association	290.76
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	9000
Pounds of butterfat	310.1
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of product	$214.20
Cost of pasture	15.21
Cost of roughage	32.07
Cost of grain	49.67
Total cost of feed	96.95
Value of product above cost of feed	117.33
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.21

Five cows in the association produced more than 500 pounds of butterfat, 29 produced from 400 to 500 pounds, and 97 from 300 to 400 pounds, making a total of 131 cows with records of more than 300 pounds of butterfat for the year.

Cow Tester in charge, Isaac S. Reist; County Agent, D. R. Pheasant; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Seventeen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds Fat
E. J. Cunningham & Son, Mifflintown	12.58	R. & G. H.	12,642	439.0
C. I. Degen & Son, Mifflintown	8.75	R. & G. H.	10,836	383.7
Carl L. Smith, McAlisterville	12.75	R. & G. H.	10,546	376.4
T. R. Auker, Mifflintown	10.50	R. H.	11,636	374.2
Theorous Kauffman, Mifflintown	15.17	R. & G. H.	11,216	364.8
J. W. Seiber, McAlisterville	7.83	R. & G. H.	10,654	363.0
C. D. Stouffer, Port Royal	13.58	G. H.	11,132	360.2
E. E. Beale, Port Royal	8.25	R. & G. H.	10,257	349.3
C. A. Musser, Oakland Mills	8.42	R. & G. H.	9854	345.4
Earl A. Fettig, Mifflintown	12.50	R. & G. H.	9845	344.7
John F. Nace, McAlisterville	6.25	R. & G. H.	9751	331.7
J. I. Clarke, Port Royal	11.83	G. H.	8746	328.6
W. E. McMeen, Port Royal	11.42	R. H.	9281	313.3
George Colyer, Mifflintown	10.00	R. & G. H.	8947	310.4
H. E. Groninger, Port Royal	14.92	R. & G. H.	8179	306.4
E. G. Ferguson, Millerstown	7.50	R. & G. H.	7757	305.3
G. Lloyd Heckman, Mifflintown	8.00	R. & G. H.	10,055	303.8

Mr. Munn stressed the national importance of the dairy industry and agriculture in general. He suggested that agriculture should be dignified in our city schools because over ninety per cent of our food supply comes, either directly or indirectly, from the soil.

While admitting that he was a feeder of baby beef himself on his Lawrence County farm and confessing that he owed his aversion to dairying to the harsh treatment accorded by a switching cow assigned to him for milking in his early youth, Secretary Jordan, nevertheless, emphasized the importance of dairying in Pennsylvania. Already one of the greatest dairy states in the Union, the Secretary predicted that it will become still more outstanding in its dairy achievements. Soil, climate and markets were listed as factors contributing to the ever-growing dairy industry of the Keystone State.

Doctor Jordan prophesied that within six years Pennsylvania would be free from tuberculosis in its dairy herds if the dairymen of the state cooperate and adequate appropriations are made for the work. He also promised his hearty cooperation in eradicating contagious abortion from Pennsylvania herds.

Two Groups Contested

The student contests at the Penn State Dairy Exposition included the judging of butter, cheese, market milk and ice cream. The contestants were divided into two groups according to their experience.

In Group A, which included those having previous experience in judging, L. D. Zern, of Norristown, was first in butter judging; C. H. Minster, of Altoona, first in cheese judging; A. W. Cubbon, of Oil City, first in ice cream judging, and C. L. Zook, of Pittsburgh, first in milk judging. In high average score for the judging of all products, A. W. Cubbon, of Oil City, was first, and C. L. Zook, of Pittsburgh was second.

In Group B, which included those without previous experience, the butter judging contest was won by L. L. Saphore, of New Germantown; the cheese judging, T. R. Moyer, Chalfont; the ice cream judging, C. L. Cooley, Nicholson, and milk judging, E. S. Fisle, Easton. In high average score for judging of all products, L. S. Cooley was first and T. R. Moyer, second. Forty-one contestants engaged in the contest.

Harrisburg Man Produced Clean Milk

The Clean Milk Production Contest included twenty students. Each one had to do the milking, straining, bottling and all other features of producing milk. The man who produced the milk of lowest bacterial count won the contest. First prize went to J. M. Stazewski, Harrisburg; second to L. E. Goodenough, Coudersport, and third to E. Heyser, Norristown; fourth to R. R. Peters, Philipsburg, and fifth to P. P. Pecora, Hazelton.

The dairy cattle judging contest aroused much interest. Twenty-six students had a part in it. To be able to select a good cow is no small accomplishment in these days when so much emphasis is placed on production and on type. First prize in judging Holsteins went to T. H. Patton, New Castle; first in Guernseys to B. C. Denny, Waynesburg; firsts in Ayrshires to R. R. Wilkinson, Wellsboro, and first in Jerseys to M. C. Scepansky, Morton, Pa. The grand champion judge for all breeds was H. F. Fox, Cabot, Pennsylvania.

Dairy Fitting Proved Most Interesting

Perhaps the most interesting contest of all was the dairy cattle fitting contest. The students had been working diligently since Easter in fitting up the cattle in the college dairy herd which includes 125 animals. The attractive appearance of the animals would have done credit to professional fitters at the National Dairy Show.

In Ayrshires, W. D. Johnston, of Howard, was the breed championship fitter; in Holsteins, R. F. Mollenauer, of Eighty-four; in Jerseys, Minor Day, of Tamaqua, and in Guernseys, A. C. Hug, of Germania. The grand championship for all breeds was won by A. C. Hug, Germania. W. D. Johnston, of Howard, being second and R. F. Mollenauer, Eighty-four, third.

The dairy cattle showing contest was also of much interest, there being thirty-seven entries. R. F. Mollenauer, of Eighty-four, won the grand championship honors in this contest, followed by H. R. Larson, Ridgway; Clark Bowen, of Wellsboro, and F. W. Morrow, of Camptown. Mollenauer's entry was a yearling Holstein heifer and he had her so well trained that she moved about like a little princess.—B.

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Prove CHRYSLER "50"

Greater Value

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From its very introduction Chrysler "50" has won overwhelming public acceptance for what it was designed and built to be—the giant of its class in Standardized Quality, outstanding performance, full family size, complete appointment and every essential that makes for indisputable value.

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Coupe, (Genuine-leather upholstery) $750; Coach, $780; Roadster, (with rumble seat) $795; Sedan, $830; Landau Sedan, $885; f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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Cuts Corn Borer into ⅛ inch pieces

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Old Reliable Cutter

All steel construction—no blow out or clog troubles—light running—low speed—better ensilage—lifetime service—sizes to suit your power. *A Michigan farmer writes: "Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—lots of power to spare—filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter."* Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted

The famous ROSS SILO made of *copper-content* ROSSMETAL *galvanized* is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
351 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Cribs—Brooder Houses—Garages—Mills

"Marshallvale Guernseys"

Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 29000 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.

Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are retested and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.

J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

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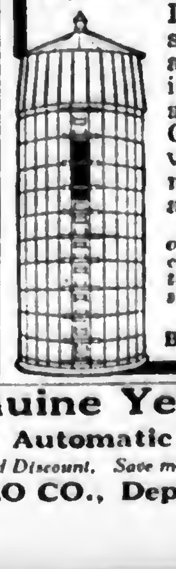
Perfect silage with a Globe Silo

ONLY the Globe has the *extension roof, an exclusive feature, which reduces the cost per ton capacity to its lowest terms.* No waste unfilled space after silage settles. It offers the cheapest way to handle your corn crop. Made of selected Canadian spruce and Douglas fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it is absolutely air-tight and lasts a lifetime. A Globe Silo increases the value of your farm, the milk yield of your cows and farm profits.



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Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
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The HINMAN Electric

A smoother, sweeter-running little machine you never saw!

Just a handful. Move it anywhere. Plug in, attach teat cups. How it milks! Listen closely or you can't tell it's working. One or two cows at a time. Just *watch* the hard work being done for you—time and money being saved.

Easiest to clean. Only 1/6 H. P. required. Low in first cost. Because it uses the *Simple Hinman System*—proved right by *19 years* of success in America, and in Belgium, France, England, Australia, South America and other foreign lands.

If you have electric power, choose a Hinman Electric and the future will confirm your judgment.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Are You Hiding a Skeleton?

Many a Closet Harbors Articles No Longer Used

HOW often shall we clean the clothespress? Too often it seems we go thru all the spring and fall cleaning orgies without really cleaning these mysterious chambers at all. Everything goes out into the air for a sunning, and returns to the closet once more to help make an accumulation of the years. For it is hard and seemingly extravagant to discard a perfectly good garment because one no longer wears it.

Aunt Jane is the only woman member of the board of directors in her town and everyone who has seen her struggle thru the years, raising and educating her family in the face of many adversities, agrees that she is a fine manager. But how often I have heard my cousins, who are now grown up, declare "Mamma never throws away anything!" For Aunt Jane has a collection that includes everything from confetti to walnuts, and clothing that covers a period of time from Aunt Jane's own schooldays to the present.

Clean closets filled with only those garments used from day to day hold little attraction for moths.

One particular closet of Aunt Jane's took a firm grip on my imagination years ago. The hattery, we used to call it, because of the stacks of hat boxes. There were so many of these that usually they tumbled down on us pell-mell when we opened the door. As children how we loved to delve in the dusty boxes, bringing this and that bonnet to light!

But that was years ago. All the modern principles of good housekeeping insist that we shall keep in our clothespresses only those garments in use from day to day.

Need More Attention in Summer

Closets usually are cleaned spring and fall and watched closely for moths,—and in this respect they need more careful attention in summer than in winter. When the walls are painted they may be washed down thoroly on the same day on which the clothes are on the line airing. Remember to hang those garments that fade in the shade and those that do not in the cleansing sunlight.

Everything can be dry cleaned, washed or brushed. Don't put a single soiled garment back into the closet and put back only those which you wear from day to day. Another good suggestion is this: remember to leave clothespress doors open occasionally and one or more windows to allow for a good circulation of air. Then if the clothespress contains nothing but clean clothes you will not have to use some disinfectant or your favorite moth preventive. Such closets have no mothy secrets to tell.

Get rid of everything you will never wear again! The Salvation Army will call for old garments, or if you must realize on these for the sake of economy, there is the classified ad or the ragman. Rags bring so much better prices than paper and yet that thrifty housekeeper who sells all her old newspapers and magazines probably has stored away all her old clothes for years, until she has an attic full of rags.

The classified ad is a much neglected avenue of revenue with regard to clothing of a past season. It is particularly ideal, also, because thru its agency we soon learn to realize that we must sell last year's garments at once before the depreciation of another season sets in. Closet space will never be at a premium, when one has learned the value of second-hand clothing.

The Old Coat Helps Buy the New

A friend of mine showed me her new coat. It was much nicer than any I had seen that season, and she explained to me she had been able to pay more for it than she usually did by selling her two-seasons-ago coat and putting the amount this brought toward the new one. She does not believe in second-bests, and tho she pays more for her clothes than some of us do, she does not actually spend more money, and she is better dressed all of the time. If you belong to a club or society, it is great fun and works to everyone's advantage to have an auction or second-hand clothing sale once or twice a year, that you may rid yourself of undesirables and acquire things that you need or like more.

Discard with a Purpose

Nowadays with great zest we dive into the clothespress, from day to day playing a game of rapid-fire decisions to launder this, dye that, or throw those old garments into the rag bag, with purpose strong to weed out all garments of mere sentimental attachment, or at least to turn these to some practical or constructive use.

The modern clothespress prefers to be like the modern girl—having no need for secrets—and if you keep in the clothespress only those garments you are constantly wearing there will be no skeletons therein with their tell-tale scandal of the kind of housekeeper you really are. —Olga Clark, N. Y.

A New Service for Our Readers

A FEW weeks in the Rockies is a thrilling experience, filled with many interesting and unusual incidents. One day, while exploring a long-abandoned mining camp in the mountains, we found hidden away in an obscure corner of one of the cabins a store of dried leaves, stacked neatly, but one variety on each pile.

A druggist in the party identified several leaves and stems from which expensive medicines are secured, and immediately we all agreed that the collection must belong to an old mountaineer living not far distant. When we saw him that evening he had a good laugh over our find and our ideas. Imagine our surprise when he told us that we had discovered the cupboard of a mountain rat!

All summer long that intelligent fellow gathers and hoards what he will need for the winter. Do we human folk use as much wisdom? Do we harvest and can and store the foods at hand for the winter's supply? Many do, but many do not. Some are afraid. I have just answered a letter which requested, "Please send me all the canning helps you know. I want to put up fruits and vegetables but have such terrible luck. Canning is my 'Jonah'."

Canning Secrets Told

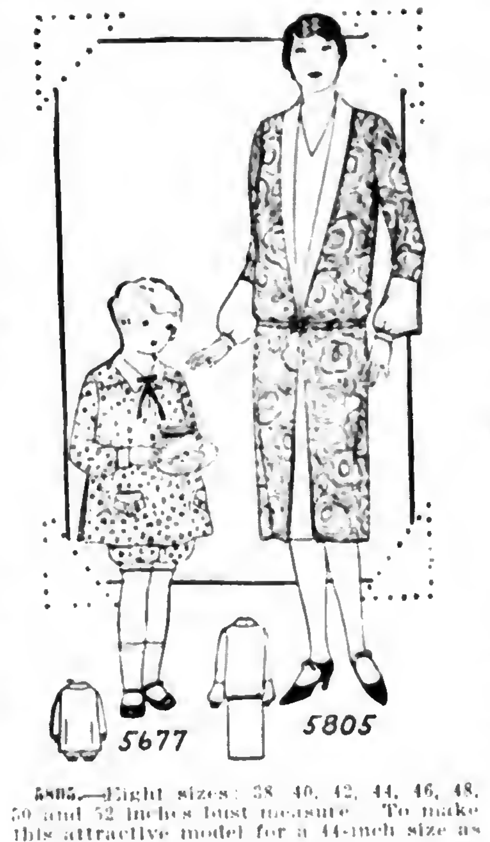
To assist our readers with canning problems we have prepared a leaflet outlining the "Secrets of Canning." This is the first of a series of leaflets on various subjects to help farm homemakers. All will be of uniform size so that they may be compiled and kept in book form. We can furnish you with an imitation leather loose-leaf cover to fit them for seventy-five cents.

This leaflet, "Secrets of Canning," is free to every reader who sends a stamped, self-addressed envelope. If you wish the cover also, be sure to enclose seventy-five cents with your request. Send all orders to Household Department, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—G. S. S.

For Mother and Daughter

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5677.—Five sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and pockets. Pattern, 10 cents.



5805.—Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. To make this attractive model for a 44-inch size as illustrated will require 3½ yards of 40-inch figured silk together with 1¼ yard of contrasting material and 1½ yard of 32-inch lining for the underbody. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1¼ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

The Library Offers Another Book

THE newest book in our library is "101 New Ways for Women to Make Money." A brand new book has a distinct charm always, and with such a title the appeal is irresistible. Every one of you who has a yearning for pin money can be helped to find a "way" by reading this volume. Every woman with a "hobby" can learn to ride it to distinct advantage by following the advice of Miss Leigh, the clever author. She is a business woman of wide experience, and gives many dollars-and-cents ideas to help you start a bank account.

You may borrow this splendid book by sending 15 cents to cover mailing charges. Other books which may be obtained in the same way are Home Handicraft for Boys (Mother, too), Child Training, Cooking for Profit, Feeding the Family, Your Child Today and Tomorrow, More Baskets and How to Make Them, Getting Ready to Be a Mother, and The Woman of Forty.

Just Ten Days More!

THE Sunny Monday Contest closes June 1—just ten days from now. That will give you time to write us your laundry secrets if you have not already done so. There are so many helpful ideas and plans on the Contest Editor's desk already that we know there is an item of help for every reader.

Do not forget to send us on a separate sheet of paper the names of your laundry conveniences. Keep your story under 300 words, using but one side of your paper. Mark your first sheet in the upper left-hand corner with your name and address. Send your letter to SUNNY MONDAY CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the very best letter—the prize is $10.00.

For the next best letter—$5.00.

For all other letters published—$1.00 each.

Planned for Easy Care

PLANT your garden in rows and plant your rows far enough apart that a horse cultivator can dislodge the many weeds and stir the soil, hastening growth. You can then follow after and with ease uproot the few remaining weeds and uncover all plants that were given a little earth bath. This method is thoro, the work is quickly done and better done.

A good garden is half the living. Vegetables can be raised for daily use during the summer and to fill many jars and the storage cellar for winter use.

Flower seeds of quick growing varities help to brighten the garden and add pleasure for the gardener. Light, graceful poppies take but little space and are so pretty scattered here and there among the rows of vegetables.

Don't forget that you must work in a garden, a bit each day, if you want to reap real benefits. Weeds must be conquered, and the soil needs constant stirring if plants are to do their best. It is a joy to watch things grow. Plant your garden now, work it every day all spring and summer, and enjoy it all thru the year.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Lead me to P. A. every time

I KNOW what I like in a smoke, and what I like is Prince Albert! Why, the minute breakfast is over, I reach for my pipe and the well-known tidy red tin, and we're off . . . off on one of the grandest smoke-joy-rides a man ever took. It's like that all day long.

You understand my enthusiasm the instant you open a tin of Prince Albert and drink-in that wonderful P. A. aroma. You're reminded of a trek through the woods, when the dew is on the leaves and the sun is on the up. Fragrant promise of a glorious taste to come.

Then you load up and light up. You notice that the smoke is equally fragrant . . . fragrant and refreshing. It pours over your tongue in a cooling torrent that knows no bite or sting. Mild, too, with a mildness that says: "Come and get it." I'm talking about P. A.!

I have tried to give you a snapshot of the joys that await you in a pipe packed with Prince Albert. If the picture isn't clear, blame *me*. The complete story is in the tidy red tin at the nearest tobacco-shop. The only way you'll really know P. A. is to *smoke* it.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSE PAINT

There's a *joker* in the *cheap* paint can!

WHEN you are tempted by a "low price" and alluring promises to use "cheap" paint on your house—*STOP!* There's a joker in every can. It may *look* like paint. It may *smell* like paint. But before you buy remember this:

If the Sherwin-Williams Company with its years of experience—its skilled paint experts—its great laboratories—its enormous volume—cannot produce *high grade* house paint to sell at less than SWP prices—*no one in the world can do it.*

So whenever you see a "low price" on house paint you can decide that it is made of inferior or skimpy materials. And a *poor paint* is the most *costly* paint you can put on your house.

Let the "formula" prove it

There is one way to prove that a "low price" house paint is merely an inferior paint. Insist upon seeing the formula, either on the can or in the literature. Then compare it with the formula of fine old SWP which you will always find openly printed on every can. Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients—white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50%, sometimes even *less.*

SWP COVERS 360 SQ. FEET PER GALLON (2 COATS)

CHEAP PAINT COVERS ONLY 250 SQ. FEET PER GALLON (2 COATS)

Prepared house paint—*at its best*

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "*balanced formula*" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why beautiful SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Why SWP *costs you less*

One evidence of quality in a house paint is the way it *hides the surface* and in the *area it covers.*

A gallon of fine old SWP will properly cover 360 square feet (two coats).

A gallon of "cheap" paint will cover *only 250 square feet* (two coats)—110 square feet (two coats) *less* than SWP House Paint.

That is one side of the joker in the "cheap" paint can.

Where only seven gallons of SWP will finish the average house, *eleven* gallons of "low price" paint are needed.

SWP costs more per gallon. But it covers *44 per cent more area.* So it costs no more than *cheap* paint by the job. Which would you rather use?

THERE IS 220 SQ. FEET OF PAINT LEFT IN THE *SWP* GALLON CAN WHEN THE "*CHEAP*" PAINT CAN IS EMPTY

Being made of best quality materials, SWP dries to a tough, elastic, glossy finish.

There is no chipping, cracking or peeling. It weathers slowly. Lasts usually for five years.

When repainting *is* needed, you save paint, time and money *because the SWP surface is in proper condition.*

A "cheap" paint frequently chips, cracks, peels and fades in a year or so. It gives an inferior finish—and a much shorter life than good paint.

Repainting is more frequent and costs more for paint and labor because the old paint has to be burnt or scraped off.

That is the *other side* of the *joker* in the "cheap" paint can.

SWP *beauty!*

With fine old SWP you always get a beautiful paint job. Your house looks like new. The colors are especially rich—with a sheen like fine old pottery. And they are weather-fast—slow to fade.

Even after several years of exposure, a washing with plain soap and water will bring out their beauty almost like new.

Contrast this with cheap colors that look dull and wishy-washy almost in no time.

Which would you rather have—when SWP is guaranteed to cost less per job and much less per year?

See "Paint Headquarters" and save money

These are facts which every property owner has a right to know about house paint. They are attested by a concern whose standing we do not believe any man would question. The simplest way to prove them is to make the comparison suggested.

SWP House Paint is sold the world over. Each Sherwin-Williams dealer is "Paint Headquarters" in his vicinity. See the one near you. Before you let any low price blind your better judgment, get his advice. Compare formulas. Don't be fooled. If you want literature, color cards, help on a color scheme or the famous Household Painting Guide, write us.

SWP

Guaranty of Satisfaction

SWP House Paint, when thoroughly stirred and applied according to directions, is hereby guaranteed to cover more surface, to look better, to last longer and cost less per job and per year than any house paint on the market.

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Because of the utter security this new way provides, it is widely urged by physicians—ABSOLUTE SECURITY, plus freedom forever from the embarrassing problem of disposal

A free test offered—mail the coupon

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND, *Registered Nurse*

SIXTY per cent of many of the commoner ailments of women, according to some medical authorities, are due to the use of unsanitary, makeshift ways in meeting woman's most distressing hygienic problem.

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You owe it to yourself, your daughter, to learn of this new way. A free sample will be sent you, in plain envelope, if you mail the coupon.

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KOTEX COMPANY,
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You may send me sample of Kotex and book, "Personal Hygiene," in plain wrapper.

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Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex

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KOTEX
PROTECTS—DEODORIZES
No laundry—discards as easily as a piece of tissue

Kotex Regular: 65c per dozen
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TEXT CUT OFF

Request Brought a Surprise and a Treat

WHEN the Home Page Editor requested the recipe for Shoo-Fly Pie, the joke was on her, for she actually thought here was an old-fashioned idea for helping to thin out or even exterminate the winged pests thru feeding them a poisoned pie. Answers came in abundantly and we thank all who offered to help. The first response was read, and no ingredient even hinted at a death blow to flies. The next mail brought many more, all similar. This we have learned is a delicious pastry for mere men. If you have any doubt, try this recipe which the donor's grandmother brought home from the Centennial Exposition in 1876.—G. S. S.

SHOO-FLY PIE

Line four baking pans with your favorite pastry, making it rather short. Blend into nice even crumbs:

3 cups flour
1 cup sugar
½ cup lard
1 teaspoon baking powder

In another bowl, mix:

1 cup molasses
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon baking soda dissolved in a little vinegar

Scatter about half the crumbs into your unbaked pastry shells. Pour over them the liquid mixture. Then scatter the remaining crumbs over the top. Bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. Edward C. Fitzgerald, Pa.

Note: The variations of this recipe which the many letters offer are in the sugar, shortening and molasses. Some insist on granulated sugar, others brown; some write baking molasses, others table syrup; some use butter, others lard. This gives all innocents a good opportunity for testing again and again.—G. S. S.

No Child is Too Young for Kindness

ALMOST every woman today shrinks from the sight of a cruel driver beating his horse and from seeing the kicks and blows often given dogs and cats. Yet hundreds of good mothers thoughtlessly teach their children cruelty in the cradle. Have you not seen a mother spank a rag doll or punish an inanimate object over which the baby has fallen, in order to distract the mind of the baby from its hurt? What can we expect of that child when it grows up, but that it will revenge itself upon anyone that annoys it?

Is it not just as easy to teach a child kindness and sympathy? If the baby falls over something, instill politeness and consideration into his plastic mind by teaching him to apologize. He will be quite as much amused and distracted if you say "Excuse me for my awkwardness, I hope I did not hurt you."

"Kindness is an element of character born of sympathy and feeling that resents meanness and selfishness and prompts you to speak and act for the comfort and happiness of living things." "Mercy is the super element in human character which prompts you to rise above inclination or adverse judgments on the error of misconduct of another and leads you to be considerate and forgiving and inspired with the spirit of kindness." "Justice is that quality of human consciousness which causes you to resent any act of unfairness, meanness or cruelty." You may think of justice as a punishment, an offense, but in the building of your character you want to be concerned about justice before the offense is committed. Also remember that punishment for justice should be helpful both for the offender and the offended. The highest justice is tempered with mercy.—M. M. E., Pa.

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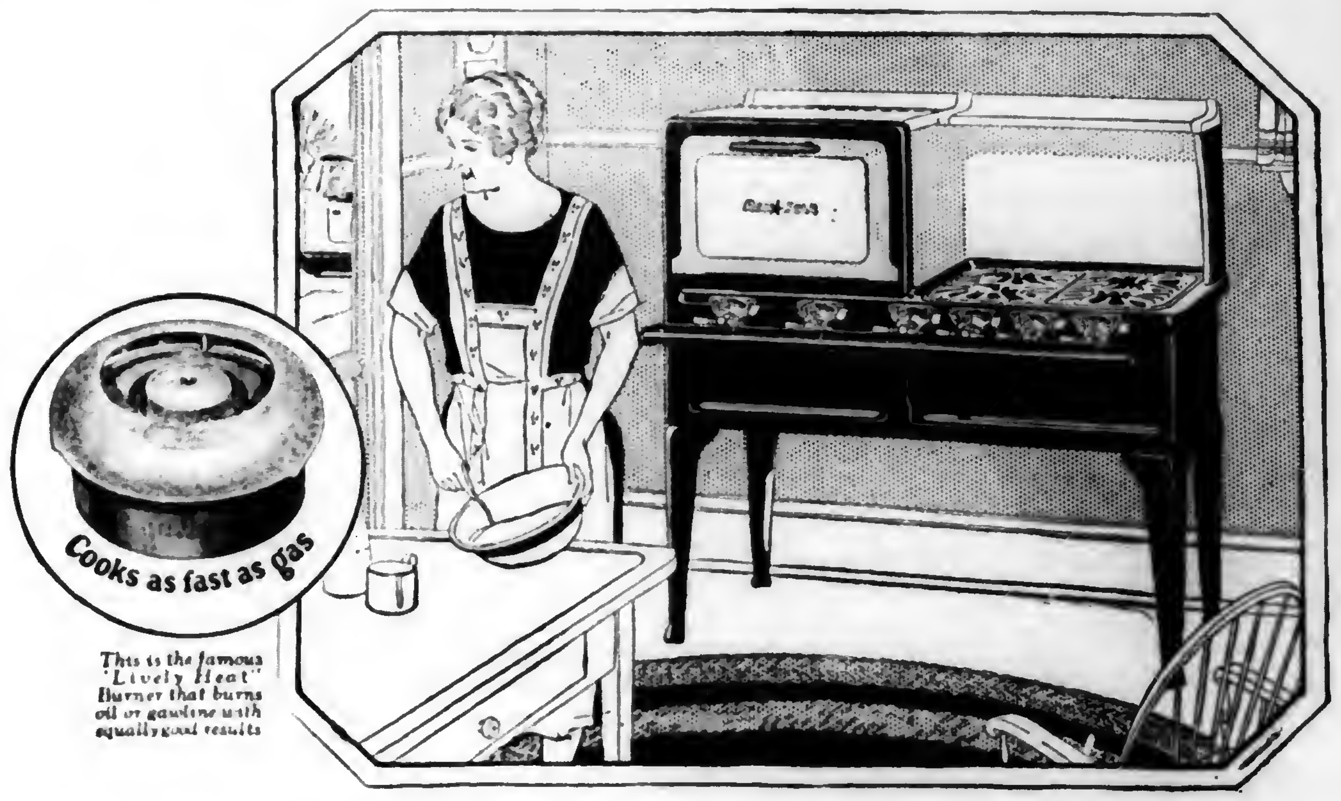

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"The wonderful 'Lively Heat' burners give a red hot steady flame, fine for frying steak, making jelly and baking.

"It has been very satisfactory in cooking for a growing family of six on the farm."

(*Signed*) MRS. S. R. PARKS.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM!

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I enjoy reading the Forum page very much. I have read them all for two months for I have been sick with pneumonia. I also have read a number of books. Five Little Peppers, two of the Bunny Brown books, Elsie Dinsmore and Raggety Ann are some of them.

I am very sorry to miss school. We have such a nice school. There are over 800 pupils and about 26 teachers. It is called the Unionville Joint Consolidated School, which means that all pupils from four townships go to school there. There are six buses which carry the pupils back and forth, some of them make two or three trips. We have a chance to study most everything. I was taking violin lessons before I was taken sick. A very wealthy man gave the school $160,000 to build ten more rooms to the building.

We have some pets. We have a sheep which follows my baby sister and me around. We have a cat named Jimmy and a mother Bantam with eight little ones that a neighbor gave us.

These nice warm spring days my father has started his farm work. Yesterday he planted a bed of asparagus and mother is getting ready for some baby chicks on Monday.—Virginia Conrad, ten (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been reading the Forum Page for a long time and I find it very interesting.

I live on a farm. We have five cows. I milk three or four every evening and I'd rather milk than make supper so I get my share of milking. I have the cutest little pet cat, his name is Snookie. Every evening when my sister and I come home from high school he comes to meet us. He knows we'll let him in the house. Every evening he'll come to the door, stand up and look in the window. Then I let him in. I am sending a picture of Snookie and me.—Esther King, (X), York County, Pa.

SNOOKIE AND I
Esther King, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin Monday night and I want to thank you. I will try to write more from now on to show I appreciated it.

Cousin Ruth, you ask me if I used to live in New Jersey. Yes, in the northern part in a town called Gladstone. I lived there till I was five years old. Then my father took a position as superintendent of a farm in Stockbridge. It is situated in Berkshire County. We have some lovely mountains to look at from every direction. One of them is called Bear Town Mountain, Washington Mountain and Monument Mountain, and we can drive about ten miles to a city called Pittsfield and see the Greylock Mountain. There are three peaks like a chain and they are the highest moutains in Massachusetts. Over this mountain there is a road called the Mohawk Trail. In winter you cannot travel over this road.

Stockbridge is a summer resort and has many large inns. There are smaller ones, too. The next time I write I will tell you the industries around here.—Virginia Opperman, (X), Berkshire County, Mass.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm and have three pet cats. I call one Nancy, one Bluey and one Tom. My schoolmate came to see me on Sunday and we played Bluey and Nancy were our dolls.

Last fall mother, daddy, uncle and I found a beehive. It was in a hollow maple tree about a half mile from our house. Daddy and uncle cut the tree down and smoked the bees with sulphur. Then they took out two bucketfuls of honey. None of the bees stung me for I stayed a good piece away, but they stung the rest. Here is my picture.—Dorothy Mowry, seven (X), Somerset County, Pa.

HERE IS MY PICTURE
Dorothy Mowry, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your letter and membership pin. I thank you very much for it. Our school closed April 29th. We had a picnic and a program. I had a piece to speak. The name of it was "A Welcome."

I am glad that school is done and vacation is here because I can help papa lots this summer.—Harold Caldwell, Jefferson County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Readers:—On Friday May 6 after our picnic we (8th grade) had final examinations for entrance into high school in the fall.

We have four little ducks and fifty little chickens just now.

Cousin Ruth, I am sending a recipe for a cocoa cake. It is very good, I think.

COCOA CAKE

1 cup sugar
4 tablespoons butter
Yolk of one egg
1 cup of sweet or sour milk
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup cocoa
2 cups flour

You can use any kind of an icing on it but I use mostly just the plain white icing.—Philura M. Klipple, (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I thought I would write and thank you for that pin which I received about three weeks ago. My oldest sister, Ruth, is coming home from California on the eighteenth of this month. I will be glad to see her for she has been gone for two years.

Now our school is over and I am glad but I guess I will be glad when it starts again. We are getting a different teacher this year. Our other teacher gave silver spoons to the ones that got the most headmarks in each class. Last year I got four, this year I got three.—Mary E. Ressler, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending you a recipe for lemon sponge pie. I think it is very good.

LEMON SPONGE PIE

1 cup sugar
Juice and rind of 1 lemon
Butter size of an egg
½ teaspoon salt
2 heaping tablespoons flour
2 eggs, separated
1 cup milk

Add the stiffly beaten whites of eggs last.—Florence Miller, Clarion County, Pa.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

I'M MYSELF and the Puzzle Editor is herself and we don't like to be all jumbled into one! You know you wouldn't like it if a friend of yours when writing you a letter addressed it to your father or mother or sister or brother. You'd want that letter to have your name right on the outside of the envelope. And that's the way with us. Miss Puzzle Editor and I are both in the Pennsylvania Farmer family but we're different people and we want to open our own mail. So when writing the Forum please address the mail to Cousin Ruth. If you're answering a puzzle send that answer to the Puzzle Editor.

Some of you sent me puzzle answers lately asking me to make you members of the Forum and to send you the membership pin. Why, I couldn't do that, for the Forum and the Puzzle Corner are entirely separate departments. Membership in the Forum and the pins that go with that membership are earned by sending a particularly good contribution—letter, drawing or picture, not money—to the Forum.

BILLY, WEARING MY HAT
Anna Craven, (X), Cameron County, Pa.

So all please remember to address Forum mail to Cousin Ruth, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa., and send puzzle answers to the Puzzle Editor.

Apparently a few of you are still ashamed of your names; anyway, you forget to tell me who you are every once in awhile.

May you all have a grand summer. Let me hear about your good times in the fields and at play.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Lucille G. Musselman, Virginia Althoff (X), Helen McDonn (X). **Bedford County**, Ruth Stuckey (X). **Berks County**, Leona Deysher. **Bradford County**, Martha Pennay, Alfred Durand. **Bucks County**, Mary Feetz (X). **Butler County**, Dorothy Studebaker. **Centre County**, Irene Beck (X). **Chester County**, Olive Nichols (X), Sadie K. Beller (X). **Clarion County**, Dorothy Hepler, Flor Miller, Maide Murray. **Clearfield County**, Wilda Fern Kyler (X). **Cumberland County**, Pearl E. Mountz. **Dauphin County**, Pauline Shellenhamer (X), Emma Le er. **Fayette County**, Mary Kuty. **Frankl County**, Thelma Miller (X), Cora Hel (X). **Greene County**, Esther Luse Be (X). **Huntingdon County**, Paul Pollo (X). **Jefferson County**, Harold Caldw (X). **Juniata County**, Pauline Graybi. **Lackawanna County**, Philura M. Klip (X). **Lancaster County**, Martin F. We zel, Caroline Ranck (X), Grace Evelyn Resser, Dorothy Smith, Anna H. Ranck, Mary E. Ressler (X). **Lehigh County**, Eunice E. Patrick (X), Edna Erney (X). **Montgomery County**, Edith Detwile. **Union County**, Marion L. Shaffer (X). **Warren County**, Harriet King (X). **Washington County**, Mae Mounts. **Westmore land County**, Anna Garino.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Kathleen Davi. **Cumberland County**, Sara Davis (X). **Mercer County**, Dorothy Hill (X). **Mo County**, (no name), Morristown.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Dorothy Davis. **Car roll County**, Thelma L. Condon. **Fred ick County**, Anna Castle (X).

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County, Virginia Opper (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

ALL FORUM MAIL should be addres
Cousin Ruth,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

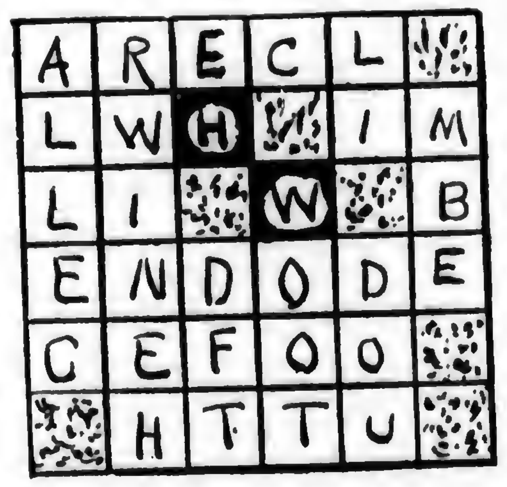
ALL PUZZLE ANSWERS should be addressed:
Puzzle Editor,
Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—They say that extraordinary things happen right around us all the time, and I must confess that I do sometimes see and hear—or hear about—some interesting things right here in the city where I am most of the time. Do you know what a sky-scraper is? Well, one day a man was working in one of those sky-scrapers—it was a huge building with about thirty or more stories—and he heard an alarm of fire. He stopped work. Just like that, didn't wait to be told he might or anything. Then he climbed out of the window of that thirty-story building. And, here comes the strange part, when he landed on the sidewalk he wasn't hurt at all; his hands were dirty and so were his clothes, but that may have been because he worked hard when he did work. Now, if you look at the square below and begin with the letter "H," (all dressed up in a little black frame on the second row of letters) and follow the right path, going up or down or sideways but never diagonally, until you come to the letter "W" in its little frame on the third line across, you will find out why it was that this man did not get hurt. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a postcard or in a letter, so that it reaches me by May 28th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES, AND IN WHICH COUNTY YOU LIVE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The answer to the puzzle in the April 30 issue (the one with the strange looking words) is: MARCH WINDS AND APRIL SHOWERS BRING FORTH MAY FLOWERS.

The prize winners are: Eileen P. Bushman, age 10, Gettysburg, Pa.; Dorothy Campbell, age 10, Greenville, Pa.; Wilmer George, age 13, Quakertown, Pa.; Beulah C. Herrold, age 13, Port Trevorton, Pa.; David A. Nolan, age 10, Curry Run, Pa.; Elma Parenti, age 8, New Eagle, Pa.; Helen Reeder, age 8, Sunbury, Pa.; Eva Romanishin, age 11, Millville, N. J.; Myrtle Smith, age 13, Smithton, Pa.; Charles Volpe, age 7, Derry, Pa.



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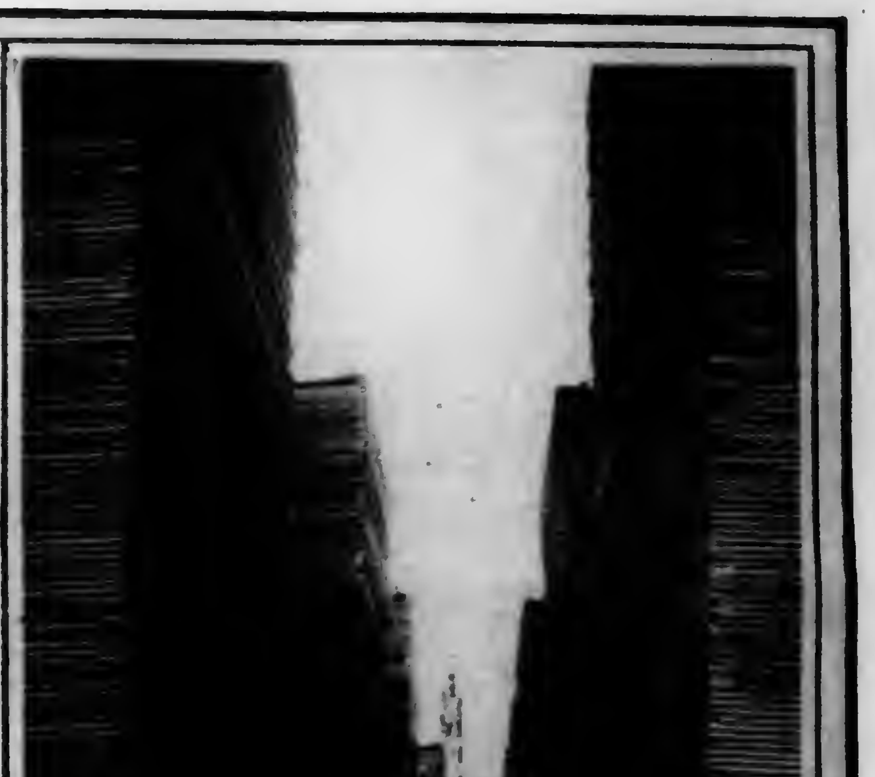
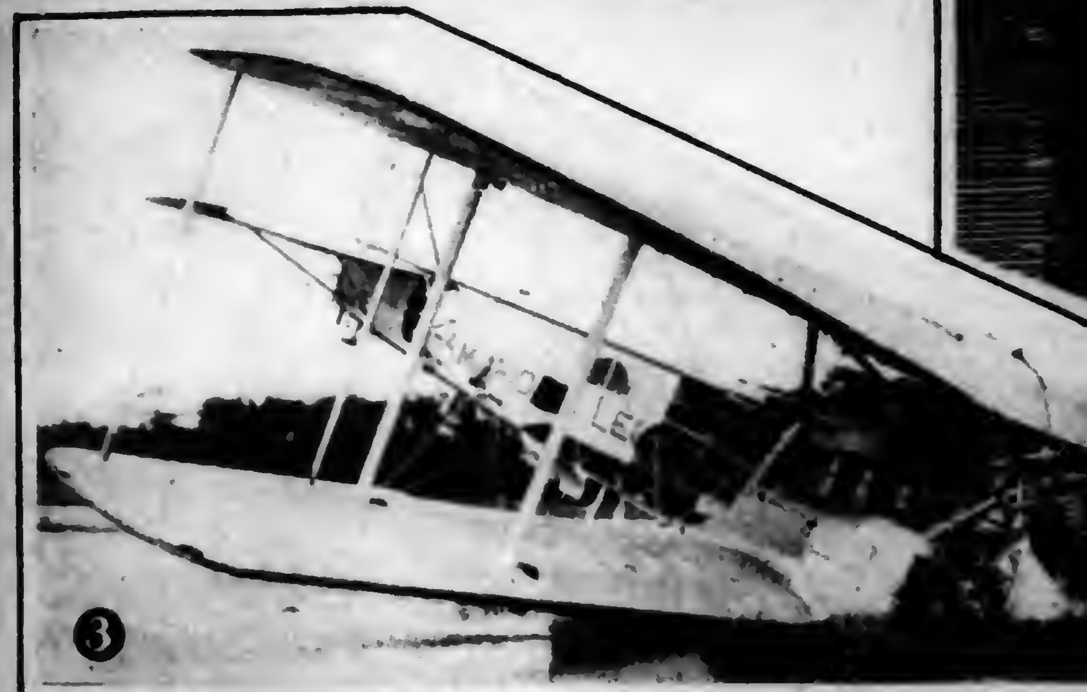
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1.—Chester H. Gray, of the Farm Bureau Federation, and Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, photographed on their way to the White House on April 28 for a conference with President Coolidge. Mr. Brenckman formerly was secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

2.—The skyscraper method of storing lumber, used in the state of Washington, is of interest to visitors. The piles of lumber are 75 or more feet in height.

3.—The "American Legion" after it had crashed into a marsh on Langley Field, Virginia, killing Lt. Com. Noel Davis and Lt. Stanley Wooster. The aviators were making a final test of the giant biplane before attempting the trans-Atlantic hop.

(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

4.—A steady stream of Chinese students passes thru Seattle, Washington, on the way to American Universities. A group of these young men and young women arrived on the S. S. President McKinley on April 28th.

5.—A parrot, said to be the only one that sings over the radio, broadcasted recently from several Chicago Stations.

According To Code

By Katherine Mayo

COPYRIGHT 1918 BY KATHERINE MAYO

This is the first of a series of true stories about the Pennsylvania State Police. The valiant Sergeant Stout of "According To Code" is now Captain Stout in command of Troop E whose headquarters are at Harrisburg.

FIRST SERGEANT STOUT, of "A" Troop, becomes his name like any hero of English ballad. First Sergeant Stout is towering tall, and broad and sinewy in proportion. There is not a meagre thing about him, from his heart and his smile to the grip of his hand, whether in strangle-hold or in greeting. Just as he stands, he might have roamed the woods with Robin Hood, or fought on the field of Crecy in the morning of the world.

But First Sergeant Stout has one peculiarity that, in the morning of the world, could never have marked him. Sometimes, when he turns his head to right or to left, his head sticks fast that way until he takes it between his two hands and lifts it back again; and the reason is that he carries a bullet close to his spinal cord, lodged between the first and second vertebrae.

Once upon a time Sergeant Stout had charge of a sub-station in the town of Uniontown, Fayette County. And among those days came a night when, at exactly a quarter after ten o'clock, the sub-station telephone rang determinedly.

Nothing of the novel distinguished the incident, since that sub-station telephone was always determinedly ringing, day and night, to the tune of somebody's troubles. But this time the thing was vicariously expressed; or, you might call it, feebly conglomerate.

The Constable of the village of Republic held the wire. He complained that one Charles Erhart, drunken and violent, had beaten his wife, had driven her and their children out of doors, and was now entrenched in the house with the black flag flying.

"She's given me a warrant to arrest the man, but I can't do it," moaned the Constable. "He'll shoot me if I try. So I thought some of you fellers might like to come over and tackle him."

The Sergeant looked at his watch. "The trolley leaves in fifteen minutes," said he: "I'll be up on that."

The trolley left Uniontown at half after ten, reaching Republic, the end of the line, just one hour later.

"Last run for the night," the motorman remarked as they sighted the terminus.

"I know. And I've only about half an hour's business to do here. Then I'd like to get back. Do you think you could wait?"

"Sure," said motorman and conductor together. "Glad to do it for you, Sergeant."

HOVERING in the middle of the road, at the "s-far-'s-we-go" point, hung the Constable—a little man, nervous and deprectory. Religious pedagogy would have been more in his line than the enforcement of law. Now he was depressed by a threatened lumbago, and by the long hours his duty was inflicting upon him. Also he was worried by the present disturbance in his bailiwick, and therefore sincerely relieved to see an officer of State Police.

"He's a bad one, that Charlie Erhart, at the best of times. And when he's drunk he's awful. I couldn't pretend to handle him—it wouldn't be safe. Like's not he'd hurt me. But you,"—as if struck by a new thought the Constable suddenly stopped in his tracks to turn and stare at the Sergeant,—"Why, you—why, I thought you'd bring a squad!"

"To arrest one man?" the Sergeant inquired gravely. "Well, you see we're rather busy just now, so we have to spread ourselves out."

THEY were walking rapidly thru the midnight streets, turning corners, here and again, into darker and narrower quarters. The ring of their steps stood out upon the silence with a lone and chiselled clarity, as tho all the rest of the world had fled to the moon. Yet, to the Constable's twittering mind, that very silence teemed with a horrible imminence. The blackness in each succeeding alley seemed coiled to leap at him. He dared neither face it nor to leave it at his back.

His gait began to slacken, to falter. At last he stopped.

"I guess I'll leave you here." He flung out the words in a heap, as if to smother his scruples. "You just go on down the street, then take the second turn to the left, and the house is on the far side, third from the corner. You can't miss it. And my lumbago's coming on so fast I guess I'll have to get home to bed. Glad you came, anyway. Good-night to you."

"Wait a moment!" said the Sergeant. "If you are not coming along, I want to see the woman before I go farther."

The Constable indicated the tenement house in which the fugitive family had taken refuge. Then, like a rabbit afraid of being caught by its long ears, he whisked around and vanished into the dark.

Mrs. Erhart, nursing a swollen eye and a cut cheek, clutching a wailing baby in her arms and with a cluster of half-clad, half-starved, wholly frightened and miserable children shivering around her, narrated her tale without reserve. The single little lamp in the room, by its wretched light, showed her battered face in tragic planes. Her voice was hoarse, hard, monotonous. She had no more hopes, no more illusion, no more shame.

"He has tried to kill us all—me and the children—often. He doesn't get hopeless drunk. He gets mad drunk. Some day he will kill us, I guess. There's naught to prevent him. Do I want him arrested? Yes, sir, I do that! He's tried to take our lives this very night. And he's keeping us out of all the home we've got—all the home we've got.

"But"—and she looked up with a sudden strange flicker of feeling akin to pride—"I reckon he'll kill you if you try to touch him, big as you are. He sure will! Erhart's a terror, he is! And today he's cut loose for a fact."

Armed now with indisputable grounds for entering the house Sergeant Stout went ahead with his errand. The place, when he found it, proved to have a narrow passageway running from the street to its back door. Sergeant Stout, taking the passageway, walked quietly around to the back door and knocked.

"Who's there?"

"State Police."

"You don't get in!"

The voice was loose, flat, blaring—a foolish, violent voice.

THE Sergeant set his shoulder against the door. It groaned, creaked, splintered, gave way, opening directly into the kitchen. Confusion filled the place. Broken furniture, smashed dishes, messes of scattered food, made in the smudgy lamp's dim light a scene to be grasped at a glance.

But there was no time to look about. Directly at hand, half-crouching, lurching sidewise for the spring of attack, lowered a big, evil-visaged hulk of a man. His eyes were red, inflamed with rage and drink, his breath came in gusts, like the breath of an angry bull.

"You would, would you! You—bloody—Cossack! I'll learn you to interfere with the rights of an honest laboring man in his home!"

He held his right hand behind him as he spoke. Now he jerked it forward, with its gun.

With a jump the Sergeant grabbed him, wrenched the revolver out of his grip, and, tho the other struggled with all his brute strength, forced him steadily down to the floor. Then, with practised touch, he made search for further weapons, and was already locking the handcuffs on the wrists of the prostrate prisoner when a voice from beyond made him raise his head.

Opposite the back entrance, on the other side of the kitchen, an open doorway framed the blackness of the front room. That doorway had been empty. But now, around its casement, and to the left as the Sergeant faced it, projected a long, dully gleaming bar—the barrel of a rifle, while behind, faint against the night within, showed the left hand and the left eye of the gunman.

"You!" he had called, having already brought his rifle to bear.

And the Sergeant, stooping above his fallen assailant, had looked up in quick attention.

THE gunman had wanted a better mark—a full front face to fire at. He had it now—so he blazed away. The bullet struck fair between the Trooper's eyes, tearing thru to the spine.

But because he had chanced to receive it in that very position, stooping and looking up with his head half-raised, the charge had spared the chamber of the brain, passing along its lower wall. The shock, nevertheless, was terrific.

Sergeant Stout, rightly named, never wavered. Instantaneously, at his first perception of the threat beyond, he had drawn his service revolver. And even as the other's bullet burst thru his head he had sprung erect and fired at the gleam of that one visible eye beyond the door. Now, sliding over to the wall on the right, and so gaining a better view into the room, he covered his adversary with his revolver.

The gunman was in the very motion of firing again—and the Trooper's revolver would have anticipated the shot—when suddenly the rifle barrel wavered and dropped as its holder sank forward across the threshold.

Still covering him, the Sergeant walked over and looked at the man. He had fainted—or was feigning it. The Sergeant, kneeling beside him, saw that he was bleeding from the head. That snap revolver shot had gone true, striking just above the eye and glancing around to the back of the skull. But the soldier's trained touch told him that the wound was slight. Even on the instant the fallen man opened his eyes—began to stir. In another minute he would be all alive again.

The Sergeant stood up. In the cool, impersonal way made second nature by the training of the Force, he rapidly weighed the situation. Here was he, Sergeant Stout, of the Pennsylvania State Police, at midnight, alone, in the back room of an obscure dwelling in a mean place. He had in his possession two prisoners—one handcuffed and cowed, the other for the moment safe by reason of a rapidly passing daze.

If this were all, the situation would be of an extreme simplicity. His second prisoner revived, he would march them both to the waiting trolley and take them back to Unionville Jail.

BUT this was not quite all: He, Sergeant Stout, had been shot thru the head. His head seemed to be growing bigger, bigger. Blood was pouring down his throat in a steady stream. It would make him sick if he stopped to think of it—and his head was growing bigger—curiously bigger.

Presumably, like other persons shot thru the head, he would presently die. If he died before he handed these men over into safekeeping, that would be a pity, because they would get away.

Further, if he could not maintain sufficient grip on himself to handle prisoner number two, prisoner number two, beyond any doubt, would shortly shoot again. As long, however, as he did keep that grip on himself, just so long prisoner number two was a "prisoner under control."

And prisoners under control, by the code of the Force, must be protected by their captors.

Obviously, then, there was just one course for Sergeant Stout to pursue: Since he must, beyond question, complete these arrests, and since he must not permit his second captive to make the move that would justify disabling him, he must hang on to his own life and wavering senses long enough to march the two men to that trolley car.

It had to be done—tho his head was growing bigger—bigger—(surely it must be spreading the skull apart!) and the thick, choking blood was pouring down his throat.

He kicked the rifle away from the threshold, out of the left-handed gunman's reach. The gunman was moving now—consciousness fully returned. The Sergeant, motioning with the point of his revolver, brought him up standing. Then, with another gesture of his revolver too simple to be misunderstood, he indicated to the two the door to the street.

It must have seemed to them like taking orders from a spectre—from one of those awful beings thru whose charmed substance bullets pass without effect.

They looked at him aslant, fearfully. This Presence had been shot thru its brain,—there was the mark,—yet it gave no sign of human vulnerability. It was not good—not natural!

For the last hour, they had been amusing themselves, this well-met pair, by firing at a mark on the inner kitchen wall. Their bullets had been striking thru into the dwelling next door, arousing a spicy echo of women's screams. With relish they had awaited some attempt at restraint. But they had not expected just this!

SCARCELY daring to meet each other's eyes, they filed out of the door, into the yard, into the street. But they did not guess how the Trooper's head was sailing.

"I've got to make it!" said the Sergeant to himself, clenching his teeth. And he would not think how many blocks it was to "'s-far-'s-we-go."

"One block at a time'll do it," he told himself. One block at a time he was steering them rapidly along—when, upon his unsteady hearing broke the sound of footsteps, approaching on the run.

"Another thug to their rescue, maybe!" thought the Sergeant—and the idea pulled him together with a jerk.

As the footsteps rang close, he held himself braced for an onset. They neared the corner ahead. His revolver waited ready. But the flying figure, rounding under the street lamp, showed, blessed be Heaven! the uniform of the Pennsylvania State Police.

Trooper Lithgow, returning to the sub-station from detached duty, and passing thru the town of Republic, had learned from the waiting trolley-men of his Sergeant's presence, with some hint of the errand that had brought him there. Thinking that help might not be amiss, he had started out to join his officer, and was hastening along the way when the sound of the two shots, distinct on the midnight silence, had turned his stride to a run.

TOGETHER they walked to the trolley, herding the prisoners before them. Together they rode to Uniontown, with the prisoners between them. From time to time the two trolley-men looked at Sergeant Stout, with the bleeding hole between his eyes, then looked at each other, and said nothing.

More rarely, Trooper Lithgow looked at Sergeant Stout, then at the trolley-men, but said nothing. A proud man he was that night. But he did not want those trolley-men to know it. He wanted them to see and to understand for all time that this thing was a matter of course—that you can't down an officer of the Pennsylvania State Police on duty.

They got their two prisoners jailed. Then they walked over to the hospital (the last lift of the way up the hospital hill, Lithgow lent a steadying arm)—and there, in the doctor's presence, Sergeant Stout gently collapsed.

"I'm glad you came, Lithgow. But you see—I could have fetched it!" he said, with the makings of a grin, just before he went over.

There were four days when he might have died. Then his own nature laid hold on him and lifted him back again into the world of sunshine.

"It's one of those super-cures effected by pure optimism. The man expected to get well," the surgeon said.

But they dared not cut for the bullet. It lay too close to the spinal cord. And so First Sergeant Stout, when his head gets stuck fast, has yet to take it in his two hands and shift it free again. Still, with a head as steady as that, what does it matter?

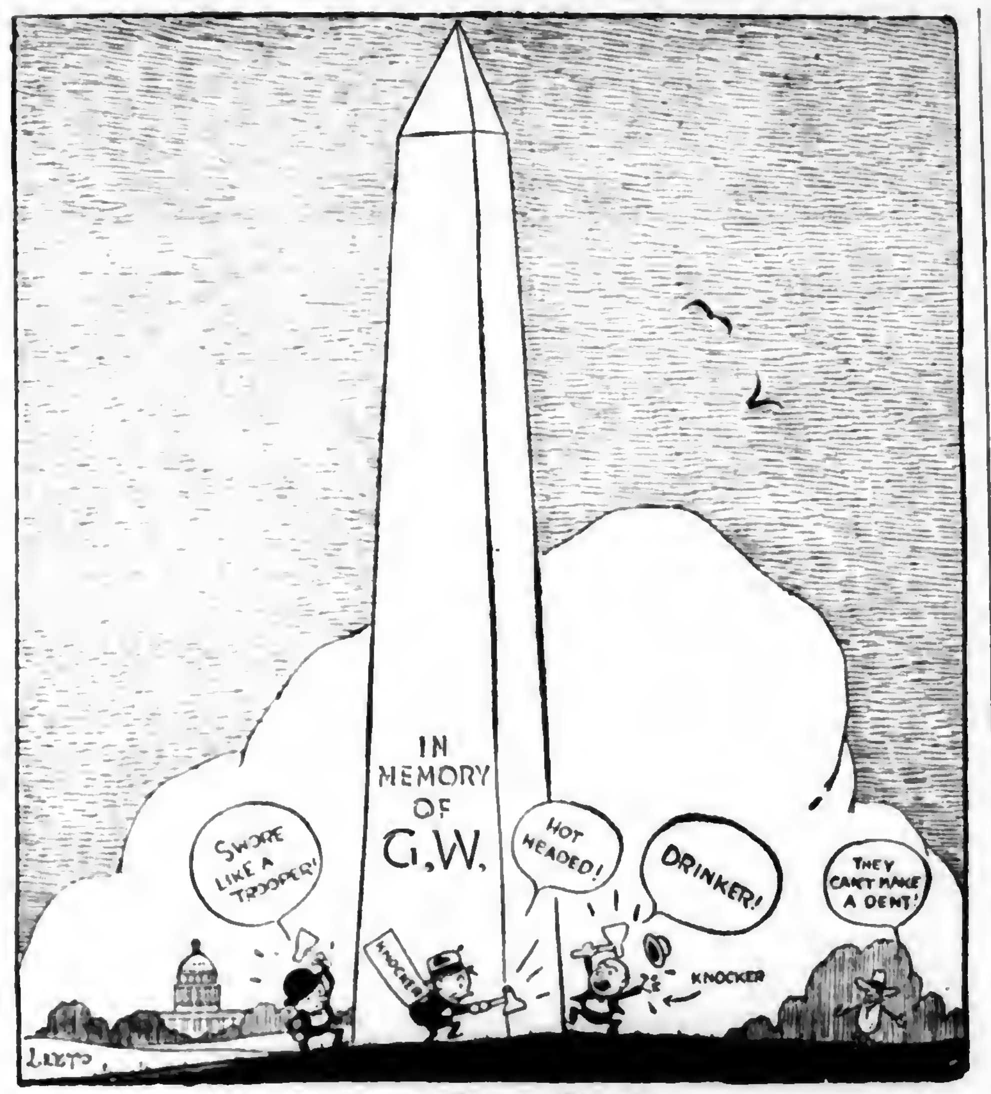
Activities of Al Acres: *Slim isn't thinking, he's just holding his head* : : : : *By Le*

AL, I WANT YOU AND SLIM TO CARRY DOWN THAT OLD BED FROM THE ATTIC
LOOK, AL! HERE'S THAT BOOK WITH THOSE "ASK ME ANOTHER" QUESTIONS IN IT! I'VE BEEN LOOKIN' ALL OVER FER IT!
WHAT ARE THOSE BOYS UP TO, ANYWAY?
GOSH, THESE QUESTIONS MAKE YOU THINK, DON'T THEY, SLIM?
NOPE! THEY GIMME A HEADACHE. I'D RUTHER BE ON TH' SENDIN' END 'STEAD O' TH' RECEIVIN'!

Small Brother—Sister's expecting you, Mr. Borleigh.

Borleigh (delighted)—Really? Here's a quarter for you, my lad. How do you know?

Small Brother—Cos she's gone out



IN MEMORY OF G.W.
SWORE LIKE A TROOPER!
KNOCKER
HOT HEADED!
DRINKER!
KNOCKER
THEY CAN'T MAKE A DENT!
LAMPO

Another Hatchet Episode.

Did you ever hear this one?—

The Barber Didn't Talk

"I want my hair cut, and no talk," said a six-footer as he walked into a barber's shop and sat down.

"The—" commenced the man in the apron.

"No talk, I tell you!" shouted the heavy man. "Just a plain haircut. I've read all the papers, and don't want any news. Start right away now."

The man in the apron obeyed. When he had finished the customer arose from the chair and surveyed himself in the glass.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "It's really true then? You barbers can't do your work properly unless you talk."

"I don't know," said the man in the apron. "You must ask the barber. He'll be in presently. I'm the grocer's assistant, come in for a shave."—De Laval Monthly.

Might Be True

Duffer—That fellow, Moseley, has been posing as an office manager, but I found out today he's nothing but a janitor.

Muffer—What makes you think so?

Duffer—I heard him tell his wife he was going down to the office to clean up his desk.

Good Idea

Waiter (to a newly married couple)—Is there anything else, sir?

Groom—Yes, a honeymoon salad.

Waiter—What is a honeymoon salad, sir?

Groom—Lettuce alone.

Just Too Much

Judge (to convicted burglar)—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed?

Burglar—The only thing I'm kicking about is bein' identified by a man that kept his head under the bedclothes the whole time!

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Just Another Honor Roll

The list of owners of the cows which produced over 400 lbs. fat in 1926 in the Franklin County, Massachusetts, Cow Testing Association looks like a section of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange membership list. Of the 9 farms represented 8 fed Eastern States grain. These 8 farms supplied 20 cows which produced more than 400 lbs. of fat, these cows ranging from 547.3 lbs. to 405.1 lbs., while the other farm supplied 1 cow which produced 412.9 lbs. fat.

Thoughtful feeders are impressed by facts like these. They know, of course, that cow testing association records have enabled these 8 farmers to eliminate low producing stock from their herds and to develop cows which would have produced a lot of milk and fat on any good home mixed or ready mixed grain ration but they also know that to get the greatest profit out of their stock these feeders have selected Eastern States grain to supplement their roughage. Cow testing association records on production and cost of production have influenced their choice of feed just as these records influenced their choice of stock.

The control of the quality of their grain is the factor which users of Eastern States grain regard most highly. They know that their Exchange is committed to the policy of securing for its members the best of ingredients blended to take care of the needs of their stock. They know that their Exchange through mill ownership and the direct selection and purchase of ingredients can and does carry out this important policy. They know that as individuals it is difficult for them to select the kind of ground oats, of corn meal, of distillers' grains, of cottonseed meal, they should use but that as members of this cooperative they select these and other ingredients which enter into their feeding program through their own employes employed by their own Exchange to serve their interests.

The April issue of the Eastern States Cooperator contains an article by Charles B. Lee, manager of the Eastern States Mill at Buffalo, which takes up in considerable detail the principles of feed ingredient selection. It discusses the question of various grades of feed ingredients in a simple, interesting, and instructive way. It goes into the questions of closed formula and of open formula feeds and shows the weaknesses and the advantages of each. All feeders of stock and poultry will get a lot out of this article.

We shall be glad to send a copy of this issue of the Cooperator to any farmers who ask for it.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Advertisement

Better

For Cars, Tractors Trucks and Stationary Engines

On two out of three farms you will find Champions the choice for better performance in tractors, trucks, stationary engines and all other engine-driven farm equipment.

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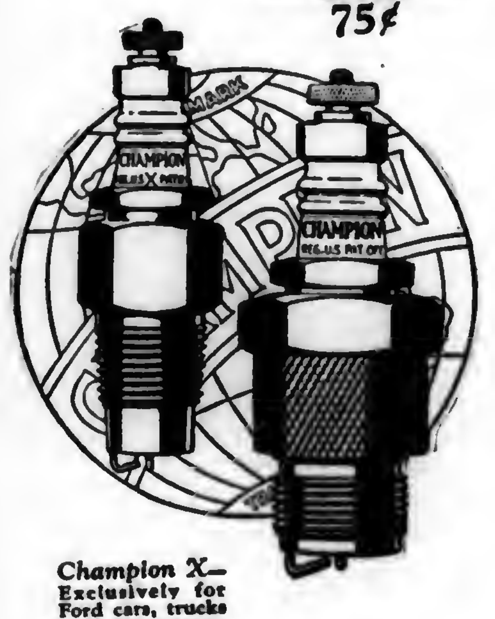
Champion—for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box 75¢



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CHAMPION Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Scales Make Them Lame

I am having a lot of trouble with my fowls. They get sick and mope around for two or three weeks, then we have to kill them. At first their necks get crooked and they get lame. Their legs are covered with scales and bowels are loose. Can you tell me what the trouble is and what to do?—M. L., Cumberland County, N. J.

I am inclined to believe that your fowls are getting something decayed that is causing the trouble. They may have access to a decaying carcass somewhere or may be scratching in the barnyard and finding material there which is poisonous to them. Give a dose of Epsom salts in the drinking water at the rate of one pound per 100 birds, and make sure that their surroundings are sanitary and their food wholesome.

The scales on the legs are caused by the scaly leg mite. Hens in that condition are liable to become lame. The treatment is to soak the hens' legs in warm, soapy water, removing scales that are loose, and then applying carbolated vaseline. This treatment will have to be repeated several times in the worst cases.—R. L. S.-H.

Chicks Pick One Another

We have 500 White Leghorn chicks and they are picking each other right on top of the tails. We feed them all the starting mash they can eat, and about three quarts of fine scratch feed. We also have them out. They are five weeks old. Can you tell me what is the cause of this trouble?—J. S., Bucks County, Pa.

There seems to be an unusual amount of tail picking and similar troubles in poultry flocks this season, for some undiscovered cause. There are several remedies you can try. A teaspoonful of salt or baking soda per gallon of drinking water helps in some cases.

I have been feeding condensed buttermilk as it comes from the keg, smearing a quantity that the chicks will clean up in fifteen or twenty minutes on the wall of the house where they can pick it off, and have had no trouble to speak of. The cockerels are usually the worse offenders, and if you can keep them by themselves you will have less trouble with the pullets. Be sure that the chicks always have water and mash before them.—R. L. S.-H.

What is Pullet Worth?

I plan on selling my last year pullets and haven't the least idea what they are worth this time of year. They were hatched in May and started laying in November. I would appreciate your advice very much.—F. E. S., Sullivan County, N. Y.

A good pullet that started to lay in November ought to be worth one-half the difference between her value as a pullet then and her value for market in the fall as meat, at the first of May, as she has then completed one-half her laying. On that basis a Leghorn pullet worth $2 last fall would be worth about $1 next fall to the chicken dealer, and accordingly is worth $1.50 to you as a layer at the present time. These figures are based on local prices but will serve as a guide for your conditions and breed.—R. L. S.-H.

Tobacco Routs Worms

I have a fine lot of White Leghorns and they have the worms. Can you give me a good remedy?—C. I. S., Adams County, Pa.

A good treatment for roundworms in poultry is the use of tobacco powder in the mash. Two pounds are added to every 100 of mash for about a month, and this will clean out most of the worms. In addition the dropping boards should be screened with poultry netting so that the hens cannot pick over the droppings and become reinfected.

To remove tapeworms give each fowl a capsule containing one gram of Kamala. The Kamala capsules can be supplied by your druggist or veterinarian.—R. L. S.-H.

Diet May Cause Wry Neck

I have some four-week-old chicks that are dying of stiff neck. At first their neck is just a little stiff but soon draws around to the side, causing chick to become overbalanced before it dies. Its head is almost back of wing. Will you please let me know cause and remedy.—G. E. H., Burlington County, N. J.

Without knowing something of the feeding and management of your chicks it is impossible to say just what is causing them to die of stiff neck. I imagine that they are getting something they should not have such as poor beef scrap in the mash, or if they are outside they may be getting some sort of decayed matter. On the other hand, the feed may be all right except that they require more laxative material such as green stuff or sour milk.—R. L. S.-H.

Hens Hatch Goose Eggs

Will you please send me information about the hatching and feeding of ducks and geese. I would like to know about the care of eggs especially, before hatching and at time of hatching. I have some under hens and it's my first attempt. I read your last article on geese and I am very anxious to raise some.—Mrs. H. N., Wyoming County, Pa.

In hatching goose eggs under hens, it is advisable to sprinkle them with lukewarm water once or twice a day. Some people dip them in the water the last week of the hatch, especially if the hen has been set in a dry place.

After the young gosling has pipped the shell it generally rests for a time before hatching. If it does not get out a day after it has pipped it may be helped out carefully. I think it is a good plan to turn the eggs under the hen by hand every day, as they are pretty large for the hen to turn herself.

Other points in the care were taken up in the article you saw. You will not find either ducks or geese hard to raise, altho ducks require somewhat more feed, as the geese make a large part of their growth on grass. Hatching directions for ducks are the same as given for geese.—R. L. S.-H.

Look at Her Face

Please accept my thanks for the information you sent in answer to my last letter. Some of my chickens are eating eggs but I am unable to catch the birds that commit the crime. Can you suggest anything to break up this habit?—G. H., Columbia County, Pa.

Usually a hen that has been eating eggs has some of the yolk on her face or the feathers of her head and neck, by which you can tell her. However, if the egg eating has been going on for some time the whole flock may have the habit. The best things to do in that case would be to provide plenty of nest room with lots of excelsior straw in the boxes, darken the nests, gather the eggs several times a day, and let the hens out if that can be done.—R. L. S.-H.

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State-Certified, Blood-Tested Breeders at these bed-rock postpaid prices per 100
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Wh. Orp.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
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Prices Reduced
Leghorns $10 per 100; Rocks, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas $12 per 100; Reds, White Wyandottes $13 per 100. Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks
The Kind That Lay
The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS you ever had. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today
A. E. HAMPTON
Box N Pittstown, N. J.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad, or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% Guaranteed Prepaid. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA

HILLPOT Quality Chicks
I Have Reduced Prices. Better weather and greater fertility are overazing up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Keep in mind this is a price reduction only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the highest reputation for only the highest quality. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.
W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
Our 18th Year . . . Special Summer Prices
For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 Grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.
THESE PRICES FOR MAY SHIPMENT AND LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.
Columbian Wyandottes .... 11c S. C. White Minorcas 13c
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 10c
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks S. C. Black Minorcas 12c
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons 13c
All Light Odds and Ends .... 8c All Heavy Odds and Ends 10c
8 and 10 Week Pure-bred Pullets Ready for Immediate Delivery.
Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A Book on Chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

20th Century CHIX FOR 27 YEARS
WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over this country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Trap. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED
"Best-Yet" Chicks
REDUCED PRICES ON CHICKS
Write for prices on our fine pure-bred Ohio accredited baby chicks. Quick growers that are sure to bring success to you.

Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00
White Leghorns (Tom Barron & Wyckoff strains)	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. and S. C. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	40.00

Member of International Baby Chick Association. Write today for catalog.
BLUFFTON HATCHERY. Box P. BLUFFTON, OHIO.

30,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK FROM FREE-RANGE, HEALTHY, HOGAN-TESTED FLOCKS!

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
White Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00
White Leghorns and Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c per chick cheaper in 1,000 lots. We guarantee 100% live arrival by prepaid parcel post. Will book your order on $1.00 deposit. Balance 10 days before shipment or C. O. D. We will also allow you a discount of 5% if order is booked for shipment 21 days in advance. Illustrated Catalogue on request.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES. Dept. P. GREENCASTLE, PA.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks
OUR C. M. L. CHICKS cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314.
Special May Reduced Prices.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5.00; 50, $10.00; 100, $20.00. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June prices 3c per Chick less. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 43, Elizabethtown, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES
100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed
Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns,	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks,	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons,	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.
LANTZ HATCHERY. BOX K. TIFFIN, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Bd. Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43. GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY Quality CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS
For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, O. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

Prices Are Slashed On
Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS—C.O.D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Hollywood Leghorns	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anconas	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks—Reds—Wh. Rocks	13.00	63.50
Black Minorcas—White Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets, shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Minorcas—Buff Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices.—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMMER CHICKS
A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each. H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
Special Summer Price Reduction
June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds on Free Range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Young and Barron Strains			
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Thompson Strain			
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers, Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers, Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

MAY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ALL QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$13
White Rocks and Wyandottes	14.00
White and Brown Leghorns	12.00
Mixed	9.00

(100 per cent delivery guaranteed)
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 306, Chestertown, Md.

Send No Money
SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.
Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keiser's White Acres, Box 315, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order, pay after you see chicks. We guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 206, Mingoville, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS
Leading Breeds Best Blood
Prices reduced 3c a chick—Broilers 1c
May 20—8 1-2c up
Quality Chicks Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalog Free
Write Today.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

TIFFANY'S Superior Ducklings THAT LIVE
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings
$10 per 25, $18 per 50, $35 per 100, $170 per 500.
Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White Pure-White
$9.00 per 25, $17 per 50, $32 per 100, $155 per 500. Parcel Post Prepaid and safe arrival guaranteed. No waiting. Order direct from this advertisement. 19th year producing ducklings that live.
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. 35, Phoenixville, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed
For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
for May 13th and after 10c. Catalogue
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
Dept. I.
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

Markets

May 16, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Del-Md, doz bchs, fancy, $2.50@3; special marks, $3.50@5; choice, $1.75@2.50; culls, $1@1.50. N J, doz bchs, special marks, $[illegible]; extra fancy, $2.75@3.50; fancy, $1.75@2.50; choice-culls, $1@1.50. Penna, fancy green, $1@5; prime, $[illegible]. CABBAGE, S C, hmpr, $2.50@3; poor, $1.50@2; S C, crate, ordinary, $3@4. Norfolk, bbl crate, $[illegible]; ½-bbl crate, $3.25@3.50; hmpr, $2.25; East Shore Va, crate, $5.50@6.50. KALE, N J and Penna, bu, 50@75c. LETTUCE, N C, hmpr, $1.50@1.75; Va, hmpr, $2@3; East Shore Va, hmpr, $1.75@2.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $4.50@5.50; poor, $3@4. PARSLEY, N J, bu, $1@1.50. POTATOES, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $7@7.25; heated, $5.75@6; poor lower; No 2s, $4.25@4.75; heated, $2.50@3; S C, bbl, No 1s, $6@6.50; No 2s, $3.50@4; Georgia, bbl, No 1s, $6.50@6.75; No 2s, $3.50; Maine, 150-lb sack, $5.25@5.50; 120-lb sack, $4.25@4.65; Canada, 90-lb sack, $3; 120-lb sack $4; Penna, bu, $2@2.25; N J, 100@105-lb sack, $2.25@3. RADISHES, red, N J, bu hmpr, $1@1.50; ⅝ bskt, 90c@$1. RAPE, N J, bu hmpr, 50@75c. RHUBARB, N J and Penna, bch, 1½@2½c. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@1.50; poor, 50c. SPRING ONIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1.75@2. SPINACH, Norfolk, bu, 35@40c; N J, bu, 35@75c; bbl, $1@1.25; ⅝ bskt, 20@40c. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, hmpr, Nancy Halls, $1.40; Del, crates, fancy, $1.75@2; hmpr, $1@1.60; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.15; poor, 50@75c. YAMS, East Shore, hmpr, 75c@$1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 90c@$1.15. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3.50.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.25@4.25; Va, Albemarle Pippins, $4.50@6.25; bushel, New York, Baldwins, $1.25@1.75; Rome Beauty, $2; Penna, Ben Davis, $1.15@1.25; Del and Md, Winesaps, $1.40@1.75; Rome Beauty, $2@2.15; N J, ⅝ bskt, Delicious, $1.25@1.75; Rome Beauty, $1.25@1.60; Staymans, 75c@$1.50; Winesaps, 75c@$1.25; various odd, some poor, 40c@$1. STRAWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, N C, $4.50@4.75, poor lower; East Shore Va, $4.50@6; poor, $3.25@4; East Shore Md, $4.50@6; Norfolk, Va, mostly $5; 60-qt crate, Norfolk, Va, $9; 24-qt crate, Missouri, Aromas, $5@5.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, fancy, 29@31c; fair to good, 28c; Leghorns, 27@28c. Broilers, Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs up, 47@48c; 1½@2 lbs, 43@45c. R I Reds and mixed colored, large sizes, 40@42c; small sizes, 35@37c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and up, 36@37c; 1½ lbs, 31@32c; smaller, 25@27c. Roosters, old, 17@18c. Ducks, White Pekins, young, 23@25c; old, 18@31c. Turkeys, hens, 30@33c; gobblers, 25c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 26c; firsts, new cases, 24c; second-hand cases, 22½@23c; seconds, 20½@21½c. Storage eggs, extra firsts, 27½c; firsts, 26½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.25; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12; fair to good, $8.50@10.50; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8.50@9; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $18@18.50, medium, $16@17; common, $14@15.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $10.25@10.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.25@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23@23.50; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.51; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.47; lower grades are selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location, No 2 white, 62½@63½c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 3@5c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 45½@48½c; extra, 92 score, 44½c; 91 score, 43¼c; 90 score, 42½c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 27½@28c; single daisies, held, 26½@27c; fresh, 24c; longhorns, round lots, 24c; small jobbing lots, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 52@60c; fresh eggs, 23@26c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.75 ea; springers, 75c@$1.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2 ea; squabs, 20@40c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c small bch; string beans, 25c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c qt; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; carrots, 10c pt; cabbage, 10@25c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplants, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, long leaf 5@10c hd; Iceberg 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; scallions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@30c ½ pk; new, 25@30c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c pt; turnips, [illegible] ¼ pk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk; strawberries, 30@35c qt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.50; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $42@43; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $40.50@41.50; middlings, $44@45; linseed, $57@58; gluten, $42@43; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 250; bulk of sales $10.75@11.25; top, $11.75; heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9.75@10.50; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.75@11.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $11.25@11.75; packing sows, smooth and rough, $8.50@10.

Cattle—Receipts, 350; calves, [illegible].

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, choice, $11.50@12.25; good, $10.25@11.75; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.50@8.50. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11.50; medium, $8@9.75; common, $7.25@8.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $[illegible]@9.[illegible]; common and medium, all weights, $[illegible].

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@8; common and medium, $[illegible]@6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yearlings excluded), $7.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.25@7.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $11.25@14; cull and common, $[illegible]@11.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 21@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@26c; dressed, $1@1.75 ea; springers, 50@75c ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@40c ½ pk, $1.50 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box, 5c bch; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 15@18c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 4@6c bch; asparagus, 12@15c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, 75c@$2.25 bu; strawberries, shipped, 25@35c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37; corn, 90c; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, lb, 42@43c; choice, 40@41c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, [illegible]@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna rolls, 29@32c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 29@31c; store-packed 29c; Md, Va and Pa dairy prints, 29@32c; process butter, 37@38c.

Eggs—Closing offering nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 21½c; ldd, 21¼c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ 43½	$ 44¾	$ 53	$ 41¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	25¼	[illegible]	26½	[illegible]
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	11.00	10.87½	11.12½	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.).......	21.50	21.50	22.00	24.00
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)......	1.51	1.51½	1.41	1.70½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia).........	.63	.62	.57	.52

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 1½ lbs and over, 28c; old hens, 1@1½ lbs, 28c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 27@28c; Leghorns and other light stock, 23@25c; old roosters, mixed colors, 18@19c; old roosters, Leghorns, 12@15c; young chickens, springers, colored, 1½ lbs and over, 40@[illegible]; smaller, [illegible]; springers, Leghorns, 1½ lbs and over, 30@[illegible]; smaller, 28@35. Ducks, White Pekin, 4 lb and over, 24@26c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; all kinds poor and thin, 15@20c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, Wash, 12-lb crate, loose, $1.25; home grown, dozen small bchs, 75c@$1.[illegible]. CARROTS, new Miss, ⅝ bu hmpr, $1.[illegible]; Texas, bu bskt, best, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $2@2.25; Fla, ⅞ bu hmpr, fancy, $2.50@2.75; Texas, bu bskt, No 1, $[illegible]. KALE, Md, bu bskt, 75c@$1.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 5-lb bskt, [illegible]; 10-lb bskt, $1.75@2; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $4.50@[illegible]; poor, $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1@1.[illegible]; poor, 50c. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, yellows, $2.75@3; wax, $[illegible]; home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, green, 10@15c. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Green Mountains, $4.50@[illegible]; new stock, Fla, bbl, Spaulding Rose No 1, $7@7.[illegible]; No 2, $4.50@4.75; Ark, 100-lb sack, Bliss Triumphs, No 1, $4@4.25. RADISHES, Md, bu bskt, buttons, $1.50@1.75. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 15@20c. SPINACH, bu bskt, Maryland, 75c@$1; few, [illegible]; home grown, bu bskt, 50@75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.75@4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.40@1.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fully steady, strong; top, $10.40; heavy butchers, 250 lbs, $9.50@9.75; 200@250 lbs, $9.75@10.20; 200 lbs down, including pigs, mostly $10.30@10.40; packing sows mostly $8.

Calves—Steady; top vealers, $13.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; wethers around $9; best lambs quotable up to $15.50; no good kind here.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@21; standard timothy, $19@19.50; No 2 timothy, $17@18; No 3, $15@16; No 1 light clover mixed, $19@19.50; No 2, $16.50@17; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $20@21; No 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No 2, $16@18; No 1 clover, $20@21; No 2, $16@18.

Oats—No 2 white, 55@56½c; No 3, 54@56½c; No 4, 47½@51½c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 91@92c; No 3, 85½@86½c; No 4, 81½@83½c; No [illegible]; mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 44@44½c; creamery, extras, [illegible]; creamery, firsts, [illegible]; seconds, [illegible]; packing stock, current make, No 1, [illegible]; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, [illegible]; do, storage packed, [illegible]; fresh gathered firsts, 23@24c; do, storage packed, [illegible]; fresh gathered seconds, [illegible]; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, 31@33c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 26@30c; nearby pullets, [illegible]; nearby hennery browns, extras, [illegible]; Pacific Coast whites, extras, [illegible]; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, [illegible].

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 22@23c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, [illegible]; do, average run, 25@26¼c.

Live Poultry—Steady; no freight quotations; broilers by express, 20@45c; fowls by express, [illegible].

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; broilers, fresh, [illegible]; chickens, frozen, 20@35c; fowls, fresh, [illegible]; do, frozen, 20@32c; old roosters, 12@19c; turkeys, fresh, 25@[illegible]; do, frozen, [illegible].

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@11.10; bulls, $[illegible]@7.40; cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady; vealers, common to prime, $[illegible]; lightweight culls, $[illegible]; fed calves, $[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $[illegible]; lambs, common clipped, $10@11; extra springers, [illegible] lbs, $19 per 100 lbs; culls, $[illegible]@9.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $[illegible]@11; pigs, $11.75@12.25; heavy hogs, $[illegible]; roughs, $8@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, for shipment or 30 days: City bran, $[illegible]; middlings, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $[illegible], nominal; western feed bran, $[illegible], in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $[illegible]; flour middlings, $41; red dog, $46, all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $37, and meal in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, [illegible] per cent protein, $49.50, prompt shipment; linseed oil meal, [illegible] per cent protein, $52.00, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $26; No 3 and poorer, [illegible]. Straw, large bales, rye, $24@25.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $[illegible]; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $[illegible]; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $[illegible]; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $[illegible]; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $[illegible]; No 3 yellow, $1.01¾. OATS, No 2 white, 61c; No 3 white, 58c; No 4 white, 57@58c; ordinary white, clipped, [illegible]; fancy white, clipped, [illegible]. RYE, c i f, export, $1.20¾. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.06.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARK

Cattle—Week's bulk prices: Fed steers, $10@12.50; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]@9.50; best, $9.75; fat cows, $6.75@[illegible]; cutters, $4.85@6; vealers, $10.50@12.[illegible].

Hogs—Practically no market on pigs and packing sows; heavyweight butchers, $9.25@9.70; medium, $9.50@10; lightweight, $9.60@10; light lights, $9.40@10; packing sows, $[illegible]; slaughter pigs, $[illegible]@9.65.

Sheep—Week's top wooled lambs, $17.2[illegible]; clipped lambs, $16.25; spring lambs, $18; clipped feeding lambs, $[illegible]; fat clipped ewes, $8.50; bulk prices: Wooled lambs, $16.25@17.25; fed clipped lambs, $14.50@16.00; clipped culls, $11.75@12.[illegible]; spring lambs, $[illegible]@18; clipped ewes, $[illegible]@8.50; clipped feeding lambs, $12@12.[illegible].

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 16, 1927. Quotations cover all carlots for delivery at Philadelphia and Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00@
Spring bran	35.70@
Soft winter wheat bran	38.00@
Hard winter wheat bran	36.00@
Standard middlings	36.50@
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.20@
Flour middlings	40.00@
Red dog flour	
White hominy	36.75@
Yellow hominy	36.50@
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.50@
41 per cent cottonseed meal	42.80@
43 per cent cottonseed meal	44.50@
34 per cent linseed meal	52.75@

Millfeed firm with small supply and demand for nearby supplies steady.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 16, 19

Domestic—Ohio and Penna Fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood, combing, [illegible]; ⅜-blood, combing, [illegible]; ¼-blood, combing, [illegible]. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 42@43c; ½-blood, combing, [illegible]; ¼-blood, combing, [illegible]. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37c; ⅜-blood, [illegible]@40c; ¼-blood, 38@39c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRIC

Toledo, Ohio, May 16, 19

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.[illegible]; domestic, $26.50; October, $16.[illegible]; alsike, cash, $24. Timothyseed, old, $[illegible]; new, $2.60; May, $2.60.

Firmer Tone Features Markets

Review of the Week Ending May 14

POTATOES—The market on both new and old potatoes opened weak with heavy offerings and a slack demand. A stronger tendency developed toward the middle of the week and prices made daily advances up to the end of the week. The market closed firm with a moderate demand. On Monday, May 16, the market opened barely steady on both new and old stock but trading was rather slow.

EGGS—The market for midwestern and southern eggs in New York was rather unsatisfactory. The demand was quiet and prices irregular. The quality of the offerings showed a wide variation and fancy stock was in rather light supply. Receipts of nearby eggs were liberal but trading showed some improvement.

POULTRY—Supplies of live poultry were more than ample for the demand in New York. Several carloads were carried over from the previous week and the weekly receipts totaled 242 cars. Light fowl were scarce and fairly active but heavy stock was dull. Broilers were firm and active. Dressed poultry was in light receipt and prices were generally firm.

LIVESTOCK—Hog prices were lower in Chicago while beef steers were also weak. Heifers were steady to 25c higher while cows advanced. Vealers and heavy calves were strong with stockers and feeders steady. Fat lambs and ewes were steady while yearling wethers advanced.

HAY—The markets were unsettled. Receipts were light in the East with prices holding steady. The best grades of timothy and mixed clover sold readily. Alfalfa receipts were moderate but the market was dull.

GRAIN—Markets were unsettled with prices higher than a week ago. Corn and oats were higher due to the late season and the demand for these grains.

FEEDS—The market was irregular. Gluten feed was scarce and prices were higher. Light offerings caused hominy feed prices to advance. Wheat feeds were slightly weaker due to a lighter demand. Cottonseed and linseed meal were steady.

BUTTER—The butter markets opened weak with prices ½c to 1c lower than the previous week. Receipts were liberal and prices continued to decline up to Wednesday. On Thursday a firmer tone developed and the market closed firm.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Spring work well in hand, most potatoes planted and fully one-half of corn area. Potato acreage will be less than last year's, while the corn acreage will be about the same. The oats acreage will be larger than that of last season. Wheat and rye are looking fairly well with an excellent stand of spring seeded clover. Many planted alfalfa with oats and it, too, gives good promise. Cherries, peaches and plums suffered injury from the late freezes. Apples were uninjured. Much dissatisfaction over the general quality of certified seed potatoes coming into the neighborhood this season. Thousands of hatchery chicks being bought. Losses reported heavy on account of poor brooder facilities. Spring litters of pigs small, but pigs vigorous. Most rural schools closed. Better tillage has been practiced here for spring crops than ever before. The first spraying for codling moth will begin next week. Some surplus old hay being held over. Not every one tested seed corn for germination ar[illegible]. Not much real corn weather yet, too cool. Prices: wheat, $1.30; rye, $1.25; corn, 60c in crib; oats, 60c; eggs, 25c; butter, 45c; good hay, $25; baled straw, $15.—W. M. P., May 11.

Bradford County, Pa.—Trees are showing leaves now. Fruit trees beginning to blossom. Weather cold and wet. Some oats sown. Early dry weather gave the farmers a chance to get the plowing done. Not much corn ground plowed as yet. Grass looking good. Winter grains fair. Pressed hay nearly all moved, sells slowly at $17 per ton. Many baby chicks bought this year. Quite a large percentage imported from Ohio and New Jersey. Some report heavy losses from white diarrhea. Other flocks show practically no loss. Public schools closing for the summer.—G. E. E., May 7.

Butler County, Pa.—The month of April dealt a very severe blow to agriculture in this section. Very warm weather during the middle of the month brought the fruit and vegetation on at a rapid pace, then a sudden change to 10 degrees below freezing left everything looking as if it had been scorched. Fruit of all kinds will be very scarce, even strawberries badly crippled and grass and clover set back three weeks. Plowing all done and oat sowing in progress. Land values high. Livestock scarce.—F. E. P., May 5.

Centre County, Pa.—Farm work late owing to the frequent rains. Much oats to be sown as soon as conditions permit. Cool nights with frosty mornings continued all thru April. Reports come from some localities that the fruit blossoms are killed while other orchards are not injured. Several dogs have been running deer on the mountains. They got into one man's pasture and killed some sheep. Several men went after them and shot two which were unknown to this locality. The others scattered and have not been heard of since. Spring lambs in demand at 15c.—A., May 5.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Altho our region has been visited in the last two weeks by a number of frosts and actual freezing periods we can discern but little damage to the fruit buds. Showers have been timely which has eased the draft on the plow and has pushed the pastures to a serviceable stage, a relief to the many stock owners who were short on roughage. Grass fields look well except clover tips which are brown from frost injury. Winter grain is in about usual condition, the late sown, of which there is much, is thin and backward. Markets are slow now. Potatoes, $1.25; apples, $1.25@1.50; cabbage, 3c; butter, 50@60c; eggs, 30c; hens, live weight, 25c; hay, $25.—D. H. W., May 5.

Cumberland County, N. J.—Greenwich neighborhood has been shipping great quantities of broccoli. Last week, May 7, prime asparagus brought $3.50 to $7 per dozen; culls, $3.50@5. The bees from several apiaries were transported in their hives to the Del-Bay orchards for pollinizing purposes during the apple blossom season. The Bridgeton postmaster has sent out notices to all the patrons of rural routes to cooperate in painting mail boxes and their supports white and the name in neat black letters on the boxes. Corn planting is in progress. The Hopewell Township committee meeting was given over to a talk on cows and cow testing by Walter Shate and Thomas Elwell, both committee men. Leamy Hitters, of Roadstown, lost his home and all the buildings from fire said to have been caused by a stove in a brooder house. Shad fishing at Bay Side is about discontinued due to poor catches. Early gardens look fine.—C. J. S., May 7.

Indiana County, Pa.—This has been a very late spring. Farmers just finishing sowing oats. Not much fall plowing had been done. Average acreage of oats was sown. Corn ground plowed. It is difficult to get good seed corn; 82 per cent corn seems to be the highest testing corn one can buy. Winter wheat looks very bad due to late rains, also rains last fall and freezing along with late sowing. Hay and pastures very late, just starting to grow nicely. Very few have turned out on pasture. Prices: Six-week-old pigs, $15 pair; good cows hard to buy, also horses; hay $18@20; wheat, $1.30; eggs, 25c; milk, $3.60 cwt.—H. A. N., May 8.

Lancaster County, Pa.—There has been a great deal of wet weather which has hindered the farmers but oats is sown and there is some corn planted. Wheat is commencing to grow, but in many fields the plants are thin on the ground. There is a marked increase in potato acreage. Potatoes have advanced in price during the last few weeks, now $1.50 bu. Eggs very plentiful, 23c. Dairy cows are high in price and horses have also advanced. Butter, 50c.—R. C. R., May 10.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Much rain during month of April; as a result of this some oats is to be sown yet. Most of plowing done for corn, some are harrowing and preparing the soil for planting. Some potatoes planted. State roads being repaired and put in condition for the summer traffic. Crops have not made much growth thus far, due to the wet and cold weather. Some grass and wheat fields appear good, while some are in a poor condition. Indications are that fruit will not be so plentiful this year. Prices: wheat, $1.30, corn, 90c, oats, 50c; butter, 55c, eggs, 26c.—P. L. M., May 4.

Lehigh County (Upper), Pa.—Spring has arrived at last. Trees full of blossoms. Potato planting has been just about finished. The acreage planted is about as usual but would have been larger had there not been a shortage of seed potatoes. Old potatoes are scarce and price is rising. Trucks from every city for quite a distance are going from farm to farm buying up the last load or last bushel from the farmers. Grass fields generally look good. Alfalfa fields in some cases were winter killed. The wheat crop looks very poor. Most fields cannot expect more than from 40 to 50 per cent of a crop. Plants were too small last fall and so were winter killed. Some fields have been plowed for corn and oats. The rye fields look pretty good, fair crop anticipated. The schools of the different townships had their regular spring examinations. Most of the pupils will enter high school next fall. Commencements will be held in June. Roads are being repaired. The dirt roads in most places were in worse condition this spring than ever before. Many were impassable. Wheat, $1.25; corn, 80c; potatoes, $1.20; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c.—G. J. R., May 5.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the last month has been rather cool with very little rainfall and a series of frosts the last week of April which did a little damage to the peach blossoms. Apple trees in full bloom, also sour cherries and some varieties of pears. The blossoms have fallen from sweet cherries and some varieties of pears. Grape buds are swelling. Farm work is about average, even with the cold weather. Plowing is about done and planting of all things well under way. Strawberries look fair, starting to show buds. Raspberries are pretty hard hit with anthracnose and show a good many dead canes. Blackberries good. Asparagus in Paterson market last week brought $6@6.50 per dozen bunches. Other prices are: spinach about $1.50 bu.; frame lettuce, $4.50@5 bbl. for good headed goods; rhubarb, $3 per 100 bunches.—N. D., May 8.

Somerset County, Pa.—Weather cold and rainy; snow 23rd and 24th; temperature 18 above on the morning of the 25th. Roads in fairly good condition; some work being done on them. Not much oats sown as yet. Lots of chicks being raised this spring. T. B. testing is well under way in Brothersvalley Township and out of 400 cattle tested only one had T. B. A very good showing. Prices: eggs, 22c; butter, 50c; oats, 55c; wheat, $1.40; buckwheat, $1.60 cwt; hay, $15; veal calves, $11 cwt.—H. W. B., April 27.

To Head Market Bureau

DR. F. B. BOMBERGER, Chief of the Maryland State Department of Markets, has been granted a year's leave of absence so that he may organize the work of the newly established Marketing Bureau of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association at Salisbury. The new bureau will work for the standardization of Del-Mar-Va farm products and for better distribution methods. Chief Inspector S. B. Shaw will head the State Department of Markets in the absence of Doctor Bomberger.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE,
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

SOME wise man once wrote that, "The early bird catches the worm." I have sometimes doubted the wisdom of his statement, especially on a dark, cold morning, but the produce men have taken it to heart. When summer comes and green stuff is arriving, their day's work begins at 12 o'clock, midnight. The buyers come around 5 A. M. and most business is over by 10 A. M. Of course, some later sales are made but most of the trading is done in the early hours.

Dock Street, in Philadelphia, is the busiest street in the world during business hours. The fact that it is so crooked is no reflection on the men doing business. Dock Street got that way because it was formerly a creek and as the city grew they decided to cover it with a huge brick culvert. Gradually it was filled in and paved and finally it became a center of the produce business.

Even in the early days when William Penn was living there was a market house near Dock creek where farmers gathered to sell their products. In an old book I read that a woman with a boat load of pumpkins fell overboard and was drowned in the creek.

In our work we call on the produce dealers and inquire about prices and general market conditions. There are hundreds of stores but we usually stop at about sixty each day. This first place is handling berries and sweet potatoes.

"Good morning, Max, did you get any fresh berries?—Where did they come from, North Carolina?—Aren't they moving so well?—What did you get for them? They are sort of wasty; too much rain?—Then you think $4.50 to $6.00 is the market price?

"Did you have any other fresh stuff in last night?—What did you do on sweet potatoes?—Mostly $1.25-1.50 on Jersey hampers? Well-so-long."

That's the way it goes, only some do not come across with information as well as Max. It is like pulling teeth and before they tell you anything they want to know what everybody else is doing. Some are grumpy, some want to tell you stories and most are just regular fellows.

This has always puzzled me: the firm that asks the most favors and demands the most service is usually the one that is hardest to get any real information from. But that is part of the job. This market is not exactly like a Sunday School, yet if you know where to look you can find a lot of good.

There is an old blind colored man who makes his quarters on Dock Street. He walks along tapping his cane, if you watch closely you will see all classes and types of men drop a coin in the cup, guide him across the corners, stop their heavily loaded hand trucks to let him pass. But you will have to watch closely for Dock Street doesn't make a fuss about such things.

Here Are the Champion Counties

LEHIGH COUNTY had the highest value of crops per farm of any county in Pennsylvania for the year 1926.

Lancaster led in total production of corn, wheat, tobacco and hay; in number of cattle on farms; in number of chickens on farms and eggs produced; and in number of farms having automobiles and tractors.

Berks produced the most oats while Lawrence and Beaver Counties secured the highest yield per acre.

Philadelphia County produced the most wheat and corn per acre.

Berks County led in production of rye.

Bradford raised the most buckwheat, while Adams secured the highest yield per acre.

Adams County produced more than 1,500,000 bushels of apples, 500,000 bushels more than Franklin, the second highest.

Franklin County produced 187,000 bushels of peaches, 34,000 bushels more than Allegheny, the second leading county.

Montgomery County produced the most pears.

Lehigh produced almost twice as many potatoes as any other county, while Lackawanna and Wyoming had the highest yield per acre.—Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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Barred Rock Chicks
Honest Quality, None Better. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Prompt delivery, C. O. D. & Guaranteed. Write for circular and new low summer prices before you buy.
S. W. KLINE,
Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks, $10—100; S. C. Reds, $10—100; White Leghorns, $8—100; Mixed or Broilers, $7—100. Special prices on lots of 500. Prepaid 100% live.
MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM,
Millerstown, Pa.

Day-Old Chicks
from inspected and carefully culled flocks [illegible]. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Treverton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds, $12; White and Brown Leghorns, $10; Mixed, $8. Special prices on large orders. June prices [illegible] per 100 less, except mixed. Member I. B. C. A.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY,
Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS, 15,000 WEEKLY—White Leghorns, 12c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

AT LEFT: Mowing and raking alfalfa in one operation with the Farmall, 7 ft. Farmall mower, and combined side rake and tedder. An ideal combination for speeding up operations and improving hay quality.

BELOW: Raking over 100 acres of hay a day. The rakes are dumped by trip ropes. This outfit is used on large acreages and is considered the most economical way of taking hay.

Modern Haying Calls for McCORMICK-DEERING Power & Hay Tools

THE McCormick-Deering dealer has much to offer you in hay tools and haying methods that turn alfalfa and grass into the greatest profit in the least time. He can show you the new Farmall and the full line of McCormick-Deering Hay Tools that work with it. Or he can show you an equally complete line of horse-drawn tools.

Think of the speed with which the Farmall operator above is turning alfalfa into crisp, air-dried hay. Once over the field and the hay is ready for the mow or stack. That's new haying efficiency.

The same speed and efficiency applies to every operation, whether you favor self-dump rakes, combined side rakes and tedders, or sweep rakes. Mowing, raking, stacking—all are speeded up, resulting in money-saving labor economies and hay that tops the list in feeding and market value. We assure you that your local McCormick-Deering dealer can offer you equipment that will completely satisfy you, whether you operate your farm with horses or power.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools

With a McCormick-Deering Tractor or Farmall hooked to the rack wagon and loader, the hay passes from windrow or swath to the load in quick time. The steady forward speed, up hill or down, is a great aid to the man on the load.

FARM LANDS

SHENANDOAH VALLEY FRUIT FARM—Handsome brick Colonial: 20 acres fruit, over 500 heavy bearing 12-year apple trees, 750 finest varieties peaches; lovely stream can supply water power; stately 12-room brick home, sets back off Shenandoah Valley Pike; 3 porches, cement cellar, excellent water, healthful elevation; glorious views; all needed farm bldgs. and 4-car brick garage; replacement value house alone $25,000 but Chicago business man sacrifices complete at $8800, only part cash. Picture and details pg. 102 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

60 ACRE EGG FARM for sale. Egg receipts for April $395 practically all profit because the farm produces the feed. Priced to sell. Terms. Immediate or spring possession. An opportunity seldom offered. **David Lenker, R. D. No. 1, Pillow, Pa.**

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads, and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government **Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.**

1200 LAYER POULTRY FARM for sale. 38 acres, completely equipped and running. A money maker. Owner shows you how. All year beautiful climate. $6,000.00, terms. **P. Quast, Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.**

30-ACRE POULTRY FARM for sale. On state road near town, modern buildings, some conveniences, $3500. Owner, **J. K. Benner, Quakertown, Pa.**

130 ACRE FARM. 85 under cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. Stock and tools included. Can take possession at once. **Frank Rohlf, Farmington, Pa.**

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. **Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

SWINE

500 PIGS Chester White, Berkshire, Duroc 6 weeks old $7. Delivery in April and May. Purebred and high grade pigs, not to be registered $8.50. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.**

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. **W. F. McSPARRAN. FURNISS, PA.**

FEEDING PIGS 7 weeks old $5.50 each. Express paid. Shoats 2 to 3 mo. old $10 each. **I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS at very reasonable prices. Pairs and trios, not akin. Write, **BROOKSIDE FARM, Box 5, Middletown, Va.**

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices. **C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6. YORK, PA.**

PURE BRED, Big Type Poland China Gilts, weighing around 130 lbs. Prices reasonable. **C. L. LEBO. WOMELSDORF, PA.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED SOWS. Sow Pigs, Big type. Best Blood lines. Fair Prices. **GEORGE N. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburg, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh, $45 up. **Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DAIRY

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS Hereford and Shorthorn steers, Calves, yearlings and twos. Well bred, all dehorned. Each bunch even in size. **F. W. RIGGS. LIBERTYVILLE, IOWA.**

WE ARE OFFERING ten very fine young bulls from 8 to 20 months of age. Some grandsons of Langwater Valiant, accredited herd. **Wellsites Farms, R. D. No. 3, Pottstown, Pa.**

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs, taking orders only for future delivery. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mertenville, Pa.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS Heifers and bulls. Reds and Roans. Registered and accredited herd. **FRANK C. HOOVER, Munson, Clearfield County, Pa.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. **C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

REGISTERED Guernsey Bull Calves 1 to 7 mos. old. Few heifer calves and bred heifers. Accredited herd. **JACOB SHANK. HANOVER, PA.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls three months to over one year. Reds. Registered. T. B. tested. **COPE BROS., R. D. No. 1, BERWICK, PA.**

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and tail $60. Also an extra fine heifer. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

DOGS

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS. MARYDEL, MD.**

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

Police Protection for Farm Homes

(Continued from page 3)

crowd that was beyond the control of a dozen pushing, sweating, swearing city policemen. I used to wonder how he did it."

"That was simple," said the Troop Captain. "The State Police Trooper knew what he was going to do, and the crowd knew he was going to do it. That is all there was to it."

We would go a little further, however, and say that one State Trooper had more power than a dozen city policemen because the crowd knew that he meant business and they knew that he was right. The city "cops" were wrong enough at the time to lose the crowd's respect.

They Know the Law

That is the second reason for the effectiveness of members of the Pennsylvania State Police,—they know they are right.

They know the laws of the state; they know them so well that occasionally a Trooper resigns to take up the practice of law. They are so thoroughly schooled in court procedure and the rules of evidence that more than eighty per cent of their arrests result in conviction, a remarkable record.

Finally, the Force is effective because it is mobile. It is widely scattered but it is never out of touch with headquarters and it can travel swiftly. The five Troop headquarters are located one near the center and one near each corner of the state. Troop A is at Greensburg, Westmoreland County; B at Wyoming, Luzerne County; C at Reading, Berks County; D at Butler, Butler County; E at Harrisburg, Dauphin County. The School Troop is at Hershey, Dauphin County.

Each troop Captain is assigned certain counties. Dividing the men of his company into groups of from two to seven men, he establishes them in sub-stations scattered throughout his territory.

The five district headquarters are in communication with the superintendent's office in Harrisburg day and night by radio and wireless telegraph. Each substation in turn is in constant touch with the district headquarters by telephone.

The Force Travels Swiftly

No matter where in the state an emergency arises, an officer is nearly always on the way within five minutes from the time the call is sent in. If the situation is grave the word goes out to the whole district and patrols start closing in from every direction, the nearest arriving on the scene first and the others as fast as motorcycles and automobiles can bring them.

Late one afternoon a few months ago a tip was received at Harrisburg headquarters that plans were being laid to lynch three negro murderers lodged in the Media jail, near Philadelphia. The word was flashed to Captain Gearhart of Troop C at Reading and in spite of the fact that many of his men were in court at the time, fifteen of them were on the road to Media within thirty minutes. Before ten o'clock forty-five State Police from the entire southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania were patrolling the vicinity of the jail.

We have it on the authority of Major Wilhelm, the Deputy Superintendent, that the Pennsylvania State Police would be able, under ordinary traffic conditions, to concentrate practically half the entire Force at any point in the state on four hours' notice.

(To be continued)

"One man is knocked down by an automobile every twelve minutes in Los Angeles."—News Item.

You would think it would wear him out.

PLANTS

FROSTPROOF Field Grown Cabbage Plants, Wakefields, Flatdutch, Copenhagen Market, and Danish Ballhead, 100—50c, 300—75c, 500 $1.00, 1,000 $1.75, postpaid. Tomato Plants last of May and June delivery. **East Virginia Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.**

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED direct from the Introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. **A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The Home of Grimm Alfalfa.**

MILLION cabbage and tomato plants, best varieties. 300—85c, 500—$1.00, 1,000—$2.00. Sweet pepper, 100—50c, all postpaid. Cabbage, $1.00 per thousand, expressed. All orders filled promptly. **Mrs. Berlie Lankford, Franklin, Va.**

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00 1,000; collards, $1.00, tomato $1.00, Bell pepper $1.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00, late open field grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

PLANTS leading varieties. Cabbage $1.00 1,000. Collard $1.00; tomato $1.00; bell pepper $1.50; Onion $1.25; Porto Rico potato $2.00. **W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.**

SELECTED CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Cabbage 500 for $1.15, 1,000 for $2.00; cauliflower 500—$1.30, 1,000 for $1.20. Prepaid. **David Rodway, Hartly, Del.**

CLARAGE CORN holds world's record. 168 bushels per acre. Also fine for silage. **Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.**

MILLIONS, cabbage, onion and tomato plants. $1—1,000. Descriptive circular free. **Clark Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga.**

CABBAGE and tomato plants $1 per 1000. Leading varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. **James J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.**

50 LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias $1.25. Catalogue. **A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 173, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Mills, 566 Broadway, New York.**

EARN $6 PER BARREL selling highest quality lubricating oils. Liberal returns on complete line paints and roof coating. All products guaranteed. Write **Dept. G., Manufacturers Oil & Grease Company, Cleveland, Ohio.** Over 10 years in business.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. **Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. **[illegible] Co., Middleville, N. J.**

MAKE $2 AN HOUR selling Peck's [illegible]. Stops leaks in kitchen utensils. Trial box 10c. Agents wanted. **Peck Co., Box 50, Medina, N. Y.**

BOYS—Make $10 week after school gathering Angleworms. Trade Free. We buy. Plans free. **Day Fish Co., Port Huron, Mich.**

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyers' stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. **Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forrestville, Conn.**

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices, shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. **John E. Ernest, Gap, Pa.**

EARLY BLACK WILSON SOY BEANS Small lots or carload. **Elm Lodge Farms, Centerville, Md.**

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. $1.50; Chewing, 15 lbs. $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.**

TOBACCO—Kentucky sweet leaf. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. $1.50. Chewing $2. Pay when received. **Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.**

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. **Farmers' Club, 193 Hazel, Kentucky.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

DIFFICULT URINATION.—I have a part Jersey and Guernsey cow that freshened on March 7 and since then she seems to have difficulty in trying to urinate. She seems to be perfectly all right otherwise.—V C.M., Belsano, Pa. This condition is undoubtedly due to injuries to the animal at the time of calving. You would do well to douche her two or three times weekly with a solution consisting of one tablespoon of salt in two quarts of warm water. Allow plenty of exercise and access to good, clean water.

CONTRACTION OF THE HOOF —I am trying out a horse afflicted with a bad case of contracted feet caused by using him on the hard brick pavements. Having removed his front shoes, I wish to know if the horse is fit for work on the farm or should he be rested by putting him out in low pasture until his feet soften up. By resting him out in pasture will the horse come along all right for farm service? I don't want to use a horse unfit for service or one that is in misery and the horse after a week's work shows no signs of improvement and walks just as stiff as before.—R. L. P., Lycoming County, Pa. The horse may be turned out to pasture as suggested. This may be an expensive policy for you but it is a ready means of improving the condition. This horse may be used for farm work, either bar-foot or with shoes, depending on the degree of lameness. If shoes are used the bearing surface should incline downward and outward with the heels wide. Hoof pads of rubber, straw, rope or cork may be used if better protection can be afforded. A spring known as a Chadwick spring may be used to aid in spreading the heel. Keep the hoof moist and exercise the horse daily.

DOG HAS "SPELLS".—I have a dog one year old which has spells, like a running fit. He will take to barking and will run as if something was after him. Then he will creep in some dark place and become quiet. He never attempts to bite but just seems as if nearly scared to death.—W. C. P., Washington County, Pa. One should be careful about over-feeding, feeding too much starchy foods and feeding on an irregular schedule. Meat should form the major portion of the diet as the dog is a carnivorous animal. You would get better results in the removal of worms if you would secure the drugs from your veterinarian. Worm medicine, such as is fed to children, may be given and in about the same dosage. But this is not specific and usually not as efficient.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. **Minimum, ten words.**

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on Chicks of Quality—English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $13.00; White, Buff and Columbian Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $15.00; Light Brahmas and Jersey Black Giants, $22.00. Pekin Ducklings, $18.00; Indian Runners, $36.00. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick, discount on large orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Penna., Phone 133.**

LIGHT BRAHMAS Chicks, eggs and stock. Choice breeding hens and pullets $3.50 each. Cocks and mature Cockerels $6. Orders now booked for three months pullets for July and August delivery. Highest quality Light Brahma chicks $25 per hundred, postage paid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for immediate or future delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

QUALITY DUCKLINGS at reduced prices—Mammoth White Pekin and fawn white Indian Runner Ducklings now only $30 per hundred. Postage paid and live delivery count guaranteed. 500 ducklings $142. Eggs $10 per hundred. Thousands weekly. Breeding ducks and drakes $3.50 each. Order at once. Courteous treatment and prompt delivery. **Maplehurst Stock Farms, West Mansfield, Ohio.**

JUNE PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS—Special 3 weeks old Barron strain heavy laying quality White Leghorns. 100, $25; 500, $120; 1,000, $230. Same per cent males, females as when hatched. Big, strong, fast feathering, well started. Save worry, feed, labor. Call or send order. **R. Seliger, 959 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.**

CHICK prices reduced. For the balance of the season I will sell day old chicks from my heavy laying White Leghorns (Hollywood Strain) @ $12 per hundred. Flock of 500 averaged 192.8 eggs per hen. 20 years in business. **G. E. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks and R. Reds, $12; W. Leghorns and H. Mixed, $10. 50 and 25, 1c and 3c more. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system that raises 95% to maturity free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, $9—100; Buff L., $11—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $11—100; White Rocks, $14—100, Light Mixed, $7—100; Heavy $9—100. **Jacob Niemond, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $10; S. C. Leghorns, $8; Mixed, $7. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.**

OUR BABY CHICKS grow like weeds. Rocks, 100—$10; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 100—$9; Mixed Breeds, 100—$7.50. **Locust Lane Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

TURKEY EGGS—From our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write for prices. **Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 10c; Mixed, 8c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

TURKENS, the bare-neck fowl, eggs, $6.00 setting. Rose Comb Orpingtons, White-Buff-Black Eggs, $5.00. **E. M. Mengel, R. No. 3, Allentown, Pa.**

PEKIN DUCK EGGS $1.05 per 12. **Albert H. Graybill, Richfield, Pa.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

CHICKS, pullets. Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

500 LARGE, vigorous, White Leghorn pullets for sale. March hatched. $1.00 each now. **Mark N. Wilmer, R. D. 1, Dalmatia, Pa.**

EARLY HATCHED White Leghorn pullets produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.**

PLANTS

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession, Ballhead—500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$10. Golden Acre and Earliest of All—1,000—$3.00, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20. Tomato Plants ready—75c—100; 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$20. Sweet Potato $3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best, Earliana and Livingstone Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. **Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.**

MILLIONS of cabbage and tomato plants. Copenhagen, Wakefield, Ballhead, Succession, Allseason and Flatdutch cabbage. Stone and Baltimore tomatoes. 300—85c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$2.00. Postpaid. Cabbage, 10,000—$10.00, expressed. Tomato, $1.25, expressed. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall and Bigstem Jersey Potatoes, 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.50. By express, $2.50. Sweet peppers same price as potatoes. Good delivery guaranteed anywhere. **Cedar Hill Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

SET OUR FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Cabbage, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Allseason and Flatdutch. Tomato: Stone and Baltimore. 300—85c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$2.00, all prepaid. Tomato, $1.25, expressed. Cabbage, 10,000—$10.00, expressed. Sweet potato and sweet pepper, 100—50c, 300—$1.25, 500—$2.00, 10,000—$3.50, prepaid. Our plants must please you. **V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage. 600, $1.00; 1000, $1.50; 5000, $6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. **Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS READY—Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Baldhead, Copenhagen Market, Cabbage Plants, $1.00 per thousand. Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Tomato Plants, $1.00 thousand. Cauliflower, $3.00 thousand. Pepper, $2.50 thousand. Sweet Potato, $3.00 thousand. Special prices on large quantities. **Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Special offer. Ten million frostproof cabbage, Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession. 500—$1.00, 1000—$1.50, prepaid. 1.00—1,000 expressed. Golden Acre, Ballhead, $2.00. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $15.00. Sweet potato, $3.00—1000, prepaid; 1,000, expressed, $20.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage: Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2, postpaid. 10,000—$10 express. Tomato plants: Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, Earliana same price. Sweet Potato plants, 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.50; 10,000—$30; postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield, Flatdutch, Succession, Allseason, Ballhead and Copenhagen. Tomato plants, Stone and Baltimore. 300—85c, 500—$1.05, 1,000—$1.90. Sweet potato and sweet pepper plants, 100—50c; 300—$1.25; 500—$1.95, 1,000—$3.50, all prepaid. We guarantee satisfaction. **Hollywood Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

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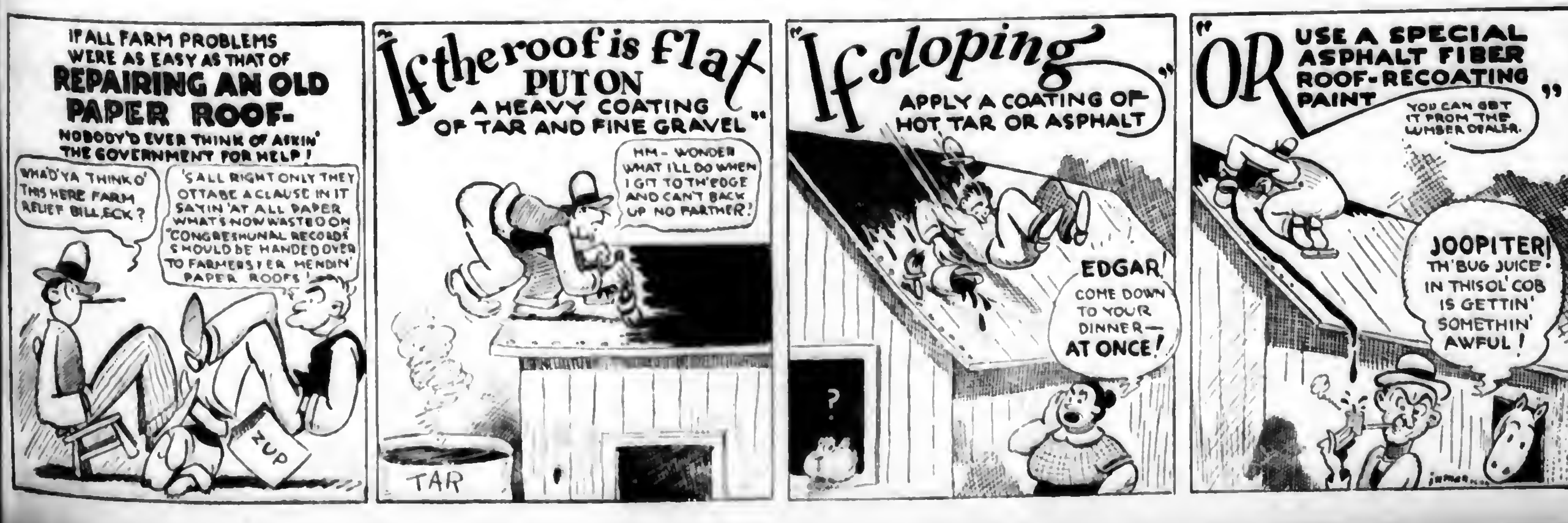

IF ALL FARM PROBLEMS WERE AS EASY AS THAT OF REPAIRING AN OLD PAPER ROOF- NOBODY'D EVER THINK OF ASKIN' THE GOVERNMENT FOR HELP!
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TAR
"If sloping APPLY A COATING OF HOT TAR OR ASPHALT"
EDGAR! COME DOWN TO YOUR DINNER— AT ONCE!
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"OR USE A SPECIAL ASPHALT FIBER ROOF-RECOATING PAINT"
YOU CAN GET IT FROM THE LUMBER DEALER.
JOOPITER! TH' BUG JUICE IN THIS OL' COB IS GETTIN' SOMETHIN' AWFUL!

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

"I'LL give you a boost up, Joe."

"And then, when I'm up, I'll pull you up, too, Billy!"

Just a couple of little chaps standing at the foot of an old apple tree. They did not realize it, but they were preaching a good sermon. Boosting and pulling over hard places.

There are lots of hard jobs in this world, many a rough tree to be climbed; and sometimes it seems quite impossible for us to do the hard task or climb the tree. Just now I know a man that is wading more than knee deep in trouble. His life companion fell and broke her hip and had to go to the hospital. Nobody but the dear good woman can bear the pain. There is only one man who can sit by her side and hold her hand till the pain passes away.

But, oh, the many friends who say, and say from the heart, "I'm so sorry for you!" And they all show in other ways that they do feel the sting of the hurt which has come to the friend of many years. Flowers and letters and nice knicknacks every day coming in—how they do say in effect, "I'll boost you up the very best I can!"

Friends Make Dark Times Easier

Times come when it seems to us that life is pretty much one long series of difficult things, one right after the other. We wonder why it is so, and it may be we find fault about it. Who ever had such hard things as this to bear? But is it not true that friends everywhere turn our trouble into an opportunity to prove how good their hearts are? And this they might never have had a chance to do if we had not somehow slipped and fallen on life's icy pavement. They are not happy because we have misfortunes, but they are glad a time has come when they can boost us up the tree!

Once in a while I hear folks say that the world is all going bad; that most men are looking for a chance to tear somebody down; and they find in some things that are done in political and commercial life proof of what they say. It is true that this is not a perfect world yet. Most of us have a great many lessons in kindliness and goodness to learn. Thousands seem to dwell upon the darker side of life and let themselves think that there is nothing better anywhere.

Each Good Turn Repays Us

But these folks of the doubt-dimmed vision are mistaken. It may be it will take some awfully hard knocks to show them how good the world really is. It has to be that way sometimes, and are we not sorry for these people when the dark hour comes; and yet we are more glad than we are sorry because the bitter days afford us an opportunity to tell just what is in our hearts.

And there is something queer about all this. Billy gives his little friend Joe a boost up the tree. Gratitude makes Joe want to turn around and pull Billy up by his side. It may not always be possible for the man we boost to help us into a good place in politics, or anywhere else; but even tho he never can pay us back in the coin of the realm, we get our pay a thousand times over in the warm glow that comes into our hearts at the thought that we have done somebody a good turn. And this fire in our hearts, set by the good deed we have done, makes us better and kinder and truer men and women.

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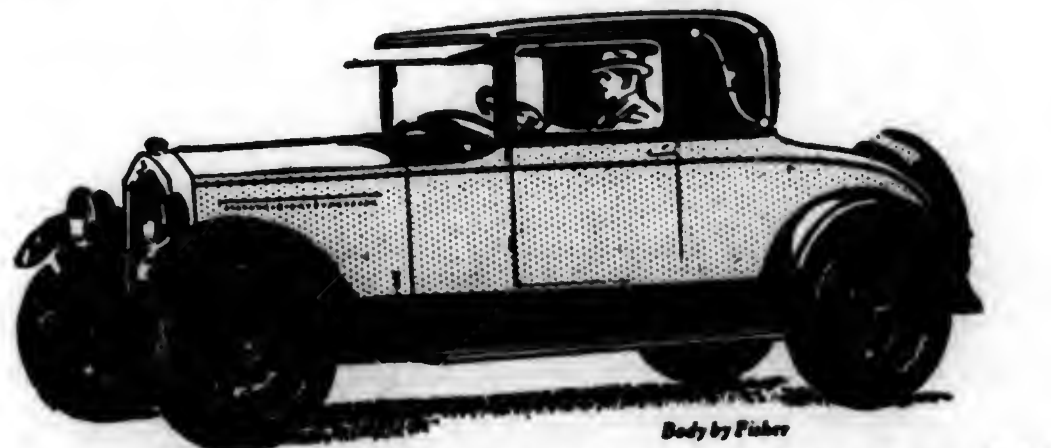

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927 No. 22

Whitefaces on a California ranch.

MAY 31 1927

What the 1927 legislature did for Pennsylvania agriculture. **Page 3.**
Another true State Police story. **Page 16.**

Concrete Sidewalks Mean Less "Broom and Mop" Work

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Floors, rugs, in fact the entire house is easier cleaned and stays so with less effort.

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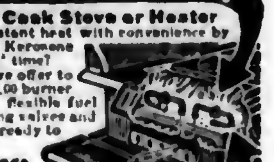

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SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

It Will Be Our Own House

So Every Room, Kitchen Included, Must Be Right

By ARTHUR C. PAGE

WE WERE pretty well agreed last month that the first thing of importance for the new house is a good foundation, and a big, clean, roomy, dry basement.

In planning the house we will first talk about the kitchen. If anybody wants to argue about whether it is the most important part of the house, we will assert that it is used more hours of the day, and for a greater variety of purposes than any other room, and furthermore much of the work there is done when everything is in a hurry and every moment and every step counts.

One thing is sure about the location of the kitchen. The windows in it must be so that mother can see the front gate and the road and get a pretty good view over the barnyard. Any busy housewife who has to keep track of everybody who comes into the place, and meet everybody who comes to the door, will understand.

We Vote for the Large Kitchen

Shall the kitchen be one of these strictly modern, cute little kitchens, such as are found in city homes and apartments, or shall it be a large roomy one like we have had in farm homes for many years? Well there is a chance for a merry argument. You can prove by statistics and a good many of the newer bulletins and essays on house planning that the small kitchen, with everything close together and no waste space, is the only proper idea. The big wide kitchen, with room enough for a family to eat at one end, is terribly old fashioned, so we have heard. Well, this is going to be our house, and we are the ones who are going to live in it, so we are going to have a large kitchen. This may be old fashioned, but like an old shoe it will be comfortable.

Then there is the question of the family eating in the kitchen. There was a time when it was very bad socially. However, because so many persisted in it anyway, house designers have finally given in, and now they dignify the custom by providing a special breakfast nook where it is perfectly proper to eat at least one meal a day.

For the family with plenty of help, where the extra carrying and many steps don't mean so much, it is very nice to have all meals served in the dining room, but where mother has to do it all, not sitting at the table with the family until the very last of the meal when pancakes are being served for breakfast, there is an enormous saving of strength in having the family eat in the kitchen. During the canning season all that space is doubly useful. If sister in high school wants to have a party of her friends to pop corn or have a taffy pull, there is plenty of room, and mother doesn't have to hold her breath for fear some bashful boy will drop a large sticky gob of taffy on her best rug.

We Want No Taffy on Our Best Rug

In other words, you may argue all you please but we are going to have a large kitchen.

For some of our friends, who are going to be a little more modern, a nice breakfast nook will accomplish some of the same results, and we would urge that it be included in the plans.

In arranging the kitchen we have to provide for stoves, sink, work table, a pantry and cabinets. On one side we will have a dumb-walter going down to the basement, which will save a lot of carrying and unnecessary steps.

Talking about stoves, we will probably have two, one of which will be a wood and coal range, and the other a gas or oil stove. The range will be used in heavy cooking and in spring and autumn when a little heat is needed, it will save firing the furnace. The oil or acetylene gas will be for summer cooking, and all sorts of special times when a quick fire is needed. It will be just as convenient and cost no more than the gas which our friends use in the city.

Cabinets Will Be Big Enough

We are not yet decided about cabinets. There are some wonderful kitchen cabinets which are almost a whole kitchen in themselves, and these can now be bought either separately so they can be moved into any kitchen, or they can be bought in such form that they are built in as part of the construction. You can get almost the same advantages either way, and we are not sure yet which one we will decide on. One thing we know, there are going to be plenty of shelves and drawers, because we are good and tired of having to pile things on top of each other and stack them up inconveniently so that if mother is in a hurry to get some particular pot or kettle the whole pile falls down with a clatter that sounds like a calamity.

From the Week's News

THE Iroquois tribe of Indians still owns 20,000 acres of land in New York State. Several years ago, when the European corn borer got its foothold in New York, the Indians enacted a special corn borer law of their own for the protection of the corn grown on the reservation. They have been observing voluntarily the strictest kind of control regulations.

§ § §

THE DOG CATCHER seems to be one of the best friends of the law-abiding dog in Pennsylvania. Altho the field representatives of the State Bureau of Animal Industry try to catch all stray, unlicensed dogs, they also have instructions to spare no effort in apprehending persons who maliciously poison dogs. One dog-poisoner in the western part of the state paid a $100 fine and is spending 30 days in jail for his offense.

§ § §

THE USE of 30-quart crates for farm products is not legal in New Jersey. The legal containers are those holding one pint, 1, 2, 8, 16, 20 or 32 quarts. The State Department of Agriculture recommends 20-quart containers for tomatoes, for in them the product is subjected to less weight and pressure than in the larger packages commonly used.

§ § §

A TOTAL of 306 counties is now on the modified accredited list of the United States Department of Agriculture. All of the cattle in these counties have been tested for tuberculosis and not more than one-half of one per cent have reacted.

§ § §

AT A RECENT CONFERENCE of New Jersey's Potato Improvement Committee held in the Department of Agriculture offices at Trenton, arrangements were made for a joint meeting of potato growers and dealers to be held at Englishtown, Monmouth County, Thursday evening, May 26th. Tentative plans also were made for another general meeting of farmers and potato dealers on Thursday, June 23, at the farm of H. E. Hulshart, a large grower located near Allentown.

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The Governor Clears Up His Desk

Fisher Vetoes or Approves the Last of the Bills Passed by the Legislature

THE accompanying article outlines some of the outstanding work of the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature. The difficulty of giving a complete review may be judged from the fact that the legislature passed 1076 of the 2352 bills introduced. Of those passed, Governor Fisher approved 841. Of these, 494 were general laws and 347 appropriation bills. The Governor vetoed 177 bills, the most since 1917. About 100 of the new enactments were passed to repeal old laws already on the books.

WHAT did the 1927 legislature do for the farmer? This is a question that can be answered now since Governor Fisher has finished his gigantic task of approving and vetoing over 1000 bills.

While it is impossible to review all the new laws which directly or indirectly affect agriculture, a few outstanding things can be mentioned to show that the farmer was certainly not overlooked by the lawmakers.

First, a total of $2,500,000 was passed and approved by Governor Fisher to pay cattle owners for loss suffered from having cows react to the tuberculin test. This amount is the largest sum ever appropriated by one legislature in the history of the state.

College and Department Funds Increased

An appropriation of $270,000 was made for important research work in agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College. Altogether, State College was given $4,000,000 for use during the next two years. This amount is to be used as follows: $2,100,000 for general maintenance; $270,000 for agricultural research; $630,000 for extension work in agriculture and home economics; $1,000,000 for new buildings.

Funds provided for the State Department of Agriculture for the next two years were also substantially increased to take care of important lines of work which directly benefit farmers. One hundred thousand dollars was provided to fight the European corn borer and a similar amount to control the Japanese beetle. When including the appropriations which were formerly made from the dog fund and other special funds, (these funds were eliminated by the legislature and all such revenue will hereafter go into the general state fund), the total amount for the use of the Department aggregates approximately $5,000,000.

In adding almost 1200 miles of road to the state highway system, the legislature has made provision to take care of many districts which have not had proper highway facilities. It was largely on the strength of the argument that additional funds were needed to build and maintain roads that Governor Fisher was able to secure the passage of the three-cent gasoline tax, the additional cent tax going into effect July 1, and remaining as an emergency tax until June 30, 1929. Kerosene, gas and fuel oil are exempted from the tax. Another important feature of the new gasoline tax law is that consumers who import gasoline for their own use must pay the tax the same as when buying from a dealer in the state.

Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the legislative session was the election reform fight. The accomplishments of this battle for cleaner elections are briefly as follows: The mandatory opening of ballot boxes upon petitions alleging fraud or substantial error; limiting assistance to those voters who are unable to read or see the ballot; the elimination of "dissemination of information" as a legitimate campaign expense item; the creating of a commission to codify the election laws and suggest remedial legislation.

Armory Fund May Provide Farm Show Space

Governor Fisher vetoed a bill which was designed to make certain more adequate housing facilities for the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. This bill provided for an appropriation of $450,000 to be used for the construction of an armory and farm products show building. Governor Fisher explained that an appropriation of $1,000,000 for armory construction was being approved and that Harrisburg's needs would be taken care of out of this fund.

For farmers who deal with commission men, certain amendments made to the Bureau of Markets law will be of interest. The new law gives the state the right to investigate (to page 11)

Police Protection for Farm Homes

The Rural Patrols of Pennsylvania State Troopers Keep the Marauders Worried

By C. L. WHITE

(Continued from last week)

WE SAT in Captain Gearhart's office in Troop C headquarters at Reading a few weeks ago, talking about the work of the Pennsylvania State Police in farming districts. Thru the window we could see several of the station's twenty-two horses, wiry range-bred stock from Texas. Those off-duty horses were running and kicking, biting and pawing like a lot of playful puppies.

As we watched, four Troopers rode away to spend the afternoon patrolling the country roads of Berks County. They were the only men from that station not busy on special work. The next day they, too, might be running down chicken thieves or doing detective work in plain clothes in another part of the state.

These officers are the only visible arm of the law in the back country districts. They may not pick up criminals or marauding tramps every day, but they keep their eyes open. Without appearing to take particular interest in anything they watch for suspicious characters, for clews to unsolved problems, for anything wrong and for anyone needing help. They may stop to put out a farm fire, or, in summer, to arrest plundering picnickers and to notify a farmer that the cows are in the corn.

Prefer Horses for Rural Patrol

Each black-garbed horseman on patrol duty has a certain route to cover. The public doesn't know when he will come along, but an officer at the barracks knows his route and knows just how he may be reached by telephone in case of an emergency.

At first thought it may seem that the patrols would be more effective if they used motorcycles and covered more ground. We asked Major Wilhelm about that. He said: "We prefer horses for patrol work." The reason was that the man on horseback sees more and hears more than the driver of a motorcycle or automobile.

Captain Gearhart emphasized this need for closer contact between Troopers and farmers. Suppose, he said, that John Jones loses some chickens. He reports the theft to the nearest State Police sub-station. An officer is sent to investigate. Two weeks pass and no thieves are arrested. The officer has some evidence, but he doesn't have quite enough to convict the suspects. Meanwhile thieves loot the chicken house of Jones' neighbor. He says, "Well, Jones got no results when he reported to the State Police, so there's no use of my reporting."

Detective Work Covers Wide Range

Now in all likelihood, the same thieves raided both flocks. They probably left clews in the second theft that would have made an iron-bound case against them. But the trooper never hears of the second raid, so the thieves never are arrested.

Captain Gearhart let us read his men's reports on a number of recent investigations they had made in Berks County. Some of these matter-of-fact recitals of the Trooper's activities were as interesting as any detective stories.

A barn burner was caught because the detective-police officer noticed some grease that had been scraped off onto roadside brush from the axle of an automobile with a peculiar kind of tires which a mail carrier remembered delivering several months ago.

Some chicken thieves were trapped by the leg-bands of some of the birds they had stolen and sold.

A man who had been helping himself to a farmer's feed bin found a Trooper waiting for him in the barn one night.

The nightly shrinkage in one man's corn crop stopped suddenly when one of the Troop C men arrested six thieves who had been carrying away the ears in sacks.

An entirely different kind of detective work was done by Major Wilhelm's men in Chester County in 1925. A series of mysterious barn fires had been terrorizing the county. It was just after harvest time and one barn after another went up in flames with all its contents. Farmers couldn't sleep nights for fear their barns would be the next visited. They organized watches and guards, but in spite of the constant vigil no pyromaniac was caught and barns continued to burn.

At the time Major Wilhelm was in charge of the Bureau of Fire Protection. His officers were on the job day and night in the afflicted area. But they were doing more than looking for firebugs. With the cooperation of the Pennsylvania State College they collected a vast amount of data proving definitely that most of the barn fires were the result of spontaneous combustion or self-ignition. They also found ways that such fires could be prevented. When their case was complete the farmers of Chester County were invited to hear the evidence.

Skeptics Hastened Home to Test Hay

If there was skepticism in the audience when that meeting opened there was none when it closed. The skeptics went home to jab dairy thermometers fastened to broomsticks deep into their haymows and to call for help if the temperature was near the danger point. They resolved thereafter to store only properly cured alfalfa, and to spread it out in the mow, not letting it lie in compact masses as it dropped from the hayfork. A bulletin summarizing the results of these investigations of mysterious (to page 21)

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"If you fear it will be known, don't do it."

Final Drive Against the Borer

THE final clean-up drive against the corn borer is now on in the counties affected. Inspectors are being increased so that every farmer may be seen personally. Already, more than 200 farmers in Pennsylvania and New York have been served with notices because they failed to "clean up" according to directions. If the plan is to be efficient it must be adopted and worked by every farmer in the infested district. The neglect of one dilatory man in a neighborhood may make the good work of all the others of little use. It is the government's purpose to make a thoro job of the work and the directors should have the loyal cooperation of every farmer.

Over Production of Oil

FARMERS are not the only ones guilty of overproducing. The oil producers of the country have been drilling and pumping furiously during the past year and they now find themselves loaded with coal oil and gasoline in amounts far beyond consumption needs. Prices have slumped to figures lower than they have been for years due to the price war resulting from large stocks. It is said that some companies have been forced to borrow heavily to carry them over the crisis. Of course, the public profits temporarily, but as with farming, overproduction and losing prices injure all in the end.

What and Why?

THE newspapers carry the report that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor adopted two rather questionable resolutions at a recent meeting. One was that the prohibition law be so amended as to permit the manufacture and sale of two and one-half per cent beer, and the other that the State Police be abolished. Since beer drinkers have said that two and one-half per cent beer was "no better than dish-water," we fail to see any advantage in changing the law. But maybe they reason that, since some brewers are alleged to be making high-power beer under the one-half per cent law, a two and one-half per cent law would give them something with a kick like a vicious mule. But just where is the logic in the demand for the abolition of the State Police? Shall the rural communities be denied even the insufficient protection of this efficient body of men? They have proven their worth and use every day, and this without any infraction of the rights of law-abiding citizens.

Crop Conditions and Prospects

THE cool, wet spring has delayed the planting and preparations for planting corn to such an extent as to send the price of corn up recently. The 1927 crop is not getting off to a good start, and while there is still time for the making of a full crop the season has not been favorable so far.

The Department of Agriculture report on the condition of wheat shows an estimated crop about 33,000,000 bushels less than last year. The condition is a little better, and the acreage abandoned is somewhat less than last year, but the estimated decrease in the crop is due to a smaller acreage sown last fall.

Cotton, the weakest sister of all the crops last year, due to the great surplus, promises to be in better condition this year because of the devastation caused by the Mississippi flood. An area normally producing about 2,000,000 bales will be unavailable this season because of the overflowing water.

Three Cents a Day for Milk

THE Dairymen's League News quotes the statement of a research bureau to the effect that the per capita expenditure for milk is only three cents per day. Surely, there is room for all educational and health authorities to do a lot of work before the human race as a whole awakes to the economy and efficiency of milk as a regular part of the diet.

Forty-seven per cent of all the milk produced is used as whole milk, twenty-five per cent for making market butter, eleven per cent for farm butter, and seventeen per cent for ice cream, cheese, condensed milk and other miscellaneous commodities. Evidently, the greatest field for the expansion of the dairy industry lies in expanding the whole-milk sales, and this can be done only by educating the public to the value of milk as a regular part of the diet. In many families milk is looked upon as a luxury for well people, a necessary but regrettable expense for children and invalids. In such families, even the little tots are "weaned" from milk as soon as they can get a goodly amount of solids. The average family spends more every year for tobacco, confectionery and cosmetics than it does for milk.

Shake-up in Farm Loan Board

WHILE there has been more or less friction between the Farm Loan Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks, both functioning under the Farm Loan Act and supervised by the same board, the farmer's concern is not with these differences. Three members of the board of directors resigned recently and President Coolidge has appointed three members of the War Finance Corporation, the best known and most active of whom is Eugene Meyer. Mr. Meyer has proved himself a big man in financial matters, but just how well his abilities will fit him for dealing with the farm loan questions remains to be seen. The farm loan system was designed to put farm financing in a class by itself, unhampered by the usual banking rules of short time and personal security. There has been continued opposition from some fields of the banking world ever since the law was passed, but we hope that these three new banking men will not fail to realize the need and purpose of the newer system for agriculture.

Holding the New York Market

THE Mayor of New York has concurred in the ruling of the Health Commissioner that the area supplying the city with milk shall not be extended at this time. This will, no doubt, be sad news for the milk bootleggers and other dealers, but it is a common sense ruling. The city has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in promoting sanitary regulations in the district, and dairymen have spent a great deal more in meeting them. It would be the height of folly to have the market and the regulations disrupted by accepting milk from outside sources.

But dairymen in the New York area should not rest content with having won this victory. They must strive to improve the quality and increase the quantity if they are to continue to have a monopoly of the market. If New York needs more milk they must be able and willing to furnish it. If it wants a better grade of milk, they must also be willing to produce it. The holding of the New York market by those who are supplying it at present is strictly up to themselves.

Editorial Sidelights

MAJOR LYNN G. ADAMS, who is "The Captain of Troop A" in this week's true story of the State Police (Page 16), is now the Superintendent or chief commanding officer of the entire Pennsylvania State Police Force. Altho he is known as one of the country's greatest detectives, he has had a broad and varied experience in all lines of police and military work.

When he was in the Regular Army, Major Adams went thru some of the bitter guerrilla warfare that fell to the lot of our Army men in the Philippines. Early in the World War he was made a Captain in the Signal Corps, later being transferred to the Provost Marshall's Department. As Provost Marshall of Paris, he was head of the Military Police of that city during the trying latter days of the War.

THE MASTER FARMER nominations are coming in. There is every evidence of a growing interest in this plan to honor some of the outstanding farmers of our territory,—men who are good farmers and good citizens in every meaning of the word.

Anyone who wants additional copies of the score card for farmers and the directions for scoring that appeared in our issue of May 14th may obtain them from the Master Farmer Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

WE ARE GLAD that Mr. Page is going to have a sizable kitchen in that new house (Page 2). The room needn't be so large that roller skates will be required at meal time to cut down the traveling time between stove, cupboard and table.

But the kitchen should be large enough for popcorn parties, and the kind where the young folks dip hot maple syrup into bowls of snow, eating it as soon as it has cooled and hardened enough to be picked up in the fingers. Or don't they have those parties any more?

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN narrates this week how he literally "told the world," via the radio, how to do everything (Page 6). The artist pictures him as speechifying in fine style before the "mike," which doesn't square at all with our own experience in a large broadcasting studio.

We didn't feel at all like delivering an oration as we stood there before that contraption of metal and wire and springs called a microphone. Our uppermost thought was: "I wonder if this is really going out, or if someone has pulled a switch and cut me off."

The answer to that question came a few minutes later when some stranger called on the long distance telephone to ask for some of the details left out of the radio talk for want of time. It was the telephone call and not the radio that furnished the thrill of the evening.

FLOODS MILLION ACRES

No Special Session for Relief Legislation — Would Dam Spring Floods — Will Review Farm Tariff Rates.

Washington, D. C.

THREE hundred persons dead, 350,000 homeless, $350,000,000 damage to property and 1,000,000 acres of crop land inundated. This is the estimate of Secretary Hoover's relief organization on the results of the Mississippi River flood. It is also feared that many lives will be lost thru a lack of sanitation and the spread of epidemics.

It is now evident that President Coolidge does not intend to call a special session of Congress to enact flood relief legislation. To call an extra session now would mean a complete new organization of Congress, with the question of seating Vare and Smith in the forefront. Once organized there is no telling when the session would end. It might continue until this time next year. At least it would be a long time before any actual relief legislation would get thru, for it would be impossible to keep politics out of the question.

Loan System to Be Relief Agency

Instead of calling an extra session of Congress, the Federal Farm Loan system is to be the agency thru which the relief work will be carried on. A $10,000,000 finance corporation is to be formed by Mississippi bankers for the relief of farmers in the flooded area of that state. This corporation has been approved by Eugene Meyer, the new farm loan commissioner, who will approve advances of $4,000,000 by the intermediate credit banks to the Mississippi rehabilitation corporation. Similar finance corporations will be formed in other states in the flooded area.

Opposes Heavy Cotton Planting

The Department of Agriculture is assisting in the rehabilitation work in many ways, and it is now predicted that a considerable percentage of the flooded area will be planted this season. The Department is urging the planting of more forage crops and less cotton.

Outlines River Control Program

Two main points are emphasized in the flood control program submitted by Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to his organization. One is safety measures to protect life and property. The other consists of preventive measures.

To insure safety along the Mississippi River the levees must be strengthened and raised to a higher level. In some localities secondary levees should be constructed, and two outlets should be opened in the lower river to carry off the surplus water.

As a preventive measure a $10,000,000 appropriation should be made for surveying tributary rivers to see where storage dams can be constructed. These storage dams should be located so that spring freshets will be held back and each dam equipped for developing power so as to pay for construction and maintenance. A reforestation and forest preservation program should be inaugurated to prevent erosion, which blocks up the streams and causes them to overflow.

Canadian Hay Hits New York Prices

The United States Tariff Commission has ordered an investigation on all farm commodities on which the American Farm Bureau Federation has petitioned for an increase in the tariff, excepting canned and fresh tomatoes and peppers. Among the investigations to be conducted are those on flaxseed, onions, eggs, frozen eggs and egg products.

The Farm Bureau is preparing to file a petition for increase on hay from $4 to $6 a ton. New York, which is the largest hay producing state in the nation, is seriously affected by Canadian competition.

Radio Stations Must Take Turns

The Federal Radio Commission is busily engaged in trying to untangle the knots in the radio broadcasting situation. It is announced that the number of transmitters will be reduced from 730 to 375. It is said there will be close to 680 stations eligible to broadcast, but they will be compelled to divide the time with the reduction in number of transmitters.—E. E. R.

THE DOG FUND IS GONE

Department Gets Extra Money In Place of License Fees— To Start Triennial Census Road Fund Allotted.

Harrisburg, Pa.

FIGURES compiled on the appropriations made by the legislature of 1927 and approved by the Governor show the unprecedented sum of $5,000,000 allotted to the State Department of Agriculture. Part of this increase is due to the consolidation of the dog license fund with the moneys of the department. Hereafter the dog money will not be handled as one of the much discussed special funds for campaigns against diseases and pests. This large appropriation is separate from that made to State College and other educational institutions.

Reorganization Under Way

Steps for reorganization of certain forces of the branches of the State Department of Agriculture are under way, but they will be taken gradually and the work of the department will not be hampered. Selection of a new chief for the Bureau of Plant Industry to succeed C. H. Hadley, who went into the federal corn borer service in Ohio, will probably be announced soon.

Farm Census Starts Soon

According to arrangements being made at the State Department of Agriculture the farm census made every three years will be started inside of a month. The first census was made three years ago and developed some surprising facts about farming in Pennsylvania. Among the data to be gathered will be facts on telephone and electric service; home conveniences and milking machines. It is also announced that farms will be listed according to operation, whether fully worked, partly, run down or abandoned.

Lancaster Gets Most Road Money

Lancaster County is leader in allotment of some of the state millions for road purposes. Of the $5,000,000 given for state aid in road building, if applied for, Lancaster is allotted $170,000, Westmoreland $166,000 and York $153,000. There are 78,800 miles of township and county roads used as a basis of calculation. Of the $3,000,000 allotted for rewards for improvement of highways, etc., this year Lancaster leads with $107,000, with Westmoreland next with $100,000. This applies only to second class townships, 75,000 miles being the basis of working out the county allotments.

Convicted for Misuse of Ear Tag

The state has secured a conviction in a southern county for misuse of an ear tag which will set an important precedent. In this case it was established a cattle owner had obtained a tag indicating an animal has passed a tuberculin test and fraudulently used it. The animal was sold but the seller was detected.

Plan to Buy Lands

The State Forestry authorities are planning to buy lands for reforestry purposes for the first time in four years, money being available this summer under the appropriation act. There have been many offers made, but the Department is disposed to go slow and seek low prices.—T. C.

TAX PRODUCE TRUCKS

Gardeners Object To Levy on Interstate Trucking Business — Atlantic Cleans Up Hog Cholera.

Trenton, N. J.

THE new excise mileage tax on buses and trucks doing an interstate business will work out a hardship on truck farmers adjacent to the Philadelphia and New York markets, according to an analysis of the new law as worked out by the State Farm Bureau. It appears that trucks owned in New Jersey hauling produce across the state line must pay an excise tax of 1½c per mile traveled. Fortunately, the new law does not apply to farmers who own their own trucks and do their own hauling to markets. However, in both South and North Jersey market garden areas there is considerable in the way of commercial and neighbor hauling, which will have to bear this excise tax, and considerable protest has been registered with the farmer associations against this added marketing cost.

New Association Organized

Gloucester County dairymen have now organized a new county testing association which they believe will work more intensively than the three county associations to which many local farmers have previously belonged. Several of the Gloucester County herds are so large that it will take the tester two days to do the work. There is still room for another four or five new members in order to take up the full time of the tester. The Extension Service is cooperating in this effort.

Stage Hog Cholera Campaign

The Atlantic County Board of Agriculture staged a county-wide clean-up of hog cholera during the week ending May 21st. The work is in line with similar campaigns against hog cholera which have been in progress in Gloucester County, and similar to the drive against cattle anthrax as recently staged in Salem County. The record of the County Board of Agriculture during the last five years in fighting hog cholera is a pronounced story of success and to the point that officials of the County Board expect to have every hog farmer in the county inoculating his pigs during the course of the coming year.

Tomato Acreage Reduced

The reduction in the output of South Jersey canneries this season, coupled with a similar situation in other eastern tomato states, has brought about a definite reduction in acreage this season for tomatoes and similar canhouse crops. The Federal Department of Agriculture recently advised New Jersey growers that there are on hand some four million cases of tomatoes from last year's pack and that some states show surplus lots of canned peas, corn and other vegetables. New Jersey growers feel that by reducing canhouse acreage this year and putting their fields into cash crops, the bugaboo of surplus stocks which has been hanging over the industry for two years may be cleaned up.—W. H. B.

LEAGUE IS VINDICATED

Is Not Monopolistic, Court Decides, in Barnes Case Appeal—New England Roads Raise Milk Freight Rates.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE famous Barnes case, a test case selected from twenty similar ones in 1922, charging the Dairymen's League with restraint of trade and monopolistic methods, lost at that time and later referred to the Court of Appeals, has again been lost. The referee pointed out plainly that the defendant had not been shut out of the market and questioned the right to enjoy a preferential market—such as non-poolers in general assume. The referee, Judge Merwin, stated that this typical non-pooler, who was defended by the most active legal authorities that have long allied themselves with the non-pool cause, "has the right to do, but is not willing to share in the burden which the cooperative association assumes in order to assist in keeping up this market. Everybody cannot sell in the New York market and somebody must take the burden of the low price surplus." He pointed out that if there were no organized cooperatives to care for sellers' interests then these individual interests would become a part of a general competitive scramble for the best market and that market would be depressed to a point not far above the market for manufactured milk.

Increase in Milk Freight Rates

New York State milk producers will forfeit about $30,000 a year because of the increase in milk freight rates granted to the New England carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The New England railroads had proposed a 20 per cent raise in rates. The New England producers were joined by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of this state as such an increase would throw rates out of line in New York State. This opposition last year so effectually met the cost study presented by the railroads as a basis for the increase that this was practically abandoned by the carriers as the basis for their claim—M. G. F.

FARMER JACK AND THE THREE-HEADED GIANT

The corn king of the world in 1926, (by proclamation of Governor Donahey of Ohio) Ira C. Marshall of Dola, Ohio, grew 168.66 bushels of corn per acre. His son, Glen Marshall, youngest member of the 100 bushel club in Ohio, produced 159.3 bushels per acre, the second highest world's record.

Mr. Marshall writes, *"I am using Nitrate of Soda for my 1927 corn crop.*

"Some corn growers have marvelled at my yields.

"I do not want to take full credit for making this outstanding record, or pose as being a super-farmer of any kind but I do want to give a good share of credit where credit is due.

"Nitrate of Soda is in a very large way responsible for this remarkable yield.

"The Nitrate of Soda was mixed with acid phosphate and potash to make a complete fertilizer. Seventy-five pounds per acre of Nitrate of Soda was applied when the corn was planted and seventy-five pounds applied in the hill when the corn was approximately four inches high."

Mr. Marshall's record was checked by the Soils and Crops Department of Ohio State University.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda is quick acting. It goes to work at once. It is the standard nitrogen, furnishing crops with this necessary plant food in the form which they can use without delay.

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Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Write for information.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THE freeze which occurred two mornings in April was too much for sweet cherries, pears and many of the peach blossoms. Very few cherries survived and almost no Kieffer pears. That is the first time in thirteen years that a late frost has done any serious damage in our community.

◆ ◆ ◆

SELDOM have I seen chicks start off better than have the 500 White Leghorns put in the brooder house two weeks ago. The losses to date are almost negligible and the chicks are growing rapidly. They are fed a mash containing the following: Corn meal, hominy feed, ground hulled oats, ground wheat, alfalfa meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, bone meal and powdered buttermilk. There is also a little salt, ground limestone and protozyme in it. The percentage of the different grains is not given in the analyses, but the chicks are doing so well that we are satisfied to leave the knowledge of the proportions in the minds of the manufacturers.

◆ ◆ ◆

OF COURSE, ready-made feeds cost more than home-mixed rations, if one just figures the materials at wholesale prices, but unless you are buying in sufficient quantities to get wholesale prices, and unless you have a mixing machine, we figure that it is cheaper to buy the ready-mixed feeds,—especially for flocks of 500 and less. Our brood has eaten 200 pounds of the mash in two weeks, beside about 50 pounds of scratch feed. But we are glad that they have voracious appetites. We are hoping that May first chicks will be ready for laying before winter.

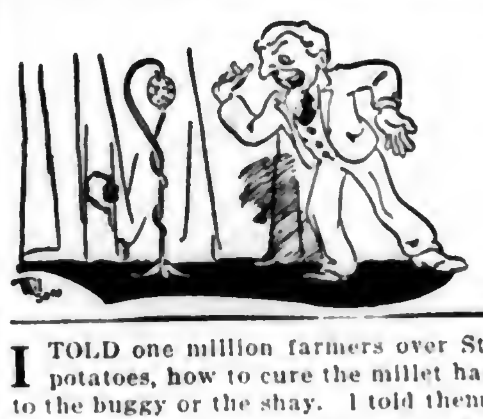
◆ ◆ ◆

"WE HAVE a good farm and a good home, but our children are not satisfied with what we make on the farm and want to get into something else," writes an intelligent mother and a country lover. "How can we make them satisfied?" she asks.

It is doubtful whether she can do anything to make them satisfied if she and her husband have been the kind of parents I believe they are. The glamour of distant things has always been attractive to young people, and is especially so in the present age. We have been passing thru a period of unusual prosperity in the business world. Big wages have enabled people to supply themselves with luxuries and entertainments as never before. Short hours and holidays give opportunity to enjoy these things. The farm boys and girls see this condition and want the same things for themselves. But they don't see all of it, nor do they see far into the future,—nothing but the superficial attractiveness of a money-spending, fun-loving generation.

◆ ◆ ◆

ONE of the world's most noted women said the other day, when asked on her ninety-fourth birthday what was the most interesting thing she had learned in her lifetime, that the fact that every generation had to learn its own lessons was the most notable thing she had discovered. Her observation seems to be correct. There are many things which young people will not believe until they have proven them for themselves. The fact that farming and a home in the country are better than most other things is one of them. I speak from the personal experience of my own life, as well as from an acquaintance with many others. I well remember the thoughts and ambitions of my boyhood days when I believed that anything was better than the life of a farmer. Well, I have done other things successfully, but age and experience taught me long ago that most of the things I believed as a boy were not so; that many of the worth while things of life are not to be had any place except in the country.



The Cheerful Plowman

The Radio Talk

I TOLD one million farmers over Station MEA how to cut their seed potatoes, how to cure the millet hay, how to hitch old Dobbin quickly to the buggy or the shay. I told them how to battle with the spreading, noxious weed, I told them how to gather in the choicest ears for seed, I told them how to portion out the bossies' daily feed!

I told these million farmers how to shine a rusty plow, I told them how to doctor up a colic-ridden cow, I told them how to build a barn with large and roomy mow! I told those million farmers how to handle their accounts, how to keep their coin from leaving with a scamper and a bounce, how to corner it and keep it in good reasonable amounts! I told them how to purchase all provisions at the store, I told them how to plumb a plank, a board, or two-by-four, I told them how to sharpen up the sickle of a mower!

I told them how to build a shed and build a chicken-coop, I told them how to wield a fork and how to wield a scoop, I told them how a bachelor can make a bowl of soup! I told those million farmers how to lubricate a car; I told them they should hitch their cart and wagon to a star! I told them they should love their wives and love their neighbors, too, I told them not to quit a task until their work was thru, I told them what an honest man should always aim to do!

If conditions are not straightened in this area, I'll say, if farmers in the future can not make their business pay, if they can not now be happy in their lives from day to day, no one can say with honor that the error is with me, for I gave enough instruction and advice, and gave it free, to last those million farmers thru a long eternity!—J. E. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

THE spring crops were all in. You know what a sense of peace it brings a farmer when he can think, "I have put in my last seed for this season, unless it be in the garden after a while for late vegetables. I will just sit on the fence and watch and wait and rest a bit."

Sitting thus on the line fence, an old neighbor spies me; and as his work, too, is well in hand, he makes his way over, and as he and I have done many a day, we talk about the crops, the neighborhood and things in general.

We have not talked long before a seriousness comes over the face of my good old neighbor. I see it and stop talking and wait. It is a good thing sometimes just to wait.

Where Is It Leading?

"I'm worried about Sam's boy, Jim. You know, he's got an auto now, and he's driving it pretty hard, pretty hard! I wish it wasn't quite so easy for young chaps and other folks to get autos. They says Sam's boy didn't have more than fifty dollars to pay down on that car; but they let him have it—installment plan, you know; and I don't like it. Jim is away now half the night, the Lord only knows where, and nobody knows what he is doing while he is gone. Can't you see the change in his face? And it shows plainer in his ways than in his face. Good, honest boy, Jim was. I hate to see him go this way. It is not so much the auto as what the auto leads to."

"I don't know what you and I can do about it, Uncle Ben." I say it in a helpless sort of a way.

"That's it. It don't seem to be anybody's business. And so our young folks are going to the devil."

"Well, I hope not as bad as that, Uncle Ben."

"Well, it sure is not making our boys any more manly or our girls any more womanly. You can see it. You know what is going on around us, just as well as I do." And I know Uncle Ben has me in a corner.

We Must Work for Tomorrow

"And I tell you it has got to be somebody's business, and that pretty soon, too, or first we know we won't have any more good, clean, honest boys and girls. They will all be broken down and spoiled before they are grown men and women. Look at their faces! Jim's hands are all of a tremble now. You can't live that kind of a life and not have your nerves all unstrung and your brain weakened. It is not today I am thinking about so much. I dread what will come tomorrow."

"Maybe you and I won't be here to see what tomorrow brings, Uncle Ben." I know that is a coward's way of looking at it, and I am not surprised that Uncle Ben whirls on me.

"You ought to be ashamed to say a thing like that! Every man that has a bit of goodness in his heart must think of what lies in the future. What is more, he must work for the world of tomorrow, and he can't do it any other way than to work for the world of today. It is your business and it is my business, and it is business of every good man and good woman to take better care of our young folks! We are not good citizens if we do not!"

Uncle Ben climbed down his side of the fence and I slipped off mine and I went home wondering if I have not missed it that I have not cared more and worked harder for the best good of the boys and girls we love so well. I am afraid this is true of us all. God help us to do better from this day on!

Paramount Pictures

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"Hello, Theatre Manager's Office? Tell me please, when you are playing these Paramount Pictures . . ." and you make a date for every Paramount Picture you haven't seen—a regular date with happiness! There are more good pictures today than ever before but not all of them are good, so it's wise to know before you go. Everybody is lucky once in a while, but why take chances when a 'phone call fixes everything?

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Your Theatre Manager will be glad to tell you when he is playing these Paramount Pictures

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Zane Grey's "The Mysterious Rider"
Clara Bow in "Mantrap" and "It"
Thomas Meighan in "The Canadian"
Richard Dix in "Paradise for Two"
Bebe Daniels in "Stranded in Paris"
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Ferris Strn. Wh Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70
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Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

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S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
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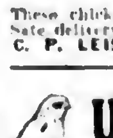

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	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery. I pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, R-2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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From heavy laying flocks. Circular free.

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ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
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BIG healthy plants; heavy, profitable yields. That is what Pyrox Spray has done for thousands, and what it will do for you.

Pyrox not only kills bugs, worms and insects, but controls fungous diseases and prevents blights that turn the leaves brown or black. It is an insecticide and a fungicide in one, quicker, better and at less cost. Produces truly amazing results.

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Use Pyrox for potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables; grapes, small fruit, roses, shrubs and flowers.

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Pyrox
REG.U.S.PAT.OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
the powerful triple-duty spray
kills bugs—controls disease—improves foliage

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The Highest Analysis of any Spray on the Market
HYDROXCIDE

A combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenical Poison which contains equivalent of 12 1-2 per cent Metallic Copper and 25 per cent Arsenic Oxide.

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FREE Spraying Calendar for Fruit Growers upon request.

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction
High Grade Fertilizers,
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(This trade mark means quality)
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Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.
Write for booklet and further information.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Spraying with mixtures containing copper sulphate actually increases the yield

The commercial growers of vegetables, citrous and other fruits, cannot afford the risk of not spraying, because copper sulphate not only controls fungous diseases, but actually increases the yield regardless of the presence of fungus. Time and again the Experimental Stations have shown conclusively the difference in yield between sprayed and unsprayed plots of equal size.

TRIANGLE BRAND
COPPER SULPHATE
(Blue Vitriol)
in Bordeaux Mixture will give you best results

Nichols Copper Co.
25 Broad Street New York

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Bare Spots Cut Yields—We Pick Stones

IT IS now about the last call to fill vacancies in the new strawberry patch. There are several reasons why it is important that this be done. Full yields are possible only with complete stands of plants. Vacant spaces in the row make just that much more land on which weeds must be kept down with the hoe.

The most expensive strawberry plantation I ever started was a rather late planted one in which there were entirely too many vacancies. It cost twice as much to keep this patch clean during the late summer months as it would if there had been sufficient berry plants for the foliage to cover the ground in the row. And with twice the expense the return from the crop was less than half what it could have been. Moreover a good stand makes for a thrifty, promising appearance that will increase our pride which in turn is likely to result in much better care than otherwise might be given.

We have been picking stones. It is always a question as to how far one is justified in going with this very expensive operation. Nature of the crops to be grown is often a determining factor. There are several other factors to be considered. Saving of excessive wear and tear on machinery is not to be overlooked.

Fewer Stones Aid Weed Fight.

From my own experience I have gained the impression that the expense of picking stones may frequently be more than covered thru savings in the weed fight. In the first place where many stones are present it is impossible to secure anything approaching perfect alignment in the row. Close cultivation is then impossible. There will be an unnecessarily wide strip in which weeds cannot be reached with the cultivator. In addition we all know what a job it is to hoe thru a lot of stones.

I am inclined to believe that many of us have not realized the full possibilities of using small mules or small horses in cultivating intensive crops. Wheel hoeing is solely hand labor and on the heavier soils is, indeed, laborious.

Today we have been cultivating beets not more than a half inch high with one of our mules, using a cultivator with knives which throw no soil on the plants. The rows are but 18 inches apart yet no difficulty was experienced in keeping the animal off the plants. Satisfactory results in a case of this kind depend first upon the land being put in a smooth, even condition before planting. In the second place, one must have a cultivator and attachments adapted to the work and adjustments must be correct.

In some makes of fine-tooth cultivators carrying about 11 teeth, the teeth may be sloped slightly backward which makes possible close work even with tiny plants. In another make, the teeth are reversible, one position giving shallow cultivation with little disturbance of the soil. Our best thought applied to this problem of reducing tillage cost with intensive crops may result in surprising economies.—G. S. W.

Cucumbers Damaged

Mr. Watts.—Will you please tell me what is the matter with my cucumbers and what to do for them? Two years ago the disease came first. The cucumbers when small get a spot on them from which comes a sticky fluid. There are sometimes few spots and sometimes many. The spot runs into the cucumber and as it grows older gets darker but does not seem to get larger. I put in about a quarter acre and sell several thousand for pickles but last year they were a total loss. I have been planting for years in the same truck patch but try not to put cucumbers in the same place I had them the year before. We have a pressure sprayer for spraying potatoes. Would it be of any use? Thank you for the helpful articles you write for Pennsylvania Farmer.—Mrs. J. H. S., Clearfield County, Pa.

From the description given in your letter it is impossible to determine the exact nature of the disease which has been attacking your cucumbers. Both Bacterial Wilt and Mosaic are spread largely by insects and are controlled chiefly thru fighting the insects that act as carriers.

Bacterial Wilt is characterized by rapid wilting of large sections of the plant. A cut stem usually will show a sticky fluid. Mosaic causes a stunted growth and mottled appearance of leaves and fruit. Liberal use of a good repellent for the striped beetle is suggested.

A mixture consisting of 1 pound of calcium arsenate and 20 pounds of gypsum or land plaster has been widely used. Another formula is 1 pound arsenate of lead, ½ pound Paris green and 15 pounds hydrated lime. A formula which I have found very satisfactory follows: 10 pounds hydrated lime, 9 pounds fine tobacco dust and 1 pound of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate solution.

Any of these combinations should be mixed dry and are spread thru a dusting machine or a shaker made by punching a number of holes with an eight penny nail in the bottom of a tin pail. Spray freely as soon as the seedlings begin to break ground and repeat after each rain or every three or four days in fair weather.

Anthracnose may also be present. This disease and mildew spread most rapidly in warm moist weather and are held in check by weekly spraying with Bordueax mixture.—G. S. W.

Every year more eastern farmers use this method of planting potatoes.

Delaware Continues Spray Service Plan

IN ACCORDANCE with the orchard spray service plan, which was inaugurated a year ago by the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of Delaware, in cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture, the fruit growers of the state will receive timely suggestions in regard to the spraying of their apple and peach trees for the control of plant diseases and insect pests at various intervals thruout the coming season.

These orchard spray notes are prepared by Dr. J. F. Adams, Plant Pathologist of the University of Delaware and the State Board of Agriculture, and are distributed thru the offices of the county agricultural agents. As the majority of the commercial orchard industry is located in Kent and Sussex Counties, this service is confined largely to these two lower counties.

The rapid development of the grape vineyards within the past few weeks, as a result of the several periods of warm weather, has caused the grape growers to give special attention to the early applications of the Bordeaux spray for the control of black rot, anthracnose, dead arm, bitter rot and other fungous diseases, which attack the crop in this area.

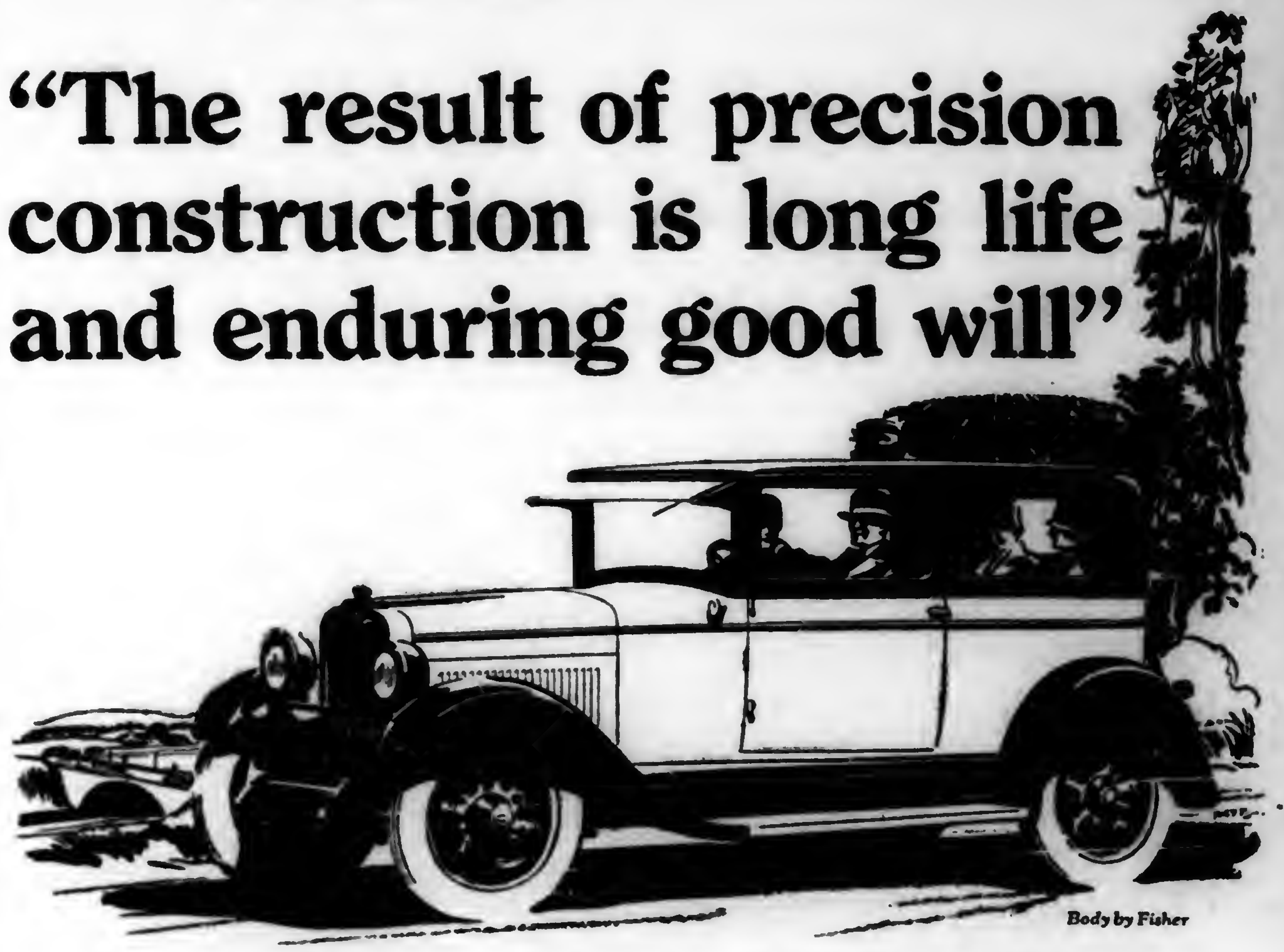
As a result of laboratory experiments and field observations, in addition to the disease control demonstrations which have been conducted in Kent County during the past five years under the direction of Dr. Thomas F. Manns, pathologist of the Delaware Experiment Station, in cooperation with County Agent Wilson, conclusive evidence has been obtained in regard to the importance of the early applications of Bordeaux mixture in the successful control of these various diseases in the vineyards.—W.

Yours for the Asking

IN SEASONS favorable to the development of brown rot and scab, thoro applications of the correct spray or dust, made at the right time, often mean the difference between a crop of clean peaches and no crop at all, says the U. S. D. A. Besides, sprayed or dusted fruit is less subject to brown rot after picking.

Farmers' Bulletin 1527-F, "Peach Brown Rot and Scab," gives directions for the application of sprays and dusts, together with formulas and methods of mixing. A copy of this new bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The result of precision construction is long life and enduring good will"



So much has been said and written about the standards of accuracy to which the Greater Oakland Six is built that "Oakland super-precision" has become almost an everyday phrase.

Owners, in discussing the car's flashing acceleration and buoyant smoothness . . . mechanics, when explaining the why of its infrequent repairs and adjustments—

—and even women, when exclaiming over Oakland's steadiness and steering ease—sooner or later use the words "super-precision," or others very similar. But we wonder, sometimes, if the users of that phrase really appreciate its profound significance. Do they know that in the manufacture of the the Oakland engine alone, eighteen operations are held to limits of five ten-thousandths of an inch? That *thirty-three additional* operations cannot vary more than three ten-thousandths of an inch? And that three ten-thousandths of an inch is one thirtieth the thickness of an average human hair?

Yet, after all, what if they do not know it? What if they do not even care that Oakland has invested millions for laboratories and equipment to make such accuracy possible for the first time in a car of Oakland's price?

All they are concerned with is results . . . the result of precision construction, which is long life and flawless operation . . . the result of rigidly controlled quality, which is lasting owners satisfaction . . . the result of enduring value, which is Oakland's enduring good will!

SEDAN
$1095

Oakland Six, $1025 to $1295. The New and Finer Pontiac Six, $775 to $975. Pontiac Six Commercial Cars, $585 to $770. All prices at factory. Delivered prices include minimum handling charges. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

The Greater
OAKLAND SIX
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS ∿ ∿ WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I Have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

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All for only $1.50—Value $2.25

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Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

WHY MILK BY HAND?
Perfection cuts out drudgery and quickly pays for itself.

How The Perfection Pays For Itself

MANY satisfied users say that the Perfection saves the wages of one hired man. Others tell us it raises their milk production. Still others say that with no more labor they now keep larger and better paying herds.

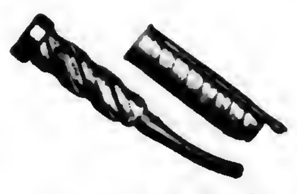
On one thing they are all agreed, that **Perfection pays for itself.**

The Perfection Milker not only does away with all the drudgery of hand milking but it saves from one-half to two-thirds of the time. Besides the saving in labor you get more milk. Cows yield freely to the uniform natural action of the Perfection Milker. The new two piece teat cup milks cleaner, faster and with less vacuum; besides it is easy to wash. By all this the Perfection quickly pays for itself. On a dairy farm it is a modern, money-making investment.

The Perfection Milker can be instantly regulated to meet every changing condition as lactation advances. It cuts the dry, unproductive period to a minimum.

Every year you more than pay for a Perfection Milker—first in wasted labor and wages, again in lost milk production. Why milk by hand?

Send today for your copy of free catalog. Perfection milking pays.



The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

Perfection Mfg. Co. or **Perfection Milker Co., Inc.**

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Whatever your preference—wood staves, hollow tile, or triple wall—you make every dollar buy a lot of silo when you order from Craine.

You get first-class materials, a door front that's a wonder of convenience and weather protection, skillful construction and genuine service.

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CRAINE SILO CO.
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Buy Your Marietta Silo Now!

Big Early Buyer's Discount

Marietta Concrete and Wood Silos equipped with Red Wood Hinge Doors. Your name Today gives you our Big Discount and Easy Payment Plan. "Pay for Silo Out of Profits".

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"Marshallvale Guernseys"

Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 58003 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested, Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

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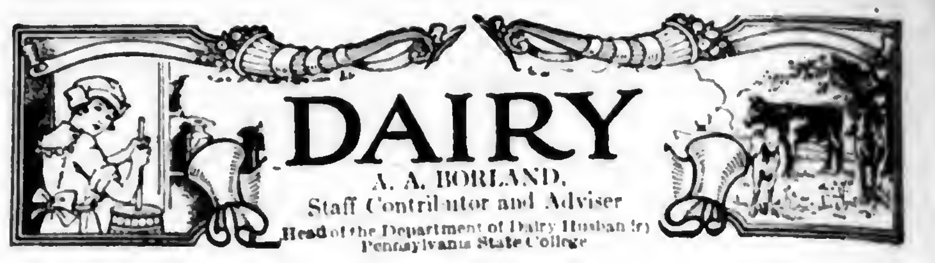

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Culling, Breeding and Feeding Put This Herd in the Profit-Making Class

WHAT continued culling out of low producers, the use of good feeding methods and the keeping of superior sires will do in putting a man at the top in the dairy business is well illustrated by the herd of D. A. Morrow, of Blair County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morrow's herd of registered Guernseys has just completed the year in the Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association with an average production of 8647 pounds of milk and 426.7 pounds of butterfat. This is the third year the Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association has been conducting the cow testing association; 653 cows were tested by the association during the year. An increase of 698 pounds of milk and 23.5 pounds of butterfat has taken place in the average annual production per cow during the three years.

The value of product per cow during the last year amounted to $341.50. The cost of feed was $94.62, leaving a net return above feed cost of $246.88 per cow.

Mr. Morrow's herd was fed a grain ration consisting of corn and oats chop, wheat bran, middlings, cottonseed meal and linseed meal. Roughage consisted of alfalfa hay, corn stover and ensilage during the winter feeding season, and pasture in the summer, some grain being fed during the summer pasture season.

Mr. Morrow formerly kept a herd of grade Guernseys but thru the influence of County Agent R. Bruce Dunlap he purchased a son and a daughter of the noted bull, Langwater Royal, from M. T. Phillips, Chester County, Pa., in 1915. These two animals were used to develop a herd of purebreds. The sires since that time have been bought with the idea of increasing production and up to the present time Mr. Morrow's breeding plan has been very successful. He has also added to the purebred females from time to time by the purchase of purebred Guernsey calves.

He considers the cow testing association a real help in herd improvement as it eliminates all guess work from the production standpoint. It also eliminates the guess work as to the financial returns being made by each cow in the herd. Greater interest is created in the cows which in turn is conducive to higher dairy standards. Mr. Morrow was in cow testing association work five years before the organization of the present Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association.

This continued effort in herd improvement, including the weeding out of unprofitable cows, the gradual introduction of purebreds, the use of purebred sires and better feeding methods are doubtless responsible for the splendid showing made by Mr. Morrow in the Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association this past year.—A. A. B.

Warren C. T. A. Reports 14 Honor Roll Herds

Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300 pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Warren County, Pa., Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year March 1, 1927, with 18 whole-year members. There were 653 cows in the association during all or part of the year. The following averages were made in each of the last four years:

Year	Avge. no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1924	496.49	7636	281.5
1925	382.49	7064	274.6
1926	284.67	5928	240.5
1927	474.93	8207	314.0

The results for the members during the year just closed are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	474.93
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	8207.
Pounds of butterfat	314.0
Percentage of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	$236.28
Cost of pasture	6.52
Cost of roughage	45.73
Cost of grain	50.20
Total cost of feed	102.45
Value of product above feed cost	133.83
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.31

Five cows in the Warren County Association produced more than 500 pounds of butterfat; 38 produced between 400 and 500 pounds and 171 between 300 and 400 pounds, making a total of 214 cows with records for the year exceeding 300 pounds of butterfat.

Cow tester in charge, Andrew Ehrensberger; County Agent, H. N. Peist.

Fourteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
Warren State Hosp., North Warren	73.33	R & G H	11,599	396.9
Geo. C. Wilcox, Akley	16.00	R & G. G.	7905	359.1
Paul Lindell, Akley	11.00	G H & G G.	8817	354.3
C. R. Hodges, Akley	7.25	G H.	9129	347.1
B. E. Firth, Russel	10.83	R & G. H.	9238	339.2
Ward R. Weiler, Mowhawk Ave. Ext.	29.92	R. H	9017	330.4
E. D. Witmore, North Warren	49.42	G H.	8250	328.3
Steven Hitchcock, Sugar Grove	14.08	G. G.	6765	327.4
Rouse Hospital, Youngsville	54.17	G. H.	9222	318.7
Belmar Hitchcock, Sugar Grove	14.42	R. & G. G.	6214	318.4
Frank C. Wilcox, Akley	13.92	R. & G. G.	6724	315.1
Carl F. Norbeck, Sugar Grove	26.58	R H	8240	312.1
C. C. Warner, Corry	35.17	R & G H. & G. G.	7854	308.4
F. H. Ludwicks, Akley	16.58	G H	8056	301.9

The Governor Clears Up His Desk

(Continued from page 3)

any subject relating to marketing and provides for failure to supply such information when requested. It also authorizes the publication of the results of such investigations with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. Thus, it will be possible to make public the findings of investigations following complaint against commission merchants when the facts justify this procedure in order to protect shippers.

Certain amendments were made to the Pennsylvania dog law, designed to give greater protection to farm property, livestock and human lives. These amendments, however, do not become effective until January 15, 1928.

The county fairs secured their full consideration when funds were appropriated to pay the usual state aid not only for the next two years, but the past two years as well.

New Curfew Law Approved

Farmers, especially near the larger cities, will be annoyed less by all-night roadhouse and dance hall parties after June 1 when the new 1:00 A. M. curfew law becomes effective. This law requires all roadhouses and dance halls in rural districts to secure a $10 license each year, and stipulates that dancing must stop at midnight on Saturday night and at 1:00 A. M. on other nights. The State Police will keep watch for violators of this law.

A real step toward uniform traffic regulations was taken in the passage of the motor code bill. This law increases the speed limit on highways to 35 miles per hour and in towns and cities to 20 miles per hour. Provision is also made for uniform traffic control and operation of signal lights. Obscene or vulgar signs or markings on automobiles are prohibited.

Hunting and Fishing Fees Increased

The amount of state aid for the construction of county and township roads has been fixed at $8,000,000 of which $5,000,000 will match county appropriations for construction of county roads, and $3,000,000 will be used for township roads.

Increase in both the hunters' and fishermen's license fee has been approved. The hunter's fee is increased from $1.25 to $2.00, effective this fall—the increase in revenue to be used for buying public hunting grounds and game refuges. The fishing license fee is boosted to $1.50, effective January 1, 1928, this revenue to go for propagating fish, purchase of hatchery sites, etc.

The deer damage bill failed to pass but was not defeated. It was retained in committee and will be given more complete consideration at the next session. When enacted, this measure will give farmers fair compensation for losses caused by deer

Gained 427 Pounds Each

A STUDY of the feed records turned in by 209 Baby Beef Club members who took part in the Harrisburg Show and Sale in January reveals these facts. The average steer weighed 571.6 pounds at the start, gained 427 pounds and when sold weighed 998.6 pounds. Each club member paid an average of $47.31 for his steer and fed him $45.88 worth of feed. The average steer dressed out 60.8 per cent and the average labor returns per club member was $22.74. Over one-half million pounds of feed was consumed and the average feed consumption per steer was 2720 pounds.—Pennsylvania Club News.

To you—experienced smokers . . .

EXPERIENCED smokers, your patronage has put Camel first among cigarettes.

You know good tobaccos. From their taste and fragrance, you know that Camels are rolled of the choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos grown.

Your preference proves it. You've paid every price and tried every brand, and you will smoke only Camels. Camel popularity—your vote—shows that Camel is totally unlike any other cigarette that ever was made.

You are also steady smokers, and you have paid Camel the highest compliment: "No matter how liberally we smoke them, Camels never tire the taste. They never leave a cigaretty after-taste."

Experienced smokers, it is your patronage that enables us to produce the best. We spare no expense, we buy the best of everything for Camels because we dare look forward to your appreciation. And you give it beyond all bounds!

There's only one thing more we could ask. Pass the good news to inexperienced smokers. Help them shorten the search for tobacco enjoyment. Extend them the most friendly—because the most helpful—smoke invitation ever spoken—

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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New! A JUNIOR Pasteurizer and Cooling Unit

An ideal outfit for the dairyman—a complete unit for pasteurizing and cooling that is just as efficient as larger and more expensive units. Keeps bacteria down and milk sweet for a longer period of time. Designed for the dairyman—and priced for the dairyman. Write for information.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Dept. L.

Sharples

HOLSTEINS—more Calves!

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature
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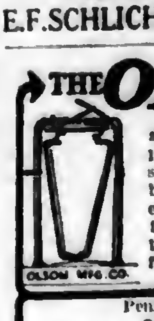
PHILADELPHIA SILOS

Silos in WOOD—TILE—CEMENT—METAL
Opening ROOFS
Full Silo without Refilling
WOOD TANKS
BARN EQUIPMENT
Quality, Service, Low Price NOW.
FREE CATALOG—WRITE TO SAVE.
E.F.SCHLICHTER CO., Box PP, 10 S. 18th St. PHILA., PA.

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.


OLSON MFG. CO.

THE OLSON LINE

stands for best and latest in practical barn equipment. Designed by a farmer for actual barn use and improved by skilled engineer it provides cow comfort and labor-saving. Cut shows two way stanchion. Also write for barn planning service.

Pennsylvania Representative
C. CHANDLER ROSS
16TH & MARKET STS., PHILA., PA.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

MUTILATED TEXT

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Is Your Oil Stove Ready for a Busy Summer?

IF YOU are not one of the many who now cook with oil stoves in the winter as well as in the summer, now is the time to put your stove in good operating condition,—unless you decide to get a new and more attractive model.

It is especially important that the burner parts be thoroly cleaned. Careful brushing with a stiff fiber or wire brush will do much to improve both the appearance and the operation of the burners, but boiled-over foods are likely to have left gummy deposits which require more thoro attention. Burners in this condition should be boiled. Never, however, use lye for this purpose as it is likely to affect the metal and if not actually damaging, at least it renders it subject to later trouble from rust. Boil in a strong solution of washing soda. This will remove all foreign matter and will not harm the parts.

Clean Parts Function Properly

All perforations in burner drums or chimneys or, in fact, in any part of the burner should be brushed carefully so that none of them is obstructed. All holes of this kind are placed there for a special purpose and it is important that they be kept in condition to function correctly in supplying the proper ventilation and draft for the complete combustion of the kerosene. Interruption of the process of combustion is sure to result in a certain amount of smoke and soot. Properly operated, the modern oil stove, if it has a combustion drum or chimney of sufficient length or size to provide just the right draft and space will effect complete combustion and prevent smoke, soot and odor.

Be sure to drain out any oil that may have been left standing in the feed pipe or burners of the stove and throw it away. Kerosene evaporates slowly, but what remains after standing several months is likely to be residue which, if allowed to become mixed with the fresh fuel, may interfere with proper operation. In fact, the feed pipe of an oil stove should be drained every three months to keep out any sediment that may gather in the pipe or oil basin. A long flexible wire will dislodge the sediment from the feed pipe. The feed pipe then should be rinsed with clean kerosene and all of the dirty oil should be thrown away.

If your stove is of the long chimney type which has a door equipped with mica (isinglass) be sure there are no holes in the tiny windows as this would affect the draft and interfere with complete combustion. One or two small pieces of mica obtained at any hardware store may save a good deal of trouble.

A little attention now may save annoyance later.

Flowers March Thru Our Garden

SURROUNDING a picturesque magnolia tree in gorgeous bloom are the bluest of "Bluettes" that have gladdened our hearts ever since March 6th. Among them you will see many varieties of the crocus and they hold their heads high above the background the little "Bluettes" provide. Tulips galore and many narcissi will play ring around the magnolia tree. Then will follow peonies and more peonies. These were seedlings and bloomed last year.

After the peonies come lilies in variety to keep us happy all the summer. You will find also the old star flower, and approaching the path I have pansies. We had 400 flower stems of lavender iris last year, with 13 other varieties to keep them company. We plant many flowers. They are joy-givers, and we sell countless bouquets at Easter and Decoration Day for church and other benefits.—Mary Stewart Shuman, Pa.

Note:—Mrs. Shuman has 54 varieties of peonies. That thrills my very soul. Think of growing this queen of flowers from seed, and having them bloom the first year. If you care to try seed from such a reliable source, send me a stamped envelope, self-addressed, and I'll write you where to buy.—Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.

Does This Habit Mar the Attractiveness of Your Home?

IF YOU have an unsightly rubbish heap on your farm I hope you are ashamed of it. Of all the unnecessary things on the farm the general dump is the worst.

I know of an otherwise attractive home that has a lovely lawn and well-cared-for shrubbery and flowers but beyond that lawn is one continuous rubbish pile.

Wherever one looks are old tin cans, auto tires, broken boxes, old shoes, an old spring wagon and even cast-off clothing. Just beyond the garden fence is a pile where all the kitchen refuse is dumped and in summer that heap of decomposing vegetable matter is simply rank. Is it any wonder that the owner complains about flies more than any other woman I know?

Rubbish Can Be Disposed of Easily

This case is an extreme one, but we do have the dumping habit more or less and this habit can be overcome. We farmers have no garbage collector and we don't need one. The pigs eat whatever they get. The chickens relish potato parings and nearly all greens. What can't be disposed of this way can be burned. A small nail keg for tin cans and broken crockery can be kept in some convenient place and can be emptied when full. Auto tires, old iron and similar articles can be sold. So why have the place looking like a regular dump?

Often we do have odd corners which don't seem to be worth much. They can be planted to something worth while.

When I moved to my present location it was all dump and house. I cleaned and cleared until I had a large lawn and a garden and every foot has been put to work. The worst place was behind the garage but this I finally got cleared and planted it to raspberries which have been a constant source of pleasure ever since. Strawberries also could have been planted here to advantage.

Odd Corners Turned to Profit

Horseradish is a good thing to plant in some out of the way corner as it matures rapidly. Simply plant the small roots and in a year you will have a large root. It thrives in damp, rich soil such as is found in a meadow.

All children like to have a garden of their own. Why not give them some neglected corner and let them plant as they please? Allow them to have the money from the sale of their vegetables and see how much more interest they take in it. Where is the child who does not like to earn his own pin money?

Nut and cherry trees are easy to grow along fences. English walnuts, pecans and shellbarks do well in a low, deep soil. Cherries and black walnuts prefer a higher and drier location. Fruit and nut trees do take a long time to bear but I feel that the waiting is well repaid.—Margie O. Wagner, Pa.

The crowning feature in my personal fly campaign to date has been screening in the kitchen porch. This did not cost much, and I did nearly all the work myself.—Mrs. A. Ward, Pa.

WILL YOU BE THERE?

New Jersey's Field Day Holds Interest for the Women, Too

NEW JERSEY folks with an "eye for business" like to have a day's outing at the State College of Agriculture Farm to attend the Field Day Celebration on June 15th. This meeting is arranged for inspiration and help for farm folk. If you ever have attended, you need no urging—if you never have gone, don't miss it this year. Fill your car and start early in the morning for there is much to see. Or, if you have no motor, do as I do—A little bus ride, then a train ride, then the trolley or a taxi. Even tho the trip may be tiresome, the meeting is well worth the effort and what fun it is to brush elbows with a group of folks full of enthusiasm akin to your own.

Many seem to think this a man's meeting. Let me enlighten you. The alert women ride right along with their husbands, fathers and brothers, for the home departments have so much to offer you. Food, Clothing and Home are given great consideration by the state specialists in charge of extension work.

Let's Get Acquainted

Lunch is sold on the grounds, and I am wondering how many of our page readers would like to picnic together during the lunch hour. It would be such a fine opportunity of seeing each other, and discussing the interests we all love. Mrs. Bell has arranged that we may carry our plates and coffee over to Room 31 of the Poultry Building where we may get acquainted a little better. We invite all who enjoy PENNSYLVANIA FARMER and all their interested friends to join with us in this reception to each other. How nice it would be if many women of neighboring states could come, too. Keep in mind the date, and arrange to be there.

We have a neat little badge we would like to send you to wear on that day, so that no one is lost in the crowd. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope and tell me how many badges you would like for you, your daughters, and friends.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

The Last Call!

$10.00 for the best—$5.00 for the second—$1.00 for each other Sunny Monday Contest letter we publish. Such are the rewards in the contest now going on, but soon to close. June 1 is the final day.

Send your wash-day secrets written on but one side of the paper, using not more than three hundred words. Write the names of helpful conveniences you use on a seperate sheet of paper. Do not forget to put your full name and address on upper left hand corner of your letter. Mail these secrets to

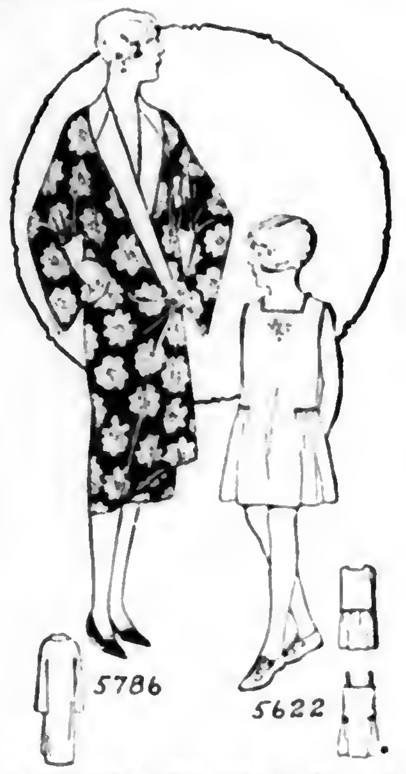
SUNNY MONDAY
CONTEST EDITOR,
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.

MUTILATED TEXT

Styles That Stress the Practical

AN ATTRACTIVE NEGLIGEE

5786.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 3½ yards of 40-inch material together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.

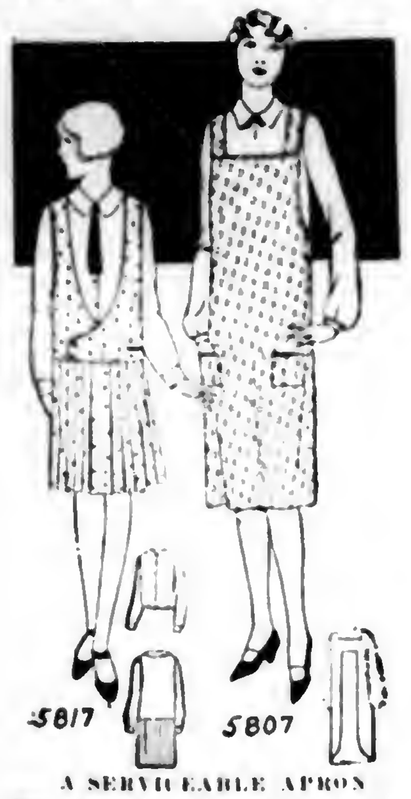


A SLIP FOR THE GROWING GIRL

5622.—Five sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 1¾ yard of 36-inch material if made with shaped shoulder, or 1½ yard if made with camisole top. Pattern, 10 cents.

SLEEVELESS SPORTS DRESS WITH GUIMPE

5817.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 2½ yards of 32-inch material for the dress and 1½ yard for the guimpe. Pattern, 10 cents.



A SERVICEABLE APRON

5807.—Four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 2½ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOAF CAKE

Yolks of three eggs
½ cup melted butter
½ cup sweet milk
1 cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon flavoring

Cream butter and sugar. Beat into this the yolks of eggs, afterwards adding milk. Sift baking powder and flour three times, add slowly, beating constantly, add flavoring and beat three minutes. Bake in loaf pan in moderate oven.—Mrs. L. D. Kerns, Pa.

Clean heat

Color in Newest Perfections!

Gray porcelain enamel tops. Gray legs. Satin-black body finish. White enamel warming cabinets. Large white front ovens. —On newest Perfections, and *all* those with Superfex burners.

No black kettles to scour!

How much pleasanter cooking is when you know there won't be any black kettles to scour afterward! When you cook with the modern Perfection Oil Stove, kettle bottoms stay bright and shiny—just like new!

Perfection flames stay at the height you set them so you need never fear they will "creep up" and make the kitchen sooty. With Perfections, *all* the oil is changed into cooking heat. You have real fuel economy. See the newest Perfections at any dealer's. One to 5 burner sizes. Prices from $7.25 to $130.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY, *7609 Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio*

PERFECTION
Oil Stoves & Ovens

No smoke, soot, or odor with Perfection long chimney burners.

WARNING: Use only genuine Perfection wicks on Perfection Stoves. *They are stamped with red triangles.* Others will cause trouble.

EDWARDS saves you MONEY ON METAL ROOFS

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high-grade Reo Metal Shingles, Sidings, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS

Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Satisfied farmer friends are our best advertisement.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1391 or for Garage Book.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
5341-5391 Butler St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Chicks Delivery after June First. S. C. Wh. Leghorns $8.00 per 100. Bd. Plymouth Rocks 10.00 per 100. Mixed 7c. Prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog.
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

Reduced Prices on Peerless Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns (Big Type)	9c
S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorn	9c
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	11c
White Wyandottes	12c

All chicks hatched in our own hatchery. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
The Smith Hatchery Bryan, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.25	4.00	7.00

Parcel post prepaid. Order direct. Bank reference. from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Folder free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

ARISTOCRAT BABY CHICKS—MAY DELIVERIES
Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $8 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $10 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds..$11 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $12 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write
SLIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS for June and July. Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.50 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box F3 Richfield, Pa.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS
For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog. LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 3, Bloomville, Ohio.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.25	4.00	7.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH
White Leghorns..........$8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds..10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $8; Light 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY,
R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks, $10—100; S. C. Reds, $10—100; White Leghorns, $8—100; Mixed or Broilers, $7—100. Special prices on lots of 500. Prepaid 100% live.
MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM,
Millerstown, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am so glad you made me a member of the Forum page. I have lots of work to do. The next time I write I might tell you about our trip to Washington, D. C., this spring to see the cherry blossoms. Do you return pictures if someone sends one to you?—Miriam Mellinger, (X), York County, Pa.

We'd like to hear about your trip to Washington. Yes, I'll return pictures if they're marked on the back "Please Return."

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like to read the letters that are printed. They are interesting. My school was out today. I received a present for having the most head marks in my spelling class. My teacher gave me a book. She also gave all the pupils a souvenir with her picture in it. Don't you think she was nice? I am very busy now helping to clean house.

I go to Sunday school almost every Sunday. Mother's Day will soon be here. Last year we children made a box and filled it with all kinds of flowers and gave it to mother on Mother's Day.

I am sending a picture of my two brothers.—Bertha Rupert, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

MY BROTHERS, FLOYD AND BYARD
Bertha Rupert, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends and Readers:—I live on a farm of ninety-seven acres. I have no big brother so my older sister and I take turns to help daddy in the fields. Last Saturday it was my turn to help and so it fell to my lot to get on the potato planter and in the one day I planted 35 bushels of potatoes. We are raising eight acres of potatoes this year.

During the summer we truck and go to market at the summer resort of Mt. Gretna, no doubt you have heard of it already. There is also a military training camp there and during the summer it is packed with soldiers, then toward fall the cavalry comes. This is the most interesting of all. They are the soldiers with horses. After the cavalry is gone there is a camp meeting held out there to which crowds of people go.

Our school stopped on Tuesday and we had dinner. Each one brought something and the older pupils that had stopped came in, too. We enjoyed ourselves very much. Cakes, cookies, dates, pickles, crackers, pretzels and lemonade were served to all. The seventh and eighth grade girls were the waiters. I was the only eighth grade girl but there were three boys in my class.—Mary B. Dourte, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have seen many different kinds of birds. A bluebird is building its nest in an apple tree in our orchard. Most every day I go into the woods after mayflowers and arbutus.

We have moved on a larger farm. There are about 240 acres in it. We have a 15-acre pond on it where we can catch different kinds of fish.

I wish you could come and make me a visit this summer, Cousin Ruth. We would have lots of fun.—Inez Vanderpool, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a little baby sister and she is a very funny little girl. She can almost walk. When you lead her she walks very nice. Nearly every night when I come home from school I take her down to the school. The school is right on the corner and I live on the other side of it. The teacher likes her and I put her on the floor, before I turn around she is standing on it.—Josephine Toth, (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your birthday card and I was very glad to get it.

It is raining real hard. The cherry trees are in blossom and it looks real pretty. I have a little baby brother. He is real sweet. He walks all over. He loves to go out and play around the yard. If you walk in the house and leave him on the porch he will go down off the stoop.

My school was out April 22nd. We had games in the afternoon but it stormed so we couldn't go outside and play them.—Patricia Dukeshire, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

You're another cousin who thinks Cousin Ruth and the Puzzle Editor are the same person. The Puzzle Editor sends a lot of her little friends cards on their birthdays and I think you must have received one from her. I'll let her know you got it.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending you a picture of Loraine and Kenneth Sites and myself. We are having a good time. I think it would be nice to write a poem about "The Housewife." I like to write little ones.

We had 1165 peepies and we haven't lost very many yet. They are four weeks old. We have three calves. They are black and white. They are all about one size.—Hester Sowers, (X), Adams County, Pa.

PICNICKING IS FUN
Hester Sowers, (X), Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending you a picture of my grandfather and the mules, Jerrie to the left and Harrie to the right. Harrie mule is 25 years old and Jerrie mule is dead. Saturday forenoon my grandfather and I were hauling stone all the forenoon until dinner time, and I thought it very much fun. Just as we were on the last load before dinner we had bad luck. Just as we were about up to the barn our mule gave a jerk and the runner came off the stone drag. The load was very heavy and when some of the stone fell off the mule was still pulling and it made it very light and the mule fell down. I was leading him and when he fell down he almost fell on top of me. Grandmother was standing in the doorway and I thought she would laugh her head off.

I have a new pet cat. Its name is Tabby. My dog is an Airedale pup. It isn't a year old yet. I got her in 1926 last 4th of July.—Elsie Woodington, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

GRANDFATHER DRIVING HIS MULES
Elsie Woodington, (X), Bucks Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We had such good times at school we tore our dresses. Now our good times are over and we have to work hard. We don't live on a farm just now. The cherry blossoms are blooming and I guess they are with you, too. Our school ended April 22nd. I studied seven poems.—Leona Deysher, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My school was over on April 11th. I had a very nice time the last day. I milk two cows every morning and evening. I also feed a little lamb which my father gave me when it was quite small. This spring I helped my father drop potatoes. I wish you could come up to my place this summer, Cousin Ruth.—Anna H. Rauck, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have 300 little chicks. They are growing very fast. The last day of school we had a picnic. The boys brought their fishing rods along. We were at the Tulpehocken Creek but we didn't catch any fish. We are raising a calf.

We have two little woods in our land. In one we can find violets.—Clara Layser, nine (X), Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—On the 27th, 28th and 29th there was an exhibit at Asbury Park. All the schools in the county had big gray cards on which to put drawings and English and arithmetic papers. There were over 700 cards.

Our school publishes a paper and the pupils write the articles in it. It is very interesting.—Virginia McCulloch, Monmouth County, N. J.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Josephine Wetzel. **Armstrong County,** Beatrice Rupert, Jessie [illegible]. **Berks County,** Elmer G. Keener, May M. Kutzer (X). **Bucks County,** Elsie Woodington (X), [illegible] Hoffman, Anna Spanier (no address given). **Butler County,** Amy Armstrong (X). **Centre County,** Kathryn Miller (X). **Chester County,** Pearl Griffith (X), Laura V. Stephens (X). **Clinton County,** Albert J. Fravel (X), Bertha Rupert (X). **Crawford County,** Bernice Bernes, Mariah Coulter. **Cumberland County,** Catherine Sites (X). **Elk County,** Genevieve Bennett (X). **Erie County,** Irvin Kelone. **Franklin County,** Miriam F. Batchelder (X), Nora Bear, M. Eloise Durand, Esther Lyder (X), Susanna Ryder (X), Mary Lesher (X), Verda Myers, Helen Hoffry, Pauline Myers (X). **Greene County,** Ralph Bell (X), Dorothy Grim (no address given). **Lancaster County,** Ora S. Shaffer, Elizabeth Diffenderfer, Virginia M. Baker (X). **Lawrence County,** Burdeen John. **Lebanon County,** Clara Layser (no address given). **Lehigh County,** Florence R. Swavely (no address given), Sue E. Swavely (no address given), Lalia Dannar (X). **Lycoming County,** Donald Paulhamus (X), Emery Plank, Jr. (X). **Mercer County,** Marion Irene Knauff. **Perry County,** Blanche McNaughton. **Schuylkill County,** Sarah A. Kosh, Mary E. Hukman. **Snyder County,** Beulah C. Herrold. **Somerset County,** Mabel Winters, Mary Elizabeth Oester, Miles Shaulis, Gail Shaulis. **Sullivan County,** Ruth Vogle. **Susquehanna County,** Marion Bunnell (no address given). **Tioga County,** Charlotte L. Howe. **Wayne County,** Patricia Dukeshire (X), Mary C. [illegible], Frances Wright. **York County,** Evelyn Ruth Rinehart (X), Estella M. Rubb, Marcella Zeigler, Ruth V. Haugh, Edna Messersmith, Sara Bender, Jessie E. Torbert (X), Miriam Mellinger (X).

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Ethel Perry, Harriet Bradway (X). **Monmouth County,** Virginia McCulloch.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Virginia Long.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Margaret Houser (no address given).

If (X) appears after a name it means that that Forum Cousin has been made a member. If you have received a membership pin you may put the (X) after your name when writing.

After this no pins will be awarded cousins who fail to give their address, no matter how good the contribution. Watch out, all of you, name, age and address are very important.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Here are four sentences which surely sound as tho something had gone wrong somewhere. But you can take the very same words that you find in these four foolish sentences and make four sensible sentences that I think you all will agree are quite true, but you may have to hunt around for those words which belong together. If any of Our Little Folks have never heard of the man named "Columbus," just ask some grown-up who he was, and you will have one sentence in almost no time at all. It might help all of you to start with that sentence and check off the words as you use them. When you have all the words arranged so that you have four true, correct sentences, let me have your answer on a postcard or in a letter by June 1th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, AND PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY AND WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES. (You'd scarcely believe it but one of my little friends, who sent in a very good-looking answer, gave me everything about himself or herself except his or her name, so, of course, he or she need not expect to find it in the list of prize winners.) The prizes, you know, go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

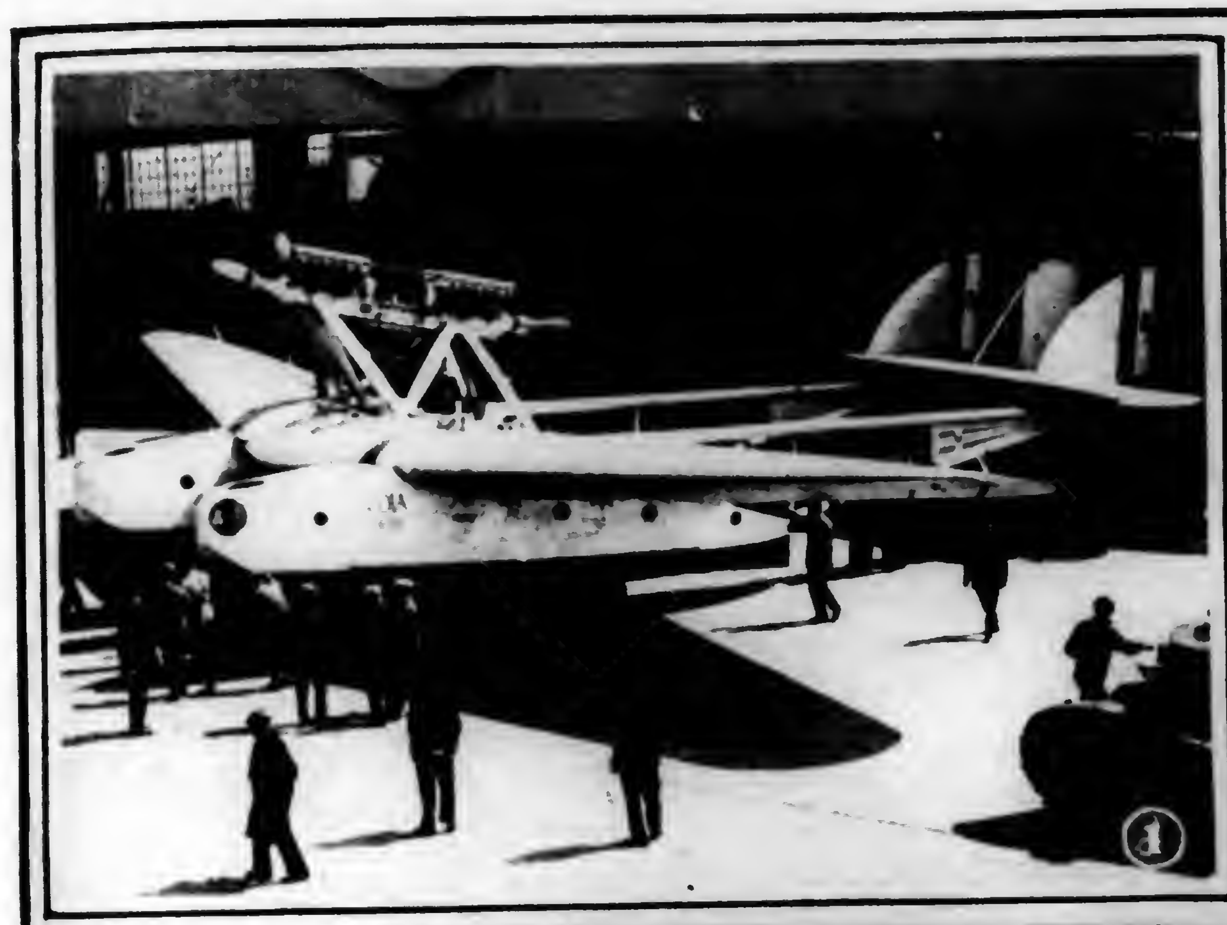
CAN THIS BE TRUE?

A ball is sweet.
Most play is Columbus.
A fuzzy America of lilacs discovered fruit.
Fragrance with the peach children like to skin.

The answer to the puzzle published May 7 is MOTHER'S DAY.

The prize winners are: Margaret Busch, age 9, Chatham, N. J.; Pierson Case, age 7, Ringoes, N. J.; Edna Colton, age 9, Elverson, Pa.; Mary Grove, age 9, Bellefonte, Pa.; Joseph J. Manbeck, age 13, Ringtown, Pa.; Maybelle Morris, age 10, Oxford, Pa.; L. Emma Musser, age 12, Middleburg, Pa.; Laura V. Stephens, age 12, Oxford, Pa.; Clarence Walling, age 12, Keyport, N. J.; Hilda Weaver, age 13, Windber, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Commander Francesco de Pinedo, Italian flyer, inspecting his new monoplane, the Santa Maria II, at Miller Field, Staten Island, New York, before taking off for Boston. The plane was sent from Italy by Premier Mussolini to replace the one destroyed by fire at Roosevelt Dam, Arizona.

2.—When Princess Julianna, of Holland, celebrated her eighteenth birthday recently she automatically became Crown Princess of the Netherlands. She is the world's only unmarried crown princess.

3.—Mrs. Coolidge and three of the children of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Mrs. Davis had a fine time at circus on May 3rd.

4.—"Spotty," a little fox terrier owned by a Los Angeles man, equals any human acrobat. She stands on one forepaw on her master's forehead, then slowly descends. The pup can hold the position for three or four minutes.

5.—A picturesque view of the U. S. S. Memphis, United States Naval Cruiser stationed in European waters, in the harbor of Ville Franche, France.

The Captain of Troop A

By Katherine Mayo

COPYRIGHT 1918 BY KATHERINE MAYO

The detective who so quickly solved the baffling dynamite bomb mystery in the short story beginning on this page is now Major Lynn G. Adams, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police.

"The Captain of Troop A" is the second of a series of true narratives about Pennsylvania's world-famous State Police.

THE Burgess leaned on his office table, chin in palm, scowling. With his free fingers he beat a devil's tattoo on the hard wood over which his waistcoat buttons should have presided. But the Burgess wore no waistcoat. His costume, in fact, was in the extreme sketchy, and his hair suggested the thought that the pillow, rather than the brush, had been its latest companion. The Burgess radiated an atmosphere of doubt, wrath, and extreme anxiety. It was five minutes to four o'clock in the morning.

By the table stood the Borough Chief of Police, large, serious, with an air of weight and importance. At his side waited one of his officers, a small man in the uniform of the Borough service. Over in a corner, among the shadows, sat one seemingly on the eve of old age, with a face like the face of an ancient hound,—long of line, drooping, full of a sort of hopeless yearning and of habitual sadness. He sat on the edge of his chair. His hands, between his knees, worked nervously at the brim of his hat, and his eyes never left the Burgess. His dress, neat and clean, had once been good; now it would soon be shabby. He was obviously under stress of strong excitement.

On the table lay four objects: A much crumpled newspaper; an electric flash-lamp; a red bandanna handkerchief; and a bomb, lying within a piece of common manila wrapping-paper.

The Burgess, the Chief, and the Constable stared at the four objects. The man in the corner stared at the Burgess. No one spoke. No one had spoken for some moments past. Nothing broke the silence but the steady beat of the devil's tattoo.

"D—— it all!" the Burgess broke out at last.

The Chief's eyebrows flickered up for the fraction of an instant, as instantly to resume their natural level. The Chief was a discreet man and one who could make allowances.

"You say,"—the Burgess spoke again,—"that nothing in this stuff here gives any clue?" he jerked his chin toward the objects on the table.

"Why, no, not quite that," the Chief rejoined. "I said that bomb, that flash-light, and that bandanna have nothing individual about them. But the newspaper is a little different. It's in Greek. Only, there are hundreds of Greeks around here—hundreds and hundreds of them. So I don't see how even the paper gives us much of a start."

The Burgess rubbed an impatient hand thru his already rampant forelock. "We can't fall down on this. It's too serious. It would reflect the worst way on our administration. Of course you hunted everywhere you could think of?"

"We made a complete search," the Chief stated for the fourth time within the hour, yet still with unruffled patience,—"a complete and thoro search of the entire neighborhood, before reporting to you, sir. And it gave no result whatever except what you see before you."

"D—— it all!" the Burgess once more permitted himself.

AGAIN silence settled on the room,—silence so deep as to make audible a clicking sound when the man in the shadowy corner parted his lips to moisten them.

It was the little Constable who spoke next.

"I suppose you gentlemen know," he ventured deprecatingly, "that Captain Adams is over in the city. Came up yesterday, on special duty."

"What!" his two superiors jerked out together.

"You don't mean Adams of the State Police?" the Burgess ejaculated, hope and the fear of hope too sanguine mingling in his voice.

"Not Lynn G., Captain of 'A' Troop?" the Chief was exclaiming in the same breath.

"Yes, sir— Yes, I do— Yes, it is— That's the man," the Constable did his best to answer.

"Burgess," said the Chief of Police impressively, "people that ought to know call Lynn Adams the best detective in the state. And if you ask him, and if he possibly can do it, he'll help us out."

"If I'll ask him!" the Burgess scoffed. "The only question is, Can he spare us the time for it? He's not in the city for nothing—he's got work on hand. Here—where can I call him?"

The Burgess was lunging after his desk telephone.

The little Constable named the place. "At least, I think that's likeliest," he added, carefully. "You know they do move pretty quick and unexpected—the State Police do—and when their business is finished they're off somewhere else on the tick. That's where he was, last evening."

BUT the Burgess was already talking over the wire. ". . . Mighty glad you're in the neighborhood. We're in trouble over here. Bomb affair. We can't make head or tail of it. I would appreciate it if you could spare time to come over and advise us. I'll have a car at your door in ten minutes. . . . All right. Good! Thank you, Captain!"

The Burgess, as he hung up the receiver, swung around with almost a smile on his face. "Says he'll come!" he reported.

"That's the talk!" the Chief rejoined.

Half an hour later the rush of an engine, the slam of a car door, and a springy foot on the steps proclaimed an arrival. The Burgess, himself going out to admit his visitor, in a moment returned escorting him.

The newcomer was a man about thirty-five years old, tall, soldierly in the true American type, and with that about him, in face and bearing, that would command men's attention anywhere.

"Have a seat, Captain," the Burgess was saying. "Gosh! but I'm pleased to see you. We've been worried to death, here,—the Chief and I, and it was like a godsend hearing you were in the vicinity. Now, Chief, you start in and tell the Captain all you know."

The Burgess flung himself back in his chair to listen at ease. The anxious frown on his face had changed to a look of keen and hopeful expectation. The little Constable beamed mildly triumphant. The man in the shadows rubbed his hands together with a dry rasping.

"Well," the Chief began, "it was this way: A little after midnight—say quarter to twenty-five minutes after—this gentleman over yonder in the corner—Oh! Meet Mr. Hill, Captain Adams. I don't believe the Burgess introduced you. Well, this Mr. Hill here, he came to my house and rang the door-bell and asked to see me. I ran right down, of course, and this is the report he gave:

"'HE'D BEEN kept at his store—he deals in plumbers' supplies, Mr. Hill does—he'd been kept at his store very late, figuring on accounts. And it was a little before midnight that he started to walk home. When he came to pass Mr. Burr's residence—A. C. Burr, you know, the big manufacturer—he happened to notice somebody sneaking along thru the bushes inside Mr. Burr's fence. He thought that didn't seem right so he just slid quietly in thru the gate to have a look. And in a minute, there in the shrubbery on the lawn, he came face to face with a man. The man had a bundle in his hand. And Mr. Hill thinks he was a Greek.

"'What are you doing here?' says Mr. Hill.

"'None of your d—— business,' says the man, and he drops his parcel on the ground and he pulls out his gun.

"But Mr. Hill, here, as the Greek threw up the gun, jumped and grappled with him. The man fired, and the bullet went straight thru Mr. Hill's hat. Then Mr. Hill grabbed the gun; only, in the tussle, he missed the barrel and caught the muzzle itself fair in the palm of his hand—and the Greek fired again—Mr. Hill showed me where the bullet went.—Yes, sir, it passed clean between the joints, drilling a hole between the bones and the leaders. Very lucky you were, too, Mr. Hill, to have done such a reckless thing and to have got off so easy. Mighty plucky of you—and A. C. surely ought to appreciate it. But at your age—really!

"Well, so with that Mr. Hill falls down—shock, you know. But in a minute or two he recovered himself, and when he looked around, he saw the Greek was gone away. Then, like a wise man, he comes as fast as he can straight over to me, and wakes me up and tells the story.

"So, of course, I hurried to A. C.'s at once, taking the Constable, here, along with me. By that time, very naturally Mr. Hill was pretty well done up, so I left him at Dr. Hill's, his cousin, next door to me, to get his hand fixed and to rest.

"Constable and I hunted all over Mr. Burr's premises and the entire surroundings. All we found is what you see before you on the table. That bomb was wrapped up in that newspaper. The other things were lying around close to it. They were on Mr. Burr's lawn, just near the house. No doubt at all, the Greek meant to wreck the house, and would have succeeded only for Mr. Hill's nick-of-time interference. Of course, after he'd fired his gun twice, and made noise enough to rouse the neighborhood, he didn't dare stay to finish his work!

"Now, Mr. Hill—that's straight, isn't it? Isn't that your experience?"

"Perfectly correct, Chief," answered the man in the corner. "Correct in every detail."

"Well, and then Constable and I went around to Dr. Hill's office again, and got Mr. Hill and brought him here to the Burgess. And I call it a pretty tough proposition, and a proposition without much handle to it," the Chief added emphatically.

"Mr. Burr," he went on, "employs hundreds of Greeks. And one is just as likely as another to have this pretty idea to bomb the house. As to the gun, they've all got 'em—brought 'em back when they returned after the Greek war. So you couldn't hope to identify him by that. The flash-light and the bandanna are just like thousands of others—and any Greek might have that piece of newspaper. I confess I don't see where to begin in the case. But A. C. and the public ain't going to see our difficulty. They'll be yelling for arrests."

DURING the Chief's recital the Captain had walked over to the table, and one by one, had examined the exhibits in the close rays of the lamp. The bomb, for a moment, seemed to interest him specially, as he revolved it under the bright light; then the flash-lamp and the newspaper.

At last he looked up with a smile.

"Do you think you can help us?" the Burgess asked anxiously. "Will you help us?"

"Perhaps I can. Anyway, I'll try," the Captain of Troop "A" replied.

"Have you got the time for it, tho?"

"Well, other work brought me to the city, but I think I can make the time that this will require."

The Chief and the Burgess breathed sighs of relief. The little Constable felt himself growing tall.

"But now," the Captain added, "suppose you let me have these things for the time being. I'll take them back to the city with me. And you all go get a little sleep. I'm sure Mr. Hill especially needs it. He must be pretty well worn out after such a night."

The man in the corner looked up gratefully.

"I do feel a little tired, I'll admit," said he.

"Is that hat the one that you had on when you went into Mr. Burr's garden?"

"The same one."

"May I see it?"

The man in the corner came forward to the table and offered his hat, a soft felt. But the Captain made no move to take it.

"Just hold it under the light," said he, "and show us where the bullet struck."

STOOPING under the lamp, his thin, carefully brushed hair shining above his tired old face, the hero of the night's adventure pointed out the holes that his would-be murderer's lead had drilled. Even the powder-smudge showed within, proving the closeness of the conflict. He seemed so frail a creature to have thrown himself into a desperate battle, alone, in the dark, and upon an occasion so easily avoided!

And yet there remained a look about him that explained it all—a look of the eternal child-heart, full of dreams and faiths and longings too slight of tissue to endure the bitter light of noon—full of generous impulse, of unreasoning courage, of hope beyond all mortal power to quench. This shabby, sad old man would be capable of an act of risk and romance to the very end of his days. Even now he was subtly suffused with a sort of exaltation, born of his bold defiance of facts, weakness and death.

An hour later, in his room in the city, the Captain of "A" Troop, skilful-fingered, was dissecting the bomb, while Sergeant Moore of his command watched the work with quiet appreciation.

"Six sticks of dynamite—a fuse—a detonating cap," the Captain enumerated, ranging the articles on the desk before him. "And a very amateur job it is—eh, Sergeant?"

Sergeant Moore gave his little trick cough. "Yes, sir—h'm-m—most amateurish!"

"Look how this fuse is cut! That was done by a person who never handled dynamite before. And here again—isn't it a wonder how these fellows over-step themselves!—here again is another clue. Look, Moore! Not a trade-mark on one of these six sticks. Now, you know almost all of the dynamite manufacturers put their brands on everything—the Duponts an ellipse, the Atlas Company an Atlas, and so on. But this chap was careful to get the stuff without a mark. And his very precaution simplifies our job. There is relatively so little anonymous dynamite.

"And, Moore, see this little stain on the shell of the thing. What is it?"

"H'm-m! Blood, sir—a drop of blood."

"Certainly. When I first saw it in the Burgess's office it was even clearer. Now let's have that bit of brown paper. Look in the corner, Sergeant. What do you see?"

"A little — h'm-m — problem in arithmetic, sir. Set down neatly with a very fine pencil. Evidently the deduction from some kind of change."

"Yes?" the Captain suggested.

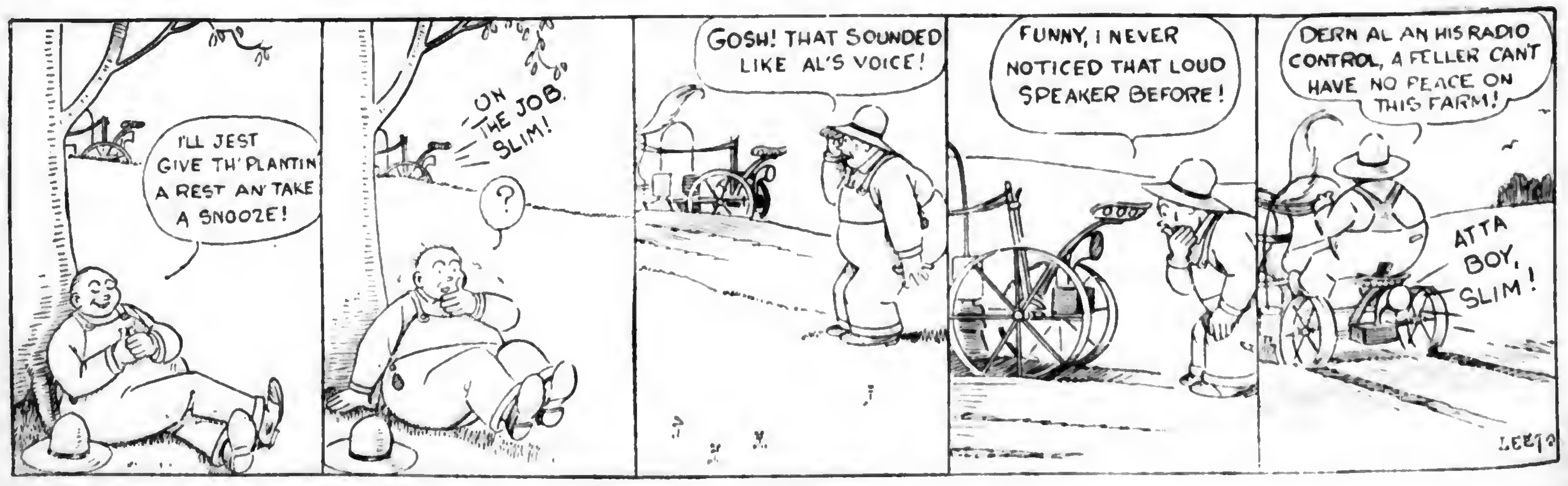
"And the amount deducted would be about the price today of six sticks of dynamite, and this fuse, and—"

"And a few extra detonating caps?" the Captain offered.

"H'm-m! Quite so," agreed Sergeant Moore.

(To be concluded next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *A voice from the corn planter* : : : : : By Leet


I'LL JEST GIVE TH' PLANTIN' A REST AN' TAKE A SNOOZE!
ON THE JOB, SLIM!
?
GOSH! THAT SOUNDED LIKE AL'S VOICE!
FUNNY, I NEVER NOTICED THAT LOUD SPEAKER BEFORE!
DERN AL AN HIS RADIO CONTROL, A FELLER CAN'T HAVE NO PEACE ON THIS FARM!
ATTA BOY, SLIM!
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

The Cue

Big Man in Audience (turning around)—Can't you see anything?

Little Man (pathetically)—Can't see a streak of stage.

Big Man (sarcastically)—Why then, I'll tell you what to do. You keep your eyes on me and laugh when I do.

Maybe They Read Directions

"Well, here you are," said the doctor, "a pill for the kidneys, a tablet for the indigestion, and another pill for the nerves."

"But, look here, doctor," said the patient, "how will the little beggar know where to go when they're inside?"

His Revenge

Deacon Flint—Jane, if I die, I wish you'd marry Deacon Smith.

Mrs. Deacon Flint—And why, Amos?

Deacon Flint—Well, the Deacon beat me on a horse trade once.

The Vacation Problem

"You give your clerks two weeks' vacation every year, don't you, Mr. Tintack?" asked a friend

"A month," grunted the hardware dealer.

"A month?"

"Yes. The two weeks when I go on my vacation and two weeks when they go on theirs."

Parson—You love to go to Sunday school, don't you, Robert?

Bobby—Yes, sir.

Parson—What do you expect to learn today?

Bobby—The date of the picnic.

Visitor—Jimmie, do you get good marks at school?

Jimmie—Yes, but I can't show 'em.

"Pop, I got in trouble today at school, and it's all your fault."

"How's that, son?"

"Remember when I asked you how much a million dollars is?"

"Yes, I remember."

"Well 'Helluva lot' isn't the right answer."—Automotive Advertising.

"I'm sorry," said the pitcher, "but if Biggins is going to umpire today I don't think I'd better pitch."

"Why not?" inquired the manager.

"Well," explained the pitcher, "last winter when I was down in Florida I sold him a lot."

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the improved Barron English and Beall Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick, pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 11th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 111-R, Berlin, Md.

up the ladder

of UNADILLA satisfaction and safety

The Unadilla door fasteners make an ever-ready permanent and safe ladder from base to roof. The rounds, 15½ inches apart, stand out 5 inches from the doors and are 13 inches wide—as *easy* to climb, up or down, as your front stairs.

The Unadilla goes together easily—any handy man with a little help can erect it. It is exceptionally strong, lasting, and well constructed. It is air and water tight—frost-repelling and storm-defying. It is the most convenient, safe and workable silo we know how to build and we've spent a good many years on just this job.

Write today for our handsome, illustrated catalog showing why a Unadilla is the silo *you* need. It also shows Unadilla water tubs, storage tanks and vats.

If you want to take advantage of a special discount that is worth having—order early. Or, you can, if you wish, pay for your Unadilla on easy terms.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Things That Count Are Proven Facts

We have heard so much argument on this and that about feed that we wonder sometimes if the real important matter isn't apt to be overlooked.

There is honest argument and difference of opinion as to whether a feed should contain this or that amount of protein.

Whether the value of a feed should be stated in terms of "total digestible nutrients" or digestible protein and therms of heat and energy.

Whether the formula should be published on the bag or recognize the manufactured feed as a finished product just as paper is no longer wood-pulp or rags but a new article which must be judged as paper.

Whether you should buy separate ingredients and mix them yourself or buy a ready mixed feed.

These are all questions of interest and are splendid subjects to make conversation or argue about but when it gets down to the feeding of your own cows where your own profit or loss is at stake it seems to us that the question that really counts is how much the milk checks are more than the feed bills—not for any one month but month after month and year after year.

Not what argument would make it seem that it should do but what has actually been done and can be done again.

It is the test of the monthly feed bill compared with the monthly milk check that has proved the value of Tioga Dairy Feeds.

You can buy feeds for less money and you can buy poor cows very cheap and either one will lose you money. You know it pays to buy good cows, you pay the extra cost to make more profit. The same rule works with Tioga Dairy Feed fed with Tioga Mineral Food.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's

THE HOUSE OF
Ryde & Co.

GUARANTEES entire satisfaction with every bag of feed bearing the name "RYDE." Exhaustive tests have proven that better ingredients or better combinations of materials *cannot be had at any price.* Therefore, insist that your dealer give you RYDE'S FEEDS. Be sure the name is on the bag. Don't accept a substitute. Years of fair dealing and guaranteed satisfaction are typified in the slogan

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With Buttermilk, will raise every normal chick to maturity. It is a safe, natural food and contains every element necessary to rapid, uniform growth. Includes choicest GRANULAR grains, hulled oats, selected whole seeds *with natural oil retained*, fresh meat scraps and a liberal portion of dried buttermilk. Easy to feed. Economical; one lb. will raise a baby chick well past the danger period. *At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.*

For the growing chick nothing equals RYDE'S HAV-TO-GROW Chick Mash. With Buttermilk. Has minerals, fats and best growing feeds in abundance. Makes broilers or layers in double-quick time.

To make that hen "lay an egg a day" feed RYDE'S HAV-TO-LAY EGG MASH. *With Buttermilk.* Supplies egg making elements for maximum egg production in one convenient-to-feed, unequalled food. Contains choicest ingredients. Economical. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.

Ryde's Cream Calf Meal

(with concentrated sweet skim milk)

is an economical milk substitute on which your calves will thrive and grow. ***Save the milk and earn two profits;*** one on milk and the other on the market value of the home grown animal. 100 lbs. RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL makes 100 gallons of rich, nutritious milk substitute. Choicest materials, not a "by product." Especially milled and steam cooked for easy digestion. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags, or write us.

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Poultry Raisers everywhere are now cashing in on this new way way to vastly increase profits.

From Chicks to Layers!

This 20-page booklet is showing thousands how to get on the right side of the ledger and stay there! A new scientific discovery—not a "tonic," not a drug, not dope or a concoction—has opened up a new era in poultry feeding.

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The Enzyme Digestant for Poultry
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Send at once and let us open your eyes to new profits, new records—now poultry raising is on a new basis at last!

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One Drop
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Cures Gapes

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

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An IDEAL
Poultry Disinfectant

Sterilac protects poultry health—prevents disease—assures success in every stage of poultry raising. An improved form of the famous Dakin disinfectant in a convenient dry powder form that doesn't lose its strength. Strong and powerful—non-poisonous.

A small amount of this powder dissolved makes a practical disinfectant and deodorant. Approved by leading poultrymen.

Send $1 for a "Money Back" Trial
Enough Sterilac to make 60 gallons of solution of ordinary strength.

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Don't Let Chicks Die

Give them *Wackers Chick Tablets* in the water, stops *White Diahorrea, Gaps* and other chick diseases, makes your chicks grow like weeds, ask anyone who has used them.

600—$1.00 1300—$2.00 5000—$7.00

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FREE Booklet on Poultry Raising

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WENE CHICKS

State-Certified, Blood-Tested Breeders at these Bed-rock Postpaid prices, per 100

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks	$11.00
Special Matings—S. C. White Leghorns	14.00
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White Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds	16.00

8-12-12 Weeks Old White Leghorn Pullets for July Delivery

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept 18, Vineland, N. J.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

They May Be Starving

I have about 800 Leghorns three weeks old. Have lost about 20 per cent of 1000. My first trouble was a bad lot of toe pickers. Then could not get them to take scratch feed and they still will not eat it. They grow, are very nicely feathered, but now they seem to die of starvation. They simply have nothing in the crop.—E. S. H., Lehigh County, Pa.

In rearing my chicks this year I noticed that there were times when they seemed to prefer mash to grain and later the situation was reversed. However, they grew well, so evidently it did not matter.

Losses such as you mention sometimes result from chilling and crowding under the brooders at night, due to insufficient heat. The chicks droop around and refuse to eat. It also happens that chicks rapidly outgrow their mash hopper accommodations, which means that many of them do not get enough to eat and gradually starve to death.

Also, a disease known as coccidiosis occurs, in which the chicks droop, appear drowsy, refuse to eat, get very thin and die. This usually attacks older chicks, and I am of the opinion that one of the other causes is at the root of the matter.—R. L. S.-H.

It Cures Cannibalism

I have several chicks in my five-week-old flock that seem hearty but their eyes are pasted shut and seem hard to open even with my fingers. Some of them have started to pick others' tails until there are no feathers and scarcely any flesh left. I am feeding a good commercial mash containing dried buttermilk, cod liver oil, etc. I clean the coop every two or three days and put in clean litter. —K., Bedford County, Pa.

There are three things that might cause your chicks' eyelids to become pasted shut; nutritional roup caused by a deficient ration, ordinary roup, which occasionally attacks young chicks, and dusty litter, which causes an irritation of the eyes and leads to the gumming up you describe.

From your description of your method of handling your chicks, which seems very good, I do not think the first two can be to blame, unless you notice a bad odor from the affected chicks which would indicate true roup.

I have seen chicks with sore eyes that resulted from using such material as barn sweepings or hay chaff for litter, and if you are using any sort of dusty stuff no doubt it is to blame for the sore eyes.

I have had very good results in stopping all sorts of cannibalism in young chicks by feeding condensed buttermilk as it comes from the keg, simply smearing a quantity that they would eat in fifteen minutes on the wall of the house where they could pick it off. If chicks are without feed or water, if they are crowded, or if the house is too hot, it is liable to start them picking each other. Letting them out on good range is another preventive.—R. L. S.-H.

Prefers Pinch Method

I [illegible] to know how much sodium fluoride to use to a quantity of water [illegible] hens for lice. Is it advisable to use straw for litter for hens [illegible] the summer?—A. H., Bradford County, Pa.

I think you will like the pinch or dry method of applying sodium fluoride better than the wet method. Rub a pinch of the powder in the feathers of the vent, also several pinches in the body feathers and one around the neck. A pound will treat about 100 birds by this method.

I think it is a good plan to litter the hen-houses lightly during the summer. The hens can be fed outside in good weather and inside when it rains.—R. L. S.-H.

Mix Oil With Mash

I have decided to follow the chick feeding schedule outlined in the March 26 Pennsylvania Farmer, but am at a loss to know how to mix the cod liver oil with the dry mash. This ration calls for dried milk in some form. Would it be all right to feed dried skimmilk in the dry mash when sour skimmilk is fed as a drink? —H. C., Wyoming County, Pa.

You can incorporate the oil with the mash by first mixing it with part of the bran, using enough to take up the oil, and then mixing this bran with the balance of the mash. It is perfectly all right to feed milk powder in the mash and give some form of milk to drink in addition.—R. L. S.-H.

NEST BOX NOTES

FROM now on culls will appear in the laying flocks. These boarders should be removed as soon as seen and sold. We go over the flock about once a week and remove hens that show signs of not laying. Their sale thruout the summer helps to keep up the farm income as the egg production decreases.

* * *

Broody hens that are not wanted for setting purposes should be broken up so that they will start laying again. If this is not done, their time is lost; and beside that, they are constantly scrapping with other hens that want to get into the nest to lay, with the result that many eggs are broken or smeared. Even Leghorns sometimes want to set, so we make an inspection of the nests occasionally at night and remove the clucks to a crate with a slat bottom, in which they soon cool off and are ready to go back to the flock. Broody hens should be fed and watered while being broken up.

* * *

This spring has been somewhat trying on the young stock. We have had a great deal of cold and rainy weather with alternate warm days, and I find that the young birds seem to need heat longer than usual. It pays to keep fire in the stoves as the birds do better than if they feel chilly.

* * *

Sold the roosters yet? Ours went just as soon as we were thru saving hatching eggs.

* * *

Small chicks that have been chilled and have piled up on each other are hurt in other ways than by smothering. The survivors seem to suffer digestive disorders, refuse to eat, and many of them are liable to die.

* * *

Young birds that are several weeks old may be badly crowded in the brooder houses by now. Crowding results in uneven growth among other ills. Care must be taken that the birds have enough room. They should be taught to perch as soon as possible, which will help somewhat with the crowding business.—R. L. S.-H.

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CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

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Prices Effective	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$8.50	$41.50
Bd Rocks, Reds, Ancon	2.75	5.25	9.50	46.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Blk. Minor. Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.50
S. L. Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Orp.	3.50	6.50	12.00	54.50
Wh. Wyan.	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Heavy Ass'td	2.50	4.75	8.50	41.50
H. & L. Ass'td	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.50
Light Ass'td	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.50

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Members I. B. C. A.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

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Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

30,000 Chicks Weekly

Hatches Due June 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each, [illegible] per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, [illegible] per 1,000. S. C. Reds 12c each. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 8c each, [illegible] per 1,000. Light breeds mixed 7c each, [illegible] per 1,000. $1.00 will book your order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Our 17th year. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog Free.

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JUNE PRICES LOWER

	Per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$11.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	12.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.00
Mixed	8.00

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BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM.
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Prices Reduced

Leghorns $10 per 100. Rocks, Anconas $11, Minorcas $12 per 100. Reds, White Wyandottes $12 per 100. Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.

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Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	[illegible]
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	[illegible]
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	[illegible]
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	[illegible]
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	[illegible]
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	[illegible]

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now
Leghorns--Anconas 10c
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Other breeds in proportion—Order from this ad.
PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
Special Summer Price Reduction

June and July Deliveries. The best Popular Breeds on Free Range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Young and Barron Strains	$10.00	$47.50	[illegible]
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thompson Strain	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owen's Reds	12.00	[illegible]	
Broilers, Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	[illegible]
Broilers, Light Breed	8.00	37.50	[illegible]

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live Delivery guaranteed.
Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD PA. R. 1, Box 40.

Chick Prices Smashed

For June, July, August & September 8c per hundred and up.

[illegible]

Johnson Hatchery, [illegible], Pa.

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
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Our 18th Year . . . Special Summer Prices

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality. Including our No. 1 Grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

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Columbian Wyandottes .... 11c S. C. White Minorcas 13c
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 10c
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Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons 13c
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OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, others. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Member International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
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S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Golden and Columbia Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00

Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

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We ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Imp. Mating, Parks Fed Rocks (PC 33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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S. C. Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	2.75	4.25	8.00	38.00	72.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
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White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.00	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	

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40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	600	1000
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White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
White Wyandotte, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	103.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.00	18.00	72.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	98.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	4.50	8.00	32.00	44.00	75.00

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Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed):	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Bd. Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	21.00	38	75
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Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks.	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons.	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

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Barron White Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5.00; 50, $10.00; 100, $20.00. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June prices 2c per Chick less. C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

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Barred Rocks and Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
White Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00
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[illegible] parcel post. Will book your order [illegible] C. O. D. We will also allow you a discount [illegible] 21 days in advance. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

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CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
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Prices Are Slashed On

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White and Brown Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Hollywood Leghorns	12.25	60.00
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We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets, shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Minorcas—Buff Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices.—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.

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White, Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
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Silver & White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
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Assorted Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100, $10. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. Member I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.

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HA! LOOK 15 PUREBRED VARIETIES. Can ship at once 7c up. Barred, White or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes $11.00 per 100; Buff Orpington, Langshans $15.00 per 100; Large Brahmas $18.00; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $11.25 per 100; Light Weight Mixed $7.00 per 100; Morgan Tancred blood tested 250 to 312 egg breeding $17.25 per 100. In less than 100 lots June, July chicks $1.00 less per 100.

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BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00
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S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00
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S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	8.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW

and PULLETS for future delivery. Our chicks carry finest high record breeding. Just a penny more than ordinary kinds. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog.

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Send No Money
SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

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TIFFANY'S Superior Ducklings THAT LIVE
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings
$10 per 25, $18 per 50, $35 per 100, $170 per 500.
Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White Pure-White
$9.00 per 25, $17 per 50, $32 per 100, $155 per 500.
Parcel Post Prepaid and safe arrival guaranteed. 18th year producing ducklings that live.
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS

From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
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Light Mixed	7.00
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Markets

May 23, 1927

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—Asparagus, doz bchs, Del-Md, extra fancy, $4@5; fancy, $2.50@3.75; choice, $1.75@2.75; culls, $1.20@1.50. N J, extra fancy, $4@5.50; fancy, $2.50@3.75; choice, $1.50@2.50; culls, 60c@$1.25. Penna, extra fancy, $4.50@6; fancy, $3@4.50; choice, $2.50@3; culls, $1.25@1.75. CABBAGE, Norfolk, bbl-crate, $4@5.50; ½-bbl crate, $2.75@3; hmpr, $2.50@3; East Shore Va, bbl crate, $1.75@6.50; ½-bbl crate, $2@2.75. KALE, N J, bu, 35@50c. LETTUCE, N J, crate, 2 doz hds, $1@2; Penna, bu, $1@1.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $2.50@3.75; poor, $1. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor, 35@50c. PARSLEY, N J, bu, $1.50@1.75. PEAS, Calif, crate, $2.50; bu hmpr, $2; N C 5-pk hmpr, $1.50@2.50; poor, $1@1.25; Norfolk, 5-pk hmpr, $1.25@1.75; 4 pks, 90c@$1.25; East Shore Va, hmpr, 4 pks, $1.25@2. POTATOES, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $8@8.50; No 2s, $5@5.50; S C, bbl, No 1s, $7.25@8; poorly graded and dark, $6@7; No 2s, $4.50@5; Maine, 150-lb sack, $5.40@5.50; 120-lb sack, $4.25@4.75. Penna, 120-lb sack, $4.25@4.50; N J, red skins, 3-bskt sack, $2.75@3. RADISHES, red, nearby, bu, $1@1.50; white, nearby hmpr, $1@1.50. RHUBARB, Penna and N J, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.50. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, 75c@$1.50. SPRING ONIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1.25@2. SPINACH, N J, ⅝ bskt, 15@35c; bu, 30@50c. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, hmpr, $1.50@1.65; Del, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.65; No 2s, 50@75c; crate, fancy, $2; N J, hmpr, No 1s, $1.75@2.50; mediums, $1@1.50. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3. YAMS, Del-Md, hmpr, $1@1.35.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $3.50@4.50; Va, Albemarle Pippins, $5@7; bu, N Y, Baldwins, $1.60@2.10; Del, Winesaps, fancy, $1.75@2.35; fancy, Rome Beauty, $2.25@2.40; Md, Winesaps, $1.60@2; Ganos, fancy, $1.60@2; N J, Winesaps, $1.50@2.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, Winesaps, $1.15@1.50; poor, 75c@$1; Rome Beauty, $1@1.75; Delicious, $1.50@1.75; Staymans, $1.25@1.60; poor, scalded, 40@75c. STRAWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, East Shore Va and Md, $2.25@3.50; fancy, large, $4@4.50; poor and small, $1.50@2.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 28@29c; Leghorns, 25@27c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs and over, 47@48c; 1½@2 lbs, 43@45c; R I Reds and Mixed colors, large sizes, 40@42c; small sizes, 35@37c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and up, 35@36c; 1½ lbs, 31@32c; smaller, 25@26c. Roosters, old, 17@19c. Ducks, young, 23@24c; old, 15@18c. Turkeys, hens, 30@32c; gobblers, 25c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 24½c; firsts, new cases, 22½c; old cases, 21c; seconds, 19@20c; refrigerator extra firsts, 26c; firsts, 24½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.25; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice $6.50@7.75; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12; fair to good, $8.50@10.50; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8.50@9; fair to good, $6@7; common $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $18.50@19; medium, $16@17; common, $14@15.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $10.25@10.50, heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.25@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23.50@24; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—Car lots, in export eelvator, No 2 red winter, $1.52; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.48; lower grades are selling at usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 62@63c; No 3 white, selling at a discount of 3@5c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 44½@47½c; extra, 92 score, 43½c; 91 score, 42½c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 37½c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, single daisies, fresh, 24c; longhorns, round lots, 24c; small jobbing lots, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 24@26c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.75; springers, 75c@$1.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50, squabs, 20@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c bch; string beans, 25c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 10@25c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 25c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@35c ½ pk; new, 25c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ¼ pk; strawberries, 20@25c qt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.32; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17 ton; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $42@43; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $42@43; middlings, $46@47; linseed, $57@58; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $45.50@46.50; alfalfa, regular, $41@42.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 250, bulk of sales, $10.50@11; top, $11.75; heavy weight, 250@300 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9.75@10.50; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.75@11.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $11.25@11.75, packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50@10.

Cattle—Receipts, 625, calves, 175.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.25@11.75; medium, $8.50@10.25; common, $7.50@8.50. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11.50; medium, $8@9.75; common, $7.25@8.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $7.50@9.50; common and medium, all weights, $5.25@7.50.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.50@8, common and medium, $3.75@6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yearlings excluded), $7.50@8.25; cutter to medium, $5.25@7.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $11.25@14; cull and common, $6@11.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 21@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@26c; dressed, $1@$1.75; springers, 50@75c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1.50 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box, 5c bch; soup beans 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; turnips, 12@18c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 3@6c bch; asparagus, 10@15c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk; 75c@$2.25 bu; strawberries, 15@20c box.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37; corn, 90c; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y)	$ 42½	$ [illegible]	$ 41	$ 41½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	25	24¼	26¼	2[illegible]
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.75	11.00	9.37½	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	21.50	21.50	21.50	26.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.52	1.51	1.43	1.73½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.62½	.63	.56¾	.52

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@43½c; choice, 41@42c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, 43½@45½c; do, blocks, 42½@44½c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 29@32c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 29@31c; store-packed, 28@29c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 29@32c; process butter, 37@38c.

Eggs—Closing offerings, nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, 21c; bid, 20¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; old hens, 3@4½ lbs, 29c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 29c; Leghorns and other light stock, 2[illegible]; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@18c; old roosters, Leghorns, 14@15c; young chickens, springers, colored 1½ lbs and over, 40@[illegible]; smaller, [illegible]; springers, Leghorns, 1 lbs and over, 35@38c; smaller, 28@30c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over 22@24c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@23c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, poor and thin, 15@18c. Guineas, large size, [illegible]; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old pair, 30@40c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, Washington 12-lb crate, loose, small, [illegible]; home grown, doz small bchs, 75c@$1.25; Del, doz, $1.50@2.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, chip bskt fancy, $1.75@2; extra fancy, $2.25; Ala, bu hmpr, fancy, $1.50@1.75; Fla, ⅞-bu hmpr, fancy, $2@2.25. KALE, Md, bu bskt, $1@1.25; poor, 25c. LETTUCE, Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.00@1.75; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $4@4.50; poor, $1.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt best, $1.25@1.50; poor, 50c. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate yellows, $2.75; whites, $3@3.25; Calif bu crate, yellows, [illegible]; whites, [illegible]; home grown bundle 1 doz bchs, green, 10@15c. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Maine Green Mountains, $5.75; N Y, whites, [illegible]; new, Fla bbl No 1 Spaulding Rose, [illegible]; South Carolina bbl No 1 Cobblers, [illegible]; staves, $8.25@8.50; Ala 100-lb sacks, Bliss Triumphs, No 1, $4.75. RHUBARB, home grown bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@30c. SPINACH, bu bskt, Md and home grown, 75c@$1.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $4@4.25; Russets, $4.50; W Va, Willow Twigs $3.75@4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.50@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, 24-quart crate, Aromas, Ky, $4@4.50, few $5; Ark, fair condition, $3@3.50; Tenn, $3.50@4.25; 32-qt crate, Va, $3.50@4.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to 10c higher; top, $10.60; heavy butchers steady, $9.50@9.75; 225@250 lbs, $9.90; 200@225 lbs, upward to $10.20; 200 lbs down, mostly $10.50@10.60; packing sows, $7.50@8.25; pigs, $10.60.

Calves—Steady; top veals, $13.

Sheep—Lambs nominally $14.50; wethers weak to 25c lower; top, $8.25; spring lambs nominal; ewes, $7.50 down.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@21; standard timothy, $19@19.50; No 2 timothy, $17@18; No 3, $15@16; No 1 light clover mixed, $19@19.50; No 2, $16.50@17; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $20@21; No 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No 2, $16@18; No 1 clover, $20@21; No 2, $16@18.

Oats—No 2 white, 59@60c; No 3, [illegible]; No 4, [illegible].

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow, 96@97c; No 3, 92½@94½c; No 4, 86½@88½c; No 5, [illegible]. Mixed corn value 2@5c under values of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady, creamery, higher than extras, 44@44½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42½c; creamery, firsts, 88-91 score, 38½@42c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Irregular, fresh gathered, extra firsts, 24½@25½c; do, storage packed, [illegible]; fresh gathered, firsts, 23@24c; do, storage packed, 24½@25½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 21½@22½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, [illegible]; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, [illegible]; nearby pullets, 23@25c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 28@32c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 34@35c; do, firsts to average extras, 29@33c.

Cheese—Steady, state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 22@22½c; do, average run, [illegible]; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, [illegible].

Live Poultry—Nominal, no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 20@45c; fowls, by express, [illegible].

Dressed Poultry—Quiet, broilers, fresh, [illegible]; frozen, 20@36c; fowls, fresh, [illegible]; do, frozen, 20@30c; old roosters, [illegible]; turkeys, fresh, 25@32c; do, frozen, [illegible].

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, steers, $7@11.50; state [illegible]; cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, [illegible]; lightweight culls, $6.50@7; calves, [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Irregular, sheep, [illegible]; lambs, common, clipped, [illegible]; southern springers, 70@76 lbs, [illegible] per 100 lbs; culls, [illegible].

Hogs—Steady, light to medium weights, [illegible]; pigs, $11.50@11.75; heavy hogs, [illegible]; roughs, $8.50@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all for prompt shipment: City bran, [illegible]; middlings, $39, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47.50 nominal; western feed bran, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $38; flour middlings, $42; red dog, $46.50, all in 100-lb sacks; all-rail white hominy feed, [illegible] nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $52.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $25@26; No 3 and poorer, [illegible]@24. Straw, large bales, rye, $25@26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.55¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.65¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.61¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.70⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.07½; No 3 yellow, $1.04⅜. OATS, No 2 white, 61½c; No 3 white, [illegible]; No 4 white, 57½@58½c; ordinary white, clipped, 60½@66½c; fancy white clipped, 73½@75½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.20⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.07@1.10.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Bulk prices: Fed steers and yearlings, $9.75@12.50; stockers and feeders, $8.50@9.75; fat cows, $7.25@12; cutters, $4.85@6.25; vealers, $10@11.75.

Hogs—Slow, steady to 10c lower; top, $10.10; 150@200-lb averages [illegible]; largely; 210@240-lb weights, [illegible]; 260@310-lb butchers $9.40@9.65; good to choice pigs, $9.25@9.75; heavyweight hogs [illegible]; medium, $9.50@10; light, $9.65@10.10; light lights, [illegible]; slaughter pigs, $8.90@9.85.

Sheep—Bulk prices follow: Fed clipped lambs, $14@15; clipped culls, [illegible]; spring lambs, $16.75@17.75; cull springers, $13@13.50; yearling wethers, $11.50@13; fat clipped ewes, [illegible]; feeding spring lambs, $13.50@13.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 21, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed 42½@43½c; ½-blood combing 42@43c; ⅜-blood combing, [illegible]; ¼-blood combing 40@41c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed [illegible]; ½-blood combing 41@42c; ⅜-blood combing, 41c; ¼-blood combing, 40c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 21, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14; October, $16.25; December, domestic, [illegible]; Timothyseed, cash, old, $2.50; new, [illegible]; May, $2.60.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 23, 1927. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$37.50@3
Spring bran	37.00@3
Soft winter wheat bran	38.20@3
Hard winter wheat bran	37.25@3
Standard middlings	37.70@3
Soft winter wheat middlings	38.70@4
Flour middlings	41.00@4
Red dog flour	47.0
White hominy	39.50@4
Yellow hominy	39.00@3
36 per cent cottonseed meal	39.75@4
41 per cent cottonseed meal	42.75@4
43 per cent cottonseed meal	44.50@4
34 per cent linseed meal	44.75@4

Heavy demand for both nearby and futures. Middlings scarce and in strong demand.

New Potato Market Uneven

Review of the Week Ending May 21

POTATOES—The Florida season is practically over and the eastern markets are now receiving most of their supplies from South Carolina. Shipments from this state have reached 300 cars daily but with a larger territory to serve than usual, the price has gained sharply. South Carolina stock sold at $6.00 to $6.50 per barrel in Philadelphia on Monday and advanced to $7.50@8.00 by Saturday. New stock showed a slightly weaker tendency at the close of the week but old potatoes were stronger and advanced to $5.50@5.75 per 150-pound sack.

ASPARAGUS—Cooler weather resulted in lighter supplies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania asparagus in Philadelphia and New York. The demand for green asparagus was active and prices as high as $7.50 per dozen bunches were reported. There was a great variety of sizes and quality and large amounts sold anywhere from $1.20 to $7.00. The acreage in New Jersey is estimated to be around 500 acres larger than last year.

FEED—The market was steady. Wheat feeds commanded premiums on some markets but were generally steady. Gluten feed offerings were light and prices higher. Hominy feed prices were higher in sympathy with the advance in the corn market. Cottonseed prices were firm and linseed meal steady.

HAY—Receipts of hay were rather light and the demand slow but prices held about steady. Timothy showed a stronger tone and timothy and clover mixtures were wanted.

GRAIN—The grain market was irregular with prices mostly averaging higher. Unfavorable conditions in the Corn Belt caused corn futures to reach a new high point. Wheat was higher but oats were barely steady.

BUTTER—The market during the week was unsettled due to heavier receipts and lack of confidence. Buyers felt that there was a possibility of prices declining still further and limited their purchases to immediate needs. Receipts were above those of last year but the quality of the butter showed considerable improvement.

EGGS—There was a fair demand for good quality eggs on the New York market and prices held fairly steady. There was a moderate demand for receipts of average quality.

POULTRY—The cool weather was favorable for the New York live poultry market and the demand was fairly active. Live fowl were firm but heavy stock was draggy. The larger sizes of broilers were wanted and this stock was scarce. Fresh killed broilers were in light supply and held steady in price. Fowls were liberal and weaker.

LIVESTOCK—Hog prices closed slightly higher than a week ago in Chicago. Beef steers were higher with yearlings irregular. Receipts of cows were light and the market reached the highest point of the season. Vealers declined and stockers and feeders were very scarce. All classes of sheep and lambs closed weaker.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The past month has been unusually wet, so wet that probably not more than one-third of oats has been sown and very few acres of corn have been planted. Grass fields and wheat doing very well except in low places. The prospect for fruit is good. Stock are in pastures. Spring pigs doing well. Prices: wheat, $1.33; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; milk, 4 per cent, $2.10; eggs, 20c; spring chickens, 35c.—A. R., May 17.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Very few crops in except a few early potatoes. Many farmers just starting plowing. Most of the ground is pretty wet to work as yet. The sugar season proved to be rather long drawn-out but not especially good. Fruit bloom coming out very sparingly but perhaps this only indicates less surplus to go to waste than usual. Most of us have a little garden in and some tomatoes started for transplanting. Butter is about 50c per pound; eggs, 25c; potatoes, $1.50 bu.—E. M. A., May 12.

Clarion County, Pa.—Oats growing very slowly. Few early potatoes planted. Pastures slow, not many cattle on pasture yet. Larger hatch of young chicks this spring than usual. Fruit will be scarce in some sections. Wheat fields looking fine. Some improved road building being done. Dairy cows of good quality selling for $100 to $150. Spring pigs scarce and high in price. Potato acreage will be somewhat larger than last year. Prices: creamery butter, 61c; eggs, 22c; potatoes, $1.40; wheat, $1.15; oats, 50c; ear corn, 50c.—C. R., May 17.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—Farmers got a lot of plowing done during April. Roads were worked and farmers were generally busy putting repairs on buildings and fences, hauling lime and fertilizer and spraying. Pomono Grange met with Newton Grange on May 5th. John McSparran gave a splendid address and in the evening the Wyoming County degree team conferred the fifth degree on a large class. A heavy thunder shower with hail as large as hickory nuts cut a wide swath thru the county on May 10th, damaging green houses and breaking window panes in buildings. Eggs are low, 20@30c; new potatoes, $1 pk., old, $1.75@2; butter, 50@55c.—E. A. K., May 12.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Wheat, oats and grass are growing well. Some oats not sown yet, some corn planted. Weather too cool and wet. Some ground to be plowed. Not many potatoes planted, seed scarce, $2 per bushel. Fruit much hurt by the late frosts. Help scarce as the railroad is taking many men for track work, some work being done on public roads. Wheat, $1.25; corn, 90c; oats, 45c; butter, 50c; eggs, 23c; apples, 80c.—J. H. B., May 16.

Monroe County, Pa.—The week of 16th to 23rd will be the big week for planting corn. Oats all sown. Potatoes being planted. Rye is beginning to head. Seed corn scarce. The 33rd annual Sunday School Convention was held in Stroudsburg May 12 and 13th. The American Red Cross fund for Mississippi flood victims has been oversubscribed, $5100. Country butter, 40c; eggs, 28c; potatoes, $1.25; rye, $1; oats, 65c; corn, $1; wheat, $1.25; pork, 18c; veal, 13c.—G. E. S., May 14.

Potter County, Pa.—Pear and plum trees in full bloom. Strawberries commencing to blossom. Many webs of the tent caterpillars appearing in wild cherry and apple trees. The wet weather continues; many farmers waiting for soil to dry before sowing oats. In dry locations oats have a good start. Pastures poor. Poor hatches and weak chicks reported. Dairy business good. Butter in good demand. Pupils of county invited to visit state capital. Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, assisting pupils to plan trip. Health clinics held at several places. Prices: butter, 50c; eggs, 25c; veal calves, 10c; pigs, $3@6.—M. C. S., May 11.

Tioga County, N. Y.—Dr. E. P. Reed, of Syracuse, representing the State Department of Health, will hold a clinic for crippled children in Owego on May 24th. A demonstration of the new tractor road scraper was given at Owego last week. This machine does the work of many teams with only one man. Two hundred schoolteachers of this county met in conference in Owego on Friday. Interesting addresses were heard at the meetings of the Dairymen's League. Home Bureau is holding meetings in all parts of the county and 65 women representing 15 communities attended demonstrations in laundering last week. The work of placing fresh-air children in homes for their summer vacations has begun. A new $15,000 school building east of Apalachin is to be completed in June.—C. A. H., May 11.

Warren County, N. J.—We are having a lot of cold weather. Oats seem to be getting a good start but grain and grass are growing very slowly. Potatoes breaking thru very slowly. A little corn planted but a lot of sod still to be turned. Most of the pear, plum, peach and cherry sets are falling but apples seem to be sticking. Good dairy cows bring from $125 to $175 and milk is $3 per cwt. Feed prices remain about the same altho grains are up a little. Corn, $20 ton; wheat, $1.30; oats, 55c; eggs, 30c; butter, 47c.—A. S. P., May 20.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

THERE are as many kinds of men in the produce business as you will find anywhere. There are the buyers who haggle over the price of a couple of baskets and others who buy a carload and are off, with the entire deal taking less than three minutes. I'll let you listen in on one kind of sale.

"Ah here comes my good friend Issy. What can I do for you this morning?"

"You can't do me again. Yesterday I lost money on those mushrooms; you said they were fancy. Fancy! Such—stuff I never saw. I tell you I lost money."

"Now now, Issy, don't stuff me. You know I have the best mushrooms on the street. Look now at these that just came in. How many do you want?"

Issy looks them over, picks out a couple of small ones and shakes his head in disgust.

"Such stuff and you call it fancy. I suppose you want $1.00 for them. They are worth but 50c and then I get stung."

Louie, the salesman, whispers in Issy's ear in great confidence. Issy continues to look disgusted and I cannot describe just how disgusted he looks. You have to see it for yourself.

"What! You robber, Louie. You stung me yesterday; today you want to rob me. I can't stay in business and lose money. I'll give you 60c or nothing. What you say? Make it snappy."

"Issy, such foolishness. They will make you plenty of money. Look now, everyone the same on top and bottom. Fresh, and the price is right. I will sell you twenty-five baskets at $1.00, then I am cheating the boss. Mike down the street is getting $1.25."

Issy walks off. "We can't do no business today. Your ideas is too high."

Issy visits several other stores handling mushrooms. Five minutes later.

"What, Issy, you back again, how many?"

"Knock off a dime Louie, and I will take fifty baskets.

"Issy, I positively can't do no better. I made you a bargain price because you are an old customer. If I knock off a dime the farmers will raise cain and the boss will fire me."

Issy walks out again.

Five minutes later.

"Well, Louie, you robber, tie up them fifty and give me a ticket."

Louie writes the ticket and gives Issy the tag.

"Good day, Issy."

"So-long, Louie."

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Police Protection for Farm Homes

(Continued from page 3)

fires and outlining preventive measures was published. Copies may be obtained, while the supply lasts, from the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The bulletin is called "A Survey of Farm Fires."

This special investigation of farm fires was, of course, only a small part of the fire prevention work of the State Police. In one year recently 93 arrests were made for arson. In 1922 the per capita fire loss in the town of Bethlehem was $17.31. The next year, after some police detective work, the loss was $3.10 per capita.

The advance estimate cost of maintaining the Pennsylvania State Police for the two-year period ending May 31, 1927, was $1,662,000. Of this amount about eighty-eight per cent was used for field police work and the remainder on administration, fire prevention and criminal identification. This amount does not maintain the full legal force of more than 500 officers and men. For several years the legislature has failed to appropriate sufficient funds for a full force. The present skeleton organization contains about 300 men.

The State Police would be a self-supporting organization if the fines that are imposed directly as a result of its work were available for its own use. Instead, however, these fines are paid into the county, state and national treasuries and the force receives no compensation for the work it does for the national, county and city governments.

The history of the Pennsylvania State Police abounds in thrilling tales of amazing personal heroism, of uncanny skill in solving crime mysteries. Fortunately, a few of these hundreds of true stories have been put down on paper by Katherine Mayo and some of them are now appearing in Pennsylvania Farmer (see Page 16).

These stories and the hundreds of others that might be written prove that the officers of the Pennsylvania State Police never have forgotten the standard set up by the man who built the organization. Back in 1905 he said:

"It is possible for a man to be a gentleman as well as a policeman."

"In making an arrest you may use no force beyond the minimum necessary."

"When once you start after a man YOU MUST GET HIM."

Ride the new $7,000,000
Str. Greater Detroit
Str. Greater Buffalo
—the largest and most luxurious of their type in the world—and their sister ships, the swiftest that sail the Great Lakes.

Vacation at
MACKINAC ISLAND
"The Summer Wonderland"

Overnight from Chicago or Detroit via the fast D & C boats is this scenic wonderland. Here days are warm, and nights refreshingly cool. Here unspoiled natural scenery, virgin forests, historic points of interest will allure you. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing, and countless other recreations.

View the illuminated
NIAGARA FALLS
—now more interesting and beautiful than ever with the billion candle-power multi-colored lights playing on the falls every night

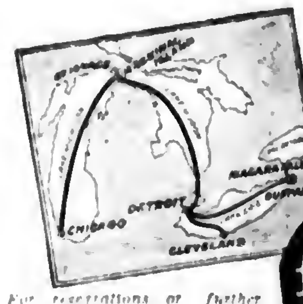
Utmost in Luxury Aboard

First class accommodations exclusively. All water sterilized. Autos carried. Radio and moving pictures on both the Buffalo and the Mackinac Divisions. On the Mackinac Division there is also dancing, with hostess in charge, afternoon teas, bridge, golf, horseshoe pitching, etc. Tickets on this Division limited to sleeping accommodations.

Educational—Interesting
Health Giving

Stay at any port as long as you like on one of the D & C trips. Visit Chicago, second largest city in America; Mackinac Island, the ideal summer resort. See the many historic points of interest, the virgin forests and inspiring scenery, a veritable paradise for the nature lover. Stop over at Detroit, the capital of the automobile industry, at Cleveland, Buffalo, and the world famous Niagara Falls. Enjoy your cruise in restful comfort, breathing the invigorating lake atmosphere that develops a raving appetite and insures sound refreshing slumber. Can you imagine a more delightful vacation trip?

Round Trip Fares between
*CHICAGO and DETROIT $60
*MACKINAC ISLAND and CHICAGO or DETROIT $30
*BUFFALO and CHICAGO $79
One Way Round Trip
†CLEVELAND and DETROIT $3.50 $6.00
†BUFFALO and DETROIT $6.00 $11.00
*Berth and meals included. †Berth and meals extra



No surcharge. Unlimited stopover privileges at all ports.

Send for free illustrated booklet

For reservations or further information, address E. H. McCracken, Gen. Pass. Agt., Dept. 30, at Detroit, Michigan

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Firestone Dealers

ARE PIONEERS IN BALLOON TIRE SERVICE

Another Reason Why They Serve You Better and Save You Money—

Specializing in the manufacture of tires has enabled Firestone to concentrate upon tire development, with a record of many notable contributions to more economical highway transportation.

Firestone pioneered the low-pressure tire, and Firestone Service Dealers were the first to offer car owners Full-Size Balloons, with the latest methods and equipment for their expert care and repair.

Firestone Dealers have kept up-to-date on tire development and service—continually progressing and improving their ability to serve you better and save you money.

It will pay you to call on the nearest Firestone Dealer and let him tell you how to get more mileage out of your tires. If you are in the market for new tires you will be surprised at the low cost of a set of Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloons. See the Firestone Dealer and let him handle your tire requirements.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . . Harvey S. Firestone

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.**

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra fine heifer. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Heifers and bulls. Reds and Roans. Registered and accredited herd. **FRANK C. HOOVER, Munson, Clearfield County, Pa.**

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 81652. **CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. **C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.**

Subscription Bargain
Big Value for Little Money
Offer 48-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	6 months
Household Guest	1 year
Home Friend	1 year
Today's Housewife	1 year

All for only $1.10—Value $1.95

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar, 9 months old, $50.00. Ten open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts, 170 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please. **DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.**

400 CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 weeks old $6.50, 7 weeks $6.75, taught to eat. High-grade and pure-bred pigs, not to be registered, $8.00. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.**

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. **G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED SOWS. Sow Pigs. Big type. Best Blood lines. Fair Prices. **GEORGE N. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.**

PURE BRED, Big Type Poland China Gilts, weighing around 130 lbs. Prices reasonable. **C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.**

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices. **C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6, YORK, PA.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

FEEDING PIGS—7 weeks old $7.50 each. Express paid. Shoats 2 to 3 mo. old $10 each. **I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

MINERAL COMPOUND FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES In use over 50 yrs.
Booklet free
$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 461 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

This Is the Last Call for the Corn Borer

FINAL inspection of the corn crop clean-up is now under way in the area of Pennsylvania where the European corn borer control regulations are in effect. Farmers in eight northwestern counties of the state will receive up to two dollars an acre for the extra work they have done in plowing under or destroying all corn stalks and stubble left over from last year's crop.

The federal official in charge of control work in Pennsylvania and New York is H. N. Bartley, associate entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The inspection work in Pennsylvania is under the direction of the district and county supervisors. E. W. Strickland, Titusville, is supervisor of the district comprising Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren Counties, and Benjamin A. Wright is supervisor of the district including Butler, Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer Counties. The county supervisors are: Howard G. Eisaman, East Springfield, Erie County; John G. Crumb, Linesville, Crawford County; Joseph A. McElhaney, Franklin; W. P. Wood, Grand Valley, Warren County; Frank D. Henry, Butler; Alexander H. Fullerton, Edinburg, Lawrence and Beaver Counties; Cyrus M. Davidson, Jackson Center, Mercer County.

Forty-eight inspectors are doing the field work. Their goal is a complete and satisfactory clean-up of every piece of corn stalk or stubble which might shelter one of the destructive borers.

Guernseys Bring Record Prices

THE National Guernsey Cattle Sale was held Thursday and Friday, May 12 and 13, at Inter-State Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J., with record high prices prevailing and a large attendance of buyers from nearby and distant states. The highest price of the sale was $8600 for a bull, Langwater Peter Pan, bred and consigned by John S. Ames, of North Easton, Mass., and purchased by Frank B. Foster, of Philadelphia. Harry J. Heinz outbid two other millionaires for a cow, Noble Claire, which brought $7600, the second highest price of the sale, and highest price for a cow.

Seventy-six cattle were sold on Thursday, averaging $1109.86 a head, while Friday's sale of 66 cattle averaged $1037 per head. These prices exceeded those realized in Chicago and caused the National Guernsey Association to plan to hold its cattle sales every other year at the Inter-State Fair Grounds, Trenton.

For the first time in the national sale boys' calf club animals were admitted to the auction. Two cows were consigned by L. E. Scarborough, Jr., of Rockville, Md., and Wallace Williams, of Pylesville, Md. Both boys are members of the Harford County Calf Club. Scarborough's cow, Meadowland Mary, was bid in at $1000 by J. E. Andrus, Jr., of Walker, Minn. Meadowland Maid, Williams' cow, was also purchased by Andrus for $800.

The next sale at Inter-State Fair Grounds, Trenton, will be June 2 when the Ne Plus Ultra Guernsey herd of W. H. Gratwick, of Linwood, New Jersey, will be disposed of.—H.

Boston Language

It was evening. A stranger approached the motorist.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its function."

"Sir?"

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really, I don't understand you."

Just then a boy shouted: "Hi, mister, your lamp's gorn out."—Boston Post.

FARM LANDS

STROUT'S BIG CATALOG Lake, River & Mountain Farms. First distributed in February to thousands awaiting this big [illegible] country real estate bargains. These people [illegible] FARMS and although the catalog is [illegible] there are hundreds of splendid bargains left. Especially summer places, [illegible] beauty spots high in the hills, waterside homes and farms [illegible] throughout the East. A bargain on [illegible] 75 acres on improved road, mile RR town [illegible] room house, good barn, other bldgs, insured [illegible] at low price $1200 you get auto, 8 cows [illegible] poultry, furniture, complete equipment [illegible] cash. Every day you delay means that [illegible] of the catalog offerings are sold. Avoid regret of losing a bargain. Get your catalog today [illegible] free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

CANADA LAND—Information about farm lands for sale or rent, free homesteads and farm work in Canada, also general information about Canada can be obtained from Canadian Government. **Information Bureau, 308 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.**

130 ACRE FARM, [illegible] under cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. Stock and tools included. Can take possession at once. **Frank Rohlf, Farmington, Pa.**

WONDERFUL opportunities, Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. **Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing. Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

WANTED Married man with small family for work on poultry farm, [illegible] not necessary but wish a man who is [illegible] willing to learn. Good house with [illegible] electric lights and garden. References required. **H. C. Wood, R. D. 1, Pottstown, Pa.**

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.**

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs [illegible] complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. **Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

MAKE $2 AN HOUR selling Peck's Rivets. Stop leaks in kitchen utensils. Trial box 10c. Agents wanted. **Peck Co., Box 50, Medina, N. Y.**

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. **Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.**

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots, best cash prices, shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25 [illegible] bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

ATTENTION! Salesmen and Buyers wanted. [illegible] goods. Details sent. Circulars. **Samuel Paul, Valley View, Pa.**

GUINEA PIGS WANTED 500 clean healthy [illegible] 16 oz. pigs. Good prices paid. Write **Parke, Davis, Detroit, Mich.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 $1.75. Smoking, 10 $1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.**

GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburg, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh, $45 up. **Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

FEEDING MUSTY CORN.—While visiting a dairy farmer recently I noticed that he was feeding his milk cows whole musty corn on the cob. I inquired as to the effect of musty corn on the health of the cows and he replied that he had been feeding in this manner all winter and the cows showed no ill effects. His explanation was that a cow had four stomachs and was capable of resisting germs. Would be pleased to know if this farmer was correct in thus feeding.—W. W. J., Delaware County, Pa. The practice of feeding musty corn must not be considered universally desirable. However, one may feed moldy corn without unfortunate results as evidenced by the fact that the animals appear to be doing well on such diet. Good, clean feed for any animal is preferable at all times. Prices may govern how closely one should hold to such a plan. It is usually advised that such moldy food be fed to one or two animals and if no serious results follow, it can be fed generally to the herd.

CRIBBING.—I have a horse 10 years old that is a cribber or wind-sucker. Can you tell me the cause of it, the effect it has on the horse and the remedy, if any?—J. B., Armstrong County, Pa. This is a vice that develops usually before the animal is five years old. It may be induced by teething difficulties and idleness. Distended abdomen and wind colic will result. Wearing down of the incisor teeth occurs from biting hard objects. Examine the teeth and provide exercise for the animal as a means of controlling the condition.

SOW PARALYZED IN HINDQUARTERS.—I have a large sow that has gone down and drags her hind part. She has pigs five weeks old and has been outside most of the time. Would you please give me the cause and advise as to what to do.—M. M., Franklin County, Pa. During the period of pregnancy and suckling pigs there is a drain on the calcium content of the body. It would be advisable to supply mineral either as bone meal, fish meal or tankage. Feed two ounces of cod liver oil daily in the feed for eight to ten days in addition to a balanced ration. A good ration may consist of 100 pounds of ground corn, 10 pounds fish meal or tankage and 5 pounds each of alfalfa meal and oil meal. Pasture clover or alfalfa hay may take the place of alfalfa meal.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate **6 cents** a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. **Minimum, ten words.**

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

REDUCED PRICES on Chicks of Quality—English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas, $13.00; White, Buff and Columbian Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Silver Laced Wyandottes, $15.00; Light Brahmas and Jersey Black Giants, $22.00. Pekin Ducklings, $38.00, Indian Runners, $36.00. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick, discount on large orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Charles H. G. Sweigart, Avondale, Penna., Phone 133.**

JUNE PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. White, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100 $8.00; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas $9.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes $10.00; Assorted $7.50. **Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.**

BABY CHICKS Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed $8, Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS Rocks and Reds, $10; S. C. Leghorns, $8; Mixed, $7. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 1/2c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

ROSELAWN QUALITY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns hatched from free range healthy stock. Get our circular now. It's free. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Penna.**

OUR BABY CHICKS grow like weeds. Rocks, 100—$10; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 100—$9; Mixed Breeds, 100—$7.50. **Locust Lane Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

TURKEY EGGS From our famous pure bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write for prices. **Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.**

HAVE THRIFTY CHICKS; worm them with Happy Hen Worm Remedy; safe, sure, easy to give, great life saver, $1.10 postpaid. **Happy Hen Remedy Company, Room 116, 259 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

PEKIN DUCK EGGS $1.05 per 12. **Albert H. Graybill, Richfield, Pa.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

EARLY HATCHED White Leghorn pullets produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.**

PLANTS

PLANTS—leading varieties. Cabbage, $1.00—1,000; Collard, $1.00; tomato, $1.00, bell pepper, $1.50; Onion, $1.25; Porto Rico potato, $2.00. **W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.**

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE, also Collard. March planted. Large plants. 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25. **Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.**

CLARAGE CORN holds world's record, 168 bushels per acre. Also fine for silage. **Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. **John E. Keonel, Gap, Pa.**

CABBAGE and tomato plants—$1 per 1000. Leading varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. **James J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.**

60 LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias $1.25. Catalogue. **A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—Large, vigorous roots. Hundred $1.25; thousand $7.50; 5,000 or more $7.00. Prepaid. **Sunnybrook Farms, Lancaster, Pa.**

PLANTS

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession, Ballhead—500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$10. Golden Acre and Earliest of All—1,000—$3.00, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20. Tomato Plants ready—75c—100; 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$20. Sweet Potato $3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS POSTPAID—They must please you upon arrival or your money back. All varieties. Cabbage, beet, mangel, 3 doz. 25c, 100, 15c; 300, $1.00, 1,000, $2.00. Aster, sweet potato, cauliflower, 2 doz. 25c, 100, 60c, 500, $2.50, 1,000, $4.00. Tomato, pepper, 3 doz. 40c, 100, 90c, 500, $4.00, 1,000, $7.50. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

BEAUTIFY HOME AND GARDEN—10 beautiful Dahlias, postpaid, $1.00. 30 Exhibition Gladiolus Bulbs, $1.00. 8 Beautiful Delphinium Plants, $1.00. 3 Beautiful Hybrid Tea Rose Bushes, $1.00. 7 Hardy Phlox, $1.00. 3 Mixed Peonies, $1.00. 8 Assorted Colors Iris, $1.00. 8 Hardy Chrysanthemums, $1.00. 8 Beautiful Geraniums (started plants), $1.00. **Keeney's Blue Spruce Nurseries, Monongahela, Pa.**

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Frost proof cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best, Earliana and Livingstone Globe. Prices postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express collect: $1.50, 1000; 10,000 and over $1.25, 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton and Postmaster. **Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.**

MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefields, Flatdutch, Copenhagen, Danish Ballheads, Succession. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; postpaid. 10,000, $10.00, express. Tomato Plants same as cabbage. Varieties, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless. Potato plants, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50, postpaid. 10,000, $30.00, express. Good order delivery or money refunded. **Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS READY—Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Baldhead, Copenhagen Market, Cabbage Plants, $1.00 per thousand. Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Tomato Plants, $1.00 thousand. Cauliflower, $3.00 thousand. Pepper, $2.50 thousand. Sweet Potato, $1.00 thousand. Special prices on large quantities. **Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Special offer. Ten million frostproof cabbage, Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession. 500—$1.00, 1000—$1.50, prepaid. 1.00—1,000 expressed. Golden Acre, Ballhead, $2.00. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $15.00. Sweet potato, $3.00—1000, prepaid; 1,000, expressed, $20.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

FIELDGROWN cabbage and tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. 10,000, $10.00, express. Potato plants, Nancy Halls, Cuban Yams, 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50, postpaid. 10,000, $30.00, express. If you want good service order from **Service Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS with a growing reputation. Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower. Cabbage and Tomato, 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2; 5,000—$9. Pepper, 100—75c; Cauliflower, 500—$2.50; 1,000—$4. Transplanted Tomato plants, 500—$3.50; 1,000—$6. Mailed prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

HARDY FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, dozen leading varieties, $1.50—1,000, prepaid. $1.00 express. Tomato, $2.25 prepaid, $1.50 express. Porto Rico potato, $3.00 prepaid, $2.50 express. Cash. Good plants, well packed. **Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—5 Acres. June, July deliveries. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, $3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

FROSTPROOF Field Grown Cabbage Plants, Wakefields, Flatdutch, Copenhagen Market, and Danish Ballhead; 100—50c, 300—75c, 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.75, postpaid. Tomato Plants last of May and June delivery. **East Virginia Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.**

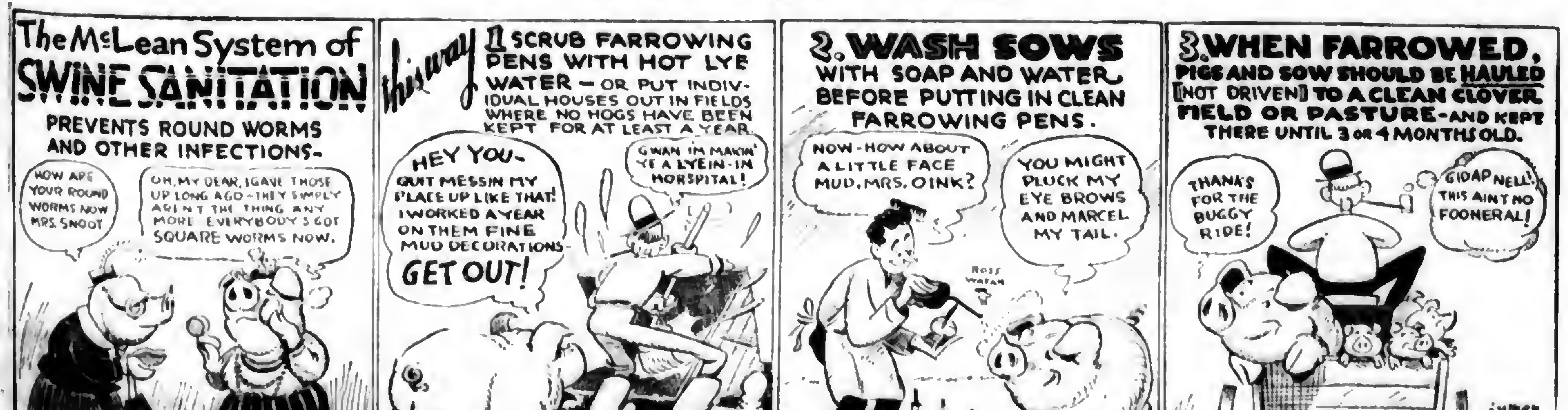
COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00, 1,000; collards, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; Bell pepper, $1.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00; large, open field grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

CABBAGE, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1,000. Tomato, $2.00 per 1,000. Pepper, $3.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1,000. Eggplant, $4.00 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

SPECIAL—20 million cabbage and tomato plants $1 thousand. Pepper $1.50; Sweet potato $2. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. **Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

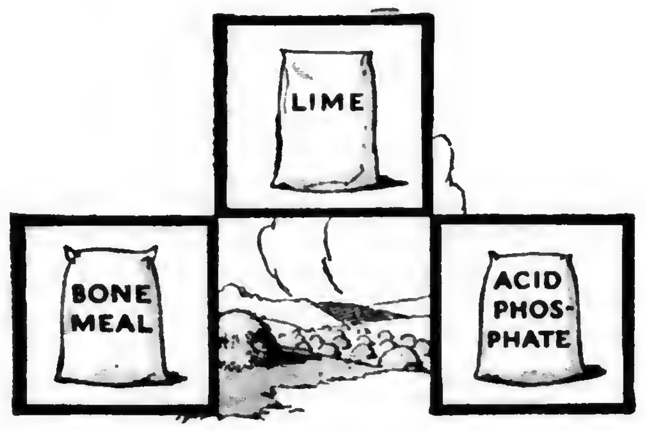
SELECTED CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Cabbage 500 for $1.10; 1,000 for $2.20; cauliflower, 500—$2.20; 1,000 for $4.20. Prepaid. **David Rodway, Hartly, Del.**

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


The McLean System of SWINE SANITATION PREVENTS ROUND WORMS AND OTHER INFECTIONS-
HOW ARE YOUR ROUND WORMS NOW MRS. SNOOT
OH, MY DEAR, I GAVE THOSE UP LONG AGO - THEY SIMPLY AREN'T THE THING ANY MORE. EVERYBODY'S GOT SQUARE WORMS NOW.
this way 1. SCRUB FARROWING PENS WITH HOT LYE WATER - OR PUT INDIVIDUAL HOUSES OUT IN FIELDS WHERE NO HOGS HAVE BEEN KEPT FOR AT LEAST A YEAR.
HEY YOU- QUIT MESSIN MY PLACE UP LIKE THAT! I WORKED A YEAR ON THEM FINE MUD DECORATIONS- GET OUT!
G'WAN I'M MAKIN' YE A LYE-IN-IN HORSPITAL!
HOT LYE WATER
2. WASH SOWS WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE PUTTING IN CLEAN FARROWING PENS.
NOW-HOW ABOUT A LITTLE FACE MUD, MRS. OINK?
YOU MIGHT PLUCK MY EYE BROWS AND MARCEL MY TAIL.
ROSE WATER
3. WHEN FARROWED, PIGS AND SOW SHOULD BE HAULED [NOT DRIVEN] TO A CLEAN CLOVER FIELD OR PASTURE - AND KEPT THERE UNTIL 3 OR 4 MONTHS OLD.
THANKS FOR THE BUGGY RIDE!
GIDAP NELL! THIS AINT NO FOONERAL!

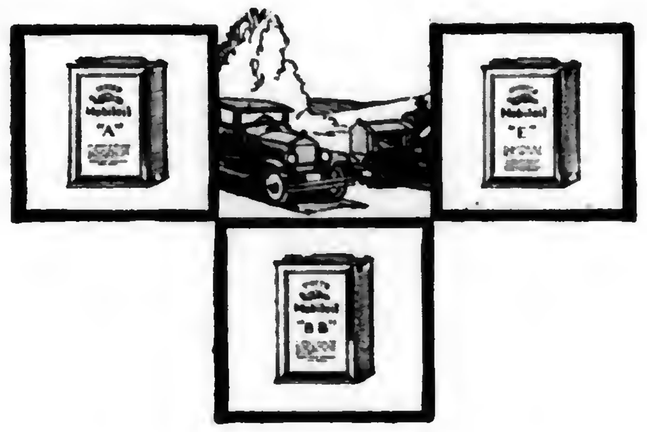
How one farmer got clover started—

A Cole County, Missouri, farmer has a 10-acre field which would not grow clover. Acid phosphate, bone meal and other fertilizers were tried without success. The county agent was consulted about the troublesome field. A test revealed the fact that the land was sour and needed 3 tons of crushed limestone per acre. The limestone was applied. During the following spring, clover was again sown and, for the first time, an excellent crop resulted.



What fertilizers tell you about buying oil

Bone meal or acid phosphate may be sufficient treatment on one field but not on another. Soil conditions vary widely. Engines vary widely, too. They vary in design, in lubricating systems and in other important factors affecting lubrication. Don't grope in the dark after the correct grade of oil. Take advantage of the recommendations of the 42 Mobiloil engineers, just as you take advantage of the advice of your county agent. By following the Mobiloil Chart you obtain an engineering margin of safety in lubrication.



2 drops of oil ..... *versus* ..... 3 drops

2 drops of Gargoyle Mobiloil cost less than 3 drops of ordinary oil. And 2 drops of Mobiloil frequently lubricate longer than 3 drops of ordinary oil. This brings the bill of Mobiloil well below the bill for oils selling for less per gallon.

And other savings usually follow the use of Mobiloil—marked reductions in carbon deposits, in overheating, in break-downs, and in repairs. Mobiloil has an extra margin of safety to meet every engine need. By supplying the most economical lubrication, Mobiloil has become the most popular oil on farms today.

If you are interested in the most economical and efficient lubrication, you will be interested in talking with the Mobiloil dealer. He has the complete Mobiloil Chart. And he can supply you with the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, your truck and your tractor. You will find Mobiloil well worth a special trip to town, if necessary. Take advantage of the substantial saving on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A						
" other mods.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" other mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight 4			B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston,* *Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City,*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1927 No. 23

JUN 6 1927

Seedtime.

Our present system of taxation is an economic crime. Page 2.
How the state serves the rural population. Page 3.

Notice!

Starting Next Week in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

HERE is an announcement of great importance to every farmer and his family. For many years a certain class of retail merchants—there's one or more in your town—have struggled to keep in stock thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of articles that you might need from time to time. They have furnished you a supply service of tremendous value that has never cost you a cent and never will. You have taken it for granted, used it, perhaps occasionally complained of it, yet you probably have never given this man in your town the chance to help you as he can. Now these merchants have banded together to tell you in the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER more about themselves, how they select for you the best of the products of the world's manufacturers, of the service they want you to make use of. This is an invitation for you to get personally acquainted with the dealer (or dealers) nearest you and to learn how you can benefit from the intelligent information and dependable advice he has for you on vital subjects in your everyday life everywhere around the farm. It is

a *Farm Service* of tremendous importance to each and every farm family.

Next week in the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER there will start a series of articles telling you how to get the most from this service. Read each one carefully and learn how you can easily co-operate to find new ways to do your work easily, to live more comfortably, to save expense, and to make more profit from farming. The first message is next week.

Wait!

The Stores will be easily known and found by this "tag"

Next Week *the "tag" will be turned over!*

It Is An Economic Crime

Americans Least Able To Pay Are Taxed Heaviest

THIS country's bill for all taxes has increased from 2 billions to 9 billion dollars a year in the last 15 years the Census Bureau tells us. That is 350 per cent and taxes continue to ascend notwithstanding the tremendous reductions in the federal levy made by the national government.

The hardest hit are the small home owner in town and the farmer in the country. The reason is that we have outgrown our simple tax system of earlier and more simple times. We have completely reversed our former rule of levying taxes according to ability to pay, the only just principle for the imposition of taxes. Instead, this most prosperous nation on the globe today is levying taxes according to inability to pay, and that is an economic crime. It is so grievous a wrong that it is an injustice from which no good can come; it is destructive.

In the early days of the country, when nearly all wealth was in land and improvements, we adopted the tax on general or real property. It was then a tax on those best able to pay and it sufficed for generations. At that time immense wealth in securities was rare. Now more than 32 billions of intangible wealth escape the payment of any tax, because tax-exempt, and other billions of intangible wealth escape the assessor because he cannot find them and they are not reported. In Chicago and other cities, hundreds of millions of dollars of intangible personal property regularly escape taxation. Our personal property tax is a joke, and the burden of paying the country's taxes falls hardest on real estate, on the farmer and the small home owner, who are least able to pay.

When it comes to the percentage of net profits paid out in taxes by great occupations, the statistician, Babson, finds agriculture is taxed 86 per cent, mining 60 per cent, transportation 36 per cent, construction 32 per cent, banking 31 per cent and manufacturing 24 per cent.

Agriculture pays 62 per cent more than manufacturing, 26 per cent more than mining which, next to farming is taxed heaviest. And this, while farmers are carrying 4½ billion dollars of mortgage debt on lands which have declined 10½ billions in value, thereby actually increasing their load of debt from 29.1 per cent to 41.9 per cent.

For the farmer struggling against debt, with his mortgage to care for, with more than his share of taxes to pay, with the necessity of buying high-priced labor-saving machinery and finding the price of everything he must buy, high, and of everything he has to sell, low—here is taxation beyond ability to pay. It greatly wrongs even the debt-free farmer.

It is so rank an injustice it cannot be defended; so damaging a wrong that it is unhealthy. For no nation may really prosper when less than two-thirds of its wealth-creating people, and far more than half, if we include the small home owner, are compelled to carry so much more than their share of our fast-growing mountain of taxes.

When it comes to levying taxes, pretty much all the states swat the land, the land-owner and the home-owner. Kansas is the greatest sinner, collecting 59 per cent of the cost of state government by taxes on general property—land and improvements.

In Michigan and Illinois with even less cause than we have in Kansas, the farmer and home owner have been driven to ask relief from the disproportionate general property tax. And in Illinois, labor, which represents the small home owner, has shown its intelligence by joining the farmers in an appeal to the legislature for a state income tax on wealth to lift some of the burden from over-taxed land. The corporations are opposing this righteous demand, their lobbyists declaring the farmers have become envious of Chicago's growing wealth and power.

Yet a greater equality of taxation must be the remedy. This may best be brought about by a state income tax and by production taxes on minerals yielded by our natural resources.

Farmers may obtain this relief if they will actively aid and support the intelligent leaders of their state farm organizations in demanding it. Notwithstanding the simple justice of their claim I fear they will have to fight for it. We shall make no progress toward levying taxes according to ability to pay until we correct the injustices of the general property tax.

Arthur Capper

From the Week's News

AT A RECENT Adams County poultry meeting a farmer testified that a suggestion of a State College Extension Poultry Specialist was worth $200 to him last year. Specialist Taylor suggested that his brooder houses be put on new ground. He put one on new ground and the other on old ground, and made $200 more profit from the one on new ground.

$ $ $

FOLLOWING are the carload shipments of peaches from the leading Pennsylvania counties during the 1926 season:

Franklin	425 cars
Berks	141 "
Adams	100 "
York	66 "
Cumberland	40 "

Of course, these figures do not take into account peaches shipped by motor truck. In 1925, due to the freeze, only six cars of peaches were loaded in Franklin County. Of Adams County's 100 cars shipped last year, all but two were loaded at Biglerville.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM RECORDS recently summarized showed that cows getting silage gave 1200 pounds more milk and 30 pounds more butterfat per year than those not fed silage. Farms in Lancaster County which used silos have an average labor income of $430.50 more than those without them, R. H. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist told Dairy Day visitors at Penn State.

$ $ $

NEARLY 60,000 different plants, representing about 6000 distinct species, have been found on the cattle ranges of the West. There is a specimen of each of these plants in the Forest Service herbarium in Washington.

$ $ $

About 5000 carloads of potatoes from other states are being sold in Pennsylvania each year during the season when home-grown potatoes are being marketed. Moral: the freight on the imported spuds would make a good profit for the Pennsylvania grower if these 5000 carloads were grown within the state.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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Vol. 95—No. 23 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1927 Whole No. 1568

How the State Serves Jersey Farmers

The Work of Its Many Departments Affects the Life of Every Citizen

By WILLIAM B. DURYEE,
New Jersey State Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary Duryee

THE state government with its several departments serves the people of the state in many ways. There are few, however, who realize the extent of the development of these branches of the state and the many intimate ways in which they directly affect the lives, welfare and prosperity of people who live in the rural sections.

In attempting to summarize these services, the writer, being more familiar with New Jersey conditions, describes the activities within that state, realizing that other states have attained similar achievements for their citizens. Not only should this help to inform rural people of the aid that is given them by the state, but it should also indicate methods by which greater advantage may be taken of certain less well-known services that may be secured!

The strictly agricultural activities that are carried on by the agencies set up to benefit agriculture are better known. These include the State Experiment Station and Agricultural College, with its extension division, which includes county agricultural agents.

Aids in Marketing Crops

The State Department of Agriculture is actively engaged in conserving the rural resources of the state. There will be need for this so long as livestock epidemics, insect and plant disease attacks take their toll. In addition to this control work, marketing information, crop and livestock statistics are sent out to New Jersey's farmers.

One of the most far reaching developments in recent years has been the building of highways by the aid of bond issues in all counties of the state. The development of these highways has made possible rapid and efficient transportation of farm products. About half of the state's potatoes; three-fourths of its apples and peaches; nine-tenths of its tomatoes and a large proportion of its remaining products are moved by motor trucks. It has also made available bus service that enables hundreds of farmers to reach metropolitan areas from the ends of their lanes, in addition to those who have formed the habit of going everywhere from rural towns and communities by luxurious buses that maintain accurate schedules the year round.

Millions Distributed for Good Roads

The report of the State Highway Department shows that in the 12 strictly rural counties of New Jersey, more than 17,000 miles of highway have been built, including state highways, county highways and township-and-borough-aid roads. The entire state is thus covered with a network of permanent highways and several thousand more miles are on the program for improvement within the next few years. The State Commission grants aid to townships and boroughs to the extent of $840,000 each year. In 1926, there was apportioned among the 21 counties of the state $3,300,000 and $3,400,000 is distributed to the counties thru the maintenance, repair and reconstruction of roads in the county system.

Traveling these highways and byways are the patrols of the State Police Department, rendering greatly diversified service to rural people. The use of readily available means of rapid transportation by the criminal element makes essential the protective service given by the State Police organization, equipped with equally efficient means of transportation.

The State Police Department cooperates with all enforcement agencies in the towns, townships and counties of the state. The records of that department show that in one year aid was given in 19,000 cases of trouble of one kind or another. Eleven thousand complaints were made, resulting in nearly 9000 arrests, and most of the complaints received were from people in the rural sections.

The seat of New Jersey's government. the Statehouse at Trenton.

Forests and Woodlands Developed

The Department of Conservation and Development gives direct aid to rural areas in several ways. The development of state forests as a source of timber and for recreational use; the prevention of forest fires; advice on the management of individual woodland development; and the aid to town shade tree commissions are some of these. Information is also given regarding the occurrence of underground waters and streams. Geological information of vital importance is also available in detail.

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This Rural Club Has a Home of Its Own

By THOS. H. WITTKORN

TURNING an old stone water-power grist mill into a modern community hall has made the village of Westtown, Chester County, Pa., a good place to live. Located 23 miles from Philadelphia, somewhat off the beaten track of travel, altho the seat of a Quaker preparatory school and surrounded by a rich farming section, its people for a long time have had no common meeting ground.

The community is composed largely of people connected with the school, including its extensive orchards and farm. A few years ago when Dean A. Stanton was appointed business manager he wanted to do something for the employes at the holiday season and at his wife's suggestion gave them a Christmas dinner. The community club has been an outgrowth of this get-together.

Brought Idle Mill Up-to-date

The old mill building was standing idle and in need of repairs when someone suggested that it be used as a community house. The school authorities put on a new roof, second story floor and concrete runways leading from the outside ground level to the new floor. In return for this they have reserved the use of the hall for occasional school functions.

The new community club has furnished the hall, bought a piano, stage fittings, installed a modern heating plant, electric light, equipped the kitchen and provided many other things which go to make a suitable meeting place for the many needs of a community. One end of the hall is occupied by a large elevated stage, dressing room and kitchen. Seats have been provided for 150 persons and there is standing room for a lot more.

This old mill is now the home of Westtown's Community Club.

The community club meets every month with an average attendance of 100 out of the 150 members. A president, secretary and treasurer are elected annually to handle the organization but an entertainment committee, usually three men and their wives or a few young people, is appointed each month to arrange for the following meeting.

Plan Prevents Discord

This plan has been a strong factor in keeping harmony in the club rather than allowing any element or clique to dictate the character of entertainment. There is a great difference in the educational standing of the club members, professors and farm hands with their

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Little progress can be made by merely attempting to repress what is evil; our great hope lies in developing what is good.—Calvin Coolidge.

Apple Shipments from Washington

A NEW bulletin brings to light the fact that shipping apples from the Pacific Coast to the East and getting full price for them is not a business conducted on a bed of roses. So extensive had the matter of rejection by the consignee become that the Department of Agriculture made an examination into the subject. A car of apples once rejected is usually sold to the original buyer or to a new buyer at a less price. It was found that sixty per cent of the rejections were because of condition of fruit rather than because of off-color, grading or variety. The factors affecting condition were given as decay, scald, over-ripeness, freezing injury and internal breakdown. Misunderstandings and lack of complete understanding is often the cause of disarrangement. The Department recommends closer and more specific contract forms in the future.

To Boost the Sale of Oleo

AS THIS is written, the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers, an organization composed of men who make eighty-five per cent of the oleo made in this country, is holding its sessions in Washington, D. C. Advance news informs that the organization has decided to raise and spend $500,000 a year in advertising the virtues and value of oleomargarine. A former governor of Missouri in an address before the convention said: "The red blooded citizenship of America will never submit to a program of helping one class or group of its people at the expense of the rest of the people. There were some twenty bills in as many state legislatures this year designed to cripple or kill the margarine industry. . . . The good sense of these legislatures was shown in the fact that all of these selfish bills, with one exception, were decisively killed."

Another speaker pointed out the fact that proper advertising would help to educate the public to the superior virtues of margarine. Will they be able to offset the work of the Dairy Council? Not if dairymen fight as hard and as persistently as the margarine makers propose to do, and if the dairymen of the nation are as loyal to their organizations as the oleo people are to theirs. Well, if they are not they deserve to be beaten.

Do You Know Shoes?

THERE is scarcely anything that is more universally used among civilized people than shoes. From the time the baby doffs its long dresses to the time a man discards heavy shoes for bedroom slippers in his old age, shoes are a prime necessity. Yet, how little thought do most people give to the selection of shoes beyond deciding whether they can be squeezed on, or whether they are the latest style or not? Do you know anything about the kind of leather used, what part of the hide it is from, how it was tanned, or how to get the longest life and the greatest comfort from a pair of shoes? To answer these and other questions the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has just issued a bulletin,—Farmers' Bulletin No. 1523—entitled, "Leather Shoes: Selection and Care," which may be had for the asking. Many people may be enabled to greatly reduce the much-complained-of shoe bills by a careful perusal of this bulletin.

Another Record Broken

THE world was horrified, then electrified, the other day upon hearing that an American flyer had silently mounted in the air one morning, and slipped away in the direction of Paris. Only a week before two flyers had left Paris in a plane for America but never arrived and their fate is not known as this is written.

Never before had such a feat as Captain Lindbergh's been attempted by a lone man. The Los Angeles was brought from Germany to the United States in the air some years ago, but it was an immense gas-filled ship with a crew of a score or more of men. But to set out alone on an air journey of 3600 miles over water was an unheard-of attempt. Was Lindbergh a fool or a hero, a real pioneer or a notoriety seeker? Could it be done? Could a man stand the strain and stay awake long enough to make the trip? He did. His successful landing thirty-three hours after taking off answered all the questions which an anxious world had been asking since he started. He made it, and justified the faith that was in him. His was an undertaking and an exhibition of faith not equaled since Columbus set out over an uncharted sea. Such feats bring forth acclaim regardless of race or color. The French people have given him the highest possible honors, and others await him here when he returns to America.

How did he do it? By having lived a vigorous, clean life, and by storing his mind and training his hand so that he was a model of efficiency. The French people were surprised when he refused wine, champagne and cigarettes. "No, I have never used them," he said. Has this new hero given the world something to think about in addition to establishing a world record?

Others Might Do Likewise

WE HAVE just received from Mr. Bollinger, County Agent in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, the prospectus of a rural historic pageant to be held at the County Fair Grounds on June 18th. We are so impressed with the plan and the outline of the story to be portrayed that we heartily commend it to others. The material for the pageant was written by Miss Laura Reynolds, Home Extension Worker for the county, assisted by Mr. Gordon, of State College, Mr. Bollinger, and several farmers of the county. Three hundred people, representing nine communities will take part in the presentation.

The music to be rendered, the story to be given and the history of the development of agriculture thru the ages will be well worth seeing and we bespeak for the promoters a large attendance and hearty cooperation. At the same time we recommend that farmers and agricultural workers from other counties visit it with a view to adopting the plan elsewhere. Agriculture needs to be advertised to rural people as well as others and this is a good way to do it.

What Do You Think of Dad?

SO MUCH is being said in criticism of young people these days that it might be well to get the criticism of young people relative to parents. The pupils of a certain school district in Philadelphia were asked to write their frank, truthful opinions in a letter on the subject, "What My Father Means to Me," and over six hundred complied. They make interesting reading. Some of them are very flattering; while others are severely critical. We ask the young people of the farms, "What Do You Think of Dad?" and invite you to write your honest opinion. Sign your names to the letters but the names will not be published. No one outside our office will ever know who wrote them. One dollar will be paid every writer whose letter is published. Make them short and to the point. Parents, please call the attention of your young people to this, even tho you are not sure what they may write about Dad.

Editorial Sidelights

THE story of Westtown's Community Club (Page 3) illustrates again what can be done in the development of worth while social life in rural sections when people work together under the right kind of leadership.

Every time we read of a community organization like Westtown's we wonder why more country neighborhoods don't permit themselves to enjoy and profit by similar activities. In some sections the Grange provides the needed outlet for the social energies of the people, but in many communities there seems to be nothing of the kind. Why?

THOSE WHO ARE interested in the taxation problem will agree with Senator Capper (Page 2) that our present system, or lack of it, is an economic crime. One of the best studies of the tax question as it affects Pennsylvania farmers was completed a few months ago by Professor Weaver, of the Pennsylvania State College, for the State Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin covering the highlights of this taxation study may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. It deserves wide circulation, for it is based upon facts,—not theories,—facts carefully collected from the records in every county courthouse in the state.

THE CORN GROWERS of northwestern Pennsylvania are to be congratulated on the way they have gone about doing their part to check the spread of the European corn grower. Secretary Jordan's last minute appeal (Page 11) is directed to the few; the majority have done their part cheerfully and carefully.

In certain sections of the corn borer area in other states the farmers have been less far-sighted, which is unfortunate. If they could be persuaded to pay a visit to the sections where the corn borer has been at work for a few years they would come home only too anxious to clean up their own places.

MAY CONVENE EARLY

Congress May Be Called November 1 to Consider Flood Relief Legislation—Public Debt Being Reduced.

Washington, D. C.

NO SPECIAL session of Congress for flood relief legislation will be called at this time, but President Coolidge is considering a proposition to call the winter session November 1, a month earlier than usual, in order to give Congress an extra start on flood control legislation. This move is being urged by leaders in both branches of Congress.

Judging from the statements of congressmen and senators who are especially interested in flood relief it will be easy to get appropriations aggregating many millions of dollars for building levees and for reforestation, but it will be next to impossible to get anything for storage reservoirs, which would mean government development of power plants.

Livestock Lost in Flood

It is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture that at least 3,800,000 acres of crop land has been flooded during the present overflow of the Mississippi River. This is the largest area flooded of which the government has any record.

The losses of cattle and hogs are reported to be very large. In Mississippi it is estimated by government authorities that 10,000 cattle and 50,000 hogs have been drowned. While the losses are considerable in other states, it is not thought that they will equal those in Mississippi. In the rehabilitation of this region it will mean the purchase of many cows and breeding hogs in other states outside the flooded area. Many horses and mules will have to be brought in from other sections.

Treasury Surplus Grows

Notwithstanding the heavy cuts in income taxes in recent years tax surpluses in the United States Treasury continue to pile up. There will be a tax surplus of $500,000,000 in the Treasury by the time Congress meets, according to Senator Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee. The present administration is rapidly reducing the public debt, and will undoubtedly continue to do so as long as these surpluses accumulate. This is in accordance with the demands of the National Grange and other farm organizations, whose representatives argue that the debts should be cancelled while the dollar is cheap and money plentiful in the Treasury.

Working on Local Tax Problem

Few state and local treasuries are troubled with surpluses. Agricultural and industrial organizations in 30 states are cooperating in a plan to solve local and state tax problems. The movement, which is known as the "Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture," according to Henry Harrison Lewis, of Washington, executive director, is an effort to find some common ground on which intra-state groups can work in harmonious cooperation in such matters as state and local administrative methods and taxation.

The executive committee of the movement has begun a systematic effort to encourage the formation where possible of a central committee in each state, to consist of the State Grange Master, the State Farm Bureau president, and the officials of the state industrial association. This committee will urge the cooperation of other civic groups in concerted efforts to establish and enforce budgets and to control state and local debts.

Lindbergh Honors Dairy Cow

The first request of Aviator Charles A. Lindbergh, after reaching the home of Ambassador Herrick in Paris, reported in every newspaper in America, was "a bottle of milk and a bath," says A. M. Loomis, secretary of the American Dairy Federation.

Mr. Loomis considers this to be the finest tribute to the product of the American cow which has ever been paid. It is no less a tribute to the character and to the physical and moral sense of the aviator. A previous dispatch from France, telling of the plans made to receive this greatest of all flyers, and to care for him once he landed safely told of the stimulants of various kinds which the doctors thought he would welcome. They never had a chance to offer them.—E. E. R.

OLD SYSTEM PASSES

Appropriation Money Will Be Allotted on Unequal Basis No Longer—Chickens Lead All Crops.

Harrisburg, Pa.

WITH the coming of the first financial year of the new state administration on June 1 will pass the system of dividing appropriations between the two years, which caused some complaint of late owing to the fact money was allotted on an unequal basis. This situation was much noticed in the state's agricultural work, notably in cattle indemnity matters, as less than half was allowed for one year and the other had the advantage. The plan to be followed will be to employ the money as needed and as it is available, the work being proposed on a scale which will permit of no interruptions. The same plan is to be followed in regard to other state appropriations. Immense sums of money will become available this week for all manner of state activities, but the new administration will keep in close touch thru its budget bureau, now a part of the Governor's office.

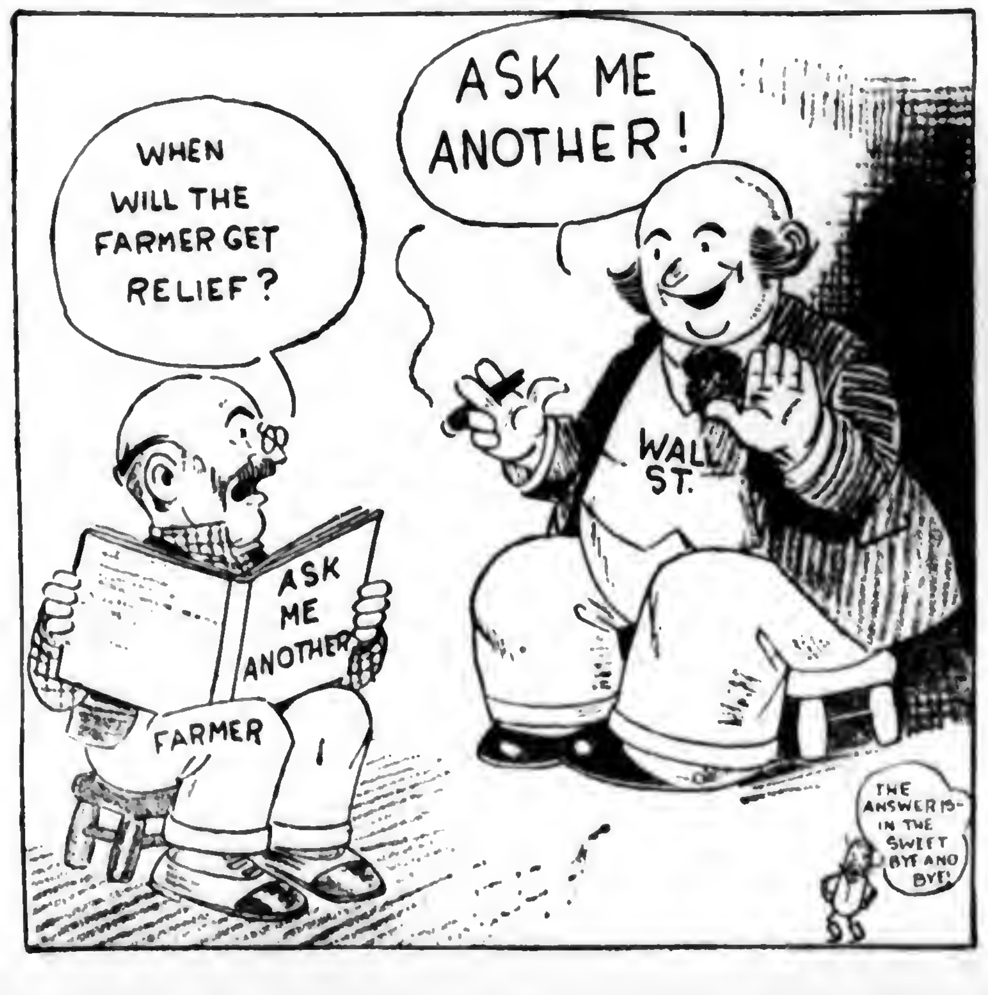
Move Slowly on Forestry Purchases

According to plans outlined by the forestry authorities, lands for addition to the state reserves will be carefully selected, largely where they will link up existing reservations or where they will protect water supplies. Numerous large tracts have been offered, but the prices are not deemed attractive. The half billion provided is the first for purchase of land in four years.

To Vote on Bonds in 1928

Contrary to some announcements there will be no proposed amendments to the constitution voted upon at the election this year, but the new road, forestry, charitable and other loans will go before the people in November, 1928. No funds carried by them would be available unless passed and legislation enacted by the general assembly of 1929.

MENTAL TEST No. 333,333


WHEN WILL THE FARMER GET RELIEF?
ASK ME ANOTHER!
ASK ME ANOTHER
FARMER
WALL ST.
THE ANSWER IS—IN THE SWEET BYE AND BYE!

Nearly Everyone Keeps Chickens

Some interesting figures provided by the State Department of Agriculture show that chickens are the reigning crop on Pennsylvania farms. About 90 per cent of the farms have fowls, Lancaster having the largest percentage. Three-fourths of all the farms raise corn and about the same percentage have potatoes. The figures have been compiled by counties and provide a study of unusual importance to business men as well as farmers.

Rains Delay Road Work

Rains hampering farm work have caused serious checks to contractors for road construction in every part of Pennsylvania. Some of the firms just awarded jobs have been unable to get started.—T. C.

GO BY FAST FREIGHT

Perishables Shipped to New York on New Schedule—Rigid Restrictions Bring Profit to Club Members.

Trenton, N. J.

ASPARAGUS, rhubarb, strawberries and other highly perishable crops from central and southern New Jersey are being marketed this season in New York City under a special fast freight schedule. The time of arrival of the perishables in the Jersey City yards has been advanced to 8:30 as opposed to 11:50 under the old schedule. The new fast freight arrangements came to a head as a result of conferences between central New Jersey County Boards of Agriculture and the railroad representatives. Motor truck concerns have offered high competition with the railroads for this perishable trade this season, accounting possibly in large measure for the willingness of the railroads to advance the schedule and give a real marketing service this year. The loading time at shipping point has not been advanced, the saving in time being in the railroad run.

Egg Club Tops Market

The Quality Egg Club, of Vineland, N. J., is out for more members but it is adhering rigidly to exceptionally stringent rules on quality which actually make it impossible for a member to join unless he has the highest grade of fresh eggs. By adhering rigidly to the restrictions imposed upon members, the club has been able to secure an average premium of one cent a dozen over a period of two years on the New York market. The premium would be even higher, officers of the club state, if a larger number of Vineland poultrymen would adhere to the requirements as laid down by the club. There are still too many Vineland eggs going on the market which are not the last word in quality altho well above the general level of other nearby eggs on the metropolitan market.

Optimistic Over Milk Outlook

Mercer and Hunterdon County dairymen using the Trenton market are optimistic on local milk prices for the summer and early fall. The rigid testing against unprofitable producers has reduced the total volume of immediate milk supply to some extent, and a definite increase in consumption of dairy products in the Trenton area is apparent. These two facts have given local dairymen considerable reason for optimism. The county agent is advising dairymen not to rely entirely upon pasture this season but to continue feeding thruout the season to encourage heavy milk flow.

Talk Rural Credits

The recent survey by the State Department of Agriculture on the credit facilities available to New Jersey farmers is continuing to bring in considerable expression of approval from bankers and prominent farmers in leading production counties. The Department reports that the state survey, by bringing out the different methods of federal financing open to the farmers, will increase the usefulness of federal credit system to truck growers, poultrymen, dairymen, potato growers and orchardists, all of whom require credit for periods of varying length. The Department is further urging farmers to keep accounts and to make a definite analysis of their operations along the same lines as other business enterprises. Such farm accounting puts farmers in a better position to receive loans.—B.

WOULD CUT OVERHEAD

Questionnaire Finds Majority of Dairymen Favor One Organization—Milk Must Be Advertised.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THO too many dairymen consigned the milk questionnaire sent to all producers in the milk shed to the fate that awaits most questionnaires, yet a goodly proportion expressed themselves, as found in the final summary by the Milk Program Committee. More than 4100 answered the questions and 90 per cent of them definitely favored one farmers' organization to sell the milk products of the farms. Seventy-five per cent of them were in favor of the organization's owning or leasing the country stations and other equipment. This would permit the closing of duplicate plants. This would eliminate the biggest single item of unnecessary overhead.

Milk Needs More Advertising

The Milk and Milk Research Bureau of Washington finds that in this country less than three cents a day is spent for milk and milk products per capita. In the opinion of the bureau it is the lack of regulation of the flow of milk to the markets the year round that accounts for many of the troubles of producers and the public. But 45 per cent went into fluid milk, eleven into butter and seventeen into cheese. The bureau is planning to include the miracles that milk will do for the fat and the lean, the sick and the well, in its educational campaign. Apparently the milk business could stand considerable publicity on a basis to that used by other industries, with much benefit to all concerned.

Loses Syrup Championship

This state has lost its place as the first producer of maple syrup and maple sugar. Vermont this year regained its title as the biggest producer, producing 1,417,000 gallons as compared to New York's 1,003,000. Last year Vermont produced 980,000 gallons and New York 1,128,000. The peculiar spring weather cut production in this state.—M. G. F.

If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running *new-type* Goodyear All-Weather Tread

You needn't send away for it

Right in your home town is the greatest low-cost tire mileage combination you can get anywhere.

That combination is the quality of Goodyear Tires and the *service* performed for you by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's finest tires at a range of prices to fit any pocketbook, and *you can see the tires before you buy.*

He recommends the right size and type of tire for your car. He puts it on the rim for you, fills it with air. He helps you give the tire proper care after the sale.

The Goodyear dealer's service will cut your tire bills down. Save you time and trouble. It's handy always; you needn't send away for it.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

WELL, Neshaminy Gardens is a real place at last,—real because there is somebody living on it. The two boys, Lewis and Walter (and, of course, their parents), moved into the new house on May 21st. But we had no Aladdin lamp, nor magic wand, by which the home was placed there out of the air. Those who have built anything during the last few years will know just what I mean by that. It requires a great deal of thinking and planning, and a great deal of money to make dreams come true in these days. But the house is there and it is a good one. It is light, airy and well equipped, and the view in every direction tends to inspire the soul and rest the body. Still more about it later.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE cool weather caused the asparagus to slow up in its growth last week and this quickly affected the price. The smaller daily cuttings brought about the same amount of money as the larger amounts when the weather was favorable. This is a good and quick illustration of the economics of farming. In conversation with a commission man the other day I learned that prices of produce in general this spring average lower than a year ago. His explanation was that there are more people out of work, or have less to spend, than was the case last year. We bought some strawberries the other day for eighteen cents a quart,—far below the lowest price we received last year.

◆ ◆ ◆

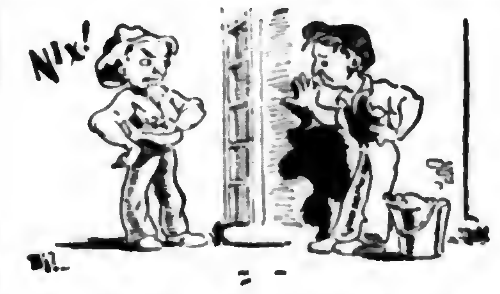
WE WERE happy to find a nest of ring-neck pheasants in some weeds only a few yards from the new house where men had been working all spring. It had twenty-one eggs in it and we were building on seeing a family of these interesting birds develop from the old ones who have made their home on Neshaminy Gardens for several years. But our hopes are blasted. A crow, or some other miscreant, broke up the nest and destroyed the eggs. We found some of them broken in the asparagus field as if they had been dropped from above. Success to the New Jersey crow shooters.

◆ ◆ ◆

MANY people have the idea that there are neither food nor fertilizing elements in cabbage. However that may be, I am, like Jiggs, extremely fond of corned beef and cabbage, and I have evidence that the latter part of the statement is not true. Two years ago we gathered and hauled off the stumps and loose heads from the cabbage patch and piled them on one end of a strip of land. The pile rotted down and we planted sweet corn there last year. This year we planted spinach, and altho it was all fertilized the spinach on that spot of about a rod square is four times as big as it is elsewhere.

◆ ◆ ◆

AS WE feared, the freeze in April was too severe for the peach buds. While it did not blacken them inside they were evidently injured so that very few set fruit. The Miss Lola were first out and seem to have been past the stage to be injured as they have several peaches started. . . . Caterpillars are extremely numerous this season. Wild cherry trees are their favorite hosts, but they are not above stripping young apple trees. I hope the time will come when the people who allow caterpillars to propagate unmolested may be prosecuted. There are tens of thousands of wild cherry trees growing on land not in use, most of it held by land speculators, on which one may see millions of web nests. . . . What creatures of habit chickens are! Our little fellows, after spending two weeks in the brooder house, became so attached to their indoor home that it was difficult to induce them to go out of doors when the run was completed and ready for them. . . . I wish to thank the many friends, who, noting my remarks about blackcap raspberry plants, have written to tell me where to get disease-free stock. I promised my gratitude for such information. Well, here it is, and in generous measure.



The Cheerful Plowman

Punctuality

MY NEW hired man is rather slack, he does not move with zest, he's just two steps behind, alack, he does not meet the test! There long has been a certain plan well stationed in my mind, 'tis—be ahead whene'er you can, but never be behind! I never yet have known a guy, to make a major grade who did not diligently try to beat the clock a shade! No fellow ever wins a prize who does not rush the sun, he sort of has to plan to rise before his sleep is done!

Said I to Jim, that is my man, "I do not wish to boss, nor do I now, or ever, plan to be too harsh and cross,—but for your sake as well as mine you'd better shift your gears or you will be clear out of line, you'll find in future years! Don't let your labor be a load, don't let your labor crowd, or it will push, and prod, and goad until you're in your shroud! I 's better far for you to rush your labor just a bit, and then your coffers will be flush as golden moments flit!

"It is that little extra kick, that little extra shove, that makes the poor-house keeper sick in this fair land of love! That little notch ahead of par, that little added touch, that little speeding of the car may not appear as much, but 'pon my word it represents the profit every time, it brings those little six per cents, it brings the extra dime! I hate to preach and give advice, but pushing on the reins saved me and Dobbin once or twice from mile-a-minute trains; had we been just a bit behind and not a bit ahead, we would have felt the squeal and grind of wheels as dull as lead! So, Jim, my lad, step on the gas and shift from middle gear, and you'll be in a higher class within another year!"—J. E. Tuffl.

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No longer is it necessary to pay a high price for beautiful appearance, modern design and fine performance—for Chevrolet gives you every one of these elements of costly-car quality at the lowest prices available on a gear-shift automobile!

With the new Fisher bodies agleam with striking colors of lustrous, lasting Duco, individualized by full-crown, one-piece fenders, bullet-type headlamps and distinctive hardware—the new Chevrolet is a car of commanding style and elegance. Truly, the Most Beautiful in Chevrolet History!

No car, regardless of cost, is more modern in design and equipment. The powerful Chevrolet valve-in-head motor, with three-speed transmission and sturdy single-plate disc-clutch, has been made even better by such pronounced improvements as AC air cleaner and AC oil filter. A coincidental ignition and steering lock; a sturdy, handsome tire carrier and a full-size 17-inch steering wheel are further quality features that typify complete modern equipment.

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Complete Equipment
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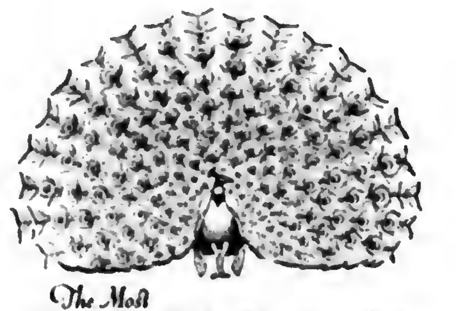

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Dold QUALITY
BY-PRODUCTS

Feed Your Soil
same as you feed your stock

Good soil responds with better crops when you fertilize it properly. At this season it will pay you to use Dold's Bone Fertilizer, Dold's Sheep Manure, or Dold's Blood Meal. Mix them, if preferred.

Also, give your baby chicks "something good" to grow on—Dold's Meat Scrap and Poultry Grit

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Traction or Power

Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; 2 H.P. Engine; 100 gal. tank. Develops 300 lbs. pressure with one spray gun or several spray rods. With or without truck.

In stock near you. Write for Catalog on Eureka Sprayers

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KELLYS' *Certified* True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Be Sure of Your Fruit Before You Plant

The "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears.

And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops, because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.

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Ask About Kellys' Cortland Apple

Write now for your copy of the big Kelly Catalog. Then order soon to insure getting your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
606 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established in 1880

PROTECTION From Insect Pests and Fungus Diseases

The SPRA-MOR effectively protects truck gardens from those busy destroyers which—if unchecked—cut so deeply into your profits. To secure the maximum returns from careful cultivation, you must spray.

The SPRA-MOR power traction sprayer is the most sensible and efficient plant sprayer ever designed. One dependable motor drives two stage compressors and propels machine—at high, medium, or low speed. Air, forced into the chemical tank at the pressure needed produces a fog-like mist completely coating the plants without waste of material. Reaches top and both sides of row. Absolutely dependable. Saves its cost many times over for growers of cucumbers, onions, celery, melons, beans, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops.

Built in three sizes. Write today for descriptive folder and prices.

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POTATO GROWERS:
The Highest Analysis of any Spray on the Market

HYDROXCIDE

A combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenical Poison which contains equivalent of 12 1-2 per cent Metallic Copper and 25 per cent Arsenic Oxide.

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FREE Spraying Calendar for Fruit Growers upon request.

Our Bulb Book *Free*

The leading Bulb Book for 1927. Complete. Helpful. Hundreds of practical suggestions for growing Tulips, Hyacinths and other bulbs, indoors or out.~ Richly illustrated. *Send for it today.* ~ Get your bulb orders in early!

Elliott Nursery Co.
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Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

New Water Systems Simplify Irrigation

IF THE land to be planted in late cabbage is unoccupied by some other crop and remains unplowed it is important that it be plowed and dragged at once to conserve moisture and give time for the reestablishment of capillarity. If the fertilizer is put on and harrowed in when the plants in the nursery bed approach planting size one will be in position to rush the actual setting as soon as favorable conditions arrive.

It is not uncommon to experience periods of hot, dry and windy weather during which it is almost impossible to secure good stands. Everything in readiness enables us to profit from the least shower. Moreover, timely plantings almost invariably outyield late settings. In addition there is time to fill vacancies if planting is not too long delayed

Irrigation has been considered by some as the answer to many of the gardeners' problems and trials. It is, indeed, a wonderful assistance, particularly in bringing seeds thru a soil surface which has been crusted by heavy rains and in setting out plants during dry periods. When seeds are to be sown it is often wise to irrigate thoroly and sow in the moistened seed bed. The finest stands are secured whenever seedlings come up without rain or irrigation on the surface.

Portable Line Is Effective

With the increasing numbers of farm water supply systems there is no reason why a great many farm gardens should not receive the benefits of irrigation. It is possible where the pressure is good to attach a sprinkler line 50 or more feet long to a three-quarter-inch garden hose. Any of the several irrigation companies will furnish information.

Such a line may be shifted handily from one part of the garden to another. High posts or other permanent supports are unnecessary. Simply lay the pipe on the ground between rows of low-growing vegetables or on blocks or small boxes.

Where a more extensive installation for commercial gardening is under consideration thoro investigation is in order. More than one company should be interviewed and careful estimates of cost should be prepared. Irrigation increases expenses and to be justified must increase returns enough more to leave a margin of profit.

Satisfaction Depends Upon Layout

On fertile soils, with intensive cropping and good management, a properly designed irrigation system usually returns a profit. It is a matter for careful consideration and the correctness of the layout from an engineering standpoint will do much to determine the amount of satisfaction secured.

In my own experience I have been well pleased with the portable lines which can be moved from place to place as occasion demands, mains and riser connections having been laid over an acreage several times that which the distributing lines could cover at one time. This arrangement greatly reduces the capital required per acre yet gives complete insurance against loss by drought. This department is at the service of subscribers in connection with this problem as well as others. —G. S. W.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XI. What About Florida?

WHAT about Florida? I ask myself this question as I pass the last Florida milepost on the Old Spanish Trail, headed westward for Mobile, New Orleans and California. It is a state of amazing contrasts. One can be either rapturously enthusiastic over it or morosely cynical and have abundant justification for either state of mind. To attempt to evaluate Florida after living in the state two or three weeks is like passing judgment on the temperament of a woman after knowing her in only two or three of her innumerable interesting moods. Judgments based on partial knowledge are apt to be misleading. With this extenuation and apology I hasten to my story.

Florida (as seen thru my eyes) is positively devoid of natural landscape beauty, tho it has many "scenic routes." It has excellent highways, but not much to look at from them except innumerable roadside signs. I object to these in beautiful Pennsylvania but find them a relief and distraction here. The country is monotonously flat and wholly uninspiring, except where man has made it so. Water is its sole redeeming feature. If it were not for the Atlantic, the Gulf and innumerable lakes, Florida would be drear, indeed.

Then there is the sand. It gets dreadfully monotonous. I shall never see sand again without thinking of Florida. It is very good for certain crops, on occasion, but hard on the eyes and the temper. The sight of some honest black loam, or even red clay, would gladden my heart. The natural products of Florida, in the order of their respective impact on my consciousness, are:

1. Sand
2. Mosquitoes
3. Sand
4. Fleas
5. Sand
6. Heat
7. Sand

To this short and select list might be added a rich assortment of reptiles, chiggers and other vermin but I refrain for fear of wounding the sensibilities of any Florida enthusiasts who might read this by mistake.

On the other side of the picture are two tremendous assets—a climate that is really remarkable and a horticulture that is unique, reasonably profitable and rich in promise of development. These two assets will make the state rich, at least the hardy survivors of the gauntlet of perils indicated above. There are also orange groves, a joy to the eye and a garland of fragrance, beautiful flowers, mocking birds and other delightful things.

I realize the futility of writing a paragraph about Florida climate. In places and at times the cold strikes one to the marrow; in places and at times the heat sears one to the vitals. On the average and as a whole, however, it is delightful, especially near the coast and on the larger lakes. After bathing luxuriously on Florida beaches in March, with snow two feet deep on my sidewalk at State College, I have not the heart to cast any more aspersions on Florida climate. But I will say this—that the statement appearing in certain literature, "Our summers are delightfully cool and refreshing" probably is slightly exaggerated.

But the Pot Boiled Over

What I enjoyed most about Florida, however, was the wholly unconscious humor of her realtors. It is a pity I did not come to the state a year or two ago, when the pot was still boiling. It boiled over last year and put the fire out. Nothing much is left but ashes.

I suppose nobody but a conservative Yankee with a somewhat distorted sense of the ridiculous would see anything to laugh at in the subdivisions which dot the Florida landscape. Far, far, out in the wilderness I come upon serried rows of white stakes and learn with interest but without enthusiasm that this is the town site of Boosterville and that lots on Royal Palm or Ponce de Leon Avenue may be secured for $1500 each, on easy payments.

Every little straggling village, apparently, had its "development" and aspired to be a city. Each one has an imposing "gateway." The realtor's office occupies a strategic position along the wayside, for all the world like a giant spider lying in wait to pounce on the unwary fly. Only a few months ago these projects were abustle and aglow; now they are left hanging in midair, without any visible means of support, unkempt and forlorn, like some human derelict thrown up by the currents of fate.

Realtors Have Much to Learn

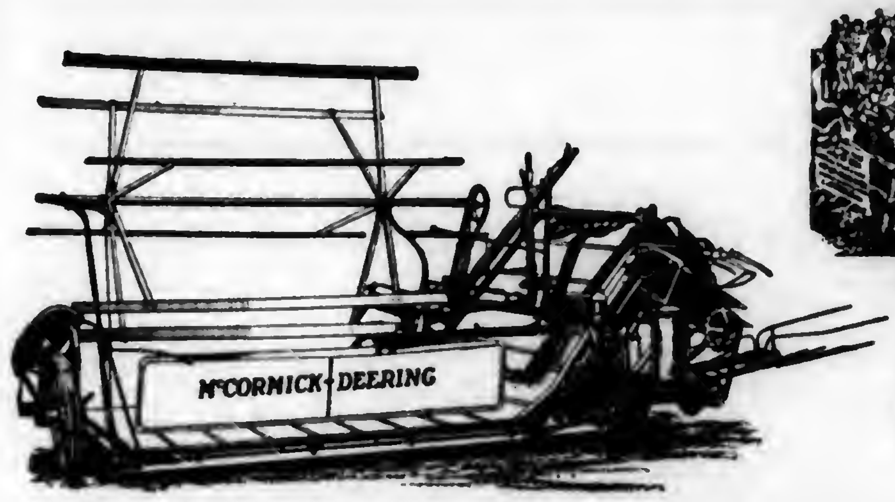
There is tragedy and blasted hope here; but I have to confess that these Florida "developments" affect my funny-bone more than my lachrymal glands—the sheer nerve of the men who could lay out sub-divisions in such outlandish places and ask such astounding prices; and the unbelievably long white wool of the sheep who were clipped so easily. There were, of course, a considerable number of land developments that were fully justified by natural advantages but as for most of the recent subdivisions—it is to laugh.

Apparently Florida realtors have not yet learned their lesson. They are not yet prepared to accept their losses. Prices are much reduced—often cut in half—but in most places they are still beyond reason. There is still a great deal of water to be squeezed out of this lemon before much progress can be made. This may take several years.

I get a lot of kick, also, out of these Florida "heights." I attended the initial booster meeting of a belated boom project which was mod-

(Continued on page 25)

Motor-driven cultivators and a check-row transplanter on a Cumberland County, New Jersey, truck farm.



The testing of the first McCormick reaper near Steele's Tavern, Va., A. D. 1831. Drawn from an old lithograph.

Less than a century ago came the golden age of farm machines, dating from 1831, when Cyrus Hall McCormick invented the reaper, the forerunner of the modern binder.

The McCormick-Deering
Combines the Best of McCormick and Deering!

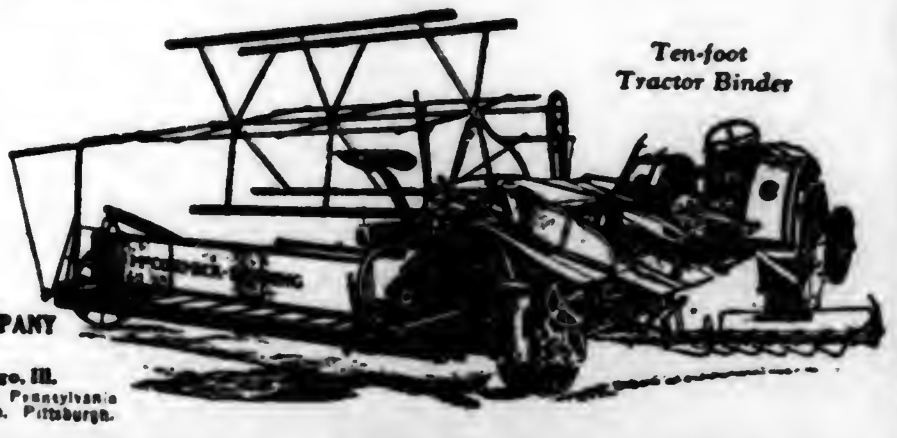
IN order to build the one best binder it is possible to produce, the Harvester Company has combined the popular McCormick and Deering grain binders into one improved, perfected machine. The McCormick's *great strength* and *ability to withstand severe abuse* and the Deering's *exceptional lightness of draft* have been brought together for you.

There are more McCormick and Deering binders in the grain fields than all other makes together. You can now have, in one machine, all the features that brought this about. And the new McCormick-Deering has additional features that were never found even on McCormick and Deering binders.

There are many improvements on the new McCormick-Deering that your old machine does not have. They mean more work in less time, fewer stops in the field, longer life, lighter draft, and easier and more comfortable operation. You will certainly want to get acquainted with these improvements. Check them against your old machine. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer will help you by showing you the new McCormick-Deering and pointing out the features your old machine does not have.

McCormick-Deering binders are built in 6, 7, and 8-foot horse-drawn sizes. Also, the 10-foot tractor binder for operation from the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering tractor.

See these modern binders at the local dealer's store



Ten-foot Tractor Binder

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of America
(Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCORMICK-DEERING
GRAIN BINDERS

Only $5 Down buys a WITTE Engine
One Year To Pay—No Interest
Lifetime Guarantee
80 New Features

WITTE ENGINE

Write Me Today — for new FREE Witte Book telling how you can buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY $5.00 down and small EASY Payments. No interest. [illegible]

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
204-A Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
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For Barn Sanitation
USE Agricultural Gypsum

It keeps down flies and odors in barns, poultry houses and other buildings. Increases value of manure. Adds lime and sulphur to the soil. Many other uses. 100-lb. bags, freight prepaid, only $1.50. Special price carload lots. *Write for valuable free book.*

The American Gypsum Company
Dept. B Port Clinton, Ohio

FARQUHAR STEAM POWER

For the big jobs where dependable power is required, use Farquhar Steam Engines—there is nothing to equal steam when real work is to be done. The rated horse power of steam engines is about one-third the power developed on brake test; the initial cost and upkeep of steam is very much less than the internal combustion engine; Easier to operate. Burns Coal, Crude oil or wood. Less parts to care for; simpler lubrication, more flexibility—wider range of speed and power—Does the work of an internal combustion engine of three times its rated horse power.

Write for detailed description of Farquhar dependable steam engines or boilers

A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited
BOX 426, YORK, PA.

Wheel-Less Plow
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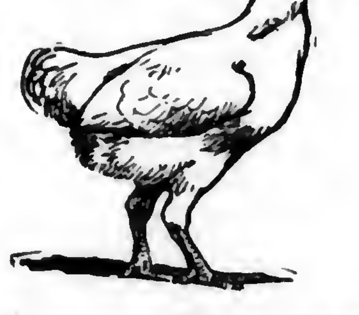
Wheel-less Plow
Why do the rear wheels of the Fordson spin when Ferguson Plow hooks into a stump or rock?
Ask your Fordson dealer or write us for the answer.
Ferguson-Sherman

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Don't be Pennywise Now



Feed Larro Growing Mash

The poultryman who skimps on feed or lets the chicks rustle for themselves after they are six weeks old, is indeed "penny wise and pound foolish."

For it is the care and feed that the chick gets during the growing period that determines how profitable that chick will be for you later on.

Larro Growing Mash contains—minerals and dried buttermilk and other choice ingredients—everything that growing birds need, in just the right proportions to build big, strong frames, capacity and vigor. It keeps them bright and active, and brings them to the laying season full of vitality and ambition.

In hundreds of tests made in comparison with other growing mashes, Larro has repeatedly proved that it does more to help produce better eggs, more eggs, and greater hatchability than any similar feed.

It requires only about eight pounds of Growing Mash to bring a chick through this stage of its development, and when so small an expense will not only protect the investment you have in the chick, but guarantee you more profit later on, you will indeed be wise to feed Larro.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

"Feeds That Never Vary"

Send for interesting and helpful Free Bulletin on "Finishing the Pullets." Ask for Number 28-P

Look for the red, white and blue bull's-eye sack. It's your assurance that you are getting the best feed made and one that is always uniform.

Larro
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GROWING MASH
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Weasel Losses Can Be Stopped

THE occasional loss of poultry due to weasels on our farm has been the result of tall grass on the range which gave the pests a chance to hide. If you have the chicks ranging where they are near high grass it pays to occasionally go thru the grass and see if any chicks are found. If a chick is found with bloody cuts on the neck it is apt to be the work of a weasel.

The weasel likes the blood of the bird best of all. Next it seems to prefer the brain. It only eats the body when other food is very scarce. A neighbor who lost chicks from a weasel hung up a freshly killed chick over a small steel trap. That night the weasel raised up over the trap to reach the chick and came down on the trigger.

We Give Them No Hiding Places

Our best protection from weasels has been in mowing the range to keep down the grass where it becomes too thick. This eliminates the weasels' hiding place and they do not like to come out in the open. Next we allow no places where weasels can hide and breed. They like stone piles, brush heaps or low wooden buildings with hiding places under the floor. A weasel is quite fearless of men. I have whistled and clapped my hands near a stone pile where one was known to hide and had it immediately come out to meet the charge from a shotgun.

Colony houses should be closed each night at sundown to prevent serious losses in one night. Weasels are largely night rangers and if the hunting is poor at that time they are apt to move on to another farm and the daylight losses will be reduced to a minimum.—R. G. K.

Right Feed Best Tonic

TO H. S. C.:—Hens often get mopy and out of condition in the spring, due largely to unnatural conditions such as confinement, lack of green feed, overfeeding, etc. The purple combs indicate some form of digestive trouble such as constipation or liver trouble due to heavy feeding of starchy feeds. If you supply plenty of green feed or let the hens out such troubles are helped. It might be well to give Epsom salts at intervals, at the rate of one pound per 100 birds, usually given in the drinking water.

I do not recommend the constant use of tonics in the mash, believing that proper diet and management will keep the birds in good condition, but there are times when the use of a tonic proves beneficial. Here is a formula given by one of the experiment stations: 1 pound pulverized gentian, ½ pound each of pulverized ginger and saltpeter, ½ pound pulverized ferric sulphate. Two or three tablespoons of this mixture are fed in 10 quarts of mash.—R. L. S.-H.

Leghorns Lost Appetite

My White Leghorns had been doing fine but lately I notice several are droopy. They have not lost their appetite but do not seem to have vim to get after their food. They act as tho their backs might be weak.—S. Z., Franklin County, Pa.

Hens that have been in confinement all winter and that have been laying heavily often break down at this season and act as you describe. Their digestive systems or livers, and sometimes the egg tract, fail to function properly as the result of unnatural conditions or improper management, causing various troubles. An occasional physic of Epsom salts, one pound in the drinking water per 100 hens, will help matters. At least five pounds of green stuff per 100 birds should be provided daily if the birds are not on range. Milk in some form is also good to keep them healthy. If you see any indication of worms feed some tobacco powder in the mash at the rate of two pounds of tobacco per 100 of mash for a month.—R. L. S.-H.

Any Kind of Milk Is Good

I have been told that I ought not to give my little chicks the diluted condensed buttermilk to drink while I am feeding the buttermilk starting mash. Will you please tell me what you advise in the matter?—Mrs. B. D. W., Chester County, Pa.

I think you will find the feeding of milk in any liquid form beneficial to baby chicks whether the mash contains a dried milk product or not. However, water should be provided in separate fountains.—R. L. S.-H.

No Accountant

Farmer (to new farmhand)—Well, Pat, have you counted all the chickens?

Pat—Yes, sor, sure I counted all of 'em 'cept one.

Farmer—Why, what do you mean?

Pat—Well, sor, that little white one run around so fast I couldn't count him, but I counted all the rest.

Sunshine Keeps Them Healthy

A lively lot of three-week-old Buff Orpington chicks.

This Rural Club Has a Home of Its Own

(Continued from page 3)

wives meet on common ground, so that the rapid change of programs has proved a great benefit.

When the young folks have a turn at the helm it is their accomplished high school friends who help them provide the evening's pleasure, often a school play. Children are given a prominent part in all club activities and a front row of small chairs has been provided in the hall for them.

Dues are ten cents a month or twenty-five cents a quarter, one dollar a year if paid in advance. Members' children under twelve years of age are entitled free to all club privileges. Refreshments, usually ice cream and cake, are always served at the regular meetings.

The women's auxiliary is the real money power behind the club. They held a fair last year which cleared $600, all of which was spent for equipment and improvements. Once a year they get up a play to raise money for the general fund and in many other ways help to keep the community spirit alive.

Many Organizations Meet Here

The new hall is used for many meetings besides the stated ones of the club. It has made possible Sunday evening union services and a Sunday school for the community. A circulating library with several hundred volumes, contributed by members, has been started and is well patronized.

The League of Women Voters, Needlework Guild, 'Ladies' Auxiliary, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts all enjoy the free use of the new hall for their meetings. It is the polling place of the district at election time and several organizations not of a community nature use it at a nominal rental.

Indeed, the Westtown Community Club and its hall would be sadly missed if it suddenly disappeared. Those who have nourished it from the beginning can hardly realize the place it has taken in the life of the folks it serves.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

A Few Fields Still Need Attention

THE following open letter has been addressed to the farmers of northwestern Pennsylvania by State Secretary of Agriculture Charles G. Jordan:

TO THE FARMERS AND GARDENERS OF THE CORN BORER AREA:

The time for a complete clean-up of all the remnants of last year's corn crop has almost expired. A great deal of the work has already been thoroly done but there are some fields that have not yet received the finishing touches.

We again urge all farmers to complete the work immediately and thoroly in order that they may have the satisfaction of having done their full duty and that they may receive their reward for so doing.

It is not the wish of the Federal Government or the State Department of Agriculture to deprive anyone of their compensation and to add the expense of having outsiders go in and complete the work, but if any farmer fails to make a complete job the work will be done by the Federal Government and the responsible party will have to pay the bill and lose his compensation.

Please get busy and finish your work that it may be said no Pennsylvania farmer was weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Sincerely yours,
C. G. JORDAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Harrisburg, Pa., May 18, 1927.

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE for Endurance and Thrift

Although lower prices and larger, more beautiful bodies by Fisher have created wildfire interest on the part of new thousands of buyers—

—the worldwide success of today's Pontiac Six is largely based on those two great fundamentals which made it the most popular car of its type ever introduced. And *those two fundamentals are endurance and thrift!*

You can drive your Pontiac Six all day long at full throttle speed—because from headlamps to stop light the car is constructed to endure the most pitiless uses—because its engine is the largest used in any six selling up to $1,000 and all other units are designed up to that standard.

You can travel rough and rutty roads in perfect confidence—because every detail of the car was proved by three years testing on the great General Motors Proving Ground.

And when you have occasion to check back on upkeep costs, you will be amazed. For the Pontiac Six was designed to deliver quality six-cylinder transportation at the lowest cost in history. And it wouldn't be winning its present success, if that were not the case!

Coupe . . $775
Sport Roadster (4-pass.) 775
Sport Cabriolet (4-pass.) $835
Landau Sedan 895
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Delivery Chassis . . . 585
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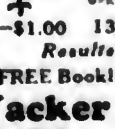
Oakland Six, $1025 to $1295. All prices at factory. Delivered prices include minimum handling charges. Easy to pay on the liberal General Motors Time Payment Plan

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

The New and Finer PONTIAC SIX

Don't Let Chicks Die



Give them *Wackers Chick Tablets* in the water, stops *White Diahorrea, Gaps* and other chick diseases, makes your chicks grow like weeds, ask anyone who has used them.

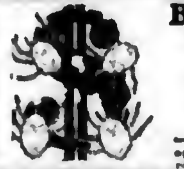
600—$1.00 1300—$2.00 5000—$7.00

Results or Money Back

FREE Booklet on Poultry Raising

Wacker Remedy Co.
BOX 157-P CAMDEN, N. J.

C. O. D ORDERS SENT SAME DAY



BLOOD-SUCKING CHICKEN MITES ARE STEALING YOUR DOLLARS

—by lowering your egg production—spreading disease in your flock and robbing your fowls of their flesh.

MIRACLE MITE ELIMINATOR

(FORMERLY BADINS VERMIN TRAP ROOST)

Is the only sure method of ridding your flock of VERMIN. No chemicals, no oil, no disinfectants, no spraying, free feed.

FREE WRITE FOR INFORMATION NOW FREE

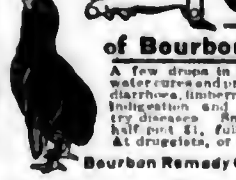
DEPT. A AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

WENE CHICKS

State-Certified, Blood-Tested Breeders

At these bed-rock postpaid prices per 100:
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks $11.00
Special Matings, S. C. White Leghorns....... 14.00
White Rock-Wyandotte Special Broiler and Roaster Matings 13.00
White Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds............ 16.00
8-10-12 Weeks Wh. Leghorn Pullets for July Delivery

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept 18, Vineland, N. J.



One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy Cures Gapes

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 6, Lexington, Ky.

Bargain Combination Offer
Offer 54-F

Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
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All for only $1.05—Value $1.75

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

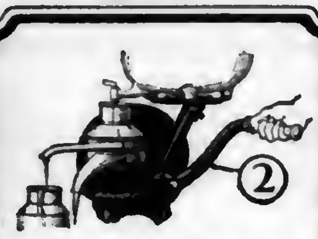
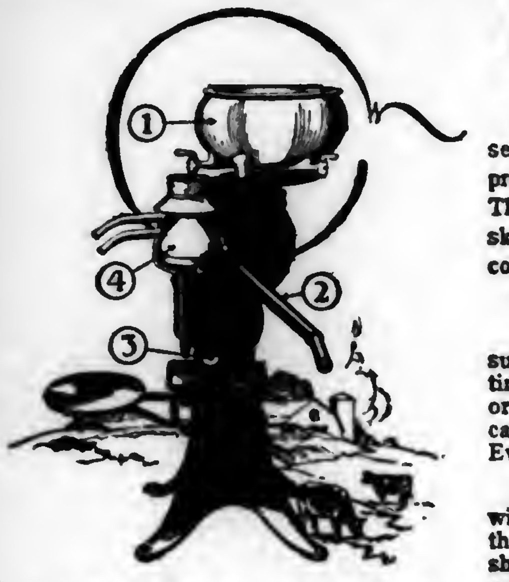
Jack Knife and Chain

HOW TO GET ONE FREE

Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.



New 1927 SERIES DeLaval Separators

"Easier Turning"

These new De Lavals are the easiest starting and turning separators ever made. Try one and you will agree they are.

Cream separator users who have seen and tried these new De Lavals pronounce them the "best yet." They are without doubt the cleanest skimming, easiest running and most convenient separators ever made.

Other new features are:

1. **Turnable Supply Can:** The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl may be put in place or removed without lifting the supply can from its position on the separator. Every user will like this feature.

3. **Oil Window:** The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. **Floating Bowl:** All new De Lavals have the wonderful "floating bowl" now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

Try one of these new De Lavals side-by-side with your old separator or any other machine. You will agree the De Laval is superior in every way. Trade allowances made on old separators. Sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves.

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO, 61 Beale Street

See and try the new ~ De Laval

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop.
It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

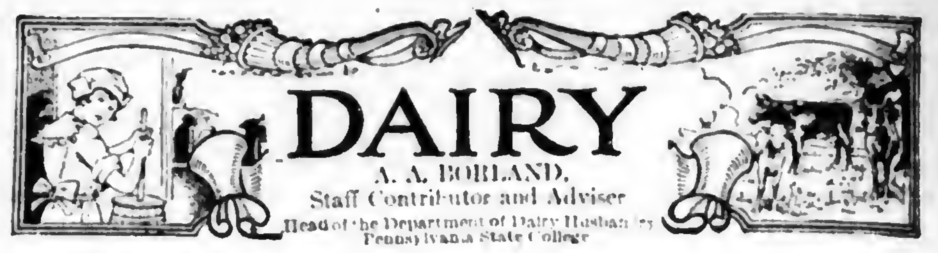
Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Good Sires Make Good Herds Better

AN "AT HOME" to the dairymen of the nation was held at Washington, D. C., late in April by the U. S. Bureaus of Dairying and Agricultural Economics and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The event was arranged by E. W. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the American Dairy Federation and A. M. Loomis, Washington secretary, and was attended by representatives of the twenty-four national dairy organizations, which collectively make up the Federation, besides large numbers of individual dairymen.

The purpose of the visit was to afford the dairymen of the United States an opportunity to get better acquainted with the work being done for the benefit of the dairy industry by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

Bureau Works on 200 Projects

Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, stated that the Bureau employs two hundred people and is doing research work on over 200 projects. The work is handled in five different divisions: breeding investigations, market milk investigations, dairy production manufacture and utilization, dairy research laboratories, and dairy publications and exhibits.

The first day was spent at the Dairy Bureau Experiment Station, Beltsville, Maryland. R. R. Graves, in charge of the division of breeding investigations explained the work being done in comparing in-breeding and out-breeding. A combination of blood lines of eight distinct Jersey families is being used.

Thru the continued use of proven sires it is hoped to develop animals whose inheritance will be pure for high production. Mr. Graves considered the continued use of proven sires the most important factor for improved production in dairy cattle. A cow may be a high producer, but may not transmit high production. One of the great economic wastes of the country is the failure to use for generation after generation sires that transmit high production.

It was formerly thought that breeding together related animals was more likely to fix inheritance for certain characteristics than in the case of those unrelated. The results, however, in the breeding investigations being conducted give evidence that relationship is of no great importance in fixing characteristics for high production. The more important factor is to mate animals that are pure in their inheritance for high production.

A two-year-old Holstein was shown that had produced 687 pounds of butterfat. This animal was the result of three generations of unrelated breeding, but all proven for production. Nearly all purebred bulls will increase the yield of a low-producing herd, but comparatively few bulls will increase the yield from a high producing herd.

The best bulls of the breed showed a substantial increase for their daughters as compared with average dams, but when mated with high-producing cows they scarcely maintained the level of production. If mated with low producers the bulls got daughters that are very much higher producers than their dams.

A similar comparison was made between dams and daughters of 154 bulls in another breed and here again the data showed that the average purebred bull very little more than maintains production. When mated with good cows his daughters are not as good as their dams, but when bred with low producing dams he increases the average production of the herd.

Daughters Surpass Average Dams

The twenty best bulls in this study were grouped together in order to find out what the really good bulls of the breed could do in increasing production. These best bulls made a substantial improvement in their daughters, each one producing on an average 1698 pounds of milk more than her dam during the year. Even when mated with high producing dams the sires made some improvement since each daughter excelled her dam by 842 pounds of milk. When bred with low-producing cows these bulls made a large gain in the production of their daughters, an increase being noted of 2702 pounds of milk for each as compared with the dams.

It is evident from the results of this study that the hopes of the dairy farmer for more efficient cows must be centered in good sires, preferably those that have been proved for production by the fact that their daughters are higher producers than their dams.

Editors' Note:—Mr. Borland will discuss more of the problems being studied at the Beltsville Farm in later issues.

Keeps Milk Sweet in Summer

This milk house on the farm of Harry H. Zimmerman, Lancaster County, Pa., is made of concrete blocks, has a concrete floor and drain and plenty of light. Running water is passing thru the cooling trough continually. With a place such as this the farmer can keep milk good and sweet and at a low temperature at all times.

Schuylkill C. T. A. Had 15 Honor Herds in First Year

Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association finished its first year April 1, 1927. There were 26 whole-year members in the association. There were 438 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The results for the members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association..	369.78
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	8002
Pounds of butterfat	307.3
Percentage of butterfat ...	3.8
Value of product.........	$395.45
Cost of pasture	5.81
Cost of roughage	53.77
Cost of grain	71.02
Total cost of feed	130.60
Value of product above feed cost	264.85
Returns for $1 expended for feed	3.03

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Above 500 lbs. butterfat, 3 cows; between 400 and 500 lbs. butterfat, 34 cows; between 300 and 400 lbs. butterfat, 123 cows.

Thirty-seven cows produced over 400 lbs. butterfat during the year.

Cow tester in charge, J. Clair Hindman; County Agent, W. L. Bollinger; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Fifteen herds with an average average production of 390 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows: of five or more cows exceeded an

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Lbs. milk	Lbs. fat
Lloyd Snyder, Valley View........	14.92	R. G., G. G. & G. H.	9348	357.3
Auburn Shale Brick Farm, Auburn..	16.58	R. & G. H.	10,127	355.2
Guy Reed, Summit Station	12.17	R. & G. H.	10,809	353.1
C. W. Grube, Orwigsburg	26.0	R. & G. H. & G. J.	8841	348.3
Christ Wagner & Son, Tamaqua....	24.25	R. & G. H.	10,436	344.0
W. F. Seddon, Barnesville	12.50	R. J., G. H.	8287	341.0
Robert C. Ludwig, Hegins	22.67	R. & G. H.	9293	334.3
Ottis Rehrer, Pine Grove	13.58	R. & G. H.	9934	331.9
Earl Maurer, Hegins	12.42	G. H. & G. J.	8245	331.5
Earl Paxon, Schuylkill Haven.......	13.17	R. & G. H.	8894	329.3
C. E. Rhein, Cressona	8.42	R. & G. J.	6128	325.1
Lewis E. Herring, Pine Grove	10.00	R. J.	6794	318.9
Thomas W. Lengle, Pine Grove....	22.00	R. & G. H.	8266	318.7
Paul H. Lengle, Pine Grove	14.17	R. & G. J., G. G.	6211	302.8
A. T. Riegel, Schuylkill Haven	19.00	R. & G. H.	8701	301.1

How the State Serves the Farmer

(Continued from page 3)

One of the greatest problems is that of securing adequate labor for farms, particularly in an industrial state like New Jersey, where competent men are constantly sought for industrial operations. The Department of Labor of the state maintains an employment division, with specialists for registering farm workers and applications for such men. The extent of this service is shown by the fact that 2646 requests were received from farmers who needed farm labor in 1926, and during that year, 2307 men registered for farm employment. The state thus provides a service without charge to bring together employer and employe.

It became apparent to the people of the state 30 years ago that if the people of country and city were to have equal opportunity for education in their professional activities, as well as in culture and pleasure, some means must be established to provide the small town and rural districts with book and information service. For the aid of rural people, the New Jersey Public Library Commission lends books for study and serious reading to individuals who have no access to libraries; finds the best book upon a given subject; borrows books from the large libraries of this and other states for their use.

Books Travel to Farm Doors

In 1926 the Commission circulated nearly 1,000,000 books thru its 1219 traveling library stations and other agencies. County libraries under the supervision of competent librarians have been established in six rural counties. A library car makes a regular schedule of visits to each community within the county. It carries a wide choice of books. The county library headquarters are usually located in the county court house, where more than 230,000 books are kept to meet the needs of the county.

The Department of Banking and Insurance may seem, at first glance, to have little relationship with country life, yet it is this department that supervises the operation of community and small town building and loan associations, where local savings may be invested safely. No such association has become bankrupt since they were placed under the supervision of this department. This has created a feeling of confidence in local savings institutions and has made it possible for country people to secure local funds for the building of homes.

Health of State Safeguarded

The relationship of the Department of Health to rural welfare probably needs no amplification. This department acts thru and cooperates with local boards of health in towns and townships, and brings to rural people the best and latest information on the maintenance of public health and the control of epidemics. Child clinics are conducted in rural sections, to show parents safe methods of child rearing and the building of sturdy young bodies. This department looks after the purity of foods and drugs and, thru its inspectors, reaches every distributing center in the state.

Other activities might be listed but these cover some of the more important phases of the state's part in protecting the health, happiness and prosperity of its rural citizens.

It has become a matter of state pride to give to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth every possible opportunity for individual and community development, and as we now survey the work that has been done and that is under way, there comes the conviction that the state government is seriously attempting to meet the purpose of its existence, service to all its citizens.

~it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

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Two new books will help you—

How will you thresh your grain crop,—the crop you have worked to raise? You plowed, harrowed, sowed and harvested that crop yourself.

Why not do the threshing yourself and get all of your crop, clean, bright, merchantable grain threshed just the day it is ready? Your profit may depend on it.

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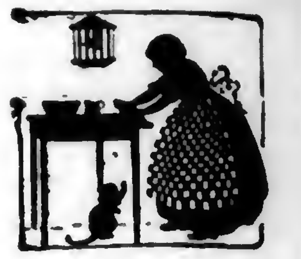
OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART



New Jersey Holds a Kitchen Tour

A LONG line of well-filled cars passed thru Mercer County, N. J., recently, bent on inspecting kitchens. The tour was held in relation to a contest featured by the Home Demonstration Agent. Ten kitchens were entered and four of them awarded prizes of kitchen equipment.

The first kitchen was small, used by a family of two, and it fairly shone with varnished linoleum, softened walls and plenty of window light. The artificial lighting was corrected by a 15-foot cord and a three-way socket costing 95 cents. Other features were: stove and table heights corrected by blocks the homemaker made herself; casters on the work table; a bench on top of step-ladder to make it high or low; a tea wagon made from a stand found in the attic, at a cost of $3.10 for wheels and varnish.

The Color Schemes Were Pleasing

The second kitchen was larger, but with splendid arrangement of equipment, and pleasing color scheme. The walls were a warm tan and the furniture, including refrigerator, Italian blue. Cans were painted a lighter blue to match the blue in the linoleum. Table and cabinet tops were covered with linoleum. The floor covering was waxed to insure long service. Spices and flavorings were arranged on a tray. A drain pipe in the floor took care of the water from the ice box.

The next kitchen was interesting as an ideal for those about to build. Its outstanding points were: hood over stove for ventilation; combination coal and gas range; ash bins direct to cellar; sweep-hole in base board so that all dust is swept in; dumb waiter.

The fourth kitchen had an interesting breakfast corner, without any extra room. Two long benches with a table between were placed along one end beneath a casement window. They were painted gray and blue to harmonize with walls and linoleum. On the table were blue and white oil cloth mats and cheery bright-colored salts and peppers.

Convenient Grouping Won Prize

The prize kitchen was warm and pleasing in color with tans and browns in the linoleum, walls and window trim and with a touch of blue on racks, fixtures and curtains to give a cool note. The stoves, coal and gas, were conveniently grouped between the electric refrigerator and the pantry, with a rack on the wall beside them for kettle covers. The pantry door, covered with oil cloth as a silencer, held cooking utensils. The lighting fixtures were central with a light over the sink. The scales were in sight on a convenient shelf.

The second prize kitchen was not visited, but from reports, it was not only convenient but very artistic. The stove of a soft green enamel, green and tan linoleum, tan walls, and all cans painted green and with pictures shellaced.—Edith R. Dilts, N. J.

Few housewives have not been bothered by ants and other insects at one time or another. Those who have trouble with these pests may be interested in a Cornell bulletin, H-134, on household insects and their control. It may be obtained from the State College at Ithaca, N. Y.

No More Digging in the Saw-dust for Summer Ice

ELECTRIC refrigeration is one of the newest conveniences developed for the home. It is designed to replace the iceman, and to supply a brand new service for those homes which have had to depend upon the cool cellar and the spring house for their refrigeration.

The requisites for the enjoyment of electric refrigeration are: A good ice-chest or refrigerator, electricity and the refrigerating mechanism, which commonly consists of a set of cooling coils that fit into the ordinary ice compartment of the refrigerator, and a condenser. Where the electric refrigerator is bought complete, in its own cabinet, this condenser or compressor probably will be placed in the base of the cabinet.

If it is intended to use the refrigerating mechanism with a refrigerator already owned in the home, the compressor may be installed in the basement. This makes a good place for it, altho any out-of-the-way space that is fairly accessible will be satisfactory.

Cost Compares Favorably with Ice

An important part of the mechanism is the refrigerating coil which may be compared to a cake of ice that never melts. The operation of the electric refrigerator is automatic and can be installed in one's own ice box for less than $200.

Refrigeration for the household should not be regarded primarily in the light of an investment. The actual operating cost will compare very favorably with the cost of ice on the average. In some homes it may run a little more, in others a little less.

Another delightful feature of the electric refrigerator is that it freezes its own ice, easily, in handy sized cubes, just right for cooling drinks or similar purposes. These ice cubes are frozen in trays that fit into the recesses inside the cooling coils themselves. Desserts, such as ices, ice creams and sherbets can also be frozen in these trays. They can be prepared some time in advance, if necessary, and kept in perfect condition until it is time to serve them.

Electric refrigeration is a new convenience, one of the boons that modern invention has brought to us. It is destined to be tremendously popular. When compared with the expense of other equipment which is becoming a part of the homemaker's outfit, its cost is not great, and its advantages and benefits are manifold.—A. J. St. John.

Good Time Promised

I HAVE just read a letter from Mrs. Bell, well known to all New Jersey farm women as the Home Management Specialist in Extension Service. She writes of a few good things already planned for Field Day at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J., on June 15th. More to be announced later.

There will be a demonstration on Home Canning in the Extension Service Building—that is the cement building at the corner of Handy Street and Nichol Avenue. If you have ever seen the work of Miss Doermann, and heard her helpful teaching, you may form an estimate of just what this demonstration will offer the farm woman.

Another interesting feature of the day is the movie in the same building. This will show correct lighting in the home. And don't forget the luncheon time with all the readers of this page. We plan to carry our bites over to Room 36 of the Poultry Building, and have a little family chat. We think it will be a great help for us to become better acquainted. If you agree with us, and can possibly attend, let us send you a Pennsylvania Farmer Badge to wear so that we can locate each other at noon. Write early, asking for one for yourself and more for any women who may be going in your party. This is a trip when all motors should be well filled.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Let's Have Eggs for Supper!

OF ALL the great variety of products from which the busy housewife can choose the evening meal, nothing has greater possibilities from the standpoint of easy preparation, economic efficiency and nutritive value than eggs.

Eggs usually are considered a breakfast dish. They are, however, coming to be used more and more as a main course for supper. Omelets, especially, are most attractive for the evening meal. Here are a few recipes which show how attractively and easily supper requirements may be met by using eggs:

FRENCH OMELET

[illegible]
[illegible] tablespoons milk
[illegible] teaspoon salt
[illegible] teaspoon pepper
[illegible] tablespoons fat

Beat eggs slightly, then add the milk and seasonings. Put fat in a hot omelet pan; when melted, pour in the egg mixture and cook slowly. As it cooks, stir with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on hotter part of stove to brown quickly underneath. Fold and turn on a hot platter. Before folding, grated cheese, chopped meat, jelly, etc., may be added.

• • •

FRENCH OMELET WITH SPANISH SAUCE

2 cups tomatoes
2 onions (chopped)
1 green pepper (sliced)
3 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sugar
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Melt fat, add other ingredients. Cook 10 minutes. Spread half the mixture over half the omelet, fold, place on platter and garnish with remainder of sauce.

• • •

FRENCH OMELET WITH ONION SAUCE

2 onions (chopped)
3 slices bacon (diced)
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Brown the bacon slightly, add the onions and cook slowly 10 minutes. Now add the flour and seasonings; when blended, pour in the milk and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Place the folded omelet on a hot platter and garnish with the onion sauce.

A New Way to Serve a Familiar Dish

THE proper way to cook pork chops, that they may be best flavored and perfectly digestible, is to sear them quickly in hot fat in an iron frying pan. Then add boiling water to cover, salt and pepper, and let simmer for an hour. If one is serving a vegetable such as carrots, parsnips, or potatoes, they may be left whole or quartered length-wise, and placed in with the meat to simmer under a lid. The resulting flavor to the meat and vegetable is improved, and, as the water is simmered down, the valuable mineral salts of the vegetable are saved for the gravy.—Marion Cossitt Brackin, Pa.

Children should be taught to toe straight ahead. Toeing out weakens the ankles and the arches because it throws the weight of the body unevenly on the arch of the foot.

Timely Tips

OLD screens can be put to good use in the thrifty home. Not long ago we were bothered with mice in a desk drawer. While attempting to catch the pests we tried a worth while scheme of preventing the chewing of any more papers. We simply turned the desk over and tacked screen securely on the very bottom of the desk. This is wise with bureau drawers as well.

• • •

If you like to clean and brighten things up with paint, quite often you have a portion remaining for future use and it will not be as smooth as you wish. If you pour it thru an old piece of screen, 'twill be like new. Old screens help if you are mixing paints of different hues and perhaps thicknesses too. Just pour them thru an old screen and watch for smooth results and unusual colors.—Mary Stewart Shuman.

• • •

Put a parade of animal crackers on the next birthday cake by sticking them in the icing while it is still soft.

• • •

Piano keys should be washed with alcohol and a soft cloth or with clean, warm water without soap to prevent their turning yellow.

• • •

Cover unsightly places near the lawn with bulbs or shrubs. A small hill that cannot be farmed lies just above our lawn. Some kindly soul in years gone by planted daffodils, narcissus, a lilac bush, and roses there. There is also a raspberry patch. It is so much better than the burdock and jimpson that usually inhabit such places.—Florence C. Hebel, Pa.

• • •

Many boys beyond the blouse age find belts that hold up their trousers quite uncomfortable. Provide such lads with suspenders, and wear them under the shirt. Work a large buttonhole at each suspender strap place below the waistline of the shirt. The suspenders are slipped thru these buttonholes and fastened to buttons inside the waistband of the pants. Belts may be worn just for "looks."

Trees Share Our Memories

NEVER is a house quite a home until it has a tree or trees nearby. Never is a human life all it might have been until it has found comradeship in trees. That soul not aware of the grace and dignity of an elm, of the homeyness of a gnarled old apple, of the understanding murmur of the pine, has missed much of life.

How we love to recall the individual tree experiences of our childhood! Perhaps one reached its strong arms up to the windows of our room and helped us escape during an exciting game or prank. Trees share our secrets and our memories. Plant more trees.

Four or five growing maples would give a new lease of life to the fast shrinking spring. Place them near its head, and the cool waters will speak thanks. The roots of trees are like blotting-paper, holding and treasuring the moisture that would otherwise evaporate. Why not plant a catalpa, a cucumber tree, or a lovely mountain ash? The common sweet elder is a thing of beauty, too, and very desirable near the house for insects dislike it. It is commonly used as a hedge but can be trimmed and pruned into tree-like form. Plant more trees, for we are made better by friendships with them.—Mrs. M. C. Smith, Pa.

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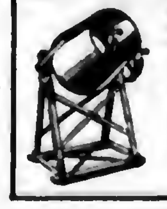

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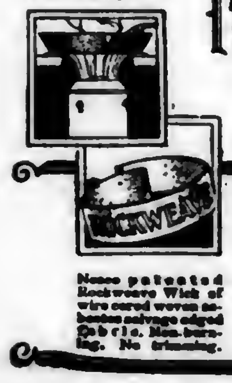

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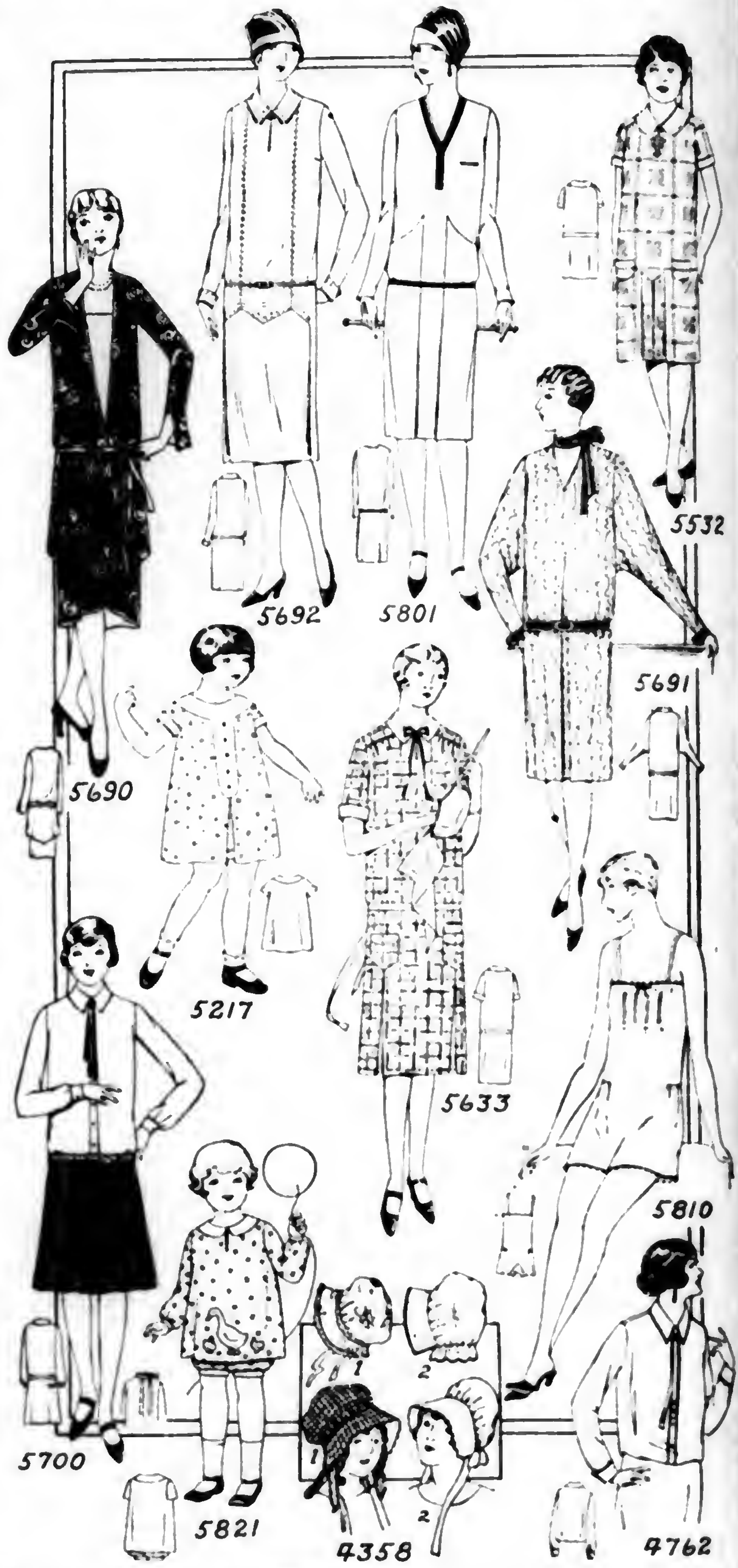
The Y Neck, the Kick Plait, the Tailored Blouse



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5690.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material 18 inches wide for facing on the vestee. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1½ yard. Price 10c.

5692.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1⅝ yard. Price 10c.

5801.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires ⅝ yard of 27-inch lining, and 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material. The width at the lower edge of the dress with plaits extended is 1½ yard. Price 10c.

5532.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5217.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1½ yard of 32-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting for yoke and cuff portions. Price 10c.

5633.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Price 10c.

5691.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Price 10c.

5700.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material for the blouse and 1⅛ yard for the skirt. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1½ yard. Price 10c.

5821.—Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size if made with long sleeves will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. If made with short sleeves ⅜ yard less will be required. Price 10c.

4358.—Very pleasing and becoming are the sun bonnets here shown. The pattern is cut in one size. It will require for No. 1, 1⅛ yard and for No. 2, 1⅜ yard of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5810.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 1⅞ yard of 40-inch material. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard. To trim with edging as illustrated requires 3¼ yards. Price 10c.

4762.—Nine sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For a 38-inch size 2¼ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

IT TAKES a pretty smart man to keep any of his flock of sheep in the pasture after one leads the lay over the fence or thru a hole to the other side where the grass is greener. Let one make its escape and away the rest go pell mell, till the last one is outside the bounds. How often we have said, "Might as well just stand still and let them go if the leader breaks out."

And that is a good deal the way with folks. Somebody leads and all the rest follow. Walking along a certain street at the state capital one day I saw a lot of men looking up toward the top of a tall building. Almost instinctively I found myself turning my gaze that way, too; and I saw away up there a man doing some work on the roof. And every moment the little company below grew larger and larger until it seemed as if everybody were just like me, anxious to see what was going on up there in the sky.

One Man's "Luck" Robbed Many

And it is so in many other ways. It has been a great many years now since what was known as the Louisiana lottery was compelled by federal edict to go out of business; but I remember that some one in our neighborhood had the bad luck to draw a prize, and that set the whole neighborhood wild. Not only the lucky, or perhaps I had better say the unlucky man, but everybody in the community that could buy a ticket did so; but never another single dollar ever came to any of our deluded people as a prize in that lottery.

A well-dressed young man sold a poor farmer's wife a small bit of stock, and gave her a little blank book with her name in gold on the cover, in which to note her future investments. How many other farmers and farmers' wives were caught by that little book with the gilt on the cover no one knows; but every dollar of all they put into the scheme was lost forever.

But this works in other and better things than this. There is something about the life of a good man or good woman that leads people to think, "I wish I could be a good man, too. I'll try it!" One man with real patriotic fervor in his heart may, by a single address, sweep hundreds off their feet and make them ready to do and to dare for their country.

Peace Needs a Strong Leader

Today we hear the word peace among the nations perhaps as often as we do any one expression; and we all love peace; but somehow peace is slow in coming. Is it not because we lack good, strong leadership? If only some man of outstanding strength of character would show us the way to true peace, how long would it be before such a tide would set that way that nothing could withstand it.

But in our own neighborhood we can be leaders, not only for peace but for right living in every line of action. "But," you say, "I am no leader. Nobody would follow me, if I were ever so good a man." Try it and see! The world is hungry for better things. Yes, it is fairly starving. And where are the leaders to show the way to a better state of things?

The call is great, and it is to every one of us. That is one of life's grandest privileges—no one is shut out from being a good man. And somebody, if we are truly trying to lead a right life will surely "see our good works and glorify thy Father which is in heaven."

THE RED STAR OIL STOVE BURNS OIL OR GASOLINE

Cooks as fast as gas

This is the famous "Lively Heat" Burner that burns oil or gasoline with equally good results

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"We heat water for clothes and bathing and find the Red Star very economical."
(*Signed*) MRS. R. SNOW.

Thousands of women, like Mrs. Snow; find that the Red Star Oil Stove with its wonderful "Lively Heat" burners lightens housework and cooks beautifully and economically.

Go to your nearest Red Star dealer. See a demonstration and be convinced. Made in two to six burner sizes and at a price for every purse. Smaller sizes cost no more than the ordinary oil stoves. Most dealers sell on easy terms. If your dealer is not listed below, write us at once and we will send you a nearby dealer's name and the interesting Red Star Book, *free.*

THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY, Dept. 111, *Detroit, Michigan:* makers of the famous Red Star Oil Stoves and White Star Gas Ranges.

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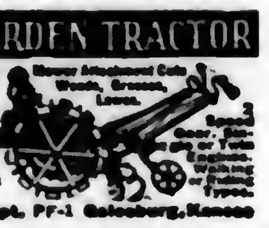

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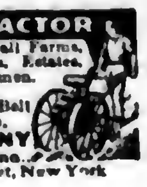

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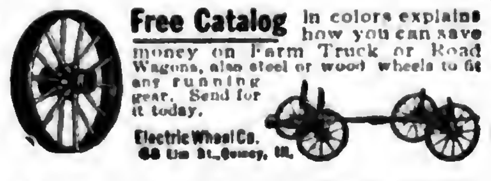

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Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

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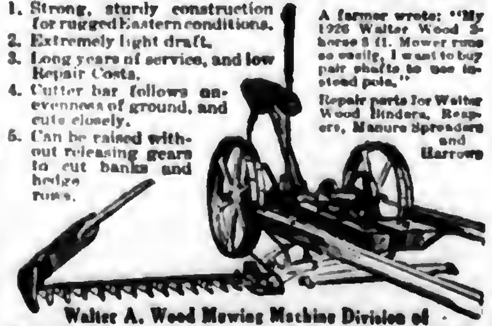
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



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A farmer wrote: "My 1926 Walter Wood 2-horse 5 ft. Mower runs so easily, I want to buy pair shafts to use instead pole."

Repair parts for Walter Wood Binders, Reapers, Manure Spreaders and Harrows

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—On the last day of school we had a picnic. We all took a big box or a basket filled with good eats and our teacher hired a touring car and took us to Camp Wildwood, situated along Penns Creek, for a picnic. We had a fine time.—Marion L. Shaffer, (X), Union County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—This year I am in the seventh grade and am trying very hard to get ready for the eighth grade next year. The boys of our school have played baseball against Shiloh. The score of the first game was 12 to 9 in favor of Shiloh, the second was 8 to 6 in favor of Buttonwood, so it isn't so bad after all. Some of the high school boys played on Shiloh's team against Buttonwood's grade boys.—Sara Davis, (X), Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I wish some of you Forum friends could spend your summer vacation with me. I mean you, Cousin Ruth, also.

We have a little lake of our own. Our dad got us a boat and in the summer we go boating and swimming. We also enjoy skating in winter. There are fish in our lake such as catfish, pickerel, perch, suckers and sunfish.

It's nice to have a lake or pond where one can go fishing and swimming, but I like horseback riding the best.

There are so many things that I find to enjoy on a farm and I know the rest of the farm boys and girls enjoy a lot, too.—Doris York, (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have been living on a fruit farm for the last three years. It is lovely to see the fruit trees coming in blossom. I help to pick up brush, thin out peaches and last, but not least, help to pick the peaches. The best part is to sample the fruit.

We are all anxious for Pennsylvania Farmer magazine each week. It is a help and pleasure for every one of the family.

I am sending a picture of my girl friend and myself.—Grace Hayes, thirteen (X), Berks County, Pa.

I'M ON THE LEFT
Grace Hayes, (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school left out April 28th. We had a very nice time the last day. The children of Churchtown and of Elverson came to the school where I go which is at Morgantown. We had contests of arithmetic, spelling, silent reading, general information, declamation and art. We also had an art display. Also a sewing display by the other schools. I ranked very good in the art display. The other schools brought some very nice sewing.—Sadie K. Beiler, eleven (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school is over. I haven't missed any school for seven years. I haven't missed any since I have been going to school. I have five seals and two certificates. I can play the piano but I don't take music lessons.—Cora Holtry, fourteen (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to write you a few lines about my little nephew.

He lives in Chicago and is about 1½ years old. His name is Robert Howe. He has hazel eyes and light hair. He and his father and mother came home for Christmas. He can walk and say a few words.

When he was home for Christmas he had so many things to play with he didn't know which one to play with. We took him out for a sledride every morning.

WHEN ROBERT WAS 15 MONTHS OLD
Sarah Howe, (X), Mifflin County, Pa.

Enclosed you will find a picture of him when he was 15 months old.—Sarah Howe, thirteen (X), Mifflin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have just gotten over the chickenpox. Now I have to go to the doctor's. I may have to go to the hospital for an operation.

I am in the sixth grade. There are children from different schools that come here as their school is closed. They come because it is a four-year high school.

We had a writing and spelling contest up here. I took the writing contest and hope I get a diploma.—Frances Wright, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We raise strawberries, apples, pears, peaches and cherries. We are going to get 400 little peeps sometime this month.

I wish you would come to see me me in the summer. Come to see me if you can.—Jessie Clowser, fourteen, Armstrong County, Pa.

I'd like to come see you, Jessie, but I'm afraid work in the office will keep me busy this summer. Thanks for inviting me.

COUSIN RUTH

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your Forum pin and thank you very much. We sure do have a jolly time at school. Cousin Ruth, I wish you could have been with us when we went sledding. We had a very nice time when the snow was on the ground.

WE HAVE SUCH JOLLY TIMES AT SCHOOL
Phyllis Jean States, (X), Huntingdon County, Pa.

We have only thirteen scholars in our school. We did have eighteen but one family moved out and now we have only thirteen. I am sending a picture of our school.

We have five horses and eleven cows. My little brother can walk and I have to watch him while mother helps milk the cows in the evening. My mother and grandmother made a quilt last week.—Phyllis Jean States, (X), Huntingdon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—It is raining this morning. We live on a farm about a mile and a half from the schoolhouse across the fields. I have gone to school two years now without missing a day or being tardy.

Thanks for the membership pin and for my prize mouth organ that I received yesterday. It is a very fine one. I want to learn to play on it well. I got my words for the contest from the small dictionary at home and my sister, Esther, got hers from the big dictionary at school.

Papa has about 500 Rhode Island Red chicks. He hatched them all in two small incubators.—Ralph Bell, twelve, (X), Greene County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received my membership pin and everybody thinks it is nice. Thanks for it. I am sorry I could not enter the "Around My Home" contest but we were cleaning house and in the evenings I was tired and wanted to go to bed.

I live near the head of Falling Spring and my oldest brother lives on the farm where the spring rises. They call it Falling Spring but it does not have any falls and rises out of the ground under a large rock where many years ago men dug for gold.

I have twelve Barred Plymouth Rock hens and one rooster but two of the hens are hatching. One day last week I got ten eggs from the ten hens.

I have an old sheep that had triplet lambs. One was much smaller and it died but the other two are doing fine.—Mary Lesher, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have gone to my place where I am hired but am home now because I sprained my ankle and cannot use my foot. At the place I work they are putting out two acres of potatoes. They are planting them with a potato planter.—Mervin F. Burkholder, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, W. John Deardorff. **Armstrong County,** Dorothy Hepler. **Bedford County,** Myrtle Claycomb, Dorothy E. Smouse (no address given). **Berks County,** Ruth Adams, Vera R. Angstadt, Ethyle M. Gicker (X). **Bradford County,** Bijou Stoch, Estella M. Ellsbru (no address given). **Bucks County,** Margaret Fretz, Mary Fretz (X), Elsie Lahs, Myrtle Marcella Leister. **Butler County,** Amy Armstrong (X), Marie Catherine Benson, Charles Gillespie. **Chester County,** Minnie Clemons (X), Mary Collins (X), Nina L. Cox (X), Agnes E. Krang (X), Charles A. Missimer (X), Charles Pugh. **Clinton County,** Ruth Baudabaugh (no address given). **Crawford County,** Beatrice Gerard. **Franklin County,** Raymond Bricker (X), Pauline Shirley (X). **Dauphin County,** Pauline E. Shellenhamer (X). **Fulton County,** Dorothy L. Edwards, Pauline LaRue Wible (X). **Greene County,** Agnes Zabroski. **Jefferson County,** Margaret Verbeke. **Juniata County,** Allena Rhine (X). **Lackawanna County,** Clarice Besecker (X), Corinne Taylor, Josephine Toth (X). **Lancaster County,** Mary E. Dourte (X), Charles Moore, Jr., (X), Esther Moore (X), Betty M. Nissley, Freda Fern Rnoss (X), Dorothy Yelk. **Luzerne County,** Ethel M. Bond. **Mifflin County,** Pauline Reed. **Montgomery County,** Harriet Marie Heckler (X), Helen Ochotny (no address given). **Northampton County,** Alberta A. Altemos, Mildred Willman. **Northumberland County,** Violet Gemberling (X). **Schuylkill County,** Kathryn Kessler (X), Bertha M. Leiby, Hazel A. Wuchter. **Venango County,** Edith Barnett. **Washington County,** Amelia Pirrà (X). **Westmoreland County,** Marie Anthony (X). **Wyoming County,** Bernice Hunsinger (X).

NEW YORK

Columbia County, Gladys Coon (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Helen N. Wantz. **Cecil County,** Margaret Moore (X). **Kent County,** Kathryn Atwell. **Worcester County,** Hilda Bounds.

The (X) after a name means that that Forum cousin is a member and has received a pin. Those Forum friends sending particularly good letters, pictures or drawings to the Forum are made members.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—I'm thinking of ten words. Can you guess what they are? The list of definitions below will give you some idea what the words mean, and I can tell you this much. All the words begin with the same letter, and that letter is the first letter in the names of three months in the year. Think that over and you will know what the first letter of each of these words must be. When you have found what the words are, just make a list of them, numbering them as I have numbered the definitions, and let me have them by June 11th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOU LIVE. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

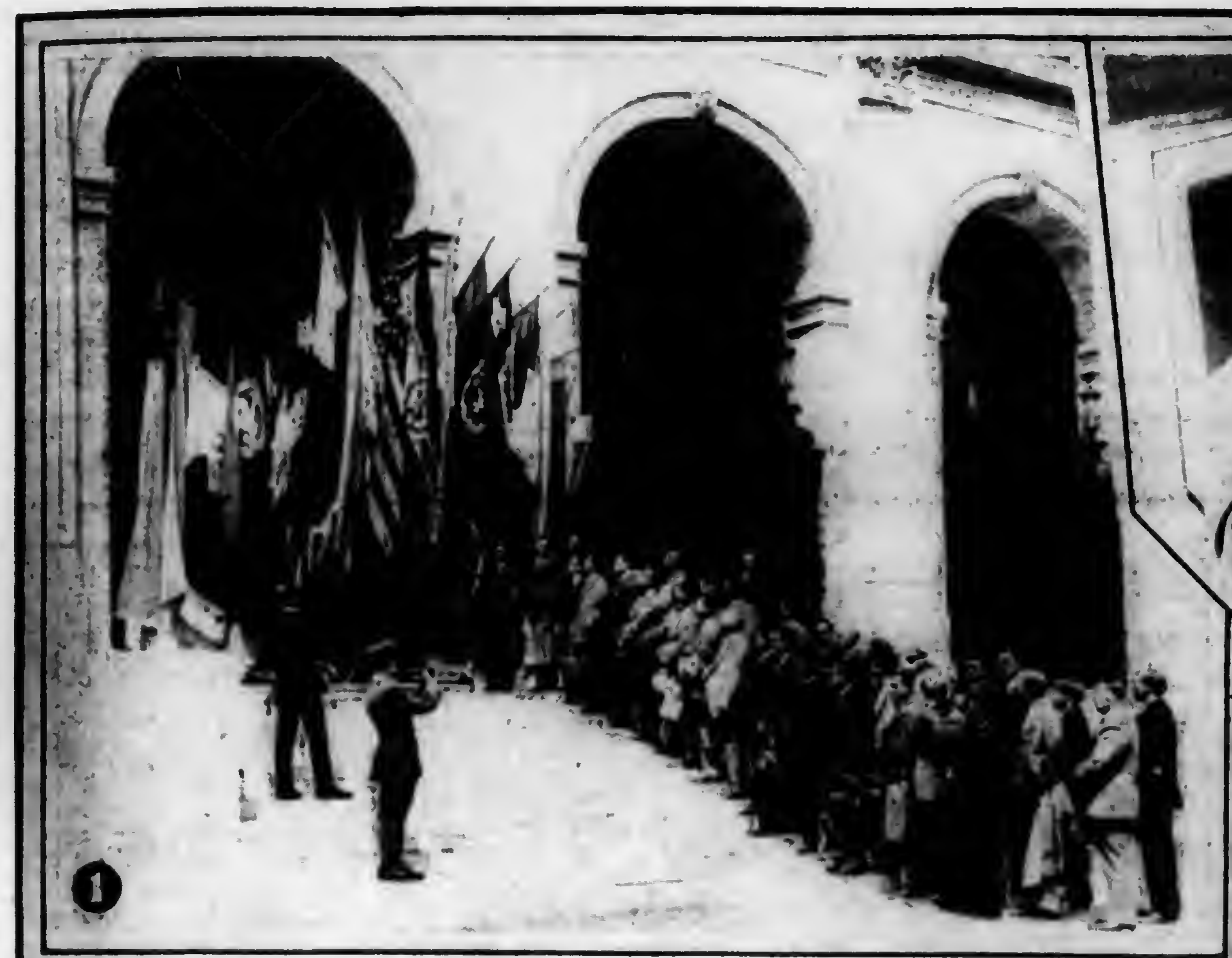
WHAT DO YOU GUESS!

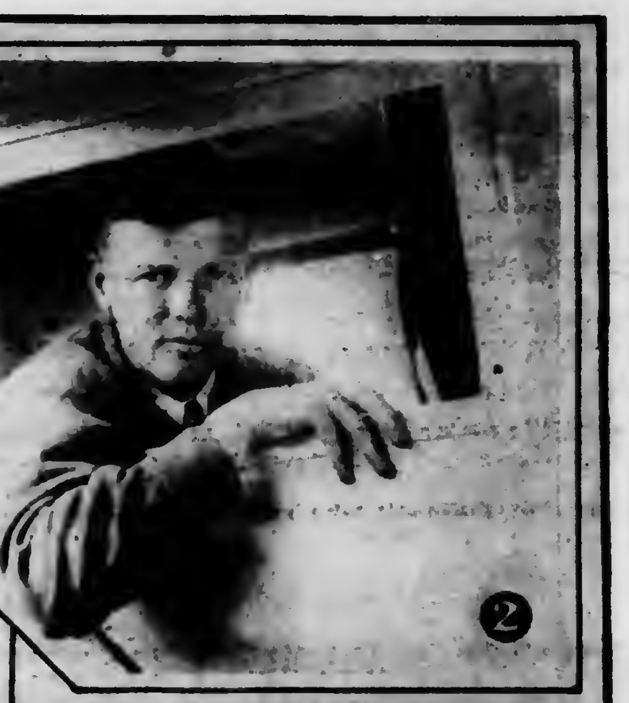
1. The Bible says the whale swallowed him. (5 letters)
2. To fasten together. (4 letters)
3. Something sweet. (5 letters)
4. Something else sweet. (3 letters)
5. A kind of prison. (4 letters)
6. To leap. (4 letters)
7. A bird. (3 letters)
8. Happiness. (3 letters)
9. Part of the name of a state near Pennsylvania. (6 letters)
10. A precious stone. (5 letters)

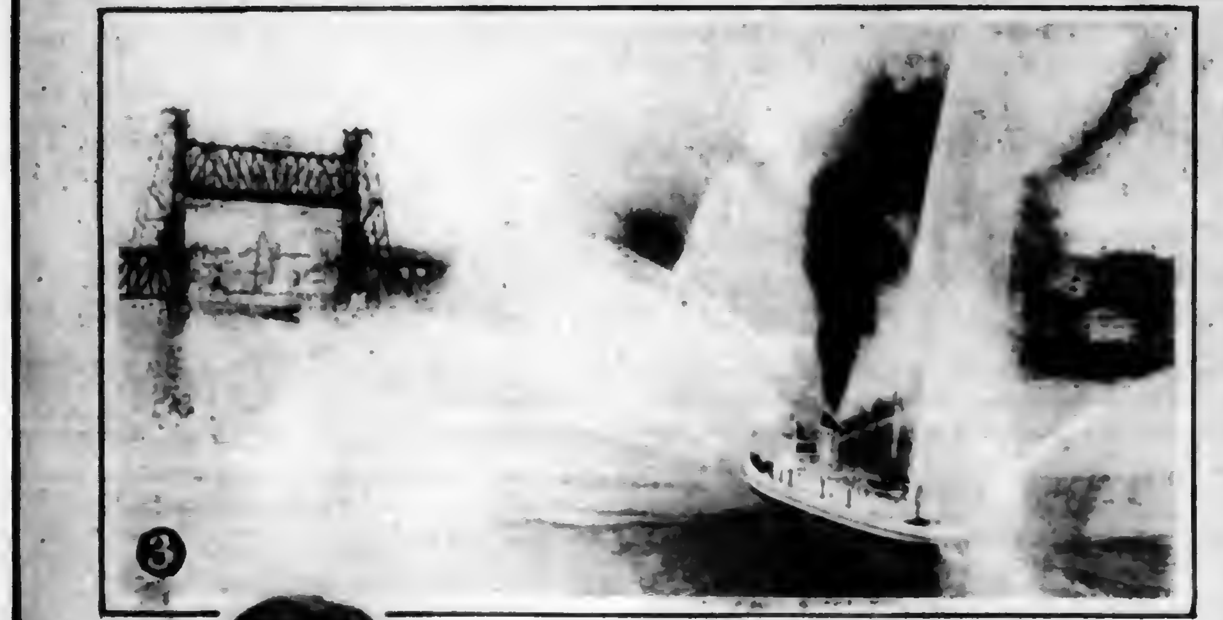
The answer to the puzzle in the May 14th issue (the puzzle of the missing letters) is: IT IS BETTER TO LAUGH THAN TO CRY. And I am sure the ten Little Folks, whose names follow, will be glad that they are the prize winners. So many of you did so very well that I wish we could have given more prizes this week.

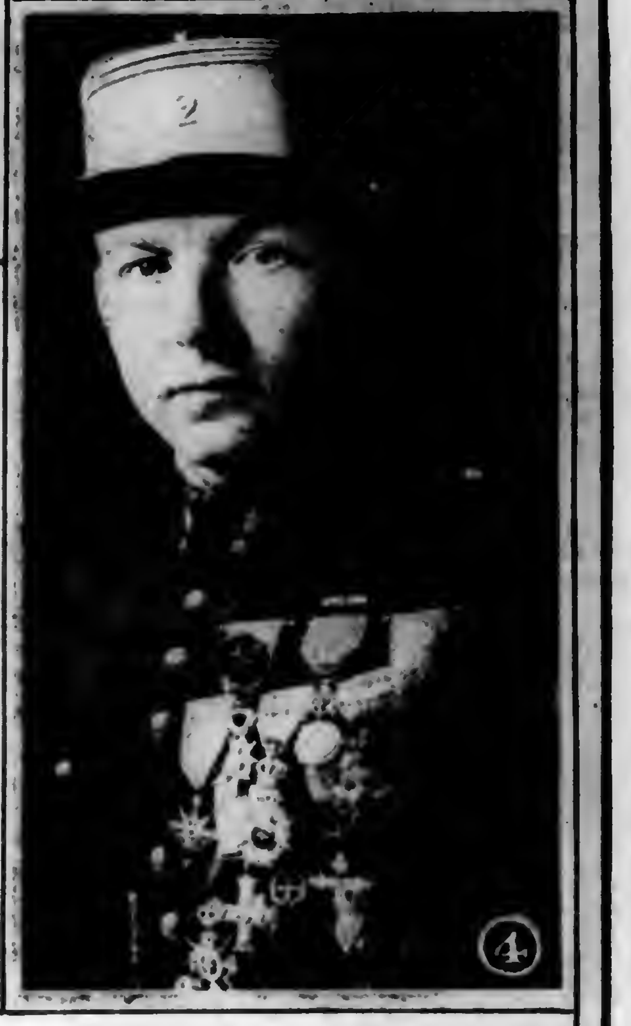
The prize winners are: Mabel Bachman, age 8, Jacksonville, Pa.; William R. Cobick, age 11, Newville, Pa.; Evelyn Cramer, age 12, Frederick, Md.; Edward George, age 11, Cochrantown, Pa.; Hazel Hoagland, age 9, Bedford, Pa.; Caroline Kayser, age 7, Robesonia, Pa.; Violet P. March, age 11, Elizabeth, Pa.; Weaver Martin, age 12, East Earl, Pa.; Eleanore Rimp, age 12, Butler, Pa.; Earl S. Thoman, age 10, Brodbecks, Pa.

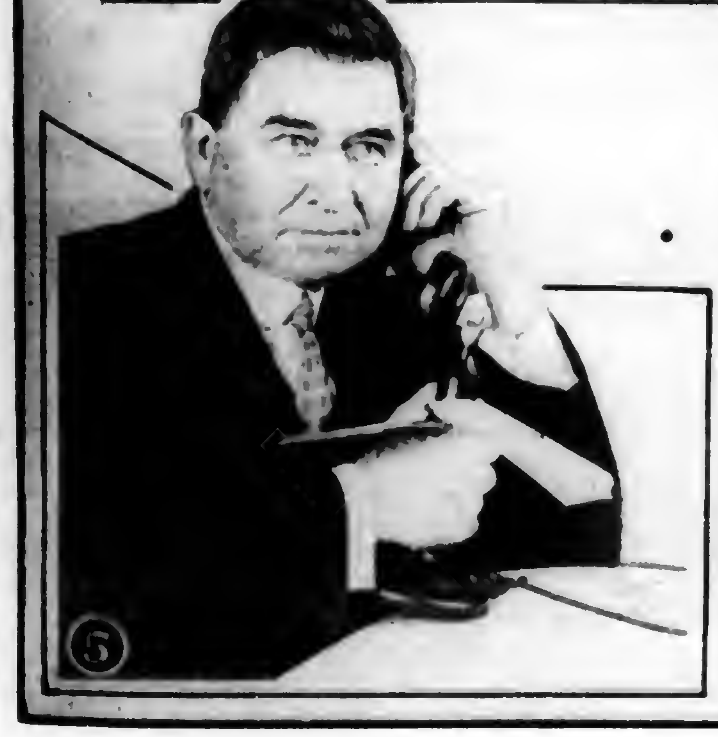
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

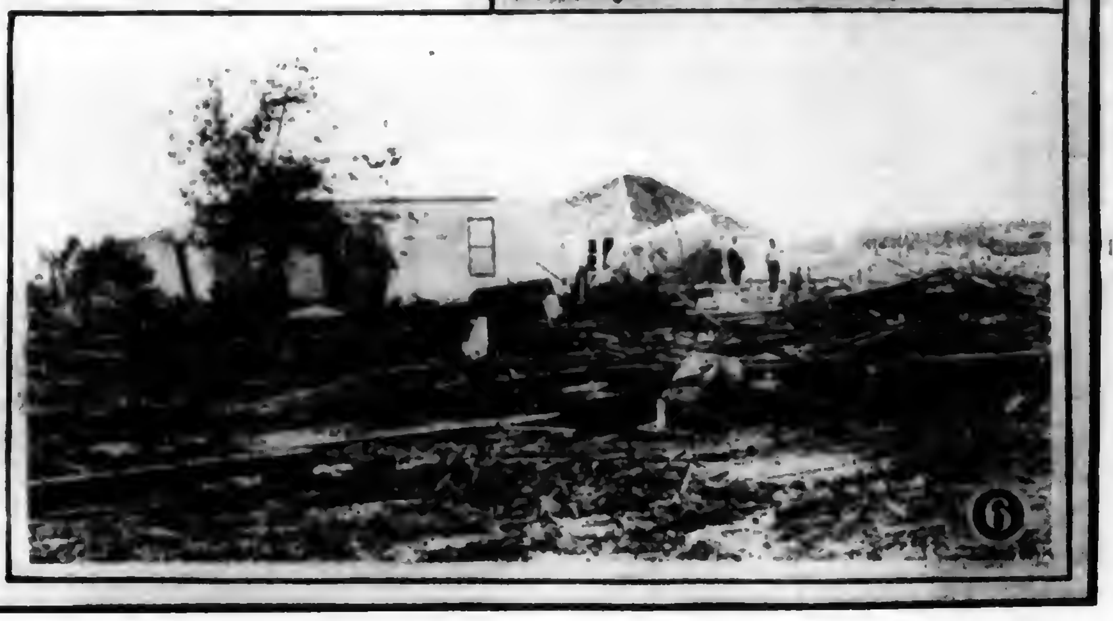












(Copyright by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Just before starting on a tour of the United States, a group of delegates to the Pan-American Commercial Conference gathered on the steps of the Pan-American Union for a "Salute to the Colors" of twenty-one American republics.

2.—Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, the daring 25-year-old air mail pilot who made the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris alone on May 20-21st.

3.—A new fire boat demonstrating its effectiveness in the harbor of Portland, Oregon. The lift bridge in the background spans the Williamette River.

4.—The French ace, Captain Charles Nungesser, who with Captain Francois Coli was lost in attempting the Paris-New York non-stop flight in the "White Bird."

5.—And here is the weather man, Mr. James H. Scarr, head of the New York bureau, telephoning to Curtiss Field to inform the trans-Atlantic flyers of weather conditions along their route.

6.—The tornado which swept thru eight mid-west states recently, killing over 200 and destroying property worth millions, razed this house at Garland, Texas.

The Captain of Troop A

By Katherine Mayo

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Continued from last week

"SO NOW, as soon as the shops open, we can hunt for a place where they sell non-trade-marked dynamite, and where some one has bought this approximate amount of stuff, and paid cash for it. My belief is that the clerk who sold the things and who made this calculation in these smart little figures, here, will remember his customer pretty well.

"Moore," the Captain ran on, "it was a most providential thing that this Mr. Hill should have turned up by the Burr garden at that time of night, wasn't it! From what I learned he was a long way off his normal line of travel between his home and the place where he spent his evening. It was providential, wasn't it?"

"Most assuredly."

"But, Moore, he didn't show judgment in going in, himself, after the skulker in the bushes, did he? At his age one would think that caution and common sense both, would have sent him after a policeman."

"H'm-m—the blood spot—"

"Exactly," said the Captain. "Now we're just in time to get a shave and breakfast before the shops open their doors."

A LITTLE inquiry among the city's dealers revealed that one of the prominent companies made a special type of dynamite—a grade inferior to its standard—on which it did not set its trade-mark. Immediately the Captain proceeded to the store of that company's agent.

"Do you people make a grade of dynamite on which they put no brand?" he asked of the proprietor, introducing himself officially.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you handle it here?"

"We do."

"Do you recognize these as your product?" The Captain laid his six sticks on the dealer's desk.

"Certainly. That is our own make. And, moreover, I am the only merchant in the city who deals in it."

"I would like, then, to see all your salesmen of that department."

"Which," said the dealer, "will not be difficult. I have only two who handle dynamite."

He pressed the call-button on his desk.

"Send in Mr. Blake," he directed the boy who answered the call.

In a moment the door of the private office again opened and a young man stood on the threshold.

"Come in, Mr. Blake. Now, Captain, ask whatever you like and Mr. Blake will answer to the best of his power."

"Thank you," said the Captain.

Next Week

It was two State Troopers against a swarming, drunken mob of negroes and foreigners. But Sergeant Jacobs and Private Gjertsen carried their prisoner away to jail, and they took the leader of the mob with him. That was the beginning of the clean-up of Cherry Valley.

The story of Cherry Valley will appear in these columns next week. It is another true narrative of the Pennsylvania State Police.

"Mr. Blake, will you look at the figures pencilled on this piece of paper and tell me if you made them?"

The clerk, taking the crumpled sheet of brown manila from the officer's hand, held it close to his near-sighted eyes.

"Why, no. They ain't mine. But they are Bill's. There's Bill's mark." And he pointed to a tiny scratch below the calculation.

"Thank you, Mr. Blake. I would like to see Bill."

Bill, a dry, methodical-looking youth with a bright green necktie and ashen hair, came alacritously, more than willing to take a taste of whatever news was afoot.

"Sure, those are my figures," said he, "and there's my mark. See? I put that on everything."

"Can you recall what transaction they represent?"

"Yes. I remember all about it. There was a man come in yesterday afternoon and got six sticks of dynamite—he wanted the second grade—and this many caps, and this worth of fuse. And here"—as he talked Hill eagerly pointed with his well-sharpened pencil—"here is the denomination of the bill he give me to pay for the lot. And here's the addition, the subtraction, and the change. See? And the man, he took the stuff—I wrapped it all up in this here brown paper that I done the figuring on—and he went away."

"Did you know the man?"

"Never saw him before, Captain."

"Can you remember how he looked?"

"Just as well as if he stood here. I never forget people's looks."

"Let's have his description, then."

Bill, nothing loath to prove his boast, launched into a careful portrait of his customer. As he finished, the Captain looked at his watch. He had just time to catch the next train, picking up Sergeant Moore on his way.

As the two men detrained at their destination the clock in the tower at the Borough Hall struck eleven.

"I shan't need over five minutes with him, probably. Follow me slowly, Sergeant," the Captain said, as he started away in his long stride. In another five minutes he stood in the little office of a plumber's supply shop, face to face with Mr. Hill.

"I've just dropped in for a moment," he was saying, "knowing how much you would be interested in the progress of the bomb case. I have a very hot clue, very."

"Have you, indeed! I congratulate you. That is quick work, sir."

THE old man withdrew his thin heavily veined hand from the edge of his desk. It was trembling noticeably.

"I knew you would be keen to hear, of course,—after your remarkable share in the affair. And by the way, Mr. Hill,"—the Captain's manner was absolutely simple and courteous,—"may I ask you a few minor questions? Did you ever handle dynamite?"

"No. I have never used it at all."

"Do you know anything about dynamite?"

"Nothing."

"No. The reason I ask you is that I want to call your attention to the fact that the detonator should be set so—here—and not so." The Captain was sketching rapid diagrams on the back of an envelope. "Just take your lead-pencil, open the stick so—run it down so—then close the dynamite around the fuse—and then it will be sure to go off. The other way is quite uncertain. Well, I must be getting along. This is a busy day. Good-morning, Mr. Hill."

The Captain, stepping out into the shop, closed the office door behind him; then, in a moment, he opened it again. The old man still stood as he had risen to say good-bye. His face was ashen.

"Mr. Hill, I want to reassure you absolutely. I am going to get the fellow that planted the bomb on the lawn, just as certainly as you and I are standing here. The evidence now in my possession will bring him, as sure as you live. I don't care who did it, I shall have him before ten o'clock tonight. Good-bye again."

THE next errand of the Captain of "A" Troop took him to the office of Dr. Hill, where, in a friendly talk, he learned the essential details of Mr. Hill's history. Thence he proceeded to the Burgess.

"Burgess," said he to that astonished official, "I now know who planted the bomb last night on Mr. Burr's lawn. I want you to come down to Mr. Burr's office just as soon as you can and he can arrange a meeting there. I will produce the man."

"Let me call A. C. I'll bet he won't delay the game as far as he's concerned!" exclaimed the Burgess, red with excitement. "By George, this sounds good to me! . . . Mr. Burr's office? Tell Mr. Burr the Burgess wants to speak to him. . . . Oh—Mr. Burr! We think we have the man. I want to see you at your office as soon as possible. We'll produce him. When? One o'clock? All right, we'll be there."

The Burgess swung away from the telephone, elation in his face. "By George!" he exclaimed again. "I wouldn't have believed such luck possible."

Then, as he finished the phrase, something about it seemed to dissatisfy him. He took off his desk-glasses to look the Captain the more clearly in the eyes.

"Maybe," he ventured, "there's no such thing as luck. Don't know as I believe there is. Anyway, we've just got time for a bite of lunch. Come along with me."

"Thank you," said the Captain—"but first perhaps you'd better call up Dr. Hill. He must be present at the conference."

"All right," agreed the Burgess, and proceeded to insure the arrangement.

On their way out Captain Adams conveyed his order to the Sergeant: "Bring your man to Mr. Burr's office at quarter after one."

At one o'clock the great manufacturer whose home had been so direfully menaced only thirteen hours before, the Burgess, the doctor and the Captain of State Police, met in the private office of the first. It was a luxurious office. Heavy rugs, leather lounging-chairs, and a big mirror on the wall, flanked by heads of game, gave it the air of a comfortable little room in a club.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain, as they all settled down to the business that had brought them together, "I have to tell you simply that the person who placed the bomb on Mr. Burr's lawn is the man who first reported its presence there—Mr. Hill."

The doctor was out of his chair in a flash. "What? Impossible! Outrageous! I won't listen to this!"

"Wait, doctor, wait!" the magnate suppressed his guest. "The Captain must state his case."

THE Captain rehearsed the original narrative related by Mr. Hill. "In this, gentlemen, I ask you to observe," he went on, "first, that Mr. Hill, an elderly man of regular habits leaving his shop shortly before midnight to return to his home, was taking a strangely circuitous route when he went by way of Mr. Burr's street. Second, his conduct in following a supposed suspicious character into Mr. Burr's garden was as unusual as unwise. Third, according to Mr. Hill's statement, the first shot of his assailant, aimed at his head, passed straight thru his hat. Now he exhibited that hat to me at the Burgess's house this morning. It is a soft, low hat. There are two bullet holes thru it. The powder-mark remains on the inside But Mr. Hill's hair and scalp were not in the slightest degree scorched. Fourth, Mr. Hill's statement leaves no room for him to have touched the bomb after he was shot in the hand. But the bomb, when I saw it in the Burgess's office, had a spot of fresh blood upon it."

The Captain then narrated his gleanings as to the purchases in the dynamite company's agency, concluding:

"I will now produce Mr. Hill. Doctor, of you I must ask that you keep absolutely quiet. Mr. Hill, I believe, will confess. Mr. Burr, Mr. Hill is now in your outer office, in charge of one of my men. I will have him brought in."

"Oh, I'll keep still," said the doctor, "but I tell you my cousin no more did this thing than you did it yourself. It's monstrous—inconceivable!"

THE door opened. Sergeant Moore stood on the threshold followed by Hill. The Sergeant, in bringing him hither, had represented himself merely as a messenger, not as an officer of the State. The old man, therefore, had no realization whatever of being under constraint. His manner was one of suppressed excitement, and a sort of child's expectancy lighted his patient, melancholy face. His eyes rested eagerly on Mr. Burr. The Captain spoke first.

"Well, Mr. Hill, I have the man."

"Have you?" he looked quickly around the room.

"I have him beyond escape. Do you know, that rascal actually imagined I was going to go all over the country looking for a Greek, because his bomb was wrapped in a Greek newspaper. Fancy that!"

"I thought he was a Greek."

"He was not a Greek, he was not an Italian. Would you like to see who he was?"

"Yes."

Gently the Captain took him by the arm and led him before the big mirror. "Do you recognize him?"

With a moaning cry the old man covered his face with his hands.

"You put that dynamite on the lawn," the officer pursued, in the same firm, even tone.

Hill steadied himself, leaning against a table, groping pitifully for strength to speak.

"I have been thinking," he stammered at last, with quivering lips,—"I have been thinking it over. I want to tell you my trouble—I—I don't know that I need annoy all these gentlemen here—perhaps I could talk to you alone, Captain?"

"I desire to hear this thing thru," the magnate interposed, and his voice was hard.

The old man shrank as tho from a blow in the face.

"Sit down, Mr. Hill," said the Captain of State Police, and led him to a chair.

"Ten years ago," he began, in a husky voice, "I was employed by a large ice company in a responsible position. One day it happened that I walked into one of our storage houses just in time to see the end of a fight. Two Greek laborers had been bitterly quarrelling. They had gone into that ice house to fight it out in secret. One stabbed the other, killing him. And, just as the blow fell, I opened the door. There was no one else there—no other witness. When the murderer saw me, he sprang for me and pulled me inside.

"'If you ever dare to tell, I will swear I saw you kill him!' he said, and he shook his bloody knife.

"Now, it chanced by my great misfortune that I had had a dispute with the man that lay dead. Every one knew that. And I thought that if I were accused of his murder, it would be believed against me. I was afraid. So from that time I have been in the Greek's power. He has made me do everything."

"What has he made you do?" Captain Adams asked quietly.

"HE HAS made me give him money. He has driven me from one job to another. Finally last night, he came to me in my store and said I must go with him. He led me to Mr. Burr's place, telling me nothing. When he got there, he took me in, thru the shrubs, and gave me the bomb to place.

"I was forced to obey him. The Greek would have killed me if I refused. I was afraid that even if I protested he would turn around and kill me right there. But when we actually got to the point, I thought of Mr. Burr and his house and his family, and I just could not do it.

"We had a fight, right there on the lawn—and after he shot me he ran away. Then I ran to the police, hoping they would catch him But I did not dare to tell about the Greek himself, because I knew that if I told, and they didn't catch him, but only raised a vain hue and cry, he would certainly know and take revenge on me."

The old man stopped, exhausted, his breath coming heavily. He was clasping his hands so tight that the knuckles shone yellow thru the stretched skin.

"Mr. Hill," said the Captain gravely, "you missed your calling. You should have written books. Now I will tell you a story:

"Your business has not been going any too well of late. You have not been making any too much money. You have been worried. One day, as you were passing Mr. Burr's residence, this came into your mind:

"'If I could get a steady job, employed in Mr. Burr's plant, I should be pretty well fixed for the rest of my life.'

"You didn't know how to get the job, and your imagination again said to you:

"'Now, if I saw a man trying to blow up this house,—if I saw anybody doing that,—I would just grapple with him and stop him, and that would gain Mr. Burr's gratitude. Then, if I asked for it, Mr. Burr would probably give me a position, and I would be out of fear of need forever after—I would be safe.'

"Wishing that somebody, by happy chance, would give you the opportunity, you walked on, slowly, past the house. But nobody appeared. Nobody tried to blow the place up.

"Next you thought: 'Why can't I stage something like that?'

"THE more you dwelt on the idea, the more feasible it seemed. Finally, you actually went to the city, to the dynamite company's agency, and bought six sticks of dynamite, three primers, three fuses. That was yesterday. Then, last evening, you made up the bomb.

"For the rest, you held your hat before you while you fired a revolver shot thru it. And next, you carefully placed your revolver against the palm of your hand where a shot would cripple you least, and fired thru the fleshy part.

"Then you told your story, hoping to get a job out of it. Isn't that right?"

The old man's head was hanging on his breast. All the life seemed gone out of his whole body.

"Yes," he murmured, "yes."

"Sergeant," said the Captain, "you will take Mr. Hill back to the outer office."

Trembling like one sick of a palsy, the old man let himself be led from the room.

As the door closed after him, the doctor broke silence first.

"And he my cousin! I never would have believed it! But you"—he was confronting the Captain now—"where did you get all that stuff? Not from me. I only told you he had lost money and that his business was poor—and that he was weak about his wife, that's all."

"And the rest," said the Captain, "is written in his face."

The magnate sat speechless, while something about him proclaimed that the conference was at an end.

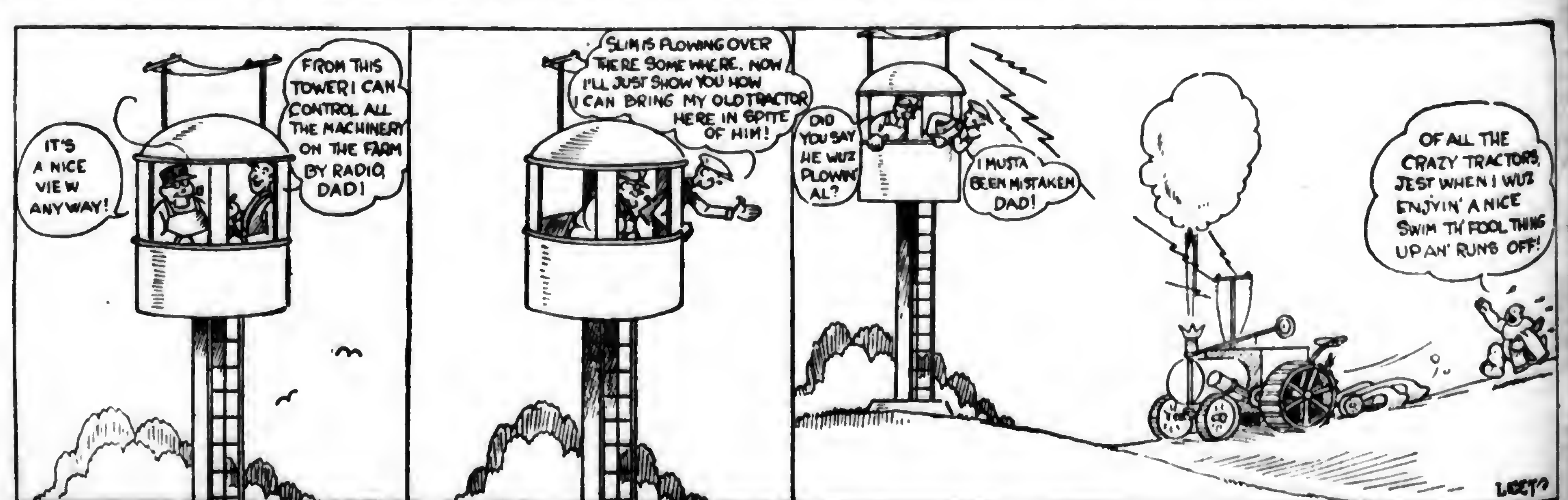
"Wait a moment, Captain, can you?" He laid a detaining hand on the soldier's arm as the others took their leave. "I'd like another word with you before you go."

As the door closed, he drew a chair close to his own.

"Sit down again," said he. "Do you know, it makes me fairly sick to

(Continued on page 22)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al will have to install his radio control on Slim also* : By Leet


IT'S A NICE VIEW ANYWAY!
FROM THIS TOWER I CAN CONTROL ALL THE MACHINERY ON THE FARM BY RADIO, DAD!
SLIM IS PLOWING OVER THERE SOME WHERE. NOW I'LL JUST SHOW YOU HOW I CAN BRING MY OLD TRACTOR HERE IN SPITE OF HIM!
DID YOU SAY HE WUZ PLOWIN' AL?
I MUSTA BEEN MISTAKEN DAD!
OF ALL THE CRAZY TRACTORS, JEST WHEN I WUZ ENJYIN' A NICE SWIM TH' FOOL THING UP AN' RUNS OFF!
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

Reform

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high,
That no pretentious hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt
That some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down
And light the world with gas.

—"Bottles," published by Illinois Glass Co.

Which or Both

"I see this medicine is good for man or beast."

"Yes," said the druggist.

"Gimme a bottle. I believe that is the right combination to help my husband."

Missed a Gentle Jolt

"Hey, Bill," the electrician called down to his assistant, "grab hold of one of those wires."

"All right," said Bill, "I got one."

"Feel anything?"

"Nope."

"Good! I wasn't sure which was which. Don't touch the other one. It's got 6600 volts in it."—Baltimore Timely Topics.

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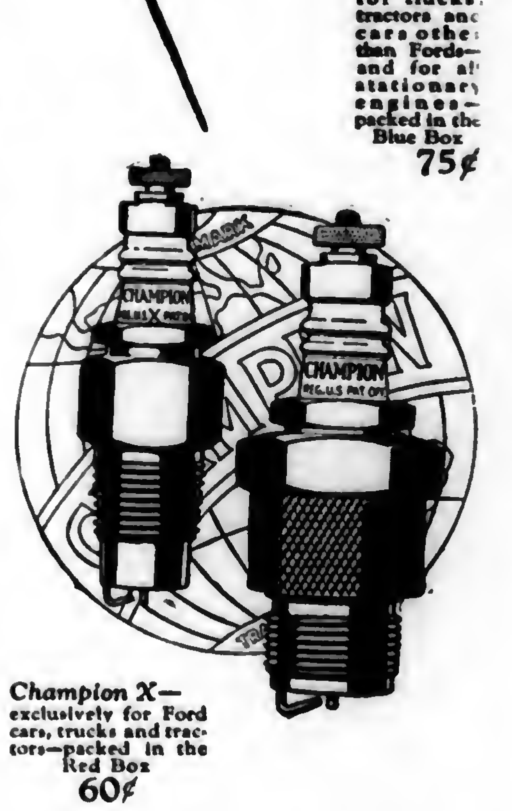

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SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Dr. J. G. LIPMAN, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Director New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

THE following answers to inquiries from a Bucks County reader may be of general interest.

Under favorable conditions, sweet clover sown in the spring with oats grows rapidly and may interfere with the harvesting of the oats. Hence it would be desirable to sow the sweet clover seed in the oats after these are up.

The sweet clover would make a good green manure crop for wheat since it would not only provide humus material and nitrogen but would also improve the physical condition of the soil, thanks to its well developed root system. At the same time, it should be remembered that when a rank crop of sweet clover is plowed under, especially in the case of land already well supplied with nitrogen, there would be a tendency for the wheat to lodge because of the large amount of nitrogen added to the soil. Hence, it would be best not to delay unduly the plowing under of the sweet clover after the oats are harvested.

Rye is frequently sown as a cover and green manure crop after potatoes. Where the soil is inclined to dry out readily and the plowing is delayed in the spring, the rye may be too rank and woody to permit the establishing of a good seed bed for potatoes. Hence, many potato growers prefer to use wheat.

Where the ground has a tendency to wash in the fall or early spring, it would be preferable not to plow the sod in the fall. In the case of very heavy soil, this may be necessary to establish good tilth in the following spring, and now and then fall plowing may be desirable for the sake of facilitating the control of soil infesting insects, particularly white grubs.

Should you decide to plow the sod land in the fall, a cover crop of rye, wheat, or even of buckwheat or oats, might be recommended. Then oats and buckwheat would, of course, be killed by the first hard frost but would, nevertheless, provide enough cover to protect the land.

Lime Will Be Necessary

It is doubtful whether you would obtain satisfactory results by broadcasting clover seed on a well established pasture. If you find it necessary to try it, it would be well to broadcast some lime on the pasture, to disc it lightly, and then broadcast the clover seed.

The use of nitrate of soda or of other nitrogenous fertilizers where pasture is being established is usually worth while. If sulphate of ammonia is used rather than nitrate of soda, it would be desirable to make certain that the land is well supplied with lime.—Jacob G. Lipman.

The Captain of Troop A

(Continued from page 21)

think how nearly that old villain's scheme succeeded. Just this very morning, my wife and I were planning what we'd do for him. And a good, easy, permanent job was a part of it, if you'll believe it. Ah-h!" And he gave a shiver of disgust.

"But now, Captain, I want him to get the maximum punishment that the law provides. We'll make an example of him if there's any common sense in the Courts of Pennsylvania."

"MR. BURR," the Captain replied, "I don't in the least wonder at your feeling as you do. But I will ask your attention to certain aspects of the case. First very curiously, the worst that you can prosecute him for is transporting dynamite on a railroad track. He meant no crime.

"But aside from that I want to tell you a little about the man—more than it was necessary to make him endure. He is at heart as innocent as a child. He has a considerable degree of breeding and education, and in his earlier years possessed ability and comfortable means. But he was always a dreamer. Little by little his money filtered away.

"Now, all that he had is gone. His present business is a mere shell. He has a wife—the wife of his youth, grown old, in frail health, not long to live. He is as devoted to her as a lover, and has strained every nerve to give her the little comforts that make her life. He could never persuade himself to let her into the open secret of his slow descent into poverty. He thought it would break his heart to have her find it out.

"But now came the time when the wolf was actually clawing at the door. He had tried every expedient, every resource, every avenue to paying work within his ken. No use. Nobody with money to pay for labor, even the simplest, wanted him. He was too weak, too slow, too old. He had not the smallest value anywhere—not the smallest place. He could not keep the truth from her much longer.

"So, being a dreamer,—a man of eternal hopes and faith,—he dreamed once more, and with a brain almost unhinged by sorrow. And you have already heard the rest.

"No, Mr. Burr, you can prosecute if you like, and punish him as far as the law will go. But I would rather see you take another course."

"What do you want me to do?" growled the magnate.

"Why, if I were you"—the Captain smiled whimsically at the thought—"if I were you—it seems to me that this is what I'd do: I would send that heart-broken, nerve-shattered, harmless old man to some good sanitarium until such time as he shall have regained his normal balance—for it is more than tottering now. I'd be guided by conditions as they should develop, in the next step regarding him. And, meantime, I would set his mind completely at rest as to his wife.

"And I'd never let a single one know one word concerning any of it."

The speaker stopped, watching the magnate with sombre eyes. The magnate frowningly stared at his fingernails—at the floor. At last he looked up.

"Confound it all, I suppose you're right," he barked. "Might as well get some satisfaction out of such an ungodly mess!"

As the Captain stepped into the street, the Burgess joined him.

"Been hanging around like a dude at the stagedoor," he grinned shamefacedly. "What's going to be done?"

"There'll be no prosecution—nor any news."

"You don't mean it! Well, I am glad! Mighty decent of A. C., I must say. And, great Heavens! Think of what it will mean to Dr. Hill and all the connection! A family of that position!"

"'A family—of that—position,'" the Captain of "A" Troop repeated slowly. "Well, I confess I'd only been thinking of the poor old man."

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Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS SABOR 10K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank reference.
SABOR HATCHERIES. Box F-2, Gambier, Ohio

30,000 Chicks Weekly

Hatches Due June 1—7—14—21 and 28. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each, $90.00 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, $90.00 per 1,000. S. C. Reds 12c each. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Light breeds mixed 7c each, $60.00 per 1,000. $1.00 will book your order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Our 17th year. Member, I. B. C. A. Catalog Free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.
The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 164, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW

Also PULLETS for future delivery. Our chicks carry finest high record breeding. Just a penny more than ordinary kinds. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog.

	100	1000
White Leghorns	$13.00	$120
Reds, Barred Rocks	14.00	130
Wyandottes, White Rocks	15.00	140

AIKE HATCHERY, Dept. 2, Montoursville, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks		4.00	7.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

CRIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Str. Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70
Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Hasous Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	[illegible]
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. I pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for free circular. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, R-2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS POSTPAID

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Light	7.00	32.50	60.00

From heavy laying flocks. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Day-Old Chicks

from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes 10th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

PARKS' BRED-TO LAY ROCKS

This strain increased Ken. Exp. Station Bd. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1909. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock average up to 271. Customers profits $6.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs. J. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

BABY CHICKS for June and July. Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.50 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel post. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I Have Reduced Prices. Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J.

20th CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

30,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK FROM FREE-RANGE, HEALTHY, HOGAN-TESTED FLOCKS!

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
White Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00
White Leghorns and Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00

1c per chick cheaper in 1,000 lots. We guarantee 100% live arrival by prepaid parcel post. Will book your order on $1.00 deposit. Balance 10 days before shipment or C. O. D. We will also allow you a discount of 5% if order is booked for shipment 21 days in advance. Illustrated Catalogue on request.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P, GREENCASTLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS
JUNE PRICES LOWER

	Per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$11.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	12.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.00
Mixed	8.00

(100 per cent delivery guaranteed)
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
Phone 304. Chestertown, Md.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	[illegible]
Assorted Chicks	7.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
Special Summer Price Reduction

June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds on Free Range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Young and Barron Strains			
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Thompson Strain			
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers, Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers, Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **The Valley Hatchery** RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

CHICKS

From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	9.00
Light Mixed	7.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lot. 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.25	4.00	7.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chicks

BABY CHICKS	
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10 Cts.
Barred Rocks	10 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns	8 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks	7 Cts.

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. June prices.
C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

	Per 100
English White Leghorns	[illegible]
Common White Leghorns	7.00
Reds and Rocks	[illegible]
Heavy Mixed	[illegible]
Light Mixed	[illegible]

CLOYD NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, $10—100; S. C. Reds, $10—100; White Leghorns, $8—100; Mixed or Broilers $7—100. Special prices on lots of 500. Prepaid 100% live arrival guaranteed.
MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM,
Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c, from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. DEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

KLINE'S Barred Rock Chicks

Honest Quality, None Better. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Prompt delivery, C. O. D. & Guaranteed. Write for circular and new low summer prices before you buy.
S. W. KLINE,
Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Prices Reduced

Leghorns $10 per 100; Rocks, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas $12 per 100; Reds, White Wyandottes $13 per 100. Satisfied Customers our Specialty. Catalog Free. Member International and Ohio Associations.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY
Dept. A BUCYRUS, OHIO

Send No Money
SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keiser's White Acres, Box 316, Grampian, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed

For June, July, August & September. $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd Rocks, Wh. Wyts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	41
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
for May 13th and after 10c. Catalogue
C. C. Allen Poultry Farm
Dept. 1.
Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

ULSH'S CHICKS
Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH.

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 14c; Special Mating 16c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 10c; Barred Rocks 10c; Heavy Mixed 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
BEAVER SPRINGS, PA

Chicks Delivery after June First S. C. Wh. Leghorns $8.00 per 100 Bd. Plymouth Rocks 10.00 per 100 Mixed 7c. Prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog.
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% Gtd. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Prices Are Slashed On

Full Blooded "American" Quality Chicks. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS—C. O. D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred Hollywood Leghorns	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anconas	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks—Reds—Wh. Rocks	13.00	63.50
Black Minorcas—White Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets, shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Minorcas—Buff Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices.—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing Stock. Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English and Beall-Tancred breeding. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy chicks of highest production quality that grow quick, pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing high quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 114-R, Berlin, Md.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery—Postage Prepaid

	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff and White Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class, purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipment. JAMES C. KREJCI, 8507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
R. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now
Leghorns--Anconas 10c
Rocks--Reds 12c
Other breeds in proportion—Order from this ad.
PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

TIFFANY'S Superior Ducklings THAT LIVE
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings
$10 per 25, $18 per 50, $35 per 100, $170 per 500
Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White Pure-White
$9.00 per 25, $17 per 50, $32 per 100, $155 per 500
Parcel Post Prepaid and safe arrival guaranteed. 13th year producing ducklings that live.
Aldham Poultry Farm, R. 30, Phoenixville, Pa.

Reduced Prices on Peerless Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns (Big Type)	9c
S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns	9c
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	11c
White Wyandottes	12c

All chicks hatched in our own hatchery. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
The Smith Hatchery Bryan, Ohio

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.25	4.00	7.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

White Leghorns ....$8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds..10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $8; Light 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY,
R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Accredited BABY CHICKS—June & July Deliveries
Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $8 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $10 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds..$11 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $12 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Markets

Editors' Note:—Due to the interruption in trading occasioned by Memorial Day we are unable to present in this issue our usual comprehensive review of the markets. However, the prices and trends cited on this page reflect the general trend of the market for the week.

Pittsburgh Markets

DEMAND continued slow for most lines of fruits and vegetables in the local wholesale produce district Friday with a fairly steady market, price changes being small.

Vegetables—Wholesale Prices

ASPARAGUS, Washington, 12-lb. crate, loose, small, 50@75c; home-grown, per dozen small bunches 75c @$1; Delaware per dozen, $3.50@4, poor stock low as $1.00. BEANS, Louisiana and Mississippi, green, $2.50@2.75, poor stock low as $1.50. BEETS, Mississippi, ⅞-bushel hampers, $1.25. CABBAGE, Virginia, crate, best, $6@6.50, poor stock low as $5.00; 50-lb. crates, $2.75@3.25; 1½-bushel hampers, best, $2.25@2.50, poor stock low as $1.25. CARROTS, Mississippi, new stock, ⅞-bushel hamper $1@1.25; Texas, bushel baskets, $2.25@2.50, poor stock low as $1.50. CAULIFLOWER California, per crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, California, standard crates, $6.50@7; Florida, 10-inch crates, $4@5.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, per chip basket, fancy, $2@2.50; extra fancy, $2.75@3; Alabama, bushel hampers, best, $2@2.25; poor stock low as $1.50; Texas bushel baskets, No. 1, $2.75@3; No. 2, $2@2.25. GREEN CORN, Texas, bushel baskets, $2.25. KALE, Maryland, bushel baskets, $1. LETTUCE Ohio, hot house 10-pound baskets, $1.50@1.75; California, Iceberg, per crate, best, $3.50@4; poor stock low as $2. ONIONS, Texas, bushel crates yellows, $2.65@2.75; whites, $2.75@2.85; California, bushel crates, yellows, $2.65@2.85; whites, $2.75@3; home-grown, per bundle of 1 dozen bunches, 10@15c. PEAS, California, bushel hampers, $2@3. POTATOES, 150-pound sack, U. S. No. 1 grade, Maine Green Mountains, $5.50@6.75; Michigan Rurals, $5@5.25; South Carolina, No. 1, Cobblers, slat barrel, $7.50@8.50; Alabama, 100-pound sacks, Bliss Triumphs No. 1, $4.75@5. RADISHES, Maryland, bushel baskets, buttons, $1.50. RHUBARB, home grown, per crate, bundle of 1 dozen bunches, 15@30c. SPINACH, bushel baskets, Maryland and home grown, 75c@$1.

Fruits

APPLES, barrels, New York, A-2½ inch Baldwins, $4.50@4.75; bushel baskets, New York, A-2½-inch Baldwins and Russets, $1.65 @ 1.75. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, Jumbos, $7.50@8; standards, $7@7.50; ponys, $5@6; flats, $2.65@2.75. STRAWBERRIES, 24-quart crates, Aromas, Kentuckys, best, $4@4.50, few $5.00, poor stock low as $2.50; Missouri, best, $4@4.50, poor stock low as $2.50; 32-quart crates, Marylands, $4.25@4.75.

Dairy Products

BUTTER—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 47@49½c; tubs, 46@48½c; local tubs, 43@44c per pound.

EGGS — Westerns, fresh select, whites, 29@30c; browns, 28@29c; candled, 27@28c; current receipts, 24@25c; locals, fresh select, whites, 24@25c; browns 23@25c; current receipts, 21@23c per dozen.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, mild, 27@28c; sharp, 30@32c per pound.

Poultry

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40c; hog dressed, 35c per pound.

Live poultry supplies liberal, demand slow, market dull. Heavy and light hens and Leghorns, 24@25c; roosters, 16@17c; broilers, colored, 40@42c; Leghorns, 30@33c; ducks, heavy, 28@30c; light 25@28c; geese 16@18c per pound. Common pigeons, 40@45c per pair.

Philadelphia Markets

OFFERINGS of strawberries were lighter in Philadelphia on Friday and the market showed a stronger tone of the best stock. Receipts by motor truck totaled approximately 9000 crates. Delaware berries topped the market and sold at $4.00 to $5.00 per 32-quart crate. Maryland stock brought $3.50 to $4.50 and Virginia's $2.50 to $3.75, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Asparagus met a slow demand with Pennsylvania large green stock selling at $4.75 to $5.40 per dozen bunches, medium $3.60 to $3.75 and small $2.40 to $3.00. New Jersey large stock sold at $2.00 to $3.00 and extra fancy at $3.50 to $4.50. The market was steady in New York with Pennsylvania very large green grass selling at $5.00, large at $3.75 to $4.50 and medium at $3.00 to $3.50.

Mushrooms in Demand

Mushrooms were steady in Philadelphia and most sales ranged from 75c to $1.25 per 3-pound basket. There was a better demand for fancy stock in New York and prices advanced. Whites sold at $1.00 to $1.50, browns and creams at 75c to $1.10 and buttons at 50c to 90c.

The Philadelphia old potato market was firm with Maine stock selling at $4.40 to $4.65 per 120-pound sack. New potatoes weakened under a slow demand and more liberal offerings. South Carolina Cobblers sold at $7.00 to $7.50 per barrel. Rhubarb was steady at 1c to 2c per bunch while spring onions sold at $1.50 to $2.00 per 100 bunches. Parsley was in good demand and prices advanced sharply. Most sales ranged from $2.00 to $2.25 per bushel.

New York Markets

THE butter market ruled firm at one-quarter cent advance. Trading was active mostly for consumptive needs altho some long lines were sold for storage. Reported sales on 92 score at 42½c limited altho at close it was possible to obtain 92 at listed price. Much of the 92 score butter arriving is high, making it difficult for open market buyers to buy at listed prices particularly on a firm market. Medium and undergrades steady.

CHEESE—Trading quiet on both fresh and old cheese with the latter classes of cheese now in very light supply. Fresh cheese in easy position and general level on daisies around 23½c.

EGGS—Market weak. On the Mercantile Exchange there were 3 sales, 3 cars, 25½c; 2 sales, 100 cases, extra firsts, 24½c; 2 sales, 100 cases firsts, 22½c; 4 sales, 200 cases, medium firsts, 21½c; 1 sale, 50 cases, No. 1 dirties, 21c. Offerings extras, 26½@28c, no bid; brown extras, 28c, bid 26c; extra firsts, 24½c, no bid; white extra firsts, 28½@30c, bid 25c; firsts, 23½@24c, no bid; medium firsts, 21½c, no bid.

Feed Prices Higher

STRENGTH in the corn market and limited offerings of most feeds caused higher prices for feeds during the week ending May 25, altho buying at the advance was restricted to urgent needs, according to the Weekly Feed Market Review of the United States Department of Agriculture. The advance in corn prices of nearly 20c a bushel over the level of a month ago, largely caused by delayed planting, has widened the demand for feedstuffs in general and especially the heavier wheat feeds.

Altho production of wheat feeds has recently been larger than one or two years ago, dealers' stocks have been allowed to run low early in the season while the output of gluten feed, hominy feed and linseed meal appears to have been relatively small in the past two months. The late season in the Northeast has also made additional feeding necessary in that section.

Potato Fields Flooded

A COUNTRY-WIDE rise in potato prices has occurred, due to flood damage in some of the early potato sections of the Mississippi Valley, to lighter shipments from Texas and rumors of rapidly diminishing supplies of old stock. Maine has already exceeded her total of 1926 and there is some question as to the amount left on hand. Colorado and Idaho are pretty well cleaned up and the movement from New York State is quite light.

The floods in the Arkansas Valley have caused great damage and some fields were below 10 to 20 feet of water. Early reports indicate that possibly half of the plantings in Arkansas and Oklahoma have been destroyed.

To Simplify Meat Grades

OFFICIAL grade standards for several kinds of livestock and dressed meat are shortly to be promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Included in the list to be given early attention are slaughter cattle, vealers, calves, dressed veal and calf carcasses, live sheep and lambs and dressed lamb and mutton. These standards will supplement the grade standards for carcass beef which became effective as Official U. S. Standards July 1, 1926. It is hoped that these additional standards will eventually supplant those unofficially in use in most large central livestock markets and packing centers, and form the basis of a common trade language for the livestock and meat trade of the entire country.

While the systems of grading at present in force are all based on practically the same fundamental principles, the fact that they differ in details constitutes an obstacle to their universal application. Grades are not described in the same way on all markets and producers or shippers getting quotations from different markets frequently find that a certain grade name does not mean the same thing in all places. Experience has shown that a multiplicity of standards leads to confusion, delay and loss, hence the department believes official standards will be generally welcomed by the livestock and meat trades, as well as by livestock raisers and meat consumers.

No sweeping changes in fundamental trade practices will be necessary, because the official standards are generally based on the same factors as the standards already in existence.

A Glance at the Markets

FARM markets took an upward turn in May. Corn advanced 18 cents. Wheat rose on poor crop reports, taking the other grains and mill feeds along. Planting is late in the grain country of the United States and Canada. Beef cattle touched high point of the season. Carlot supply of potatoes and cabbage was a bit light and prices rose sharply. Even the apple market gained a little. Butter was a slightly weak feature because of increasing supply. There was little change in eggs, cheese, and miscellaneous products.

GRAIN MARKETS have felt the effect of cool, backward weather in the United States and Canada. The new Argentine crop is also delayed by weather. Both wheat and corn reached highest points of the season toward the end of May. Good export demand is reported for hard winter wheat at near $1.50 per bushel.

Corn planting is late and it seems that only a long favorable season will insure a full crop. Prices are 20 cents higher than a year ago, most of the advance taking place in May. Market supplies seem moderate in quantity. Oats, rye and barley shared the upward movement to some slight extent. Mill feeds, especially gluten, hominy and cottonseed, were inclined to rise with the grains. Some of the demand has shifted to wheat shorts and middlings which have not gone up much. Hay markets continued dull and nearly unchanged.

BEEF CATTLE, long the weak feature of the livestock market, have been reflecting the better underlying conditions, chiefly the limited number available and in prospect. Some lines, since the middle of May, have touched highest point since war times. Hog prices find some difficulty in holding near $10 at Chicago. Sheep and lambs tend lower but spring lambs still bring good returns.

WOOL MARKETS continue to feel the supporting power of good demand and some gain in the domestic mill trade but without much change in price.

BUTTER PRICES tended to sag a little under the weight of heavier fresh supplies during the last half of May. The price direction usually continues downward as production gains. Recent declines have not amounted to much. Cheese market conditions are quiet with prices holding.

EGGS went off about two cents in May, but receipts are lighter now. Surplus eggs were being stored all thru the month, causing dealers to worry about the heavy holdings to be moved in fall and winter. Dressed poultry is coming out of cold storage faster than in early spring. Fresh supplies have been liberal but demand is good and prices hold fairly steady.

POTATOES AND CABBAGE have been strong features of the vegetable market. Old potatoes toward the end of May sold above $3 per 100 pounds and new above $4 in producing sections. The prospect is for moderate supply in mid-summer, owing to some frost and flood injury in southwestern sections and a slightly backward, uneven crop in parts of the East. Potatoes look well in Virginia and New Jersey, two leading late summer states. The early part of the Virginia crop is nearly ready to ship. Cabbage has been short because of drought in southeastern states.

THE TOMATO ACREAGE is reduced in some mid-season states. The Mississippi crop is early but some summer shipping sections are more or less backward. Prices have been rising. Western cantaloupes are of good quality this season and selling high at the start, with the usual quick drop. Heavy supplies from California and Arizona were scheduled for June. Watermelons are about average acreage and the early crop was reduced by a drought. The market has been acting better than a year ago.

Cameron County, Pa.—We have been having very wet weather. Corn not planted and no hopes of getting it planted very soon as the ground is water soaked. Very few potatoes planted. Everything will be about two weeks or more late this year. Many deer reported. There is a rumor there will be a five-day open season for does this fall. Something will have to be done pretty soon or the deer will destroy the farmers' crops. Eggs, 35c at local store; butter, 55c; old potatoes, $1 @1.50; corn, $1, unshelled; seed oats, 85c. —G. E. T., May 24.

Cumberland County, N. J.—Strawberries are ripening. Fields of early planted potatoes making a fine showing now. Crimson clover is in bloom. Thousands of baby chicks being delivered. The boys in the Hopewell agricultural department have been encouraged to buy chicks. The eighth grade commencement for Hopewell Township was held at Shiloh, May 28th. Dark red early blooming peonies were cut May 22rd. Corn is well up and the frequent rains have assured a good hay crop. Some farmers in this section have learned that crops which they grow are more dependable as money makers than the stocks peddled by promoters.—C. J. S., May 25th.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Corn planting delayed because of heavy rains and cold weather. Good seed corn high in price. Not so much clover in new grass fields but timothy is fine. Oats growing fast. Potato planting also delayed. Cherry crop will be very light. Wheat, $1.30, corn, 85c; oats, 60c; rye, $1, eggs, 25c; butter, 55c.—I. F. M., May 23.

Greene County, Pa.—Wheat and grass doing fine. Potatoes are coming up. Probably half of the corn planted. Too wet to finish plowing and planting. Some oats to sow yet. Sheep and cattle doing fine. Pigs scarce, $10@12 a pair, chickens, 25c; butter, 30c; eggs, 25c.—C. M. K., May 16.

Lebanon County, Pa.—In order to find the best sources of red clover seed for Lebanon County, the local Agricultural Extension Association with County Agent Berger in charge, planted eleven plots of seed on the John Hennetch farm at Millbach this spring. The seed came from Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado, three different localities in France and Italy. If the weather continues favorable, these plots will show which seed is best adapted to our county. Local men say that tests at State College cannot be taken as a guide because the climate here is rather open during part of the winter. Other counties are making similar tests with clover seed. It took 17 days for oats to show above the ground and about 14 days for field corn. All corn that is up is yellow. We have had but a few days of warm sunshine this spring. Almost all early cherries were frozen. Apples, quinces and other late blooming fruit show no apparent damage. The eight-month schools are closed. State road making has commenced. There are many candidates for county offices. Our commissioners got a raise to $3000. Eggs, 22c; hay, $20; oats, 55c; corn, 70c; wheat, $1.40 up, butter, 55c.—R. I. W., May 23.

McKean County, Pa.—At the Tri-State Wool Show held at Wheeling, W. Va., the McKean County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association won first, third and fourth places in three-eighths blood class. This spring a fine purebred Belgian stallion was placed on service in the county. He has won the championship at the Ohio State Fair for two different years. A census has been taken of the grade and scrub bulls in the county as a start toward the eradication of the scrub bull. A public forest tree planting demonstration conducted by Professor F. T. Murphey, of State College, under the direction of the McKean County extension office, was held at the R. J. Gates farm at Mt. Alton and was largely attended. There was a light fall of snow in certain sections several days ago, rain has been general for over a week, putting farm work far behind its usual schedule. Potatoes, $1.50; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c.—F. J. H., May 19.

Mercer County, Pa.—Season very backward, some plowing to do yet. Very little corn planted. A few have planted potatoes. Some oats still to sow. Meadows and clover damaged by frosts in April. Clover a very poor stand even where lime was used; from present indications hay will be a short crop. Farmers making a strong effort to clean up corn borer but it is up-hill business and many are disgusted; taking too much time and causing delay in other work. Many have no help and are not able to hire men at wages asked. Cattle and other stock out on pasture. No demand for hogs at any price. Suckling pigs bring $5@6 each. Veal calves very slow sale; good demand for butcher cattle of all grades. Dirt roads being worked but during this weather a few trips over them with trucks put them in as bad condition as before. About 100 miles of slag and cinder road will be built this year, the state and county helping to pay for them. Milk, 3.5 per cent, $2.44; eggs, 18@23c; other prices unchanged.—J. W. B., May 20.

Union County, Pa.—The car load of 64 Holstein calves and heifers brought to the county by the county bankers' association was disposed of yesterday in Mifflinburg. Four men went to Michigan for this load of stock which had been ordered by boys and girls of calf clubs in different parts of the county. Price ranged from $70 for calves from last September to $275 for bred heifers. The Mifflinburg Bank and Trust Company furnished the money to buy this car load. There is a great demand for registered and tested cows which will be better producers, which will make a better market for good cows here. Much corn ground is yet to be fitted for this crop, due to the continued wet weather but grass and wheat crops are making good growth. The last of 1926 wheat crop is being marketed at $1.30 and there is a better demand for good corn at 75c a bushel. A few farmers have turned cows out to pasture but rough feed is plentiful. Lewis Township voted to consolidate their seven schools and to build a $35,000 school building this year between Millmont and Swengle where the present frame high school building stands.—J. N. G., May 20.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

WHEN I worked on the farm and hauled produce to market I never could understand what made prices go up and down. My father was a druggist and tooth paste, castor oil, paregoric and all other merchandise sold at practically the same price thruout the year. When he would buy a lot of goods he would figure what price he could sell for and make a fair profit. But my uncle grew tomatoes, perhaps one week they would bring $2.00 per basket and the next 50c. I could not see why this should be, and why if $2.00 was the lowest price at which they could be produced at a profit, that the commission man should not sell them at that figure.

An Over-Supply Lowers Prices

The commission man said that "It's because there are too many of them around and people don't want them." Not so long ago I took a course in economics that went into great detail to explain the law of supply and demand. The explanations and exceptions were so long and complicated that the law became confused with the explanations.

When it is reduced to its simplest form it is quite easy to understand. As supplies increase the demand is less active and prices fall. Suppose Philadelphia will consume fifty cars of tomatoes a day. As long as an average of fifty cars of tomatoes arrive the price will be steady and the demand good. Now suppose 75 cars a day begin to arrive, which is more than the city will regularly consume. The result is an over supply and the consuming demand of the city will not be able to clean up the daily arrivals and prices will fall.

If that was all there was to the law of supply and demand fewer students would flunk economics courses, but there are so many things that influence the law that many volumes have been written and there is still much left to tell.

Many Factors Influence Demand

The confusing part in applying the law of supply and demand to the marketing of farm products is that actual supply is very difficult to determine and in reality it is what the people believe to be the supply or amount available. Again, the demand in theory might be considered as set, but in practice it is influenced by many factors. Large firms spend fortunes yearly to stimulate the demand for their products thru advertising. Weather and even fashions affect the demand for farm products.

It seems a long call from the style centers of Paris to a Pennsylvania potato field but undoubtedly the consumption of potatoes has been affected by the fact that it is stylish to be slim. Someday, perhaps it will be pleasing to be plump and then watch potato acreages grow.

New Storage Opened

ANOTHER step in the rapid growth of the fruit and vegetable business in Philadelphia was completed with the opening on May 10 of a new cold storage unit by the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading Railroads. This new plant will be operated by the Quaker City Cold Storage Company.

In addition to the cold storage a private sales building was also opened. This building is of reinforced concrete and is 90 feet wide and 900 feet long with a concrete platform along one side. It will be served by three tracks and 72 cars may be placed at one time for unloading. This sales building is intended for products not usually sold at auction.

Twelve Below Zero for Sea Food

The cold storage machinery is of the latest type and will furnish temperatures ranging from 12 degrees below zero, for sea food, to 60 degrees above. It is designed to meet every need of a modern terminal and in addition to the fruit and vegetable trade, will also be used for the storage of butter, eggs and poultry.

The first unit of this terminal was opened November 1, 1926, and has a capacity of 100 cars. It is here that the western boxed apples, citrus fruits and grapes are handled. The entire terminal covers over 23 acres and is located to facilitate the rapid and efficient handling of perishable products.—W. R. W.

Rambles of a Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 9)

estly advertised on roadside signs for a hundred miles around as "Harvey in the Hills," also as "The Alps of Florida." I had visions of snow-capped peaks and far flung views, and so on. The reality was somewhat disappointing. The hills proved to be little rises of land; the highest peak of the Alps was 320 feet above sea level.

An elevation ten feet above the surrounding country is sufficient to justify a Florida real estate man in opening a sub-division called Pasadena Highlands. As a horticulturist, however, I soon learned that even a few feet difference in elevation may make the difference between a frozen orange grove and a safe one.

The boom is over. In 1922 there were 5000 real estate men in Florida. In 1926 there were over 50,000. Today there are about 10,000. The 40,000 have departed for greener fields. Money is tight, bank failures not infrequent, and, according to Rober Babson, "Even the Sunshine and Optimist clubs have either disbanded or temporarily suspended operations." There is a dark brown taste in the mouth of the Commonwealth of Florida. At the University of Florida I found that many students are leaving college in mid-year; the collapse of the boom, the hurricane and the January freeze have put too much of a strain on dad's pocketbook.

Florida has made the sad mistake of over-exploitation, but it will recover quickly. The foolishness of men cannot abate the brilliance of Florida winter sunshine. This will continue to lure people from the North, in steadily increasing numbers.

Should Sell Crops—Not Land

Florida, as a state of winter homes, is on a substantial basis. To permanently attract and hold people, however, industries are needed also. To quote Babson again: "The real reason why the Florida boom collapsed was that there were not opportunities enough in Florida to enable people to earn a living." These opportunities are very largely in the production of fruits and vegetables. I came away from Florida thoroly convinced that the permanent prosperity of the state will rest fully as much on its horticulture as on its winter residents.

Florida ought to think more about producing crops and less about selling land.—S. W. Fletcher.

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Kellys cost no more to buy -and less to own

Even when Kelly-Springfields were higher priced than other tires, their purchase was an economy because of the longer service they gave.

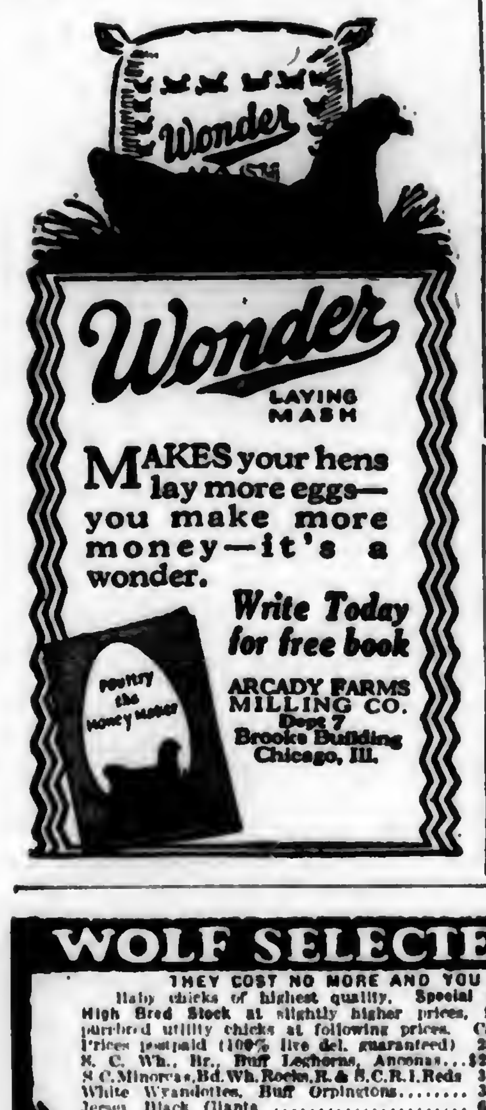
Since they now cost no more than any of the well known makes and are even tougher, sturdier, longer lived and easier riding than their predecessors, their purchase is an even greater economy.

Try one the next time you need a tire, and see for yourself if it's not so.

"Kelly dealers everywhere— there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
General Motors Bldg. New York

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES



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MAKES your hens lay more eggs—you make more money—it's a wonder.

Write Today for free book

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.
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HOLSTEINS -more Calves!

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature
Extension Service
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Association of America
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

"Marshallvale Guernseys"

Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone Pine Senator 59906 A. R., a double grandson of Imp. King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them out of A. R. cows with good records. All are registered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. Come and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.
J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.29 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas...	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S.C.Minorcas,Bd.Wh.Rocks,R.& S.C.R.I.Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	53	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons........	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	58.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
[illegible] Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO. Box 43. GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Many Lose Thru Failure to Trim Lambs

THE practice of castrating and docking market lambs has become more general during the past few years because of the educational campaign that has been conducted in all parts of the country in the interest of better market lambs. Farmers who have watched this phase of sheep management have found that it was time well spent and that it was an important factor in putting the sheep account on the right side of the ledger.

There are many farmers, however, who are not docking all the lambs and are not castrating the buck lambs as evidenced by the number of undocked lambs that can be seen on a trip thru Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Some of these farmers may be producing lambs for the first time and have not had the experience to know the difficulties that are usually encountered when marketing lambs in the fall that are not properly trimmed. They do not fully appreciate the extent of the discount at which lambs of this kind are sold.

Sheep Growers Warned

A recent editorial in one of the central trade papers should serve as a warning to all sheep growers. The editorial reads as follows:

"Thousands of dollars are lost every year by sheep men failing to dock and trim their lambs at the proper time. When buck lambs are sent to the market they sell at a big discount, at times as much as five cents a pound less than wethers. As many farmers are beginning to keep small flocks they will find docking one of the most important factors in getting the balance on the right side of the ledger."

While this applies in this particular case to the markets of the Middle West, the same discrimination is made on the eastern markets. The farmer not only sustains a loss because the lambs sell for less money, but it also requires considerable more feed to finish for market a bunch of buck lambs. In flocks of sheep where the docking and trimming has been neglected it will still pay the owner to have this done before the weather becomes too hot. An increase of several cents per pound on all the lambs marketed will more than pay for the work or any losses that might be sustained.—W. H. T.

Horse Needs Exercise

I have a stallion and am feeding him a grain combination of 50 per cent of oats and 50 per cent bran. I am feeding him timothy hay. He is kept in a large box stall practically all the time. Can you suggest any improvement on the method of feeding and handling of the stallion?—R. J. W., Perry County, Pa.

The ration which you are feeding will give you fairly satisfactory results. It might be improved, however, by adding greater variety and reducing the amount of bran that you are now feeding. A combination of 50 per cent oats, 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent corn and 10 per cent oil meal would improve the character of the ration. The hay is satisfactory, altho some people might prefer to feed a mixed clover hay if the quality is good.

The amount to feed the stallion will vary during the different seasons of the year. During the time when the horse is standing for service heavier feeding must be practiced than when he is idle. During the breeding season the weight of the animal should be maintained.

The horse should have more exercise than he is now getting. Lack of exercise usually results in a number of mares being returned for service.—W. H. T.

Dairy Demonstration Train Brought Prizes and Calves

MORE than 23,000 persons visited the Dairy Demonstration Train which recently made a tour of the lines of the New York Central Railroad in the northwestern and central counties of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, local Chambers of Commerce and other business men's organizations, the Pennsylvania State College, the State Department of Agriculture, the Vocational Bureau of the Department of Public Instruction and the dairy cattle breed associations cooperated in arranging for the train, preparing exhibits and staging programs at the various stops.

Posters and Essays Won Prizes

At all but two of the stops prizes were awarded to school children who submitted posters and essays on the value of milk as a food and the importance of good breeding in building up profitable dairy herds. Children from six schools in communities where stops were not made also were given prizes for their posters and essays.

The prizes for essays were awarded jointly by the New York Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce. Prizes for the posters were donated by local Chambers of Commerce and civic clubs and ranged from $20 down to $1.00.

About 200 essays and over 100 posters were submitted by the school children. The prize-winning posters from each school will be included in an exhibit which will be shown this fall at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee.

Winners Will Enter Calf Clubs

The Chamber of Commerce at Clarion offered three special prizes, the first being a $200 Guernsey calf, the second a purebred Berkshire pig and the third 75 day-old chicks. The Brookville Chamber of Commerce also gave a $250 purebred Guernsey calf. Both of the boys receiving these calves will become members of dairy calf clubs.

A total of 66 purebred calves was distributed from the train to young farmers,—45 Holsteins, 17 Guernseys and four Jerseys. As a direct result of the interest aroused by the train it is expected that nearly 70 additional calves will be placed with farm boys in Crawford, Mercer, Clarion, Clearfield and Jefferson Counties, besides an additional number in Tioga County.

In many cases local banks loaned to ambitious boys in their territory the money with which to buy one of the calves delivered on the demonstration train.

FARM LANDS

MAGNIFICENT RIVERSIDE ESTATE The pride of wealthy owner; sacrificed to settle estate, 247 acres on state road adjoining village, long river frontage, about an hour to one of East's greatest cities; 135 acres highly cultivated, pastures 40 head, virgin timberland; handsome 12-room brick Colonial, modern throughout, lovely grounds and shade to the water's edge; main basement barn 50x90, silo and running water, other fine buildings. The 1926 income was $12,000, the house alone would cost the price to replace, but to settle estate $20,000 takes it, including 10 horses, 40 cows, 10 hogs, sheep, modern machinery and all crops; about 1/3 cash. Picture and details pg. 98 big Illus. Catalog. Copy Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

TWENTY-FIVE ACRE Berry and Poultry Farm with small hatchery, on good highway near Pittsburgh. Eight room frame house, good barn, ten other buildings, good roadside market. Address **Box 110 Pennsylvania Farmer.**

BECAUSE OF HEALTH, must sell equipped [illegible] acre, 3 houses, [illegible], accredited [illegible] herd with 12 years official records, near [illegible] town. $15,000. **Box 73, Troy, Pa.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **[illegible] Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. **Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.**

WOOL—Ship large or small lots, best cash prices, shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

GUINEA PIGS WANTED—Young, clean, healthy, 8 to 16 oz. pigs. Good prices paid. Write **Parke, Davis, Detroit, Mich.**

NEW BEEMAN GARDEN TRACTOR, all attachments, cost $[illegible], for $[illegible]. **Wm. Seidel, Washingtonville, Pa.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Corp., 566 Broadway, New York.**

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. **Harper Brush Works, 179 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. **Riedelville Co., Middleville, N. J.**

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar 9 months old, $30.00. Two open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts. 175 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please.
DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS. Dagsboro, Del

40 CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs 6 weeks old $6.00; 8 weeks $6.75 taught to eat. High grade and Pure-bred pigs not to be registered. $8.00.
OAKS DAIRY FARM. WYALUSING, PA

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers.
W. F. McSPARRAN. FURNISS, PA.

FEEDING PIGS—[illegible] weeks old $7.50 each. Express paid. Shoats 2 to 3 mos. old $10 each. **I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low. Shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices.
C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6, YORK, PA.

PURE BRED, Big Type Poland China Gilts, weighing around 150 lbs. Prices reasonable.
C. L. LEBO. WOMELSDORF, PA

REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED SOWS. Sow Pigs. Big type. Best Blood lines. Fair Prices.
GEORGE N. RUPRACHT. MALLORY, N. Y

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

IODINE A DRUG, NOT A PLANT FOOD—UNTHRIFTY CATS.—Please tell me how to give iodine, which you recommended recently to overcome hairlessness in pigs. Can it be given in the food? I would also like advice about Persian cats. I raise them for sale and occasionally a litter does not develop fur as they should. Would rice help any? I feed raw and cooked meat, eggs, milk, vegetables and prepared cat foods. I have just started feeding yeast and cod liver oil.—Mrs. A. H., Chester County, Pa. While iodine is found in some plants, it is really recognized as a drug, or one of the elements associated with the mineral requirements of the body instead of a food element. Perhaps it might be interpreted as a food if one were willing to stretch a point, inasmuch as the animal does require some iodine. Heavy losses have been experienced in these sections due to losses of newborn pigs, lambs, calves and foals because of goitre or hairlessness. Recent investigations have shown that iodine administered in the form of potassium iodide to pregnant dams will prevent the trouble. Two grains of potassium iodide per head daily may be mixed with the feed. One tablespoonful of a solution of one ounce of potassium iodide to a gallon of water makes the required daily dose for a pregnant sow. It is a question whether the rice would be of any advantage. The use of yeast and cod liver oil will probably be more effective. The diet is apparently very well balanced and should be sufficient to meet the needs when using the above supplement you have just started.

WARBLES.—Can you tell me what will cure warbles in cows. I have three affected along the backbone. Any information will be greatly appreciated.—N. S., Oakland Mills, Pa. The warbles should be squeezed out thru the hole that serves as an opening for breathing. Crush the warble and this will cut down the number of flies. Drain the breeding places of flies. During the summer a fly spray may be used to advantage.

Social Worker—And what is your name, my good man?

The Convict—999.

Social Worker—Oh, but that's not your real name.

The Convict—Naw, that's only me pen name.—De Laval Monthly.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JUNE PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. White, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100 $8.00; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas $9.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes $10.00, Assorted $7.50. **Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.**

BABY CHICKS Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9, White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more. 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $10; S. C. Leghorns, $8; Mixed, $7. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

OUR BABY CHICKS grow like weeds. Rocks, 100 $10, White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 100—$9; Mixed Breeds, 100—$7.50. **Locust Lane Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, $10; Mixed, 7½c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

BARRED ROCKS from selected flocks. R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Chicks and eggs. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain now ready. Chicks, cockerels and pullets. Write for catalogue. **Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 968 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. **Farmers' Club, 193, Hazel, Kentucky.**

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery.
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd.
C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652.
CLOVERKNOLL FARM. NEWTOWN, PA.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Heifers and bulls. Reds and Roans. Registered and accredited herd. **FRANK C. HOOVER, Munson, Clearfield County, Pa.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure. From rich milkers. Write us.
L. H. TERWILLIGER. WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write
EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS. Whitewater, Wis.

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra fine heifer. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

PLANTS

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession, Ballhead—500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$10. Golden Acre and Earliest of All—1,000—$3.00, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20. Tomato Plants ready—75c—100; 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$20. Sweet Potato $3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS POSTPAID—They must please you upon arrival or your money back. All varieties. Cabbage, beet, mangel, 3 doz. 25c, 100, 45c, 300, $1.00, 1,000, $2.00. Aster, sweet potato, cauliflower, 2 doz. 25c, 100, 60c, 500, $2.50, 1,000, $4.00. Tomato, pepper, 3 doz. 40c, 100, 90c, 300, $4.00, 1,000, $7.50. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

PLANTS—Special offer. Ten million frostproof cabbage, Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession. 500—$1.00, 1000—$1.50, prepaid. 1,000—1,000 expressed. Golden Acre, Ballhead, $2.00. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. 10,000 expressed, $15.00. Sweet potato, $3.00—1000, prepaid; 10,000, expressed, $20.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS with a growing reputation. Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower. Cabbage and Tomato, 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2; 5,000—$9. Pepper, 100—75c; Cauliflower, 500—$2.50; 1,000—$4. Transplanted Tomato plants, 500—$3.50; 1,000—$6. Mailed prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Hardy, field grown. Dozen leading varieties, name choice for early and late crop, well packed ventilated crates. Cabbage—$1.00 thousand, tomato—$1.50, sweet potato—$2.50, express or mail. Satisfaction, good order delivery, guaranteed. **Reliable Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

HARDY FROSTPROOF cabbage plants, dozen leading varieties. $1.50—1,000, prepaid. $1.00 express. Tomato, $2.25 prepaid. $1.50 express. Porto Rico potato, $2.00 prepaid. $2.50 express. Cash. Good plants, well packed. **Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

FROSTPROOF Field Grown Cabbage Plants. Wakefields, Flatdutch, Copenhagen Market, and Danish Ballhead; 100—50c, 300—75c, 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.75, postpaid. Tomato Plants last of May and June delivery. **East Virginia Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.**

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00, 1,000; collards, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; Bell pepper, $1.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00; large, open field grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

CABBAGE, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1,000. Tomato, $2.00 per 1,000. Pepper, $3.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1,000. Eggplant, $4.00 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

SELECTED CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Cabbage 500 for $1.10; 1,000 for $2.20; cauliflower, 500—$2.20; 1,000 for $4.20. Prepaid. **David Rodway, Hartly, Del.**

PLANTS—leading varieties. Cabbage, $1.00—1,000. Collard, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; bell pepper, $1.50, Onion, $1.25; Porto Rico potato, $2.00. **W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars **John E. Keonel, Gap, Pa.**

CABBAGE and tomato plants—$1 per 1000—Leading varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. **James J. Councill & Son, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Ten varieties, cabbage, tomatoes, 1,000, $1.40 prepaid, $1.00 collect; 5,000, $4.50. **Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.**

60 LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalogue. **A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

DOGS

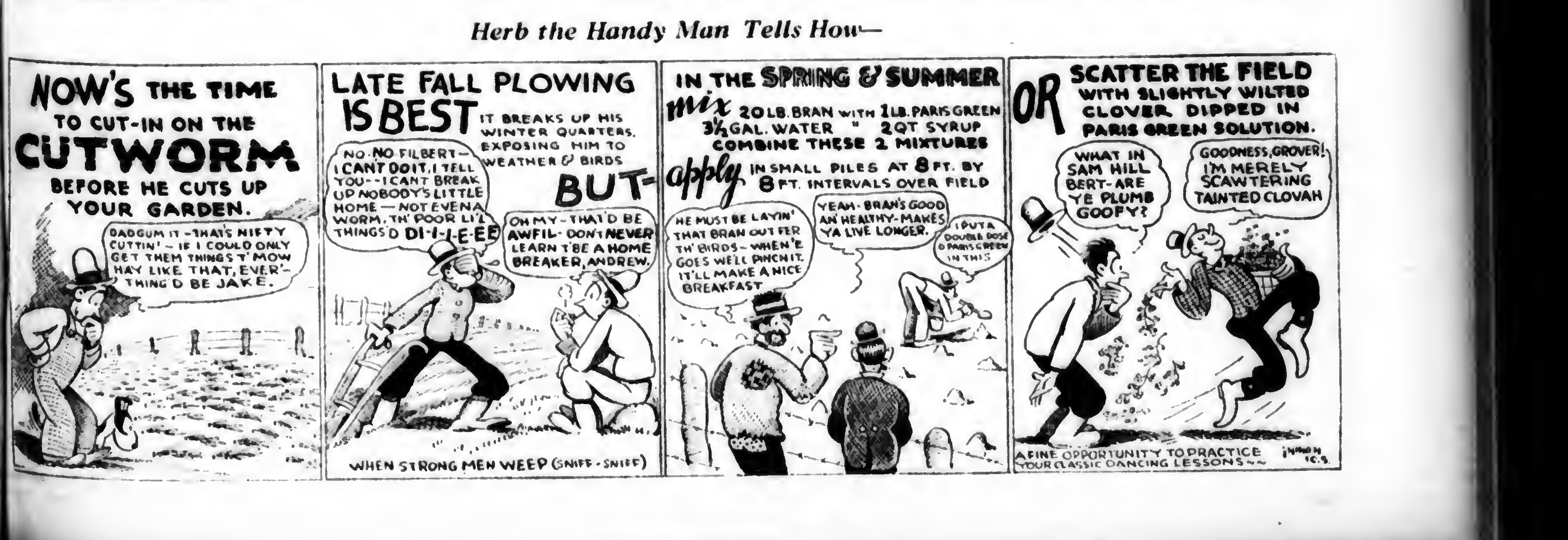
LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free.
O. K. KENNELS. MARYDEL, MD.

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters.
GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

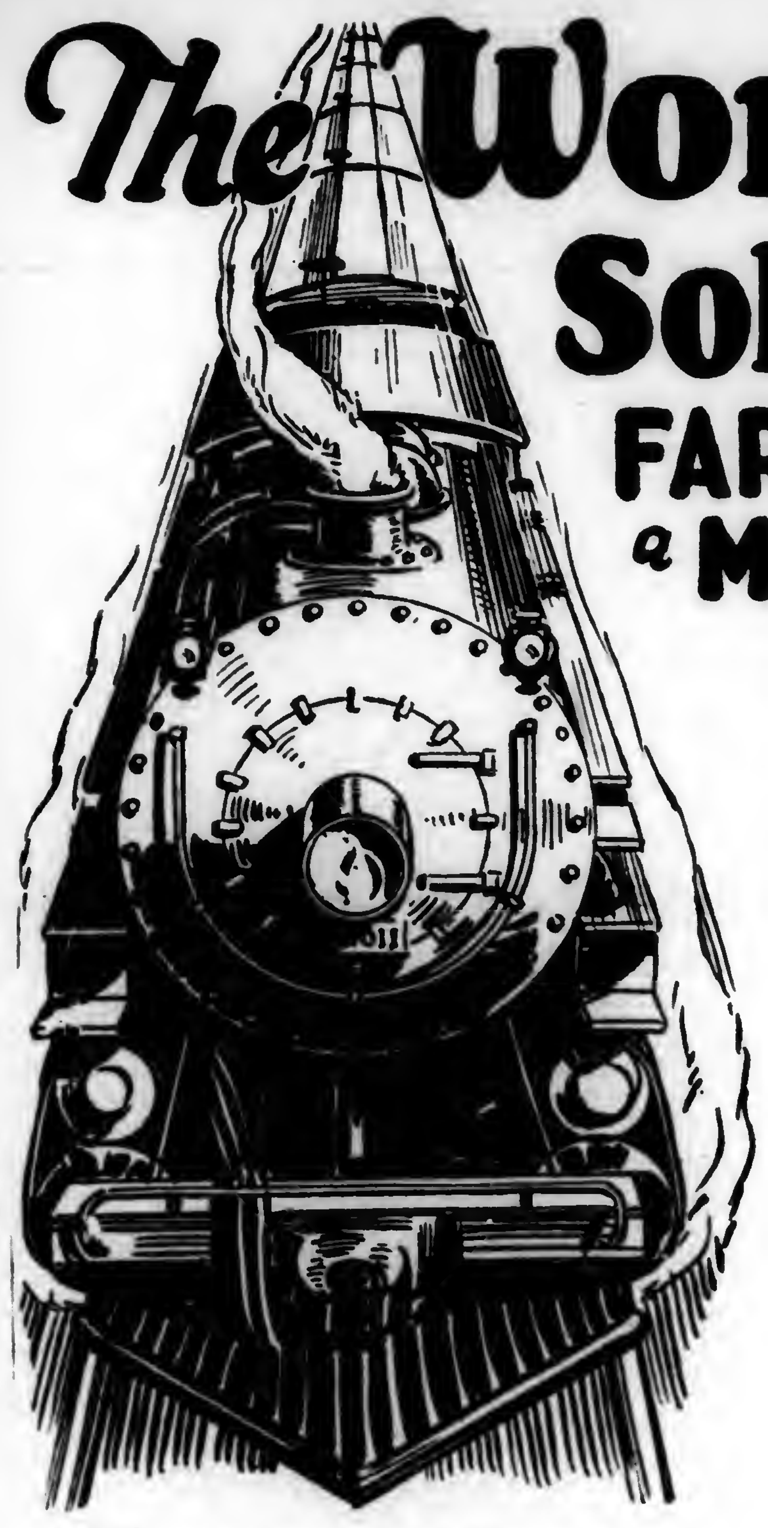
GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburg, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh. $45 up. **Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—



NOW'S THE TIME TO CUT-IN ON THE CUTWORM BEFORE HE CUTS UP YOUR GARDEN.
DADGUM IT—THAT'S NIFTY CUTTIN'—IF I COULD ONLY GET THEM THINGS T' MOW HAY LIKE THAT, EVER'-THING'D BE JAKE.
LATE FALL PLOWING IS BEST IT BREAKS UP HIS WINTER QUARTERS, EXPOSING HIM TO WEATHER & BIRDS
NO-NO FILBERT—I CANT DO IT, I TELL YOU—I CANT BREAK UP NOBODY'S LITTLE HOME—NOT EVEN A WORM. TH' POOR LI'L THINGS'D DI-I-I-E-EE
BUT—
OH MY—THAT'D BE AWFUL—DON'T NEVER LEARN T'BE A HOME BREAKER, ANDREW.
WHEN STRONG MEN WEEP (SNIFF-SNIFF)
IN THE SPRING & SUMMER mix 20 LB. BRAN WITH 1 LB. PARIS GREEN 3½ GAL. WATER " 2 QT SYRUP COMBINE THESE 2 MIXTURES
apply IN SMALL PILES AT 8 FT. BY 8 FT. INTERVALS OVER FIELD
HE MUST BE LAYIN' THAT BRAN OUT FER TH' BIRDS—WHEN 'E GOES WE'LL PINCH IT. IT'LL MAKE A NICE BREAKFAST
YEAH—BRAN'S GOOD AN' HEALTHY—MAKES YA LIVE LONGER.
I PUT A DOUBLE DOSE O PARIS GREEN IN THIS
OR SCATTER THE FIELD WITH SLIGHTLY WILTED CLOVER DIPPED IN PARIS GREEN SOLUTION.
WHAT IN SAM HILL BERT—ARE YE PLUMB GOOFY?
GOODNESS, GROVER! I'M MERELY SCAWTERING TAINTED CLOVAH
A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE YOUR CLASSIC DANCING LESSONS——
INMAN I.C.S.



The World's FIRST Solid Trainload of FARM WASHERS — Every one a MAYTAG with Gasoline Multi-Motor

FOR the first time in history, one distributor, serving one section of the country, takes a solid trainload of multi-motor washers in one shipment for distribution to farm homes exclusively—showing the overwhelming preference for Maytag washers.

The size of this shipment is even more astounding when you consider that it consists entirely of Maytag Aluminum Washers equipped with gasoline power, whereas many farms have electricity and buy the Electric Maytag.

The Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor with a record of 10 years' successful performance, is just as simple, compact and dependable as an electric motor. It is in-built, a part of the washer—no belts to line up, and has a simple foot-starter that a woman can operate. There is sufficient power to run both the washer and wringer at the same time.

The Maytag is the only washer with a seamless, cast-aluminum tub. It holds four gallons more than ordinary washers—does an average washing in an hour. Washes everything beautifully clean without hand-rubbing—even collars, cuffs, wristbands and grimy overalls.

Free Trial

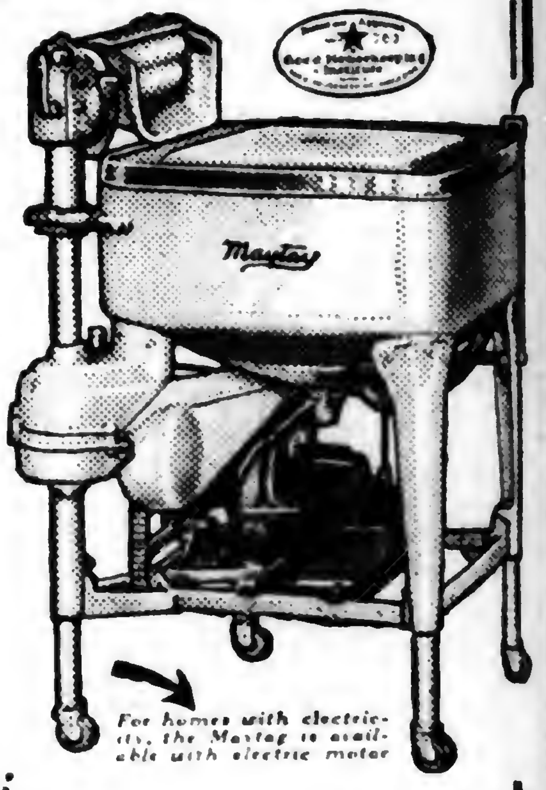
for a whole week's wash

Write or phone one of the Maytag dealers listed below. Without cost or obligation use a Maytag Aluminum Washer for your next washing. Discover for yourself the many advantages that have won World Leadership for the Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
Newton, Iowa
Eastern Branch,
851-54 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

F-T-1-27

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

Call on one of the Authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of Pennsylvania

City Dealer

Allentown
Edwin P. Saeger Co., Inc.
Altoona...George A. Wilson
Arnold....John Fedan & Co.
Bellefonte
The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bellevue
..Bellevue Maytag Store
Bellwood.......G. A. Wilson
Berwick.Berwick Maytag Co.
Bethlehem.Lehigh Supply Co.
Bloomsburg
...Bloomsburg Maytag Co.
Braddock........R. H. Hunt
Bradford.........Jos. Marks
Bristol...Clymer Maytag Co.
Burgettstown.Wilson El. Co.
Butler
..Butler Co. Maytag Shop
Canonsburg..Wilson El. Co.
Carlisle
..The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Carnegie
.Carnegie Maytag Store
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg
Chambersburg Maytag Co.
Charleroi...Wilson Elec. Co.
Chester.Chester Maytag Co.
Clarion
Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield
Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville...Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville
........M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis..Ferree Elec. Co.
Cresco.........J. A. Seguine
Cresson....Soisson Elec. Co.
Dormont..Geo. S. Hards Co.
Doylestown
....Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois..Grebe Maytag Store
Duquesne...Robert H. Hunt
Easton.....James E. Hauck
Elverson.........Livingood & Keen Maytag Co.
Emlenton
.....H. B. Mitchell & Co.
Emporium....J. H. Stephens
Erie.Erie County Maytag Co.
Forest City
.......Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville
.......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Franklin....Lynn W. Camp
Freeport
Williams & Kaul Elec. Co.
Galeton.......Lush Brothers
Gettysburg
..Gettysburg Dept. Store
Greensburg.Ace Maytag Co.
Greenville......Egbert Bros.

State of Pennsylvania

City Dealer

Hanover
York County Maytag Co.
1 Walnut Street
Harrisburg
....Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton
......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Homestead
Homestead Maytag Store
Honesdale
....Vincent Maytag Co.
Hooversville
..Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Huntingdon
.......Good Maytag Co.
Indiana
Lightcap Maytag Co., Inc.
Johnsonburg... F. J. Eagen
Johnstown
....Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kane....Metzger-Wright Co.
29 Fraley St.
Kennett Square
.......John H. Voorhees
Kittanning
Mateer, White & Campbell
Lancaster
Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe
..Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon..Lebanon Elec. Co.
Leechburg
....Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lewisburg.Home Elec. Store
Lewistown
..Lewistown Maytag Store
Ligonier... ...L. B. Weller
Lock Haven H.E. Pursley Co.
McKeesport
F. C. Wampler & Son Inc.
Malvern...Suplee Hdwe Co.
Manor...Race Street Market
Mansfield
.Tioga County Maytag Co.
Meadville....Lynn W. Camp
Mifflinburg
....Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Monessen Waugaman El. Co.
Monongahela City
.....Wilson Electric Co.
Montrose
..Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Mt. Carmel
.......Thomas H. Tiddy
Muncy..Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
224 South Market St
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John W. Young, Beaver Co. Maytag Store
New Castle
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Newport.Carlisle Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City Dealer

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Pibe & Hite Co.
Oil City. .Lynn W. Camp
Oxford...Earnhart Brothers
Palmerton.Wm. J. Follweiler
Pennsburg
..Charles V. Rotenberger
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Philadelphia
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7103 Market St.
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70 West Chelten Ave.
Germantown Ave. at Erie
.. W. Phila. Maytag Co.
5206 Chestnut St
4113 Lancaster Ave
Philipsburg
Philipsburg Maytag Store
Phoenixville
........McCarraher Bros
Pittsburgh
...... Espy Maytag Store
2325 Carson St.
...Mt. Oliver Maytag Store
162 Brownsville Rd.
....N. Side Maytag Store
410 E. Ohio St
Squirell Hill Maytag Studio
Cor. Beacon and Murray
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.McKees Rocks Maytag Store, 413 Chartiers Ave
East Liberty, Pittsburgh
... Loeffler Electric Store
5904 Penn Ave.
Pittston
.Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co
Pottstown.McCarraher Bros.
Pottsville
......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney
......Grebe Maytag Store
Reading.Reading Maytag Co.
Renovo...... C. F. Maxwell
Reynoldsville
....McCreight Maytag Co.
Ridgway.......F. J. Eagen
Royersford
.....McCarraher Brothers
St. Marys.......F. J. Eagen
Saxton..........C. A. Shultz
Sayre......Harden Brothers
Scottdale....Ace Maytag Co.
Scranton
.....Scranton Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City Dealer

Shamokin Zuers Maytag Co
Sharon
Sunshine El. Appl Co
Shenandoah
Reiley's Stores Inc
Slatington
. Jones Brothers & Miller
Somerset
...Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Souderton
Yocum Godschalk & Co
Stroudsburg J. A. Seguine
Sunbury
.... Sunbury Maytag Co
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. Williams Maytag Co
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Tunkhannock
.Greenwood's Maytag Co
Tyrone Good Maytag Co
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... J. Howard Williams
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Warren Metzger Wright Co
Washington Wilson Elc Co
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West Chester
.. ... Suplee Hdwe. Co
West Newton
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Wilkes-Barre
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co
Wilkinsburg
.... Regent Elec. Co.
Williamsport
......Neyhart Hdwe Co.
Williamstown
Williamstown Maytag Store
York..York Co. Maytag Co

State of New Jersey

Asbury Park F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City
....So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne
..Devlin & Sons, Co. Inc.
Bloomfield
Davega Home Appl. Corp
Bound Brook..Smith El Co.
Burlington
........Camden Maytag Co.
Camden
......Camden Maytag Co.
Hackensack
........H. Plager & Sons
Hammonton
........Rice-Bubba Store

State of New Jersey

Dealer

High Bridge Serv. Appl Co.
Hightstown
C. W. Flaharty Maytag Co.
Hopewell..Hopewell Elec. Co.
Lambertville
Servu Appl. Co.
Millville
Triangle Maytag Co.
Montclair
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Morristown James E. Hauck
New Brunswick
Smith Electric Co.
Passaic Rupp's Maytag Shop
Flemington
Mason's Hdwe Store
Ocean Grove
Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy
Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield
Wann & Higgins, Inc.
Port Norris J. R. Prichard
Rahway Williams Elec. Co.
Red Bank Chas K Hopping
Somerville Smith Elec. Co.
Summit Arthur Manser
Sussex
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Toms River A. W. Dorsett
Trenton Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York
Roth Seufferling Co. Inc.
Wildwood R. W. Ryan
Woodbury
Elliott's Maytag Co.

State of Maryland

Baltimore
..Baltimore Maytag Co.
Cambridge
Nathan's Furniture Store
Cumberland
Joseph H. Brinker & Bros.
Frederick . L. H. Nicodemus
Graceham. L. B. Nicodemus
Hagerstown.Home Furn. Co.
Leonardtown
.Leonardtown Impl. Co.
Oakland
.. ..A. D. Naylor & Co.
Salisbury
Nathan's Furniture Store

State of Delaware

Seaford Nathan Furn. Store
Wilmington
Wilmington Maytag Co.

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

AGR'L EXP'T STATION
JUN 1? 1927

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927 No. 24

The prize Jersey of an Indiana herd.

A few precautions can prevent fire losses from lightning. Page 3.

To farmhouse exteriors as well as to interior walls and woodwork, lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead brings enduring beauty

HOW will you protect the exteriors of your farm buildings from the ravages of the weather? How will you decorate your farm house inside? Our booklets—"Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home" (printed in color)—will help you decide. They give valuable information about the use of paint and the selection and application of distinctive color treatments. Write to our nearest branch for these booklets. With them you get a decorator's data form to use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special painting problem about the farm.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 800 Albany Street • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 900 West 18th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

Hood Tires Give Safety with Service

THE flat tread made famous by Hood over two years ago, puts more rubber on the road, giving better traction, easy steering, comfort and more miles.

The improved rider strip on Hood Heavy Duty Tire for trucks will save you money.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow

HOOD

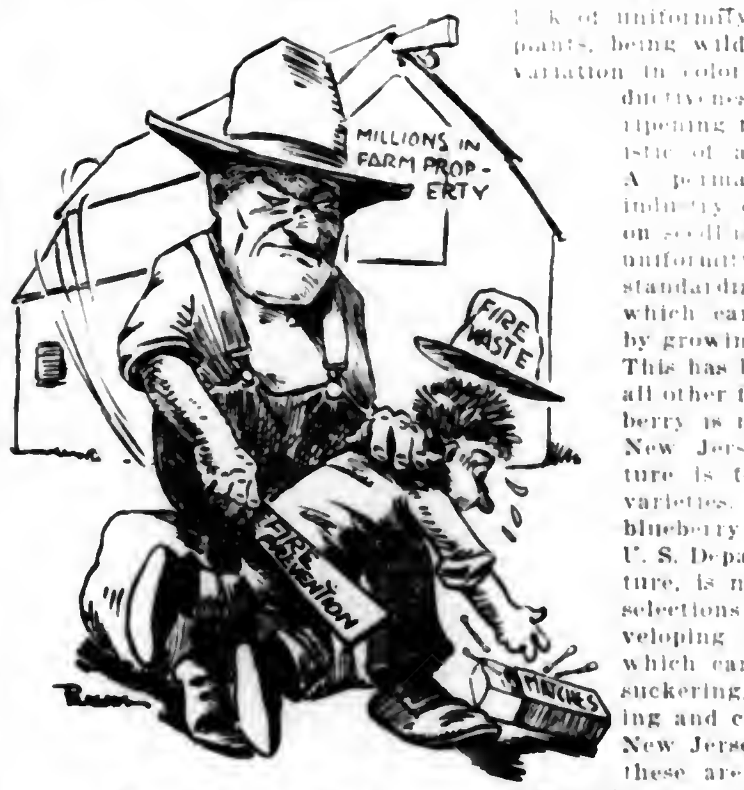
BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XII. Blueberry Culture in Florida.

TRAVELING toward the setting sun on the Old Spanish Trail one needs only a grain of imagination and a modicum of historical perspective to visualize the adventuresome days when Spain, France and Great Britain clashed for control of this empire of the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. The Gulf Coast country is flat and is crossed by numerous bayous. The highway crosses some of the larger bayous by ferry. This region has great and, as yet, largely undeveloped agricultural possibilities.

The horticultural features that interested me most were the blueberry culture and the Satsuma orange industry. The former centers near De Funiak Springs in eastern Florida. About 1500 acres are planted mainly in tracts of three to thirty acres. The land is flatwoods, costing $100 to $200 an acre, cleared. Practically all the plants are wildings taken from near by swamps. They [illegible] to twenty cents each. T[illegible]



Fanning the Spark

Rabbit-eye Blueberry, a different species from that grown commercially in New Jersey, being smaller, darker in color, more seedy and, as I think, less palatable. The plants are set twelve feet apart each way in the light sandy soil characteristic of this district. They grow six to eight feet high. Practically no care is given except cultivation; there is no pruning or spraying and very little if any, fertilizing. About the only expense is for picking.

The plants begin to bear paying crops the third year. Some of the best of the older bushes of M. A. Sapp, the pioneer in blueberry culture, bear forty quarts. They have the long bearing season characteristic of most fruits in this sub-tropical climate, ripening over a period of three or four months, beginning the middle of May. At this date (March 16) the bushes are full of blossoms and green berries. Picking costs five cents a quart. The berries ripen singly, not in clusters, hence they cannot be harvested with a scoop. Thus far, the market has been chiefly the Gulf Coast cities but the time has come when a wider market must be sought. The 400 acres that will come into bearing this year will over-stock the local market. Car-lot shipping of fresh berries, and a canning factory to take care of the surplus are among the immediate necessities. Prices of $4.00 to $6.00 a crate of 24 quarts have been realized.

The chief obstacle to success is the lack of uniformity of product. The plants, being wildings, have all the variation in color, size, flavor, productiveness and season of ripening that are characteristic of all seedling fruits. A permanently successful industry cannot be founded on seedlings. There must be uniformity of plants and standardization of product which can be secured only by growing named varieties. This has been the history of all other fruits and the blueberry is no exception. The New Jersey blueberry culture is founded on named varieties. Dr. Coville, the blueberry specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is making crosses and selections in the hope of developing improved sorts which can be multiplied by suckering, stumping, layering and cuttings, as are the New Jersey varieties. Until these are available so that standardization of product is possible, the future of the Gulf Coast is in doubt.—S. W. Fletcher.

What Should He Charge?

A READER asks what is a proper price to charge for doing grafting work when the work is done at so much per growing graft. If anyone can give us the information we shall be glad to publish it. The old-time grafters used to put in the cions in May, come around about July 1 to count the growing grafts, and charge for those growing.—Editors.

The Camping Season Arrives

Octoraro Creek, near Porter's Bridge, Maryland, is a favorite camping spot. It attracts people from Ohio and New Jersey as well as from nearby points in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

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Lightning Rods Must Be Grounded

Good Material and Good Workmanship in Protectors Above Ground Not Enough

By JOHN R. HASWELL
Agricultural Extension Engineer
Pennsylvania State College

ONE does not have to go far nor hunt long to find numerous instances of lightning damage on farms in practically every community.

Every bit of ungrounded metal work in the buildings, whether it be beams, hay tracks, stanchions, milking machines, or electric circuits, furnishes a menace. There may be no direct hit, but an induced charge may result from a flash a mile or more away and set fire to the building.

Two points in lightning protection should receive much more attention in the future than they have in the past. The first is grounds for the down rods. A section of cable pushed down a small hole in the earth is not satisfactory, even if the hole is filled with water and the cable puddled into tight contact. According to U. S. Farmers' Bulletin 842, page 21, this "should not be allowed." It is better to anchor the rod to a ground plate, a cast iron mower wheel, or some such body of metal which does not rust easily, set at a depth of at least ten feet. Get it below the level of the foundation. Should no such device be available then the cable should be opened out and the strands spread in the soil so as to come into contact with much more of the earth. This is easily done by digging a deep ditch a short distance from the foundation.

Association Adopts Safety Code

The safety code for the protection of life and property against lightning adopted by the National Fire Protection Association gives "some essential features of good practice in grounding for protection against lightning as follows:

"(a) Where practicable, each artificial ground connection should extend, or have a branch which extends, below the foundation walls of the building, as otherwise there is a chance of the wall being damaged.

"(b) The metal composing the ground connection should make contact with the soil from the surface downwards, for if contact is made below the surface, as might be the case where a ground connection is made in a well, there may be a flashing at the surface with danger of burning off the conductor.

"(c) During a stroke of lightning on a system of conductors the ground connections are to be thought of as the collecting points for a heavy flow of current in the surface of the earth, radially towards the building, and should, therefore, be distributed with the view of collecting this current in the most advantageous manner. This will generally be accomplished by placing them at the outer extremities such as corners, and avoiding as far as possible the necessity for current flow under the building to reach a ground connection."

The various kinds of grounds recommended in the safety code are as follows:

"(a) Waterpipe Ground Connections: Where a waterpipe enters a building, at least one down conductor shall be connected to it at a point immediately outside of the foundation wall by means of a substantial clamp to which the conductor can be attached by bolts or solder.

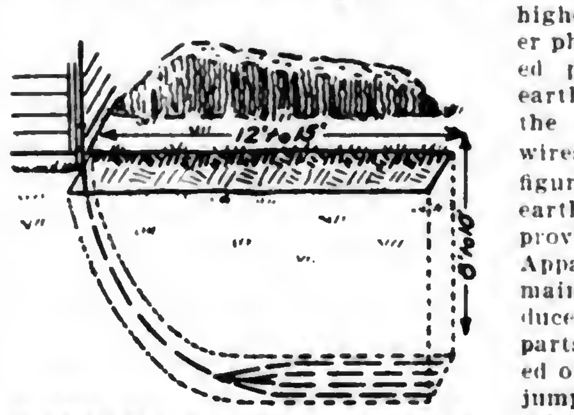
Sandy Soil Requires Metal Conductor

"(b) Artificial Ground Connections in Deep Soil: Where the soil is moist clay or other soil of similar character as to electrical resistivity, artificial ground connections may be made by extending the rod itself into the ground a distance of not less than 10 feet. Where the soil is largely sand, gravel or stones, more extensive artificial ground connections shall be made by adding metal in the form of driven rods, or strips, plates or lengths of conductor buried in trenches as in (c).

"(c) Artificial Ground Connections in Shallow Soil: Where bed rock is near the surface, ground connections may be made by digging trenches radially from the building and burying in them the lower ends of the down conductors or their equivalent in the form of metal strips or wires. Where the soil is very dry, or will not permit digging to a depth of more than one foot, in addition to the conductors laid radially, a similar conductor shall be buried which encircles the structure to be protected and connects all of the down conductors together."

Difficult locations should be handled by an experienced workman, remembering that the only idea in the whole installation is "to permit the dissipation of a stroke of lightning without damage."

Another feature which is coming to the front every day is the use of metal in the building near the lightning rods. We all have heard about connecting the hay track to rods but often forget stanchions or water lines which may be too close. Even electric light wires have been known to produce a side flash which took some of the charge from the rods and conducted it into a barn at the floor level. Then the flash circled half way around the building and set the under side of the hay loft on fire at a chute. Prompt work of two men with an extension ladder saved the valuable building. In this case the metal parts should have been at least six feet away from the rods, measured the shortest distance, even thru walls, since these make little difference to lightning.

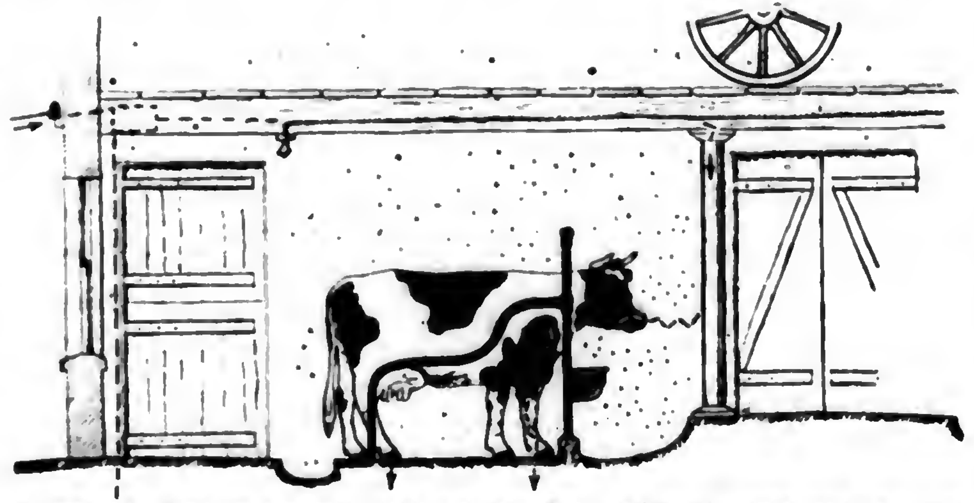


A good lightning rod ground may be formed by spreading a stranded cable.

An example illustrated in the cut will cover several of the points. The cow was one of thirteen standing to the left of the feeding alley. Two of them, numbers 5 and 8 in the row, were nearest the iron columns supporting the barn floor above. The bases of the columns were on the dry concrete of the feed alley and the caps were about eight inches from the electric light cable nailed to the floor beams.

The building had long been equipped with lightning rods and no trouble was experienced until electric lights were installed. The metal stanchions were grounded thru the water pipes supplying the drinking cups. The two cows mentioned, numbers 5 and 8, were standing on construction cracks in the concrete floor, which due to damp bedding gave good contact with the earth.

According to the testimony of the owner who, at the time of the flash was in the wagon shed next the cow stable where the rod forming the ground for the electric wires was driven, and according to the solution suggested by two of the highest authorities in weather phenomena, the cows formed parts of circuits to the earth. Lightning came into the building from the line wires shown to the left of the figure. Part of it went to the earth thru the ground wire provided in the wagon shed. Apparently some of the remainder of the bolt or an induced charge in the metal parts of the building, collected on the electric light wires, jumped to the iron columns (shown by the irregular broken line), from thence to the cows' noses and thru their bodies to the earth. By the time the farmer had come in from the wagon shed the live cows were getting to their feet again and numbers 5 and 8 were dead.



A cow standing on a crack in a concrete floor, with her nose near an iron column formed part of a circuit from electric light wires to the earth. When a lightning bolt jumped the gaps the cow was killed instantly.

Proper Wiring Would Lessen Damage

The remedy suggested was to place a section of lightning rod on the outside of the building, the lower end connecting to a water pipe from the barn to the house and the upper end coming to within an inch of the electric light wires where they enter the building.

If the wires had entered the iron electrical conduit outside the building, as has now become standard practice, and it had been grounded directly to the earth before entering the building, it is probable that the damage would have been slight. Of course, the cows standing on the joints in the concrete would get the worst shock and in the above case were killed.

The farmer on his own initiative has since erected a standard lightning rod cable on the electric light pole between the house and barn. This has a point on it and is well grounded. No further trouble has been experienced.

Club Members Get Purebred Pets

FIFTY-SIX Holstein calves recently have been alloted to as many Union County 4-H Club boys and girls in the largest distribution of calves ever made in Pennsylvania. Fifty of the calves came from Livingston County, Michigan, which is the second largest center of purebred Holsteins in America.

In the distribution eight bred heifers also went to adult farmers of the county, according to County Agent Craumer. The club calves were valued at $8500. Union County banks cooperated with the Agricultural Extension Association in sponsoring the movement.

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices.
—Franklin.

Courtesy an Asset in Selling

AN OFFICIAL of one of our great railroads at a meeting of railroad men took as the subject of his address, "Courtesy, a Fundamental of Service." He showed how necessary it is for people who deal with the public to display kindness, fairness and courtesy if they would succeed. Successful men in all walks of life have learned this fact. Time was when crustiness and bluntness were thought to be signs of greatness, and some people seemed to glory in affronting individuals and the public in general. But all that has been changed by the public itself thru selection. Competition is too keen and the public will not long deal with a boor. The truth of this holds for farmers who deal directly with customers, whether at the kitchen door or the roadside market.

Crop Conditions

THE season so far has not been favorable for crops in general. With the exception of wheat and grass, the low temperatures and frequent rains have retarded the growth as well as the planting of many important crops. Reports from many sections indicate that corn already planted has rotted in many instances, while that which germinated is making very unsatisfactory growth. The unusual thing about the effect of the unfavorable weather on agriculture is that it is almost nationwide. Unless conditions become more favorable soon the usual yields will not be secured. In fact, many localities can scarcely hope to secure a ripe corn crop if seed is planted after June first.

And Still They Want

WHILE strikes are much less frequent than was the case two years ago, still we hear of one occasionally. Just now the soft coal miners in some sections are out on strike, and last week the bricklayers in Pittsburgh quit because they were refused $1.70 an hour and a five-day week. They have been receiving $1.62 an hour for a five and one-half day week. One reason given is that there is not so much building work going on, hence work is scarcer. They probably have not stopped to think that one reason why people hesitate about building now is the unconscionable wages demanded by the artisans.

International Soils Congress

AMERICA is honored by having the first International Soils Congress meet at Washington next week. The leading scientists and soil specialists from seven of the leading nations compose the organization committee, while representatives from several other countries will attend also. After the meeting the scientists will make several tours into different sections of the United States and Canada to study soils and experiments.

While most of these men may not be actual farmers, the work of the class of scientists whom these men represent has practically revolutionized the knowledge and practice of agriculture during the past half century. The soil is the greatest and most important natural resource of this or any other country, and farmers should welcome the news that the soil specialists are placing soil before the public in its true economic importance. Scientific men in other lines have for years been collating information on the world's resources of water, iron, coal, petroleum, etc., and it is fitting that the greatest of all should be studied in an international way.

Markets Must Be Made

PEOPLE used to go on the principle that selling was merely the supplying of commodities to an existing market. The modern idea is to create markets by creating a demand thru advertising. One need only glance over the list of things which have become staple articles in trade which a few years ago were non-existent, or which were bought only occasionally as luxuries. Many of these things have displaced other commodities. There are perhaps more examples of this in staple food articles than in anything else, notably in bread, potatoes, meat, apples, etc. In almost everyone of these, the per capita consumption has fallen steadily because other things or modifications supply a large part of the food requirements of the public.

Apple growers should make a note of this fact and begin in earnest to reestablish the apple in popularity with the public by adequate and judicious advertising. This old and excellent fruit has suffered during the past few years by being supplanted by other greatly advertised fruits. The "Apples for Health, Inc.," organization is a national organization formed for the purpose of remedying the situation and should have the support of every grower.

Farmers have not been active advertisers, rather clinging to the old belief that, "people must have food and there is no need for advertising it." Yes, they must have food, but only so much. The total amount necessary to life cannot be greatly increased, but one article can and does push out another, and advertising is the means by which it is done.

Have a Supply of Necessities

A FARMER had to stop important work the other day and travel three miles to town (with a horse and buggy because his auto lacked an inner tube) to get an ordinary two-inch machine bolt. But he is like that. He never has any supplies of anything, whether it be nails or gasoline. Buying in the smallest of small quantities is his practice, and we have no doubt that he got only one bolt of the frequently needed kind on the day in question. We very much doubt whether any such "brigglers" will be nominated for the Master Farmer Award.

Big Strawberry Crop

REPORTS indicate that the crop of strawberries this year will be about twenty per cent larger than that of last year, or an increase of about 55,000,000 quarts. The area devoted to strawberries is about twenty-five per cent greater than in 1926, hence the yield per acre is somewhat less. The crop in the eastern states is not so good as it was last year.

Most other fruits promise to be below the yield of 1926. Peaches, apples, plums and cherries were badly killed or greatly injured by frost in many localities, so that the strawberry ought to be a favorite and sell readily even if the crop is big.

If Corn Fails

IF FOR any reason corn cannot be planted, or does not promise a normal yield, provision for plenty of forage and winter feed should be made by planting something else. Soy beans is one crop which may be planted as late as the middle of June with success, unless ripened seed is wanted. Soy beans are valuable wherever stock is kept and we should like to see a more general planting of this valuable legume. For forage or hay they may be drilled with a grain drill. Ragweed and smartweed are the greatest enemies, hence a weed-free field should be selected.

QUESTION TARIFF ACT

President's Authority Discussed by Attorney General Destitute Flood Victims Will Require Aid of Entire Nation—Mail Carriers Assist Pig Survey.

Washington, D. C.

THE constitutionality of the flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1922 is being attacked in the courts by importers who are attempting to show that Congress has no right to delegate its powers of levying taxes to the President. In defense of the law the Department of Justice contends that the provisions in the act which give the President authority to vary tariffs to meet differences as ascertained by him in costs of production at home and in foreign countries, do not delegate to the President the power to tax.

"What the President is required to do," says Attorney General Sargent, "is simply in execution of the act of Congress. He is merely the agent of the law-making department to ascertain the facts prescribed by Congress and declare the event upon which its expressed will is to take effect. The statute invests the President with no discretion of judgment in proclaiming the duty, but authorizes him to proclaim only the duty shown by a prescribed state of things or as shown by certain facts legislatively described."

Movement Under Way for Repeal

It is held by the Department of Justice that the contention that the statute provides for a levy for trade advantage to particular citizens, and is, therefore, not a tax levied for the common defense and general welfare, is without merit. "It might be contended with equal reason that every outiable provision in a protective tariff act is designed to provide a levy for the trade advantage of a particular citizen or group of citizens. It is a matter of public history that many of our tariff acts, including the present one, have been affirmed on the underlying policy of protection."

It is indicated by a movement already under way that an attempt will be made in the next session of Congress, to secure the repeal of the flexible provision of the tariff act.

State Claims Interest in Muscle Shoals

A new angle has arisen in the controversy over the disposal of the nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals. At a conference held between officials of the Departments of War and Justice and a commission representing the state of Alabama, the latter contended that the United States has no constitutional right to manufacture and sell for commercial purposes electrical power generated at Muscle Shoals. It was admitted that the government of the United States can generate electrical power for its own use and sell enough of it to pay for the upkeep of the project and to return to the government a sufficient amount to pay for the original cost of the project but if there should be sold electrical energy in excess of the foregoing requirements and necessities that the state of Alabama has an equitable interest in such excess sold.

The representatives of Alabama claim that the Tennessee River, on which the Muscle Shoals project is located, is a navigable stream and that Alabama holds in trust the title to the bed of the river at Muscle Shoals for the people of the state. They maintain that the power could be used by the Federal government in the production of nitrates and other fertilizers and munitions of war.

Will Make Pig Census

Rural mail carriers are assisting the Department of Agriculture in conducting this year's spring pig crop survey. Officials in the Department of Agriculture say that previous pig censuses conducted with the assistance of rural carriers have resulted in more accurate figures for marketing forecasts than the department has been able to obtain from other sources.

Immediate Relief Needed

The entire nation is asked by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover to aid in the task of providing relief for the 600,000 victims of the Mississippi Valley flood. He says that 600,000 of the 700,000 homeless are destitute and need immediate aid. Present rehabilitation means giving the people seed, clothing, a stock of food and feed, shelter and household goods, and sufficient animals and implements to enable them to produce crops this season.

Are Farmers too Efficient?

The Department of Commerce has found that in the annual production of manufactured commodities valued at $60,000,000,000, the average waste has been 49 per cent. In six standard industries there was a waste of 50 per cent in materials, labor, power and human energy.

According to an investigation made by the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture the per capita production of industrial workers in the United States has been increased 66 per cent. During the same period the per capita production of farm workers has increased 100 per cent.

In view of these figures a Department of Agriculture specialist says that the old claim that industry prospers while farmers are in distress because industry is efficient, is far from the truth. He suggests that possibly one of the causes of farm distress is that the farmers have been too efficient for their own good. If efficiency is the cause of the perennial surpluses that bear down farm prices below cost of production, then it is evident that his conclusions are well founded.—E. E. R.

FIELD FORCES MOVE

State Department Will Keep in Touch with County Bureaus—Fisher to Make Tour—New Laws Become Effective.

Harrisburg, Pa.

REORGANIZATION of the field forces of the State Department of Agriculture is moving rapidly and in addition to the formation of the groups to fight the corn borer and the Japanese beetle appointments have been made of field agents, veterinarians and others. The changes have come gradually and as speedily as possible men have been sent into the field, while according to what is heard on Capitol Hill the operations are being more closely allied with county bureaus in certain lines and active cooperation with State College is under way. Plans are being made by Secretary Charles G. Jordan and other officials to visit many parts of the state this summer and contact will be maintained with all field forces by the central office continually.

Governor Plans Tours

Arrangements being made for the tours Governor Fisher has in mind this summer call for visits to state institutions and to such regions as are notable for products. The Governor does not contemplate going to gatherings, but will make his swing around mainly to see what is being done at the state's various hospitals and the like and note conditions in outstanding farming sections. For some time studies have been under way as to cost per person of state institutions and how state aided hospitals are maintained. These will be the bases of some of the gubernatorial inquiries.

The Deer Problem

Indications are some sections of the state are going to have trouble with deer raiding gardens and orchards this summer and already reports have come here of animals looking over prospects. State Game authorities are inclined to be liberal in regard to shooting of animals, but to be rigorous on proofs. The policy of the state administration will be to get all data possible on depredations of animals and take up bad situations as they arise.

New Acts Go into Effect

Numerous laws passed by the last legislature became operative on June 1, including some dealing with agricultural matters and townships. The new traffic code is being digested and boiled down information as to its requirements will be made available during the summer. Millions of dollars for aid in road construction or improvement became available for requisition or "matching" by counties on that day.

More Arrests Made

The act of 1925 punishing people tearing up plants on farms or the like has again been upheld. Arrests made under it in central counties have been followed by convictions and imposition of stiff fines. In addition arrests have been made for taking of young trees from alongside roads and instances of fines for raiding flowering trees have been reported.

Corn Planting Delayed

According to reports to the State Department of Agriculture weather conditions have made everything late this year and kept down the forest fire record to a most unusual state. In some central sections corn planting has been extremely late.

Warn Wheat Growers

Some rather startling figures are being made public at the State Capitol on the loss to Pennsylvania wheat growers because of wheat being afflicted with too much garlic and other nuisances. Where requested men from the Department of Agriculture have been giving advice on methods of elimination of the garlic.

Start Farm Census Promptly

All plans have been made for starting the census of Pennsylvania farms promptly this year so that the data can be available as early as possible. Federal authorities have been showing an interest in what is being turned up. The recent statement showing percentage of various crops in the farming of various counties has been read widely.—T. C.

VIE FOR PRIZES

Entries Being Selected for Horseshoe Pitching Contest at Annual Picnic—Markets Now on Summer Schedule.

Trenton, N. J.

THE state-wide annual picnic of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange is scheduled for High Point Park in Sussex County on July 29th. The interest in horseshoe pitching developed at last year's picnic in Bridgeton has made horseshoe pitching a permanent feature of this annual event. Early indications point to representatives from all counties in the state, with the exception of Hudson and Bergen, who will compete for cash prizes and honors this year. Single entries only will be accepted in the contest and two entries from each county must be entered, one to act as scorer while the other pitches. Horseshoes will be restricted to the standard size of two and a half pounds weight. Elimination contests are now being scheduled thruout the state in the various counties, to decide upon the official contestant in the state-wide contest.

Farmers' Markets Opened

Trenton opened on June 1 on regular summer schedule its four farmers' markets and patronage has started in briskly. Outside of the marketers occupying fruit stands, all persons taking space on the markets are bona fide farmers. The Wharf and East Trenton markets have been opened every Friday night during the winter and spring, and increasing supplies of green vegetables called for the markets to be opened three nights a week during May. From now on all the markets will be doing business every night except Sunday.

UNCLE'S BOY

YOU'RE THERE, KID!
LINDBERGH
THEY THOUGHT COLUMBUS WAS A FOOL TOO!

Hunterdon County Notes

The Executive Committee of the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture at its last meeting decided to cooperate with local county Granges in putting on a non-competitive exhibit at the Flemington Fair this August. The fair association will furnish the tent to take care of the exhibit. The County Board will contribute to the fund being raised to send outstanding club members to Washington for the National Club Encampment. A series of poultry meetings with large attendance is being held thruout the county, such subjects as care of the baby chicks and sanitation in the poultry yards being discussed.

Produce Widely Distributed

Records now available on the carlot shipment of fruits and vegetables from New Jersey last year show that New Jersey producers sent 17,755 cars of truck outside of the state. Shipments were made into 53 cities in all states east of the Mississippi River. New York took 1529 cars, the largest amount. Pittsburgh was next with 552 cars, Philadelphia third with 515 cars. The railroads carried 4728 cars of potatoes, 1000 cars of peppers, 2000 of tomatoes, 1135 of peaches, 746 of cranberries, 1586 of sweet potatoes and 7000 of other fruits and vegetables, and this despite the increasing competition of trucks which took the equivalent of some thousands of cars directly to nearby markets.—W. H. B.

PLANT SCHOOL FOREST

Pupils Set 10,000 Trees in Allegany County—Study Apple Situation—Home Bureau Numbers Increase.

Ithaca, N. Y.

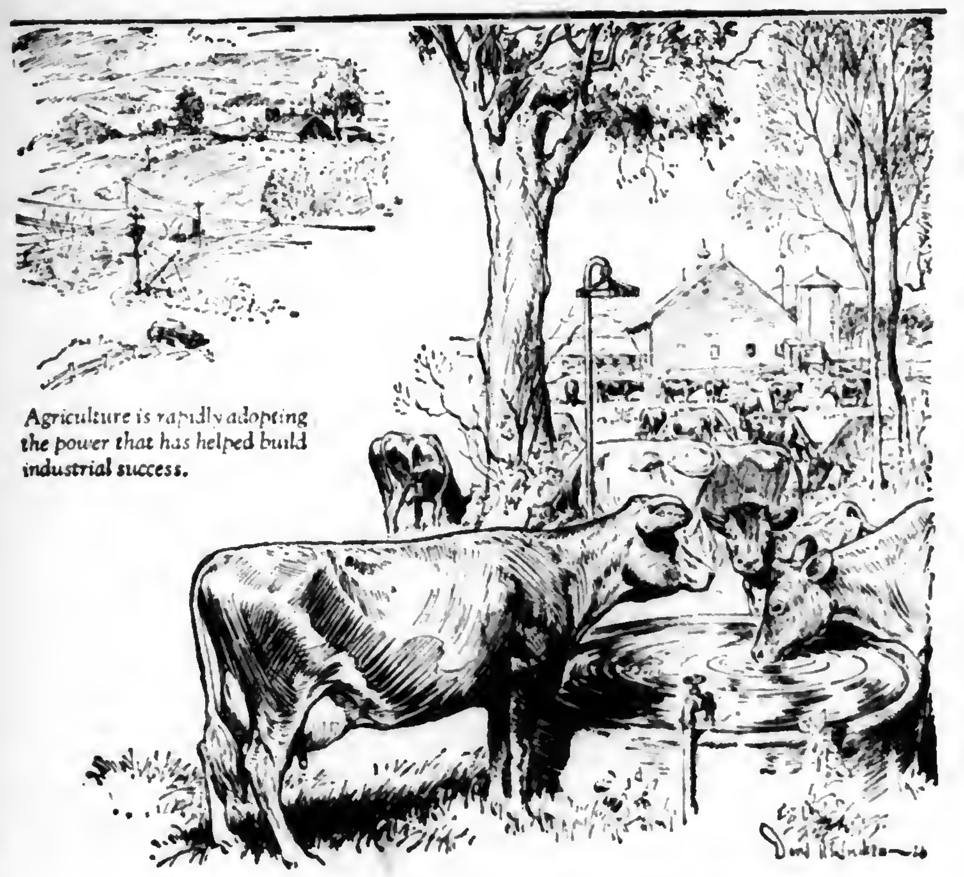
ON MAY 6 the school children of Friendship, Allegany County, began the planting of a school forest, the first in this county, for which 65 acres of land have been purchased. The business men of the village donated the land and the Chamber of Commerce and the Parent-Teacher Association participated in the exercises at the starting of the forest. The 400 pupils planted 10,000 trees in a few hours, after which there were dedicatory exercises and a basket picnic. Prof. J. A. Cope, of the State College at Cornell, supervised the work and gave an address. There are several such forests in the state, the largest being the Watson School forest, where the pupils are planting 10,000 trees a year on a 94-acre tract. The work will be completed in 1930. The forest at maturity will yield a revenue that will support the school in part or in whole.

Will Make Apple Survey

The apple situation is so serious in this state that the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture is making a survey of the situation in an effort to learn what varieties are now being grown and the acreage of old and new plantings with a view to recommendations. The Farm Bureau is cooperating.

Membership Exceeds Last Year

The Home Bureau membership for 1927 on March 1 had passed last year's total, with 23,802 members. Erie County leads with 1209 members, and St. Lawrence County, which is almost entirely rural, second with 1034 members. Of the total state membership, 20,172 are rural women. Ten Home Bureaus will exhibit at the state fair with fourteen applying for space. Their exhibits are pronounced the most educational and most interesting of any at the fair.—M. G. F.



Agriculture is rapidly adopting the power that has helped build industrial success.

The electrical industry brings forty years' experience to the farm

NO LONGER is rural electrification only "a possibility." The building of rural lines is in active progress; and the policy of electric light and power companies is to extend rural service as fast as circumstances will permit.

The electrical industry is applying the experience of forty years of service to cities and industry to the problem of delivering electric service to farms. Where the demand is sufficient to justify the building of lines on a business basis, farmers are having no trouble getting service. For, to derive the full benefit of rural electrification, the varied use of power as well as light must be applied.

Only through cooperation between the producers and the consumers—light and power companies and the farmers—can rural electrification be brought about. The farmer should take advantage of the great variety of things electricity can do. The industry, meanwhile, is working with representatives of farmers in twenty states to devise new equipment and improve that now in use.

The benefits of electricity which are now enjoyed on 260,000 farms will be extended to hundreds of thousands of progressive farms within the next few years. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS
BY R. P. KESTER

OUR family of families sat on our porch on Decoration Day to watch the village parade as it did honor to those who had responded to their country's call in past wars. A few aged veterans, lonesome survivors of the Civil War, rode in thoughtful silence at the head, followed by the younger men who did soldier duty in their generations. In their generation! Awful as it is, almost every generation of men has experienced war, when the flower of manhood was called from civil pursuits to give their lives, if need be, in war. I thought of this as the youngest of our two grandsons sat on my lap watching the parade, and the older one stood by, stirred by the flags, the bands and the marching men. Will their generation have to go thru what every preceding age has had to endure? God grant that it shall not be!

✦ ✦ ✦

MEMORIAL DAY was one of the finest days we have had this spring. But in spite of this our families spent it as a holiday, except cutting and marketing the asparagus and some spinach, and attending the chicks. One wants nice weather for visiting and loafing to enjoy them best. Sunshine and balmy winds are necessary to the fullest enjoyment of idleness and laziness. James Whitcomb Riley summed it up right in "June." While we did not have clover blossoms to lie in, we had chicken and waffles for dinner and our first ripe strawberries for supper. Anyway, if that is the only day of fine weather we are to have it would not have been worth while to spend it in working.

✦ ✦ ✦

CROPS which have to depend upon soil nitrogen in organic form are having a hard time to get started this spring. The bacteria which transform organic material into plant food can work only when the soil is warm, and the cold and dampness have kept the soil temperature too low for them so far. The ready availability of nitrate of soda is easily seen where it is applied this spring.

✦ ✦ ✦

I USED to believe, because I was told, that cutworms need be feared only when a crop is planted on sod land. I know better now. Our tomato and cabbage plants were set on land that has not been in sod for three years, yet the cutworms are numerous and hungry. They have cut off a great many plants. The cool, cloudy weather is just to their liking. I never have been able to figure out where, in the economy of nature, they have any useful or redeeming qualities. In a field of plants they work as would a man who goes into a forest and cuts down trees for wood and uses only the chips acquired in the cutting down of the trees. Why don't they eat the whole of a plant?

✦ ✦ ✦

MY PLAINT about previous failure to get black raspberry plants which were free of disease has brought a lot of helpful information. There are several individuals and nurseries in Pennsylvania growing plants which inspection shows, are not infected with raspberry diseases. One old gentleman in a west central county is the originator of a berry which he claims has excellent qualities. He sent me a dozen plants to try them out. These were set in a new, clean place and we shall watch their performance with interest.

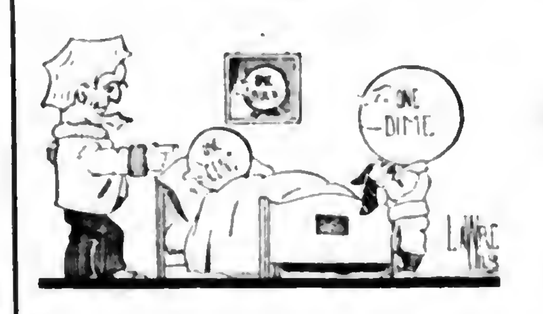
✦ ✦ ✦

SOMEONE asks, "What is the outlook for farmers for 1927?" Frankly, I have no definite idea. Reports from nearly every section of the country indicate unfavorable weather for planting, cultivating and growth of crops. Grass and wheat are doing fairly well, but spring-planted crops are late and at a standstill. Too soon yet for discouragement, but there is no basis for unalloyed optimism. Frosts, floods and cool cloudy weather are not harbingers of a bountiful harvest.

Ties Up Tongue Traffic

Professor—What is the most common impediment in the speech of American people?

Freshman—Chewing gum.—Northwestern Purple Parrot.



The Cheerful Plowman

Don't Have Idle Money

DON'T let your pennies lie around if you would have them grow,—an idle penny, I have found, takes on no flesh, you know! A penny's but a baby coin and tiny at the start, it's tiny in its bone and loin and tiny in its heart! Like human babies exercise is needed every day, a chance to kick and blink the eyes, a chance to roll and play!

With proper kind of play and kick a penny very soon becomes a nickel, round and thick, and shining as the moon! A nickel trained to industry in time becomes a dime; a busy dime will grow to be a quarter, every time! A quarter that applies itself soon takes on added weight, and soon becomes an honest pelf half-dollar, sure as fate! A half a dollar will become a dollar if it tries! A dollar may, by hustling some, attain to any size!

A miser takes each baby cent and puts the thing to bed; he forces it to dull content, to be a sleepy head! A miser's penny never grows because it doesn't toil. It's like the blossom of a rose that's merely done in oil! A miser must accumulate by saving, that alone; his money never takes on weight thru efforts of its own! So I decided long ago each penny that I earned should move around and try to grow, it should not be interned; it should not be allowed to sleep while I was at the mill, but it should try to romp and creep, and grow to be a bill!
—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

I HAVE about made up my mind that things do not happen in this world. Whatever comes is in direct accordance with that old statement of the long ago, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The other day I saw a sign nailed to a tree by the side of the road. "Auction." That was the way it began and then followed a long list of things that would be sold on a certain day. Mowers, wagons, all sorts of farm tools; and at the bottom in the biggest letters of all, "THIS FARM FOR SALE."

Such a sign always makes me feel bad. It seems so much like the death knell of hope. As I looked at the bill and then let my eyes turn away to take in the farm and its surroundings, I could not help thinking how many times as I had been passing that place I had noticed all sorts of farm machinery lying about, sometimes with the rain beating down upon it and always losing paint and gathering rust. I know it is hard work sometimes to find a moment to spare on the farm.

We Can Find a Place for Everything

And yet, days are rare when we cannot if we will, find time to get our tools under cover. Sometimes our barn room is short, too, but we can always tuck one more thing away if we really set out about it. And thinking of these things, and putting one thing with another the thought came to me, "It may be that sign on the tree never would have been there if the owner of the farm had been a little more careful with his tools and carried the same attention to details in other things."

So many times sowing costly tools in the fence corner leads to reaping auction bills nailed to the tree. Of course, there are many exceptions to this rule. I know that. Sickness does come to us all. Then we cannot do as we otherwise would. Help may be scarce, so that we are pushed from daylight to dark; and that means work that we cannot get around to do. I am always sorry for men that know what ought to be done but are so driven with their work that human strength fails and they falter under their burdens. But one thing I have noticed, and that is that these men of thrift do not long leave things at loose ends.

We Harvest Only What We Sow

And this thing of sowing and reaping runs straight down thru everything we do. It cannot be otherwise, for this old world is not whirling around haphazardly. God has His laws. And if you and I do not live up to them, so much the worse for us. If we are careless about bringing up our boys and girls, some day there is going to be an awful crop of trouble in our granary. If we do not take heed to our own ways of living, night will come and its shadows will be blacker than midnight.

But I like to think what joy there is in a good sowing; and as I look around the world, I see many a farm home which is a little lighthouse of happiness on the sea of time. No place in the world is better fitted to make folks happy than the farm. True, the work is hard. The weather sometimes blocks us in our planning. But year in and year out, if we live the right life and do the right things, our happiness will be sure and complete. For God's law is true when we turn it around and apply it to good seed sowed in good ground. A hundred fold will surely be the harvest. Who could ask for anything better?

No half-way verdict—Camel is supreme

THE American people have had many favorites. But there's never been a choice like Camel.

Camel is the most popular cigarette this nation ever had. Millions unite to place it first, and there's no comparison. Camel is supreme.

There must be reasons back of such a preference. There must be mountain-high quality in this famous cigarette to make millions join in saying, "I will have only Camel."

That is true. Camel quality is just as supreme as its leadership. In Camel, no substitute has ever been made for quality. No compromise has ever been made with expense. For Camels, the country's largest tobacco organization buys the choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos grown. There simply are no better tobaccos or blending.

If you don't yet know that supreme tobacco enjoyment, try Camels. All the taste and fragrance, all the mild and mellow pleasure you ever hoped to find! We invite you to compare them with any cigarette made, regardless of price. *"Have a Camel!"*

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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Press Undergrades *into* Marketable Cider

Making undergrade apples into cider is a profitable business—whether you press your own undergrades only or those of your neighbors as well. Cider is a popular drink and finds a ready market. Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses help you get more juice and greater profits. They are built by an organization with 50 years' experience—men who know the business of cider-making and custom pressing at first hand. If you want more money from your apple crop of 1927 and a handsome income from custom pressing as well write for our valuable free booklet.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
805 Lincoln Ave.
Mount Gilead, Ohio.

Mount Gilead
CIDER PRESSES

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, N. Y., May 25th, 1927.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one half per cent (1½%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

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No matter where you live though, you will find that Leadclad Fence outlasts any wire fence you have ever used. Leadclad Farm Fences are protected from rust by a thick, heavy jacket of pure lead. That's why Leadclad Fences last so much longer.

Put up some Leadclad and see how much longer it will last on your place. The labor and repair expense it saves will be money in your pocket.

Write for our new catalog and price list. Get the facts about Leadclad and see for yourself.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
1202 Plainfield Avenue Moundsville, W. Va.
"Leadclad Fences Make Good Neighbors"

You will be amazed at what Pyrox Spray will do

BECAUSE Pyrox is no ordinary spray. Nothing else is like it. It is so effective in fighting the natural enemies of plants that they are enabled to put all their energies into growth and big profitable yields.

Pyrox is both an insecticide and a fungicide extra high in copper. It kills bugs, worms and insects, controls fungous diseases and prevents blights that turn the leaves brown or black.

Convenient to use. Five minutes and you're ready to spray. And once sprayed on, Pyrox *sticks*—making frequent sprayings unnecessary.

Use Pyrox for potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables; grapes, small fruit, roses, shrubs and flowers.

One pound jars; 5 and 10 pound cans; 25 and 50 pound drums; and barrels. Costs much less per pound in the larger containers. For sale everywhere.

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the powerful triple-duty spray

kills bugs—controls disease—improves foliage

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High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays

(This trade mark means quality)

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

Write for booklet and further information.

The East's Most Famous Mower

SIZES: One Horse 3½—4 foot cut
Two Horse 4½, 5, 6 foot cut

Walter A. Wood Vertical Lift Mower No. 2

1. Strong, sturdy construction for rugged Eastern conditions.
2. Extremely light draft.
3. Long years of service, and low Repair Costs.
4. Cutter bar follows unevenness of ground, and cuts closely.
5. Can be raised without releasing gears to cut banks and hedge rows.

A farmer wrote: "My 1908 Walter Wood 2-horse 5 ft. Mower runs so easily, I want to buy pair shafts to use instead pole."

Repair parts for Walter Wood Binders, Reapers, Manure Spreaders and Harrows

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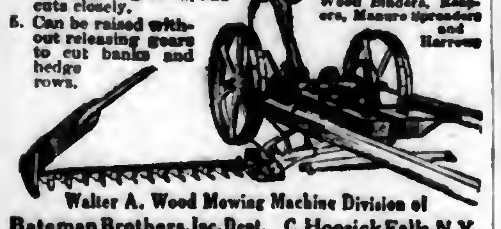

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Press culls and seconds into Cider and sell closer graded apples at higher prices. Custom Cider Making and Roadside Marketing are profitable. Farquhar Cider Presses are built strong and dependable, exert heavy pressure and get the most and richest cider. Sizes up to 400 barrels per day—for the Individual Orchardist, Roadside Marketing, Custom Pressing and Canning Factory.

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We also build Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Threshers, Hay Balers and Farm Implements. Ask today for Catalog of machinery which interests you.

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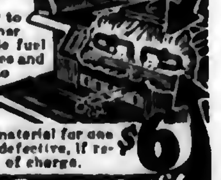

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or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

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New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
634 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

It's Not Too Soon to Prepare the Soil for Next Year's Plant Growing

AS PLANT growing under glass comes to an end for this year it is not too soon to give thought to the matter of soil for use under glass during late winter and early spring of next year. Almost every established gardener has his own particular ways of meeting this problem. In some cases where plants are grown in solid beds, the same soil is used year after year with the addition of rotten manure or leaf mold. Careful sterilization makes this practice comparatively safe. When flats are used or when the plants are taken to the field with sizable balls of soil adhering to the roots, large quantities of soil are required for replacement.

A few gardeners are fortunate enough to have suitable natural accumulations of sand, silt and leaf mold which streams have deposited. Sometimes this material is of the finest character. Again it may carry excessive amounts of weed seeds, may introduce new weeds or diseases. Along some of our streams the degree of pollution has become so great that such soil sometimes contains sufficient impurities to injure plants. I had exactly this experience this spring. Liming of such soil together with frequent turning over a period of several months may eliminate injurious effects.

Field Soil Is Lacking

Rarely soil may be taken from the field and will prove satisfactory but in most cases it will lack enough organic matter to retain good physical conditions under repeated waterings. A modification of this idea is to set aside an area, apply large amounts of suitable manure, lime thoroly and plow frequently. Green manurial crops may also be incorporated into this soil. On heavy types sand is sometimes applied. A very good plant-growing soil may be built up in this way.

The compost pile is an old standby in preparing soil for plant growing and should be started in ample time. The proportion of the various materials used will vary with what is available and the nature of the soil. In the case of a sandy loam alternate layers of equal thickness of soil and manure, that is before settling, along with liberal amounts of ground lime stone and pulverized bone usually make a good plant growing soil. Preparations may be varied as experience dictates. Piles including sods where those are available usually prove good. It is important that diseased plant refuse never be used. To decompose rapidly the compost heap should be kept moist but not wet and soggy.

Make a mental note, or one on the calendar, to store in the dry an ample supply of the material early in the fall before wet weather comes along or the pressure of other work and the approach of freezing weather causes one to delay too long.

Seedlings Should Be Thinned Now

The season for thinning many kinds of seedlings is now at hand. This is not only important but should be done promptly to secure early returns and avoid excessive shock to the plants which are to be left. It is a job that is easily slighted or put off. It pays in a number of ways with such crops as parsnips, beets, carrots, lettuce, kohl-rabi, cucumbers, melons and squashes.

When each plant is provided sufficient space, growth is more rapid, sizes are more even and better shaped specimens are produced. Moreover, the crop is harvested during a shorter period, decreasing the labor of harvesting and increasing the opportunity for succession crops.

A good hand weeder of the variety with the blade set at an angle to the handle shortens the job. It is a common mistake to leave too many cucumber, melon and squash plants in the hill. Ideas vary but two or three is usually sufficient.

On the medium and heavier soils frequent showers may reduce greatly the time during which the soil can be worked. It becomes very easy to fall behind schedule. Weeds develop more rapidly. When it begins to dry off we are justified in being very watchful in order to get on the land at the earliest possible moment. Sometimes a few hours spent at planting or weeding between showers may enable us to keep our work up to date.

The Weeds Stay on the Job

During the whole growing season, especially in the month of June, daily tours of inspection of our gardens are almost essential to the best management. Cultivation, especially of small seedlings, is better and more easily done when the soil is at just the right degree of moisture. Tiny weeds if unobserved soon develop a powerful attack, sometimes become uncontrollable without a disastrous expenditure of labor. Inroads of disease may be reduced by prompt detection. Insect attacks are more easily controlled at the start.

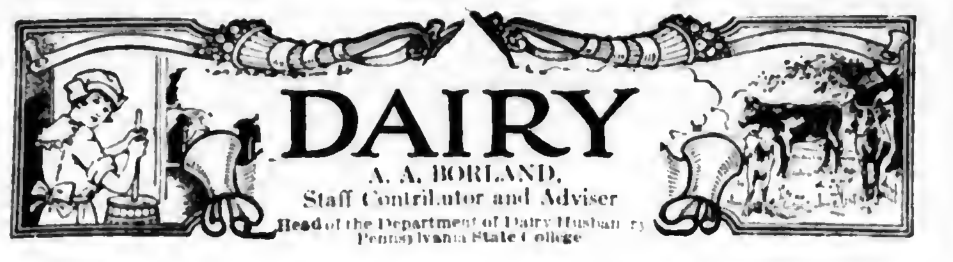
By way of example, I remember a case a few years ago, when a planting of early cucumbers was just cracking the ground on a Sunday. That afternoon my father, another gardener and myself, each walked thru this field and none of us observed any striped beetles. Monday we were hard pressed with harvesting and marketing and it was shortly after noon when I again inspected this planting. Cucumber beetles were there by the millions and only drastic dusting saved the seedlings as the pests burrowed into the cracked ground in search of the shoots which had not yet come to light. Another day without protection and the stand would have been lost.

Crops Reach the Peak Quickly

During June crops which have been lagging along develop surprisingly fast under the stimulation of higher temperatures and longer sunlight. Radishes, spinach, lettuce, strawberries, peas, beans, all come into market condition with a rush pass their prime and lose quality almost as quickly.

Vigilance is required to catch each crop at its best. Moreover close observation will help us to estimate in advance the probable date of maturity and advise our customers well before hand of what they may expect from us. This is the very best form of advertising. The circus does little advertising on circus day. Money is spent weeks beforehand that folks may have had time to make up their minds to see that particular circus when it arrives. G. S. W.

Young Bride to Husband—"Wake up, dear, it's time to take your insomnia medicine."



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Juniata C.T.A. Ends Fourth Year with 17 Honor Herds

Editors' Note—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded [illegible] by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Juniata Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year April 1, 1927, with 26 whole-year members. There were 355 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the four year's testing is as follows:

Year	Avge. no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1924	278.00	8860	303.4
1925	260.66	8672	304.7
1926	294.16	8927	309.1
1927	290.76	9000	310.1

The results for the members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	290.76
Avge. per cow lbs. of milk	9000
Pounds of butterfat	310.1
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of product	$214.28
Cost of pasture	15.21
Cost of roughage	32.07
Cost of grain	49.67
Total cost of feed	96.95
Value of product above feed cost	117.33
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.21

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat.

Above 500 lbs. butterfat, 5 cows; between 400 and 500 lbs. butterfat, 29 cows; between 300 and 400 lbs. butterfat, 97 cows.

Thirty-four cows produced over 400 lbs. butterfat during the year.

Cow tester in charge, Isaac S. Reist, County Agent, D. R. Pheasant, summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Seventeen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows.	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds fat.
E. J. Cunningham, Mifflintown	12.58	R. & G. H.	12.642	439.0
C. I. Degen & Son, Mifflintown	8.75	R. & G. H.	10,836	383.7
Carl L. Smith, McAlisterville	12.75	R. & G. H.	10,546	376.4
T. R. Auker, Mifflintown	10.50	R. H.	11.636	374.2
Theorous Kauffman, Mifflintown	15.17	R. & G. H.	11,216	364.8
J. W. Seiber, McAlisterville	7.83	R. & G. H.	10,654	363.0
C. D. Stouffer, Port Royal	13.58	G. H.	11.132	360.2
E. E. Beale, Port Royal	8.25	R. & G. H.	10,257	349.2
C. A. Musser, Oakland Mills	8.42	R. & G. H.	9854	345.4
Karl A. Fettig, Mifflintown	12.50	R. & G. H.	9845	344.7
John F. Nace, McAlisterville	6.25	R. & G. H.	9751	331.7
J. I. Clarke, Port Royal	11.83	G. H.	8746	328.6
W. E. McMeen, Port Royal	14.42	R. H.	9281	313.3
Geo. Colyer, Mifflintown	10.00	R. & G. H.	8947	310.4
H. E. Groninger, Port Royal	14.92	R. & G. H.	8179	306.4
E. G. Ferguson, Millerstown	7.50	R. & G. H.	7757	305.3
G. Lloyd Heckman, Mifflintown	8.00	R. & G. H.	10,055	303.8

New Jersey Dairymen Plan for Field Day

THERE will be a special program for dairymen and breeders on the annual Field Day of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture which is to be held on June 15 at New Brunswick.

In addition to talks by several authorities on dairy and livestock management there will be an inspection of the college herds. Visitors are invited by the college to ask questions regarding their own animals.

Prof. A. R. Merrill, specialist in dairy husbandry at the Connecticut Agricultural College, is to talk on "New Facts in Herd Improvement." Numerous favorable reports of Professor Merrill's work led the college to ask him to relate his experiences to New Jerseymen.

Methods used in breeding and feeding to produce a number of high record cows in the college's own experimental herd will be described by J. W. Bartlett, in charge of the dairy department. The college herd has produced two world record animals in the last two years. One of these as a seven-year-old produced 21,136 pounds of milk in 305 days. Visitors will have an opportunity to see her when the leading animals are paraded at the conclusion of the talks.

"Sheep for New Jersey Farms" is the subject of a talk to be given by W. B. Connell, extension professor of animal husbandry at Pennsylvania State College. Professor Connell will describe the conditions found necessary for successful sheep raising and point out some of the advantages of the industry.

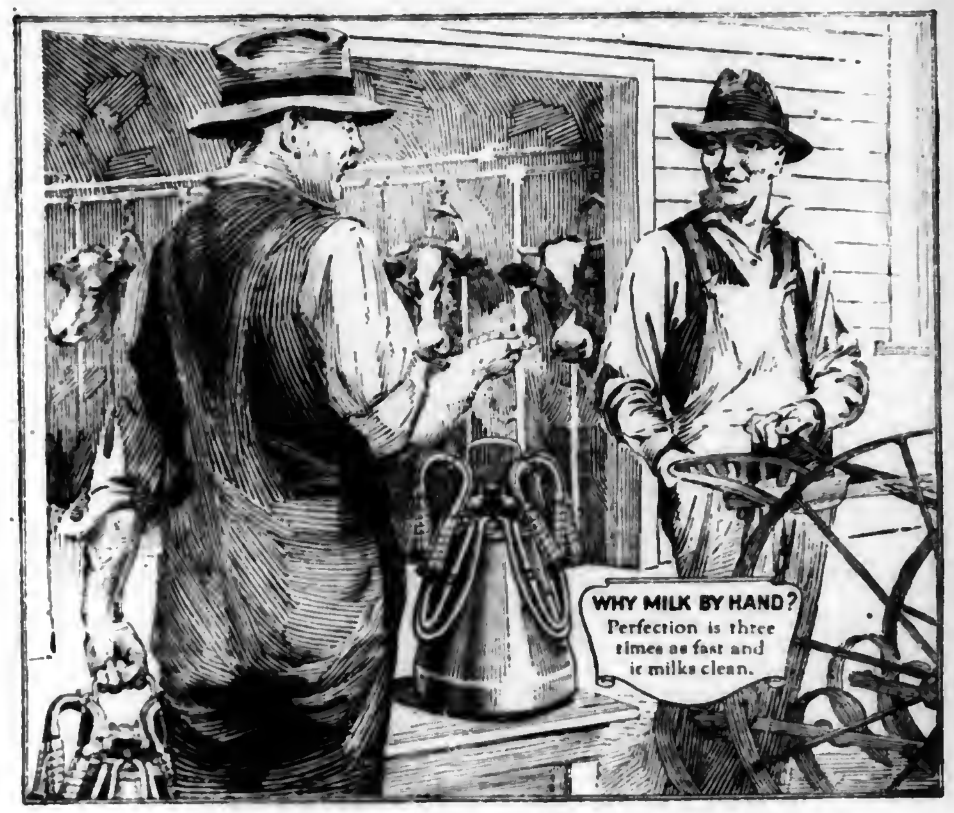
C. B. Bender, assistant dairy husbandman at the college, is scheduled to tell about the results of his experiments in calf feeding. Professor Bender has had various feeds and methods under test in New Jersey for five years.

Besides the inspection of the dairy herds, visitors will be shown the sheep and swine. Prof. W. C. Skelley, assistant animal husbandman at the college, will be in charge.

Turn Cistern Into Silo

I have a cistern 12 by 8 feet that has a concrete bottom and sides. Could it be made into a silo by putting up a frame of lumber to make it larger and air tight? If so, should the bottom be taken out? I have heard that concrete poisons cows. Please advise me what to do—F. J. S., Perry County, Pa.

Your cistern, which is 12 feet high and 8 feet wide, will do very nicely for the base of your silo. The idea that concrete will poison cows is an absolute mistake. In fact, most silos are erected with a concrete base. You will, therefore, run no risk whatever in using a cistern as a foundation for the silo.—A. A. Borland.


WHY MILK BY HAND?
Perfection is three times as fast and it milks clean.

Perfection Saves Time When Time Is Money

HAVEN'T you often wished to be in the field an hour sooner or stay an hour longer? Yet at busy times, as always, two or three persons must drop their other work for milking.

This is no longer necessary. With a Perfection Milker, you can have that extra hour every morning and night. One man with the Perfection does the work of three by hand, and does it better. Let the others go on to the field.

When plowing, seeding or harvest is pressing, when extra time is extra dollars, then Perfection saves money for you. Many users say it is indispensable.

As the Perfection saves you time it will make you money. Cows like it better than hand milking and they yield more milk to its natural uniform action. The new sanitary teat cup milks cleaner, faster, with less vacuum; only two parts—simple and easy to wash.

The Perfection Milker puts two extra days into every week for thousands of satisfied users. It pays for itself each year in the saving of wages alone.

Why milk by hand? Write today for your copy of free catalog. Learn how to save valuable time.

The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

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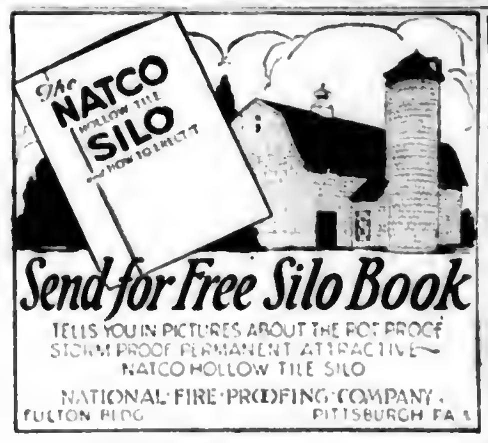
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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

What Does Your Child Eat?

The Proper Foods Will Prevent Disease

"TELL me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are," said a wise man, realizing that clear, rosy complexions, strong muscles and firm teeth are the result of good food.

It is pleasanter to give our husbands what they like than to change the food habits formed years ago. But with our children, it is different. We must build their bodies strong for the years to come. We must teach them right food habits, using a food habits score card for this purpose, or making a competitive game out of eating the right foods.

Certain diseases are the result of faulty diet. Right food will prevent these diseases. Right food will cure them. They are: the dietary deficiency diseases, caused by lack of vitamins; goitre caused by lack of food iodin; anemia which can be cured by food iron, and constipation, curable by better choice of foods.

A correct diet gave this child, formerly anemic, his rosy cheeks.

"But we always have plenty on the table!" you exclaim in derision, if I suggest a deficient diet. Yes, you may have plenty so that your child's appetite is always satisfied with tasty food, yet his diet may not be properly balanced.

Your experience probably never will include any of these diseases. Yet knowing of them, you will realize the importance of each food in your child's diet and you will choose wisely. Your baby may be late in cutting his teeth, indicating a calcium deficiency; your school child may have pale cheeks, indicating that he needs more iron; or your little girl may prefer to sit quietly playing dolls or reading, instead of getting the tomboy exercise she needs, indicating that you should give her a diet richer in vitamins. Failure to grow rapidly enough is an indication of the shortage of different vitamins.

May Be Avoided by Change in Habits

It is easy to avoid constipation. Very rarely this is a disease for the doctor to cure. There are occasional cases requiring an operation, but these are so rare that practically every case of constipation, even tho obstinate, can be cured by changing the diet and health habits.

Strained prune juice and orange juice can be given the tiny baby, starting with a small amount, increasing next day if desired results are not obtained. After six months, strained oatmeal gruel, the most laxative of the cereals, may be given. Scraped raw apple, puree of peas, and other strained vegetables, as well as fruit juices should be effective.

The older child may need a large amount of laxative foods, but if effective these are better than giving medicine, unless it is ordered by the doctor. It should not be necessary to dose a well child regularly with laxative medicine, tho in sickness or in emergencies this is essential. Enemas are an emergency measure and should not be used daily in health.

Foods containing organic acids are laxative, as oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, apples, tomatoes and other fruits. The lactic acid of buttermilk has a similar effect.

Cellulose Acts as a Broom

Foods containing cellulose, an indigestible part of fruit and vegetables, act as a broom, sweeping waste from the body, stimulating peristalsis in the intestines. Celery, lettuce, spinach, asparagus, rhubarb, figs, dates, prunes and other fruits and vegetables are useful because of their cellulose.

Other indigestible parts of food act in the same way, as bran, skins of baked potatoes, the outer coarse stalks of celery and skins of fruit. Agar agar, purchased at the drug store, can be mixed with bran or with breakfast food, or it can be cooked. It acts as roughage in cases where bran is too irritating.

Hasty Drinks for Hot Days

I FIND it a great economy to have on hand fruit juices ready for a quickly prepared, refreshing drink. Use equal parts water and sugar boiled together into a syrup. Flavor as desired and seal in pint jars. By adding fruit or lemon juice, refreshments may be served on short notice.—M. S. S., Pa.

Salad Dressing Conceals Taste

Butter, vegetable and mineral oils, bacon, cream and olive oil soften the contents of the intestine, making less violent muscle action of the intestine necessary. However, oils taken in excess are apt to upset the digestion, and usually it is not wise to increase their amount in the diet. In some cases where your doctor recommends mineral oil, it can be used in making salad dressing for lettuce, if your child takes it best that way. It can be put into orange juice, a speck of soda added, beating quickly with a fork to make it "fizz," and swallowed quickly.

Some foods produce fermentation, thus preventing constipation. Such foods are cauliflower, cabbage, onions, molasses, honey and yeast. Yeast is a good laxative, but if taken in large amounts the distension from formation of gas may be disagreeable.

Increasing the amount of fruit and vegetables in the diet usually is the best way of combating constipation and is the most desirable since these are foods rich in minerals and vitamins.

The foods which are not laxative are white sugar, cornstarch puddings, white flour, white bread, macaroni, tapioca, farina and white crackers. These foods are devitalized by removing the portion containing mineral matter and are less desirable than brown sugar, brown bread, whole wheat cereals and graham crackers. From every standpoint, these latter foods are better for the well child of three years or older. Boiled milk is not laxative. Cheese, nuts, eggs and meat are concentrated protein foods, and while they are good for muscle building, they should always be accompanied by vegetables.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

Is Fitting a Bugbear to You?

THE cost of fitting garments and the loss thru misfits makes up an important part of the $1 billion-dollar annual clothing bill of the United States. Because of the high cost of labor and materials more attention is now being given to reducing this part of the bill. One move in this direction is the recent publication by the United States Department of Agriculture of Farmers' Bulletin 1530-F, Fitting Dresses and Blouses, by Maude Campbell, of the Bureau of Home Economics.

Recent surveys show that women who do their own sewing have more difficulty with altering patterns and fitting garments than with any other part of garment construction. By following the directions that have been worked out much valuable time and material may be saved. Directions are given for fitting dresses and blouses to shoulders, neck, bust, hips and other parts of the body and remedies are suggested for fifty common fitting difficulties. There are also many illustrations showing general lines of the dress, and making plain the methods of alteration for patterns and garments.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free on request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An Answer and a Request

ONE of our readers without a name has asked for the recipe for cream puffs, and altho we cannot print all such requests, we shall give this one along with some advice. As many requests do not interest enough of our readers to insure their being published, we ask you please to write your name and address, so that we may answer your need at once and print the call if practical.

CREAM PUFFS

½ cup butter
1 cup boiling water
1 cup flour
4 eggs

Cook together the butter and boiling water. The moment it reaches boiling point add the sifted flour, slowly, stirring all the time. Keep on stirring until the mass resembles a ball and leaves the sides of the pan. Cool slightly, but do not let the mixture become cold. Then add 1 egg and beat hard for five minutes. Add another egg and beat for another five minutes, and so on for the other two eggs. The more thoroly this beating is done the lighter the puffs will be. Drop this mixture into fifteen even portions on a buttered sheet or shallow baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven from 40 to 50 minutes. When cool make an incision in the top or side and fill with sweetened whipped cream or a cooked custard.—G. S. S.

We'll Know You By Your Badge

ARE you fortunate enough to have planned going to the Field Day at the New Jersey State College, New Brunswick, on June 15th? If so, don't forget the get-together of Our Home Page readers which we have arranged for the lunch hour. This is the last time we can remind you, for when your next paper is delivered we shall have had our reception, picnic, heart-to-heart chat, and the inspiration of a state meeting of farm folks.

If you would like to get acquainted with some of the other readers of this page go to Room 36 in the Poultry Building at noon time, carrying your lunch, which can be purchased nearby, with you. Guides will direct you at the grounds. If you will write to the Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., we shall be glad to send you a badge to wear so that we may locate each other more easily. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request and we shall try to give you all latest details of interest concerning the meeting.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

The Canning Season Never Closes

ONE day a friend who was visiting me asked, "When does your canning season close?" I just laughed and said "Never." All summer long we can fruits and vegetables for winter. Thruout the winter, we can apples and meats for summer.

Starting early in June with strawberries and cherries, then early greens, peas and asparagus, it is a fine motto to fill at least one can a day. Before winter makes his first visit, the shelves will be filled, and sometimes double-decked.—Mary Stewart Shuman, Pa.

Note:—We would like to send our leaflet on "Canning Secrets" to every reader who enjoys filling the empty jars. It is free to everyone who sends a self-addressed, stamped envelope with the request. We plan to offer leaflets from month to month and have arranged that all be of uniform size. A book cover in which to compile them may be had for 75 cents.

War on Flies Starts

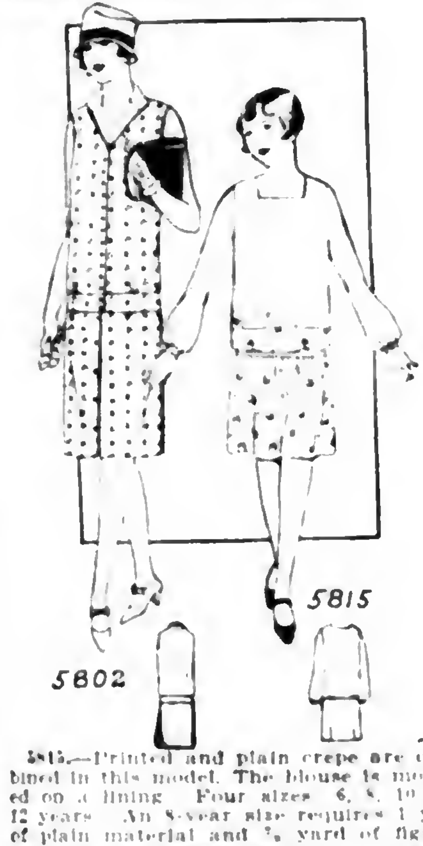
PERHAPS you have been one of those women who kept swatting and swatting flies all summer long and it just seemed that for every one killed, dozens came to the funeral. Something is wrong. Can the pests crawl up the window panes on the outside and enter thru the space between sash and lower panes? Full length screens are best, and solve that difficulty.

The most effective work is to be done outside in the breeding places. Keep all refuse fed up or burned, or, if that is impossible, screen it. Free use of ashes or lime will help to clear spots of decaying matter. Then the repellents and swatters will be more effective.—Mrs. M. C. Smith, Pa.

A Sleeveless Dress for Those Hot Days Now on the Way

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5802.—The sleeveless dress here portrayed is excellent for tub silk, prints, shantung and crepe de chine. Three sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 2½ yards of 40-inch material together with [illegible] yard of contrasting material for facings on the fronts and collar. The lining back will require [illegible] yard of 27-inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1[illegible] yard with plaits extended. Pattern, 10 cents.



5815.—Printed and plain crepe are combined in this model. The blouse is mounted on a lining. Four sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 1 yard of plain material and [illegible] yard of figured or other contrasting material 40 inches wide, and [illegible] yard of 36-inch lining. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Timely Tips

TO PRESERVE horseradish wash the root thoroly, and scrape off all the brown outside skin. Then run thru a grater. Prepare a mild vinegar, three-quarters water and not over 25 per cent or one-quarter vinegar. Add salt in the proportion one tablespoon to each quart liquid. Strong vinegar will cause the horseradish to turn black. Completely cover the horseradish in bottles with wide mouths. Cork instantly, and seal tight using 2 pounds paraffin to one pound rosin melted together. Thoro sealing and a dark storage place are absolutely necessary.

* * *

To make a magic polisher dissolve one-half cup shredded soap in 1 cup boiling water. Stir in 3 large tablespoons of whiting and a teaspoon of ammonia. Beat this until it is a smooth jelly. Have ready some squares of old flannel. Soak them in the jelly to absorb as much as they will. Squeeze slightly and dry. These cloths are really magic polishers, and a rub will take tarnish off silver and other metals.—A. F.

* * *

Thoreau, one of our celebrated writers and nature lovers, would not have even a doormat on his cabin steps. He thought it much better to wipe his feet off on the sod outside. He had no time to shake the mat. If you and I would clear out a lot of things we have no time to keep clean, our houses would be more sanitary and we might enjoy more moments of real living. Use house cleaning time wisely, and clear the house as well.—G. S. S.

Cut 10 minutes

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No smoke, soot, or odor with Perfection long chimneyburners.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Find the one nearest you

FIND your closest "Farm Service" store and go there to trade. You will like the way these stores serve you because they are progressive stores specializing in quality hardware. Go there where you can "see before you buy", where the best goods, priced right, and the service from an experienced hardware man who can advise you exactly what you need, gives you more for your money. Trade with them because it is good business for you to do so—buying at home means bigger business for your community and upon the prosperity of your community rests the valuation of your farm property. In this list is a store near you which has the "tag" in its window. Find it and make it your hardware headquarters.

Look for the tag in our window

We, hardware merchants of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland have pledged ourselves over the name of "Your Farm Service Hardware Store" to tell you of the complete Merchandise service we render which is indispensable and of real importance to every farm family.

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Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

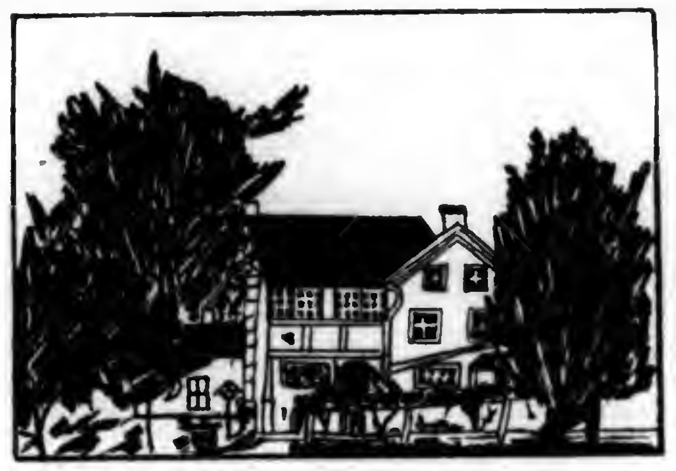
The Contest Drawings and a Welcome

THE contest drawings were perfectly splendid. I've had a hard time selecting the winners. Thanks to all of you who tried to show me some of the things you see around your homes. How I wish I could visit all of you and see the brothers and sisters and pets you tell me about so often.

If this page were only a lot larger you'd see the drawings of all the prize winners this week but as it isn't I'm holding the third prize drawings until next week when I want to use some of those sent in by the Honorable Mention cousins, too.

On the 15th of this month, New Jersey folks are expecting to have a big day at New Brunswick. If any Forum cousins happen to be there with their fathers and mothers I'd be mighty glad to have them come around to Room 36 in the Poultry Building about lunch time to say, "Howdy" to me.

COUSIN RUTH.



First Prize—Group One—Over 12
Thelma L. Miller (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I thank you for my membership pin. I guess I can't enter the drawing contest this time because I can't draw very well. However, I like "Treasure Hunt Contests."

We have two small calves that we are going to raise. They are very pretty. Altogether, we have five cows. I help to milk them and I think it is fun.

We had 500 chicks and sold about 85 on Friday. Last year we raised 85 ducks and later we sold all of them but 21.

I won second prize in spelling at the Franklin County Scholastic Athletic Field Day meet, held on May 4th. I also tried for arithmetic but I didn't get anything. Montgomery Township won in the Class D schools. I am in the sixth grade.—Esther Ryder, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Prize Winners

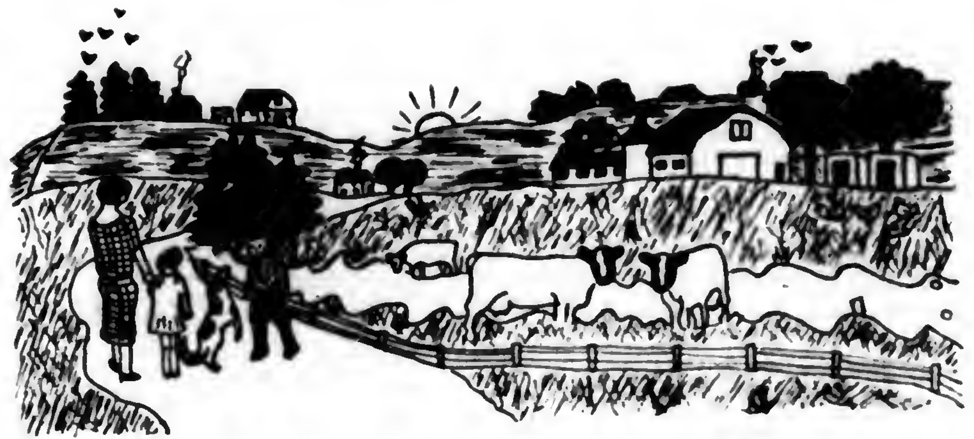
Group One—Over Twelve

1.—Thelma L. Miller (X), Franklin County, Pa.
2.—Edla Jurgensen (X), Hunterdon County, N. J.
3.—Rose Sefcik (X), Washington County, Pa.

Group Two—Twelve and Under

1.—Arch Wager (X), Columbia County, Pa.
2.—Estella M. Bubb (X), York County, Pa.
3.—Marion M. Snyder (X), Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Why do some of the Forum letters date so far back? I sent away and got a lot of flower seed. My father has a big truck and two smaller trucks. We live two or three miles from town and don't keep any livestock but chickens and dogs. We live on a main road and have had two dogs and a cat killed by autos.—Hurdeen John, Lawrence County, Pa.



First Prize—Group Two—12 and Under
Arch Wager (X), Columbia County, Pa.

The reason some of the letters date so far back is just because there isn't room for all the letters I'd like to print when I receive them so I keep them and as soon as I can find room in they go.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received my pin. I thank you very much for it. I would have written sooner but I was taking my final tests. I passed from the fifth grade to the sixth and I got high marks.

I received a seal from the government to put on my certificate for attending school every day and not being late. We had a picnic the last day and the Home and School League treated all of us to ice cream.

Our teacher left for Elizabethtown that afternoon to go to college for six weeks and she is coming back next year. We all like her very much.—Pearl Griffith, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Honorable Mention

Group One—Over Twelve

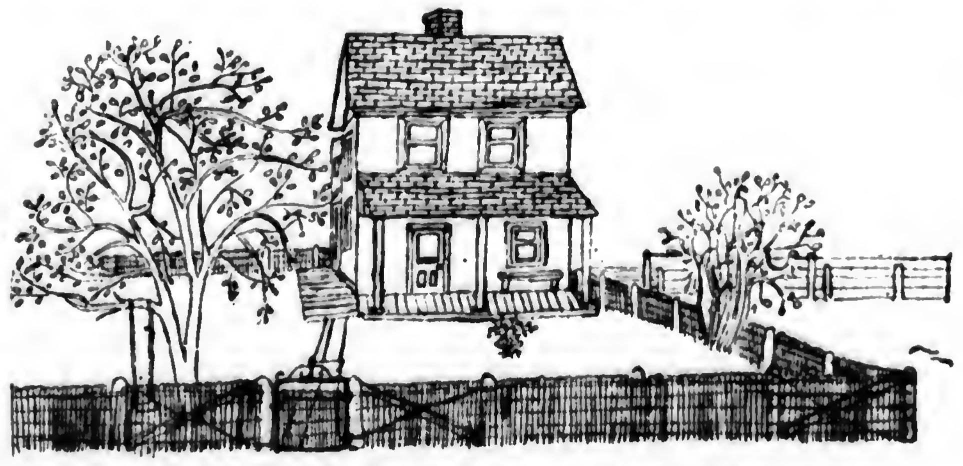
Verda [illegible] (X), [illegible] County, Pa.
Ruth V. Haugh (X), York County, Pa.
Beulah Herrold (X), Snyder County, Pa.
[illegible] (X), [illegible] County, Pa.
[illegible] (X), Adams County, Pa.
[illegible] (X), Adams County, Pa.
[illegible] (X), Adams County, Pa.
[illegible] (X), Chester County, Pa.

Group Two—Twelve and Under

Marian L. Sa[illegible] (X), Lancaster County, Pa.
Hester Sowers (X), Adams County, Pa.

I used to go to school in West Chester, too, Pearl. I played baseball and spun tops in those days. We had lots of fun.

COUSIN RUTH.



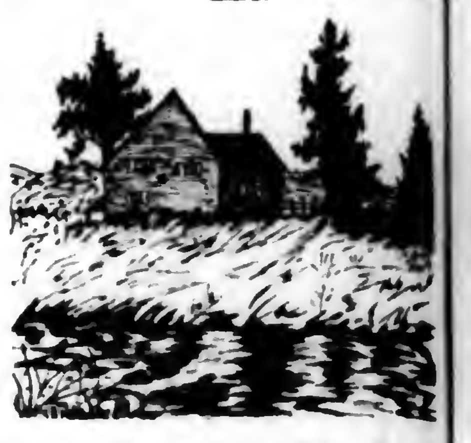
Second Prize—Group Two—12 and Under
Estella M. Bubb (X), York County, Pa.

Drawing Contestants

Group One—Over Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, David W. [illegible] (X), Faith Le[illegible] (X), [illegible] (X), [illegible] Warren (X), Virginia Altland (X), [illegible] M. Prosser. **Bedford County,** Ruth [illegible]. **Bradford County,** Marie [illegible] Vanderpool (X). **Bucks County,** [illegible] (X), Lena Keller (X), Alice W[illegible] (X). **Centre County,** [illegible], Irene Beck (X). **Chester County,** [illegible] (X). **Clarion County,** Verna Hamilton (X), [illegible] (X), Sherman [illegible] County, [illegible] (X), Bertha [illegible] (X). **Columbia County,** [illegible] (X). **Cumberland County,** Catherine [illegible] (X). **Dauphin County,** [illegible]. **Elk County,** [illegible] (X). **Fayette County,** Mary [illegible]. **Franklin County,** [illegible] (X), [illegible] (X), [illegible] Thelma L. Miller (X), [illegible] Peiper (X), [illegible] W. [illegible] (X). **Lackawanna County,** [illegible] (X). **Lancaster County,** [illegible] Lloyd [illegible] Diffenderfer, Mary D. Leaman (X), Ma



Second Prize—Group One—Over 12
Edla Jurgensen (X), Hunterdon Co., N. J.

M. Mason (X), Celestine G. Sandler, Florence Tr[illegible] (X), Emma E. Weaver (X), Frances [illegible] Weaver (X). **Lebanon County,** Martha E. Bell (X). **Lycoming County,** [illegible]. **Perry County,** [illegible]. **Snyder County,** [illegible] Herrold (X). **Washington County,** Rose Sefcik (X). **Wayne County,** [illegible]. **York County,** [illegible] (X), Miriam [illegible] (X), [illegible] T. Halcomb (X).

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County, Edla Jurgensen (X).

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Ruth Howard.

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Virginia [illegible].

INDIANA

Allen County, Sarah [illegible] (X).

Group Two—Under Twelve

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Anna Althoff (X), Hester S[illegible] (X). **Beaver County,** Edwin Wilson. **Bedford County,** Dorothy Willis (X). **Bucks County,** Mary [illegible] (X), Paul Hoffman (no address given), Mary [illegible]. **Centre County,** Bessie Blair (X). **Chester County,** Sadie Heller (X), [illegible] Clara [illegible] (X). **Clearfield County,** Wilda Fern Kiler (X). **Columbia County,** Margaret Beaver (X), Arch Wager (X). **Crawford County,** Bernice Berman. **Cumberland County,** Pearl F. Mountz (X). **Dauphin County,** Emma Iater. **Franklin County,** Pauline [illegible] (X). **Huntingdon County,** Phyllis Jean [illegible] (X). **Juniata County,** Pauline Graybill (X). **Lancaster County,** Verna M. Gindler (X), Ethel Sauder, Miriam L. Sauder (X), Virginia O. Sauder, Ora S. Shaffer, Dorothy Smith, Lake L. Weaver. **Lawrence County,** Joe [illegible]. **Mercer County,** Marjorie I. Knauff, Vera Belle Knauff. **Perry County,** [illegible] McNaughton, Miriam Shearer, Stella Shearer (X). **Somerset County,** Catharine Friedline, Mabel Walters, Miles W. Shaulis, Gail E. Shaulis, Orval Kaufman (X). **Susquehanna County,** Michael Kos[illegible]sky, Marion M. Snyder (X). **Washington County,** De Vaughn Scott, Paul J. Marsh. **Westmoreland County,** Anna [illegible]. **York County,** Edna [illegible], Estella M. Bubb (X), James A. Ruhland, [illegible]

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Kathleen Davis. **Salem County,** Hazel D. Volkmar (X).

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Dorothy Davis. **Carroll County,** Margaret Houser. **Frederick County,** Anna C[illegible] (X). **Kent County,** Mary Hurd, Edith Hurd.

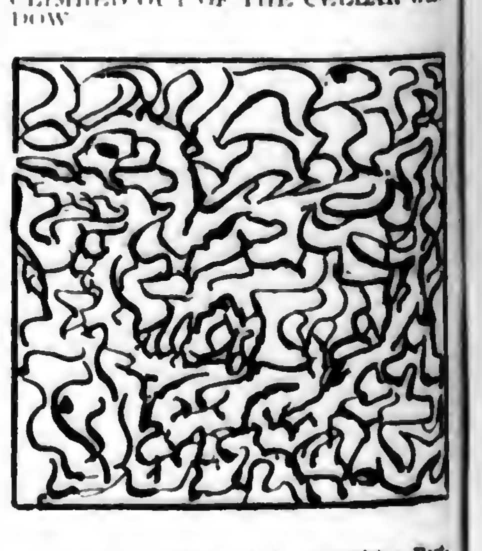
INDIANA

Allen County, Stanley [illegible].

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

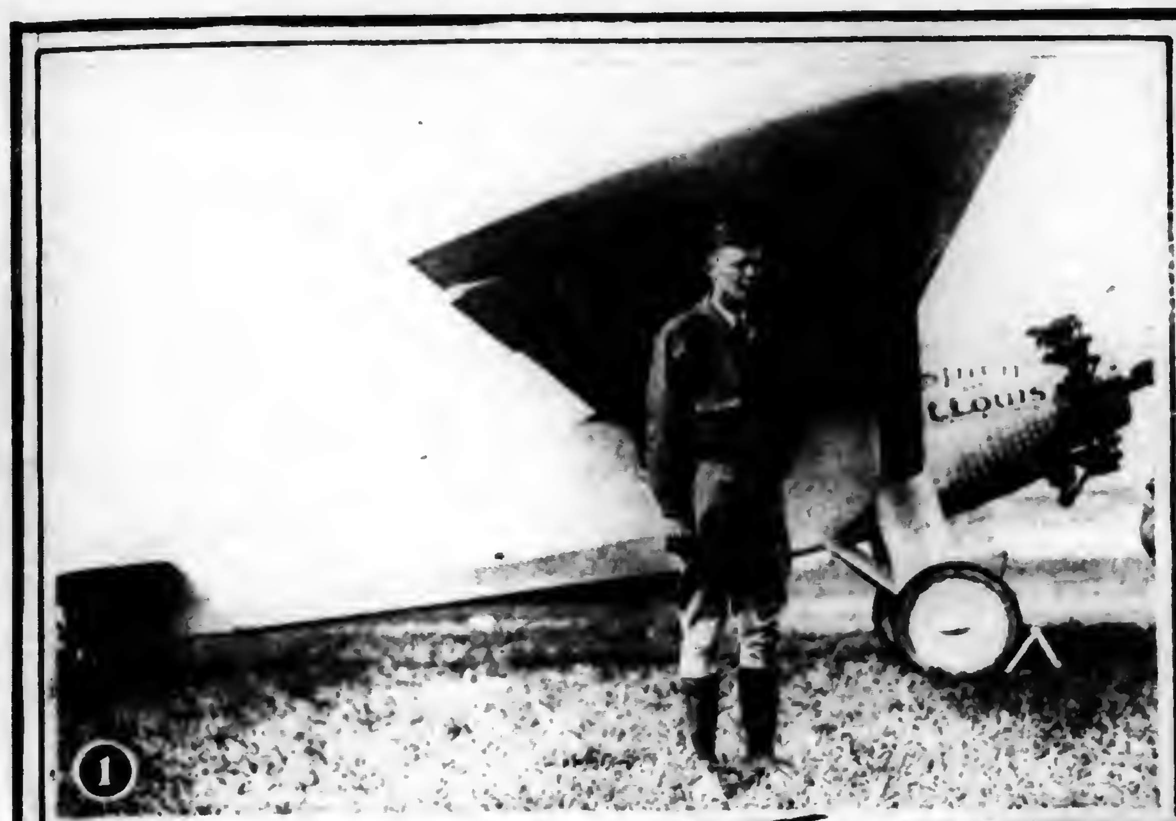
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS—Do you just naturally like to roam around and see where you'll come out, enjoying the queer spots you may come across and going straight on to the many interesting things that may happen? Probably you would get more or less lost if you wandered about some of the big department stores in the city, and surely I might not know which way to turn if you led me into your own favorite woods. But in this week's puzzle all you have to do is to begin at the opening in the square on the left-hand side, not so very far from the top, and by the time you have drawn a line on thru the maze until you come out at the same spot you will have the picture of an animal you see on many farms. It would be a good idea to draw lightly at first, so that if you wander from the right path you will not have trouble trying to tell which lines belong in the picture you are drawing. When you are sure that you have found your way around (of course, you mustn't draw thru any of the black lines I have made in this maze—just find the little path which will bring you out safe and sound) —well, then you might make your drawing a little heavier so that you can see what it is you have drawn. If you want to, you may copy the little animal on another piece of paper, or you can send in the little square below. Let me have your drawing (and you might tell me what animal you think it is) by June 18th. BE SURE TO TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, IN WHAT COUNTY YOU LIVE AND WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES. The prizes go to the ten children sending in the correct answer whose letters (or postals) are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

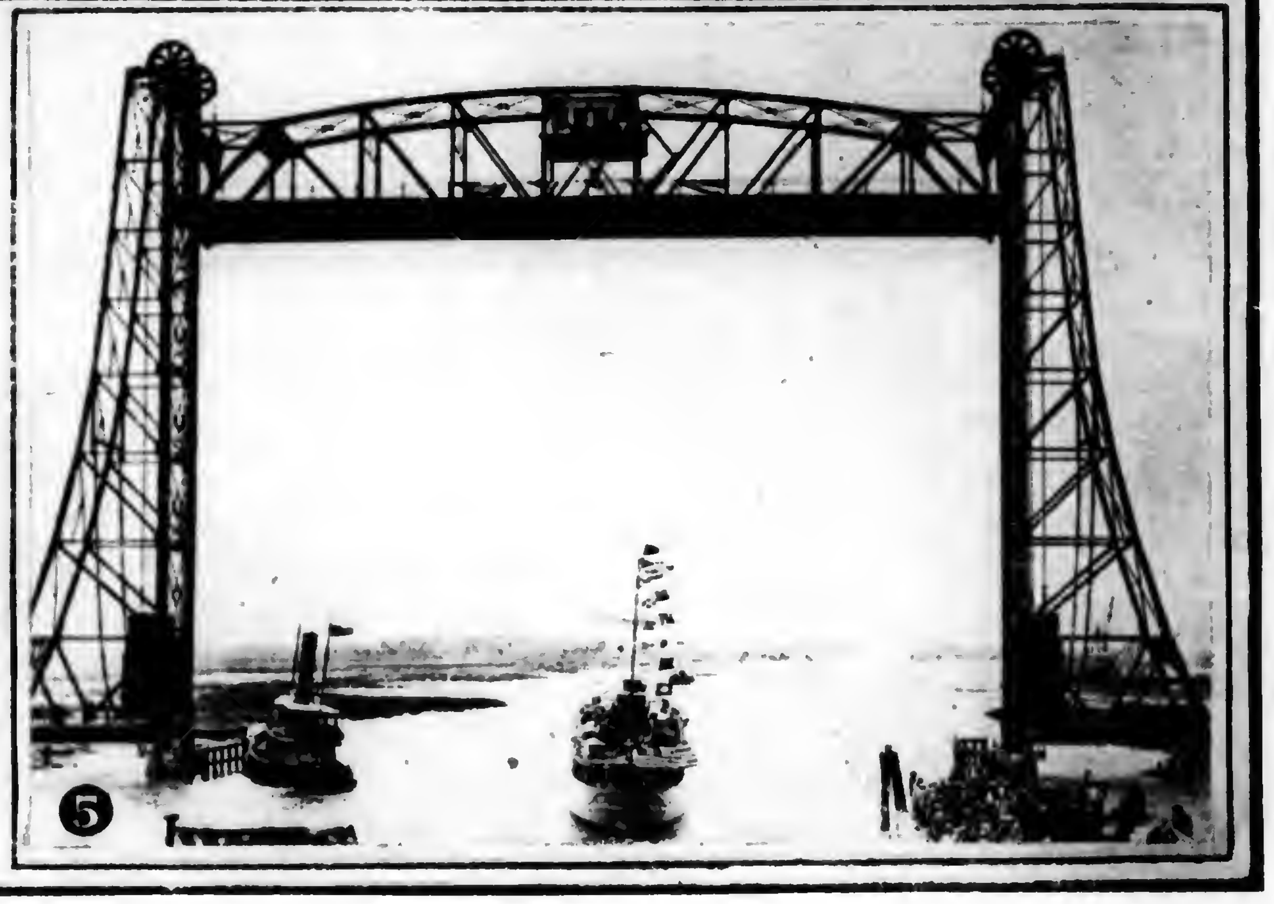
The answer to the puzzle about the man who climbed out of the window of the skyscraper (in the May 21 issue) is: HE CLIMBED OUT OF THE CELLAR WINDOW.



The prize winners are: **Josephine Bertovich**, age 11, Masontown, Pa.; **Kathleen** Davis, age 12, Burlington, N. J.; **Mary** Dively, age 12, Bedford, Pa.; **Shelby K.** Duvall, age 9, Coal Center, Pa.; **Martha** Hess, age 12, Wapwallopen, Pa.; **Walter** Kaluzny, age 11, Greensboro, Pa.; **Frances** McIntire, age 11, Dayton, Pa.; **Willis** Spalding, age 10, Troy, Pa.; **Helen Wood,** age 12, Lloyd, Pa.; James **Claire Wood,** age 10, Curry, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyrights by Underwood and Underwood)

1.—Captain Lindbergh with his plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," in which he made his remarkable New York to Paris non-stop flight. After being feted in France, Belgium and England, he is on his way back to the United States where other honors await him.

2.—"The prettiest debutante in Washington society," Miss Jane Kendall, and her fiance, George Grant Mason, of New York City, at the National Whippet Races.

3.—Eight University of Southern California students are preparing for an intercollegiate fencing competition.

4.—Edgar Prochnik, ready for a costume party in his pirate's suit, is the interesting son of the Austrian Minister to the United States.

5.—The $10,000,000 Chesapeake and Delaware sea level canal, linking the Delaware River with Chesapeake Bay, was formally opened to commerce on May 16 by President Coolidge. When he pushed a button in Washington the bridge at Reedy Point, which connects the two bays, lifted to allow fifty ships to pass thru.

Cherry Valley

By Katherine Mayo

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THIS was early in the Force's history—so early that as yet no sub-station of State Police had ever been planted in Washington County.

Captain Pitcher, commanding "A" Troop, was now about to place one there, and, in reviewing the territory, had selected Burgettstown as the location for the new outpost. Burgettstown, close to the Ohio line, lies some sixty miles from the Troop's home barracks.

Sergeant Charles Jacobs, late Third United States Cavalry, Private Gjertsen, late Corporal of United States Marine, and two other Troopers, composed the new detail. On sending the men off the Captain made them a farewell speech. That speech, for him, was a long one, yet every word of it carved its indelible mark; just as Captain Pitcher himself, thru twelve long years of splendid service, has carved his indelible mark upon the gratitude of the State of Pennsylvania.

"You men have to make good in that country," he said. "You are going to establish a name for the Force. Do your full duty. Get what you go for. Keep every act above criticism. And never 'start anything' first."

Burgettstown is a typical farming community—quiet, orderly, prosperous, and as vulnerable as an oyster without its shell. The Constable of Burgettstown was seventy years old, and, altho far from well-preserved, his quavering strength would yet have sufficed for all the home-bred needs of the bailiwick. But, as it happened, the real needs of Burgettstown were not home-bred at all.

There was Cherry Valley, for example, only four short miles away.

CHERRY VALLEY was the central point in a circle of mining plants. It possessed their one and only store—a Company Store; it had some places of dubious amusement. It had also a large and bad negro element, mingled with that sort of white stock that will so mix.

Cherry Valley, by its own proud word, was a "tough proposition," and from its toughness emanated a considerable part of Burgettstown's woes. They ranged from chicken-stealing and drunken Sunday sprees to the firing of haystacks and barns, thefts of crops, and attacks upon women in lonely places. And no local means of protection of which Burgettstown was endowed operated against them in the slightest degree.

Yet these things had become so much a part of Burgettstown's daily life as to be accepted more or less like the weather that Providence is pleased to send, on a par with the discipline of a world of travail and sojourning, to be borne with resignation and to be taken as they came.

Burgettstown, as yet, had no personal knowledge of the power and purpose of a State Police, and in so far as it substituted surmise for experience, its surmise ran that the Force must be simply a new-fangled avenue of graft, a creation of costly, arrogant uselessness. The farmers, therefore, in their farmers' scepticism as to all new things, held aloof and looked askance.

SO IT happened that the first applicant for help to approach the substation door was a very humble one, indeed. It was a poor, harmless old negro who, by some mischance, had incurred the wrath of one of the black bullies of the Cherry Valley gang. The bully had promised to kill this white-polled ancient on sight, and, as he habitually "toted a gun," he was likely to carry out his threat at their first meeting.

"Certainly ain't gwine to be no meetin', if I sees him first," the old man declared with conviction, "but I cyan't have eyes all round my head at once, an' I cyan't rest nights tryin' to keep 'em so. If you could help me, Boss, I certainly would be thankful. Nobody else won't, not in dis world! I'se begged 'em all."

He had sworn out a warrant for the apprehension of his persecutor, and had taken the warrant to the Constable, in due and proper course. But the Constable, honest gray-beard that he was, feigned no ability to serve that writ. He knew that the burly black rascal would at best snatch it out of his hand and tear it up before his face, and that he would be lucky to escape merely with ridicule and without bodily injury. So the Constable had flatly refused the attempt. The patient old negro had then plodded back to the Squire.

"Dis here writ—please, sah, Constable say he won't serve it. What I gwine do next?"

"Don't know. Guess there ain't anything to do next," opined the Squire.

"But, Squire, I'se too afraid! Dat man gwine kill me, sure!"

"Well, then, I guess you'd better move away from here. Go some place where he won't find you. That would be my idea."

The suppliant stood for a moment silent, with hanging head. Then, with a sigh, he started down the path from the Squire's door. Perhaps something in the humble dejection of the figure touched the Justice slightly. Perhaps he suddenly remembered that this man could wield a whitewash brush a little bit better than any one else in the Borough, and that in haying-time he came in handily.

"Look here, you!" he shouted down the path. "There's those State Police just come to town. I don't reckon they'll do anything for you, but it couldn't hurt to walk over and ask 'em before you pack up. Your time ain't worth much, anyhow."

"Certainly we will serve this warrant," said Sergeant Jacobs, having read the writ. "Why not?"

The old negro could scarcely credit his ears. "But—but Cherry Valley's an awful wicked place, an' Cherry Valley fights by de bunch. Razors—an' knives—an' every kind of gun."

"Now, uncle, don't you fret. Go along home and eat your dinner in peace. We'll take care of you. Leave Cherry Valley to us."

The old man stared, while his lips moved. He seemed to be repeating the words to himself, savoring them one by one. Slowly his heart shone thru his wrinkled mask, translated. Fifty years had rolled away. Once more he stood in a world that he knew—among "real white folks" at home. He clasped his knotted hands while the tears rolled down his cheeks.

"Oh, Master, Master, dear!" he sobbed and laughed together, falling unconsciously upon the long-hushed name. "D-don't let them hurt you over there. Don't let 'em harm one li'l' hair of yo' precious haid! Dis ole nigger ain't wuth it!"

"MAY de Lord forgive me!" he said again, as he watched the Sergeant and Private Gjertsen ride out of sight, down the Cherry Valley road. "May de Lord have mercy on my sinful soul! I certainly did think He done called all His old-time peoples home!"

It was a Saturday afternoon—the afternoon of pay-day. The gangs had gathered in Cherry Valley, and the weekly trouble was already afoot. Men and women had been drinking heavily. Quarrels were progressing, ugly combinations had formed. As the two Troopers rode down the street, a cloud of hostile questions surrounded them. Who were they? Why had they come?

Their uniform was unknown here, their name and purpose were almost as strange. But they looked like men claiming authority, and Cherry Valley in theory denied authority utterly. In the concrete it had never seen it—knew it not at all.

Sergeant Jacobs glanced in at the windows of the Company Store, as they passed. The windows were filled with lowering faces, among them some that were American, and of the better sort.

Said the Sergeant to Trooper Gjertsen:

"I'll wager we haven't a friend in the whole village—Americans, foreigners, negroes, every one of them is ready to fight."

They rode on a few yards farther, coming to a house on whose porch a stalwart negro lounged.

"As we're strangers everywhere, we may as well begin here," remarked the Sergeant, dismounting.

They tied their horses and entered.

WITHIN the thick squalor of the place some fifteen or twenty negroes were playing poker and drinking. To the query of the Sergeant they answered, with surly scowls, that the man he sought was not in that house.

Satisfying themselves that this was probably true, the Troopers proceeded to another and yet other negro abodes, still with a like result. Everywhere the same surly quasi-insolence, the same hostile withholding of all information, suggestions or help.

Finally they approached a house at whose front door a slatternly white woman sat, while a little mulatto girl stood on the back porch. In some vague way the two suggested a guard.

"We'll try this place," said Sergeant Jacobs. "I'll take the front door, Gjertsen. You go to the rear."

Both officers asked the seeming sentries whether the negro named in the warrant was within the house. Both received a defiant "No!" Then they entered, from their respective sides, and together made a thoro search of the ground floor. The search proved barren. The Troopers mounted to the second and only remaining floor. Here also their hunt revealed nothing. Disappointed, they descended the stairs, and were about leaving the house, when an indefinable shade on the face of the white woman made them pause.

"Are you quite sure that this man is not in the house?"

"Sure? Of course I'm sure!" the woman snapped back.

The Sergeant looked her square in the eye, long and steadily. "I'll just go up and have another glance—" he began.

"Can't you take a lady's word, then, you coward, you—" and she babbled off, like a hot geyser, into a torrent of mud.

"— and I'll bring him down with me in a moment," finished the Sergeant, imperturbably, his foot on the stair.

"There's just this one place left, and he must be in it," Sergeant Jacobs was saying, a moment later.

He stood before the chimney breast in the rear chamber, gazing at the chimney-hole. In point of size that hole might conceivably have admitted the body of a man. But it was stuffed tight with old blankets and gunny-sacks, to keep the wind away, and the blankets and gunny-sacks were gray with a season's dust.

"If he's in there, they've done it well!" exclaimed Gjertsen.

They had, indeed, done it with talent. Fine white coal-ash, scattered over the hastily arranged cloths and then fanned off to avoid unnatural surplus, suggested an inference that might easily deceive. But when the two officers had jerked the last obstructing gunny-sack out of that chimney-hole the view that rewarded them comprised one large splay-foot.

They got him down, sooty and perspiring, and very wroth. They searched him for arms and found that he had turned his gun and razor over to the woman before making his ascent. At first he was confused, but as he breathed less creosote he grew more threatening and bold.

"We'll handcuff this man," said the Sergeant.

As the irons clicked fast the woman burst out again into railings. "Tin soldiers!" she screamed, and launched into her malodorous vocabulary.

MEANTIME a mob of no mean dimensions had assembled around the house. It numbered several hundred, chiefly negroes and foreign miners with the negroes everywhere well to the fore. Sergeant Jacobs, with a practiced glance, estimated its temper and its probable trend of thought. Much, as he well knew, depended on the justice of that quick estimate. His object was, first, to get his prisoner out of Cherry Valley and over to the Burgettstown Jail without harm to the man; and, second, but not less, to avoid any outbreak and consequent birth of ill-feeling on the part of the crowd itself.

"Got to make good in that country," Captain Pitcher had said. "You are going to establish a name for the Force."

And back in the first days, when all the Force were recruits together, had not the Major himself impressed upon his Troopers, one and all,—

"In making an arrest you may use no force beyond the minimum necessary."

That crowd, then, must not be allowed to conceive ideas that would necessitate strong measures.

"They will centre at first on the horses," the Sergeant theorized to himself. "I'll amuse them with the horses while Gjertsen gets ahead with the man."

"Gjertsen," he said, "remain dismounted and start away with the prisoner. I'll follow you."

Sergeant Jacobs killed as much time as he could in untying the two mounts. The crowd looked on intent, sullen and muttering. At last one in the front rank shouted:

"What are you taking this man away for?"

"Why do you ask?" responded the officer.

"I got a right to know. He lives here. I demand to know."

The speaker was a blue-black giant with a mouth like a collapsible megaphone. His manner was truculent.

"If you want to find out," coolly replied the Sergeant, "come down to the Squire's office by and by. Then you can hear all about it."

The murmurs of the negroes swelled, bordered on abuse. The Sergeant faced around.

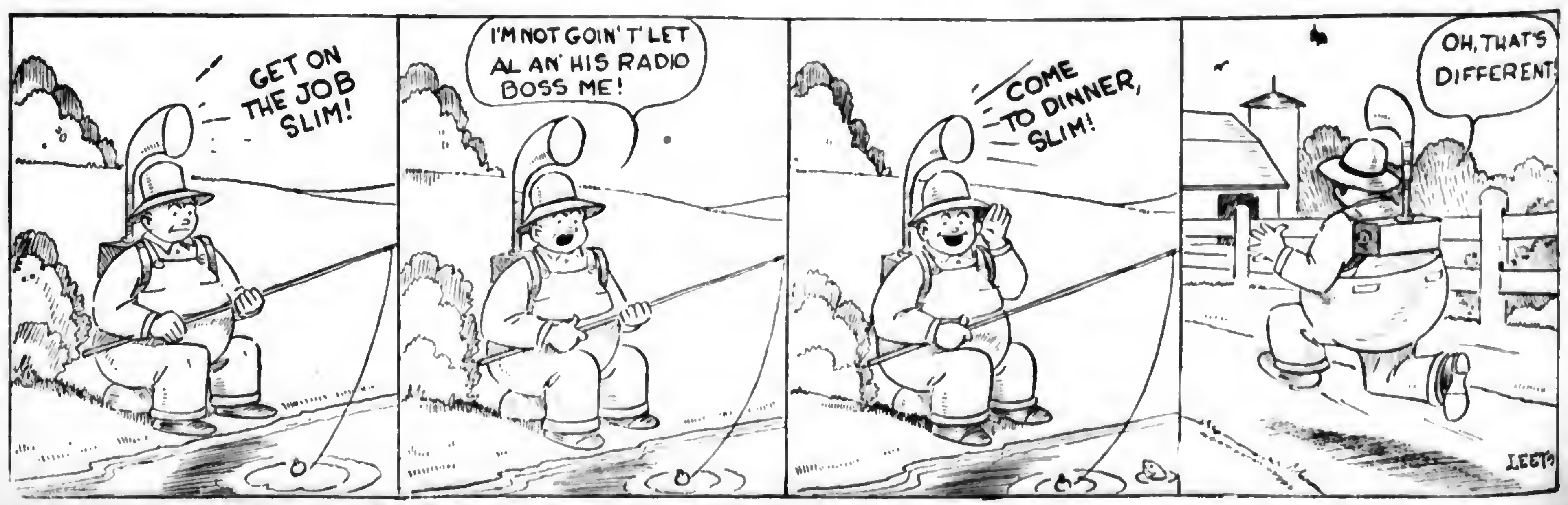
"I am an officer of the State Police," said he, very sharply and distinctly. "Remember that you are permitted to show no disrespect and to use no bad language concerning the uniform of the State of Pennsylvania, which I wear."

As yet they guessed but dimly what he spoke. The meaning had still to be proved to them. But something in his bearing gave them pause, nevertheless.

WITH all their lawless ill-will, with all their old impunity, with all their swarming numbers, they held back in the presence of this one stranger. In the crowd there were a hundred young men of far more than the Sergeant's weight, men of ox-like strength, bred to blood and violence. A sheriff's posse, however well armed, would have been their half-holiday joy. But this solitary figure now confronting them diffused some unknown influence—was as strange as if it had descended from Mars. The uniform, color of a thundercloud, severe as if cast in steel, suggesting a Power somewhere unseen; the body that molded the uniform, lithe, clean-muscled, hard, suggesting an iron discipline that itself is power; the face, clear-cut, lean, quick, with dark, live eyes, faithfully promising surprise to whoever should go too far—all these contributed their parts. The crowd held back.

(To be concluded next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim says that Al's radio control is useful at times* : By Leet


GET ON THE JOB SLIM!
I'M NOT GOIN' T' LET AL AN' HIS RADIO BOSS ME!
COME TO DINNER, SLIM!
OH, THAT'S DIFFERENT!
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

Handy Test Tube

The professor, a noted botanist, gave instructions for a dish of mushrooms, which he had gathered himself, to be cooked for dinner expressly for his wife. The latter, who was particularly fond of them, was highly delighted at her husband's thought on her behalf and thanked him with much gusto. At breakfast next morning he greeted her anxiously.

"Sleep all right?" he inquired.

"Splendidly," she answered.

"Not sick at all—no pains," he persisted.

"Why, of course, not, dear," she responded in surprise.

"Hurrah, then," exclaimed the professor. "I have discovered another species of mushroom that isn't poisonous."—The Tatler (London).

A Fine Record

A meek looking darky was brought into a suburban police station just outside of Washington and a petty charge was put upon the blotter. He pleaded innocence.

"Well," said the examining officer, "is there anyone here who can vouch for your respectability?"

Whereupon the darky singled out the head of the small police force.

"He can," said the darky, pointing at that officer.

"I can?" gasped the policeman. "Why, I don't know you."

"Dat's it exactly," said the accused. I's lived in dis place fo' mo' dan five yeahs an' de police don't even know me. So, yo' see, gents, I can't be such a hard lot!"

Betrayed His Confidence

His—What do you mean by telling Dot I'm a fool?

Harry—I'm sorry—I didn't know it was a secret.—Bell Hop.

Knew the Answer

Mother—If you wanted to go skating, why didn't you come and ask me first?

Sammie—'Cause I wanted to go.—Christian Science Monitor.

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5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
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7. 94.00% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

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And best of all, the cows like it because of its regular, stimulating and soothing action—and prove it by giving more milk.

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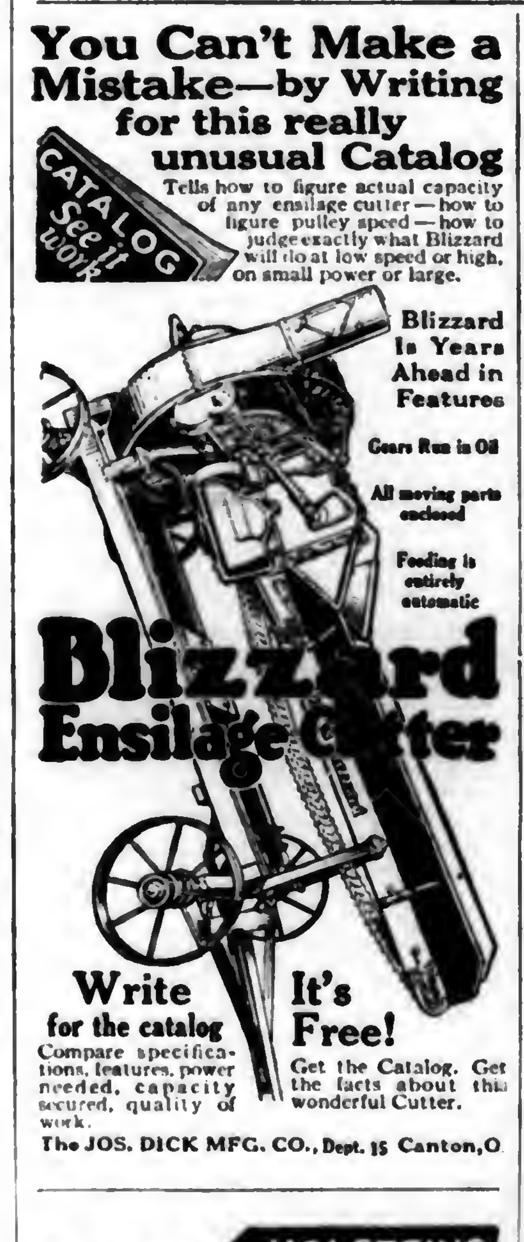
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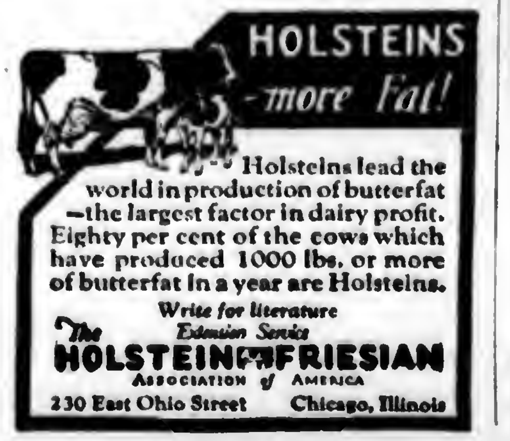
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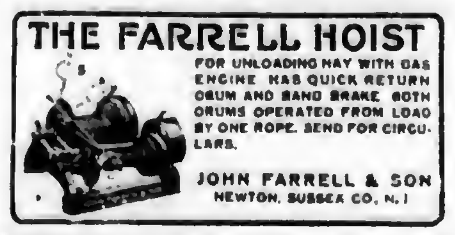
THE FARRELL HOIST
FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

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To Make $1,500 to $4,000

Or More Yearly

selling Whitmer's Factory-to-You Products. No experience required. We supply products, selling methods, quality, values, prices that get business anywhere. Earn while you learn, have your own business, be your own boss, no lay-offs, busy year around. Profits increase steadily, hundreds making more money than ever before.

H. C. WHITMER COMPANY

Dept. C10F, Columbus, Indiana

Tell me, without obligating me in any way, how to make $1,500 to $4,000 or more yearly driving team or auto selling your products.

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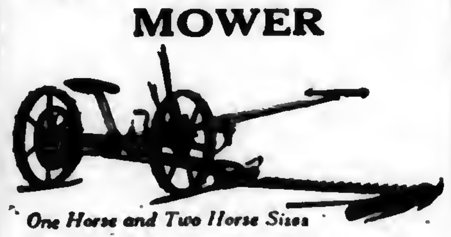

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Popular throughout the world for many years. Thousands of satisfied users. Built for heavy crops and rough and hilly land. Roller bearings assure light draft. Its cutter bar strength and superior cutting mechanism give long service.

The Internal Drive Gear is always ready for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response at knife bar, less wear on gears and fewer repairs. The knives keep on cutting when bar is raised to clear obstructions, saving time and crop.

Sizes 3½, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

Write for catalog describing Frost & Wood Mowers; Sulky Rakes, with wood or steel wheels; Side Delivery Rakes; Hay Loaders; Corn Binders, etc.

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Use Sterilac

An IDEAL Disinfectant

Keep your barns and all dairy equipment clean with Sterilac. Keep cows clean too. Strong and powerful—non-poisonous. Comes in powder form — will keep its strength.

Send $1 for "Money Back" Trial

Enough Sterilac to make 60 gallons of solution of ordinary strength.

The Sterilac Company

North Chicago, Illinois

New! A JUNIOR Pasteurizer and Cooling Unit

An ideal outfit for the dairyman—a complete unit for pasteurizing and cooling that is just as efficient as larger and more expensive units. Keeps bacteria down and milk sweet for a longer period of time. Designed for the dairyman—and priced for the dairyman. Write for information.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Dept. L.

Sharples

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Prompt Treatment Must Be Given

I had a flock of 200 chickens, all laying well. Suddenly they began to die off. Today I found seven dead. I killed one hen and found her liver was all green as if poisoned. I have lost 98 birds in three weeks. I have given them Epsom salts in the drinking water without results. Can you help me save the rest of my flock?—Mrs. J. K., New Jersey.

The symptoms you describe, with the heavy losses make me think you have fowl cholera in the flock. As you realize, this is a very serious disease, and may kill all the flock unless treated promptly.

You should take all the well birds and shut them in a clean building away from the other birds at once and not let them run anywhere where chickens have been. If there are more sick birds put them alone. Any that die should be burned or buried two feet deep.

I have written to your county agricultural agent and asked him to come out to your farm and help you. He is paid by the government to help farmers, and you won't have to pay him anything. He will tell you just what more to do, and you must do just as he says if you want to stop the disease and save the rest of your chickens. I am sorry that you have all this trouble.—R. L. S.-H.

What Do They Eat?

I have a flock of purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Feed wheat in the morning and corn at night and have mash in hoppers all the time. Since they have been on range a number have diarrhea and two have died; a few just sit down flat on ground or pen; others are active and laying, combs are red and they seem in good weight. What should I do for them? Would you advise selling those not affected?

I also have a flock of White Leghorns. Occasionally a hen cannot lay her egg, is swollen and has a discharge. I kill any affected in this way as I find they never get over it. Can anything be done to prevent this?—Mrs. W. M. F., Lycoming County, Pa.

I believe that some unwholesome form of feed is causing the trouble with your Rocks. If any of the grain or mash is moldy it might be to blame. It is quite possible that the hens on range have found some decaying carcass and are eating it, as such stuff causes the symptoms you describe if eaten in any quantity. It would be a good idea to look around where the hens go and see if there isn't the carcass of a fowl in some secluded place where they can get it. I don't think they have any disease.

Try giving them a dose of one pound of Epsom salts in the drinking water for each 100 birds and keeping them shut in the house for a few days until you can look around. Sometimes if the hens scratch in the barnyard very much they will pick up material there that is not good for them.

The Leghorns have evidently had prolapsis. This is due to a thin condition and can be remedied by feeding heavily on grain or adding extra corn meal to the mash. I agree with you that it is best to dispose of affected birds, as they seldom recover fully.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Hens May Be Scared

We get from 11 to 15 dozen eggs per day and almost one out of every dozen has blood spots inside. Can you tell me the cause of this and a remedy?—H. H., Bucks County, Pa.

Blood spots in eggs are caused by the rupture of tiny blood vessels in the egg passages while the egg is being formed. The strain of heavy laying or the effect of fright on the birds will cause this. The best thing to do is to keep the birds in good physical condition, and see that they are not chased by dogs nor startled by the attendant. The blood spots can be discovered by shining rays of a pocket flashlight thru the eggs, or by other means of candling in a darkened room.—R. L. S.-H.

The aged lady next door had been quite ill, so one morning Willie's mother said to her small son, "Willie, run over and see how old Mrs. Smith is?"

Willie departed, but in a few minutes came back and said: "She says it is none of your business."

NEST BOX NOTES

THE notes this week are a copy of suggestions issued monthly by the N. J. Experiment Station to contestants in the N. J. Farm Egg Laying Contest.

• • •

The early hours of morning are still cold, and heat should be provided to keep the young stock growing.

• • •

A good rule to follow is: keep fires in the brooder stoves until 90 per cent of the chicks are roosting at night, or until the stock is eight weeks old, or until the first of July.

• • •

It is easier to provide heat when the fires are kept banked than when they are let go out and have to be rebuilt.

• • •

Broilers are cheap. Use them at home. In cleaning the broiler open the length of the intestinal tract to see if worms are present. If so, start feeding tobacco dust in the mash. Use two pounds of tobacco dust to every one hundred pounds of mash. Feed for three weeks, then skip three weeks and continue for another three weeks.

Young stock requires plenty of shade. The best and safest kind of shade is a cool colony house with plenty of roosts.

• • •

Keep the chicks away from the old stock and clean the colony houses at least once a week.

• • •

The production of a flock usually reaches the peak of laying by May 20th. If your flock falls off in production before this date it means that they are not in the best of condition.

• • •

Look around and see what the trouble is. Have they laid more than an 80-egg average since November? If so, this might be the trouble. If not, then it is faulty management or wormy birds.

• • •

If it is worms, feed tobacco dust in the mash at the rate of two pounds to one hundred pounds of mash. If it is management, then the drop in production can be attributed to dirty houses, poor feeding, or no green feed. Solve your problem. Don't just blame it on luck.

STOP!

Next Time Order a Mash that Contains PROTOZYME the remarkable new Value in Feed

Your Dealer can now supply poultry mashes containing Protozyme. There is no reason for any poultry raiser to be without this new scientific discovery in the mash. Your Dealer can get EPCO Feed base containing all Vitamines, Enzymes, Milk, Minerals, and essential ingredients; he adds only common feedstuffs and your mash is ready.

PROTOZYME

The Enzyme Digestant for Poultry

Jacques Wolf & Co., Mfrs., Passaic, N. J.

If your Dealer can't supply a Mash containing protozyme, send us his name and we will make it easy for him to supply you with a superior mash that will produce far better results.

ENZYME PRODUCTS CO.

Dept. 110, 90 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.

JARVIS' White Leghorn Chicks and Barred Rock Chicks

From Vigorous, Healthy, High-Producing ... Tested and free from disease. Leghorns of the ... proved Barron English and Beall-Tancred ... Our breeding methods assure you of Strong ... chicks of highest production quality that give ... pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. ... every day. Low priced. Prompt shipment. ... live arrival guaranteed. Our 14th year producing ... quality chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and ...

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box 114-R, Berlin

One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy Cures Gapes

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c; half pint $1; full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington

WANTED MITE AND BED BUG INFESTED POULTRY HOUSE OWNERS

To ask for full information how they can rid of these blood-sucking pests without use of chemicals or sprays.

INFORMATION FURNISHED FREE

AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.

Dept. A 5 Crawfordsville, Ind.

Will Buy GUINEA PIGS, CHECKERED GIANT RABBITS, WHITE FLEMISH GIANTS and WHITE NEW ZEALAND RABBITS ANY AGE ... QUANTITY. STATE SEX AND PRICE.

TAYLOR'S FARM, Doylestown

BABY CHICKS for June and July. Barred ... $10.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.50 per 100. ... live delivery guaranteed, by prepaid parcel ... Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barred ... C. W. Leghorns, 8c, from our own ... range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, ... ferrets, bares, parrots, cavies, white mice ... catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford

"Marshallvale Guernseys"

Herd Sire, Confident Senator 95001, by Lone ... Senator 39060 A. R., a double grandson of ... King of the May.
Heifers and bulls for sale, some of them ... of A. R. cows with good records. All are ... tered and tested. Federal Accredited herd. ... and make your own selections, prices are reasonable.

J. ALBERT MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Pa.

BINDER TWINE

In five or eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Son, Box 80, Melrose, O.

TELL the advertiser you saw his adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

Prices Effective	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.50	$41.50
Bd Rocks, Reds, Ancon	2.75	5.25	9.50	46.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Blk. Minor, Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.50
S L Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Orp.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Wyan.	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Heavy Ass'td	2.50	4.75	8.50	41.50
H & L Ass'td	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.50
Light Ass'td.	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
R. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Kittany Valley Hatchery. Box 28. Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

JUNE PRICES LOWER

	Per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$11.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	12.00
White and Brown Leghorns	10.00
Mixed	8.00

(100 per cent delivery guaranteed)

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
Phone 304. Chestertown, Md.

200,000—CHICKS—1927

Special Summer Price Reduction

June and July Deliveries on Free Range.	The best 100	Regular 500	Breeds 1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Young and Barron Strains			
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Thompson Strain			
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers, Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers, Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

Send No Money

SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns. Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 1,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

Kaser's White Acres, Box 316, Grampian, Pa.

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now

Leghorns--Anconas 10c

Rocks--Reds 12c

Other breeds in proportion—Order from this ad.

PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT

LINESVILLE HATCHERY

Linesville, Penna.

CHICKS

LOOK

From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid, and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

for May 13th and after 10c. Catalogue

C. C. Allen Poultry Farm

Dept. 1.

Member I. B. C. A., Seaford, Del.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

100% live del. guar. Order from ad or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

Day-Old Chicks

from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes 10th season.

ECLIPSE FARMS, Drawer E, Port T[illegible]

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year . . . Special Summer Prices

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 Grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY SHIPMENT AND LATER, ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED. TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

Columbian Wyandottes	14c	S. C. White Minorcas	13c
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns			10c
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks S. C. Black Minorcas			12c
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons			13c
All Light Odds and Ends	8c	All Heavy Odds and Ends	10c

8 and 10 Week Pure-bred Pullets Ready for Immediate Delivery.

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A Book on Chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I Have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot quality chicks for your money. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

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20th CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.

We ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Imp. Mating, Parks Bred Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $4.75, 100, $7; 500, $33, 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES. We also ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.00	$7.50	$38.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	2.75	4.25	8.00	38.00	72.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Extra Quality White Leghorns, Barron White Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.00	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas 50, $4.75; 100, $9; 500, $42; 1000, $80. Light Mixed for Broilers 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank, Dun and Bradstreet. Free Catalog.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO. Box F. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guaranteed)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$4.50	$8.50	$24.50	$40	$78
S. C. Minorcas Bd Wh Rocks, R & S C R I Reds	3.25	5.75	11.00	32.50	51	99
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.25	12.00	35.00	57	110
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.50	22.00	35	70
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.50	28.00	45	85

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock

60,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.00	$9.00	$35.00	$52.00	$85.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.00	18.00	72.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	95.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	4.50	8.00	32.00	48.00	75.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

30,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK FROM FREE-RANGE, HEALTHY, HOGAN-TESTED FLOCKS!

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks and Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
White Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00
White Leghorns and Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00

½c per chick cheaper in 1,000 lots. We guarantee 100% live arrival by prepaid parcel post. Will book your order on $1.00 deposit. Balance 10 days before shipment or C. O. D. We will also allow you a discount of 5% if order is booked for shipment 21 days in advance. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. P., GREENCASTLE, PA.

CHIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Str. Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70
Shellers Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Rasoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

White Leghorns ....$8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds..10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $8; Light 7.00 per 100

Postpaid live arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY,
R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

ROCKS—LEGHORNS

Hatching every week in the year

Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

Chicks Delivery after June First. S. C. Wh. Leghorns $8.00 per 100 Bd. Plymouth Rocks 10.00 per 100 Mixed 7c. Prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog.

The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS POSTPAID

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	[illegible]
Mixed Light	7.00	32.50	60.0

From heavy laying flocks. Circular free.

L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, $10—100; S. C. Reds, $10—100; White Leghorns, $8—100; Mixed or Broilers, $7—100. Special prices on lots of 500. Prepaid 100% live ...

MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM,
Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed 8c; Light Mixed 6c. 100% Gtd. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.

TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Aristocrat BABY CHICKS—June & July Deliveries
Free Range Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leg. $8 per 100
Sheppard and Mottled Anconas & Br. Leghorns $10 per 100
Bred to Lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds $11 per 100
Martin W. Wyan., W. Rocks & Buff Orps. $12 per 100
200 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalogue free. For a safe place to buy, write

SCIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

WENE CHICKS

State-Certified, Blood-Tested Breeders

At these bed-rock postpaid prices per 100:

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks	$11.00
Special Matings, S. C. White Leghorns	14.00
White Rock-Wyandotte Special Broiler and Roaster Matings	11.00
White Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds	14.00

8-10-12 Weeks and 4 Months Old White Leghorn Pullets for July Delivery

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, N.J.

30,000 Chicks Weekly

Hatches Due June 1—7—14—21 and 28. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, $90.00 per 1,000. S. C. Reds 12c each. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Light breeds mixed 7c each, $60.00 per 1,000. $1.00 will book your order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Our 17th year. Member, I. B. C. A. Catalog Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.
The Old Reliable Plant

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.50	60.00
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

KLINE'S Barred Rock Chicks

Honest Quality. None Better. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Prompt delivery. C. O. D. & Guaranteed. Write for circular and new low summer prices before you buy.

S. W. KLINE,
Box 20. Middlecreek, Pa.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS

Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chick Prices Smashed

For June, July, August & September. $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytte., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

TIFFANY'S Superior Ducklings THAT LIVE

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings

$10 per 25, $18 per 50, $35 per 100, $170 per 500.

Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White Pure-White

$9.00 per 25, $17 per 50, $32 per 100, $155 per 500. Parcel Post Prepaid and safe arrival guaranteed. 19th year producing ducklings that live.

Aldham Poultry Farm, R. 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.25	4.00	7.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.25	4.00	7.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chicks

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
Barred Rocks ....10 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns.......8 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. June prices.

C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

Member I. B. C. A.

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 11c; Special Mating, 16c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 10c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS

	Per 100
English White Leghorns	$8.00
Common White Leghorns	7.00
Reds and Rocks	9.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

CLOYD HIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa.

Markets

June 6, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, doz bchs, N J, extra fancy, $4.50@7.50; fancy, $3@4.50; choice, $1.75@3; culls, 75c@$1.50; Penna, fancy, $5@5.50; choice, $3@4.50; culls, $1.75@2.40; Del-Md, extra fancy, $5@6; fancy, $3@4.50; choice, $2.40@3; culls, $1@2. BEETS, Norfolk, 60-qt crate, $2@3; N C, bch 2@3c; N J, bch, 3@5c. CABBAGE, Norfolk, crate, $5.50@6; ½-bbl crate, $3@3.25; Norfolk, hmpr, $3@3.25; East Shore Va, crate, $5.50@6; ½-bbl crate, $3@3.25. COLLARDS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50c. KALE, N J and Penna, bu, 50@65c; ⅝ bskt, 35@50c. LETTUCE, N J, crate, Big Boston, $1.50@2.50; poorer, 75c@$1.25; Iceberg, 75c@$1.25; Penna, bu, Big Boston, 75c@$1.50; Iceberg, 75c@$1.25; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $6@8. MUSHROOMS, Penna and N J 3-lb bskt, $1@2; poor, 25@75c. PARSLEY, N J, bu hmpr, $1@1.75. PEAS, East Shore Va, hmpr, $2.25@3.50; Md, hmpr, $1.50@3.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, large peas, $2.25@2.75; small peas, $1.75@2.25; N J, bu hmpr, $3.50@3.75. POTATOES, S C, bbl, No 1s, Rose, $10.50@11; Cobblers, $10@10.50; S C, bbl, No 2s, Cobblers or Rose, $3.25@4; No 3s, $3.25@4; N C, bbl, No 1s, $10@11; No 2s, $6@7.50; Georgia, bbl, No 1s, $11; No 2s, $7@7.50; East Shore Va, bbl, No 1s, $11; No 2s, $7; Norfolk, bbl, No 1s, $11; Maine, 120-lb sack, old, $5.30@6; 150-lb sack, old, $7@7.50. RADISHES, N J, bu, round reds, 65c@$1; round whites, 90c@$1; long whites, $1@1.25. RHUBARB, N J and Penna, bch, 2@3c. SPRING ONIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1.50@2. ROMAINE, N J, crate, 75c@$1.25. SPINACH, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c; Penna, bu, 65@85c. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, hmpr, $1.50@1.65; N J, hmpr, $1.50@2; mediums, $1.25@1.50; ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.25@1.35; mediums, 75@85c. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $2.50@3.25; choice, $1.75@2.25; S C, crate fancy, $3.75@4; choice, $2.75@3; Miss, crate, No 1s, $1@1.25; No 2s 75@90c; Texas, crate, No 1s, $1.35; Penna, hot house, lb, No 1s, 20@25c; No 2s, 15@17c. TURNIPS, white, N J, crate, $1@1.25. TURNIP TOPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@40c. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2.50@3.50. YAMS, N J, bu hmpr, $1.60@1.75.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $5@5.50; Virginia, Albemarle Pippins, $7@7.50; bushels, N Y, Baldwins, $1.50@1.90; Romes, $2; Maryland, Winesaps, $2.15@2.25; Romes, $2.35@2.40; Penna, Winesaps, $1.65@2.15; N J, Romes, extra fancy, $3; No 1s, $2.50; Winesaps, fancy, $2.50; No 1s, $1.50@2; ⅝ bskt, N J, Winesaps, 80c@$1.50; Ben Davis, 60@75c; Delicious, $1.25@1.75. GOOSEBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $3@3.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 28@29c; Leghorns, fancy, 24@26c; average, 21@23c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs and over, 42@43c; 2-lbs, 38@40c; smaller, 34@36c; R I Reds and mixed colors, large sizes, 38@40c; small sizes, 32@35c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 29@32c; 1½ lbs, 25@27c; smaller, 22@24c. Roosters, old, 18@19c. Ducks, young, 22@24c; old, 15@18c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 25c; firsts, new cases, 23c; old cases, 21½c; seconds, 19½@20½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.10; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@8; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $13@13.50; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@12.50; fair to good, $8.50@10.50; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $17.25@17.50; medium, $14@15; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handyweight, $10; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $23.50@24; No 2, $21@22; No 2, $18@19; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $21@22; No 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23@23.50; wheat straw, $13.50@16; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 63@64c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 45@48c; extra, 92 score, 44c; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 41½c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 37½c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, single daisies, fresh, 24c; longhorns, round lots, 24c; small jobbing lots, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery butter, 50@58c; fresh eggs, 25@27c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50; springers, 75c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 20@45c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c bch; string beans, 25@30c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 10@15c bch; cabbage, 10@25c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 20@25c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@35c ½ pk; new, 20@25c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ¼ pk; strawberries, 20@30c qt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.35; hay, baled, timothy, $16@17; straw, $9@10.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $42@43; shorts, $42.50@43.50; hominy, $44.50@45.50; middlings, $48@49; linseed, $57.50@58.50; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $47@48c; alfalfa, regular, $41@42.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 500; market steady.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.25@11.75; medium, $8.25@10.25; common, $7.50@8.25. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.50@11.50; medium, $8@9.50; common, $7.25@8.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8@10; common and medium, all weights, $6@8.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.75@8; common and medium, $3.75@6.75; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yearlings excluded), $7.50@9; cutter to medium, $5.50@7.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $10@14; cull and common, $6@10.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 20@21c.

Poultry—Hens, 22@26c; dressed, $1@1.75 ea; springers, 50@75c ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@50c ¼ pk; $3 bu; cabbage, 5@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 10@12c box, 4@5c bch; lettuce, 5@12c hd; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 3@6c bch; asparagus, 10@15c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 13@30c ¼ pk, $1.25@2.75 bu; county strawberries, 22@30c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 55c; bran, $40; middlings, $42.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; choice, 42@43c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 45@47c; do, blocks, 44@46c; do, ladles, 32@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 28@30c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 28@29c; store-packed, 28c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 28@30c; process butter, 37@38c.

Eggs—Closing offerings, nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, 25c; [illegible], 21½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 27c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 26@27c; Leghorns and other light stock, 21@25c; old roosters, mixed colors, 15@16c; old roosters, Leghorns, 14@15c. Young chickens, springers, colored, 2½ lbs and over, 40@45c; smaller, 30@35c; springers, Leghorns, 1½ lbs and over, 30@35c; smaller, 25@28c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 20@21c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; all kinds, poor and thin, 13@15c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs, 75c@$1. CABBAGE, Virginia, 100-lb crate, $7@7.25; Tennessee, 60-lb crate, $1.50@1.75. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $2.25@2.50; extra fancy, $2.75@3; Ala, bu hmpr, fancy, $2.75@3.25. KALE, Md, bu bskt, 75c@$1. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.25@1.50; Calif, Iceberg crate, mostly fair to poor, $2@4.50; few fancy, $6.50@7; home grown, box 2 doz, leaf, $1@1.25. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, yellows, $2.25@2.50; Calif, bu crate, yellow, $2.65@2.90; white, $2.75@3; home grown, green, bundle 1 doz bchs, 15@30c. PEAS, Va and Md, bu hmpr, $2.50@3. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine, Green Mountains, $6.75@7; new stock, S C, Cobblers, No 1, slats, $10@10.50; staves, $10.50@11. RADISHES, Md, bu bskt, buttons, $1@1.50. RHUBARB, bu bskt, Md and home grown, 25@50c. SPINACH, bu bskt, Md and home grown, 75c@$1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $4@5; W Va, No 1 Willow Twigs, $4; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $1.40@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, Indianas, 24-qt crate, Aromas, $4.50@5.25; Premiers, $3.50@4; Delaware and Md, 32-qt crate, Gandys, $6@6.50; Premiers, $5.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Mostly steady with Friday; fairly active; top, $10.20; bulk early sales, 205 lbs down, $10.20; heavy butchers up to $9.50; 205 to 250 lbs, $9.50@10; rough packing sows, $7.75; stags, $5@6; pigs, $10.20.

Calves—Steady; top veals $12.50.

Sheep—Steady; wethers around $7.75; yearlings, $14 down; spring lambs, $16.50 down.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19@19.50; standard timothy, $18@18.50; No 2 timothy, $16@16.50; No 3 timothy, $14@15; No 1 light clover mixed, $18@18.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $18@19; No 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No 2 mixed clover, $15@16; No 1 clover, $18@19; No 2 clover, $15@16.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@61c; No 3 white, 57½@59c; No 4 white, 54@56c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.08; No 2 yellow, $1.04@1.05; No 4 yellow shelled, 98c@$1.01; No 5 yellow shelled, 94@97c. Mixed corn value, 5@6c under value of yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery, extra, 92 score, 43c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 39@42½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Firmer; fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 23½@25c; do, storage packed, [illegible]; fresh gathered firsts, 21½@22c; do, storage packed, 22½@23c; fresh gathered seconds, 20½@21c; do, storage packed, [illegible]; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 29@31c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 24@28c; nearby pullets, 22@23c; nearby browns, extras, 29@30c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 32c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 29@31c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 22@22½c; do, average run, 21½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 26@26½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; broilers, by freight, 23@35c; do, by express, 15@40c; fowls, by freight, 21@25c; do, by express, 20@27c; roosters, by freight, [illegible].

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; broilers, fresh, 30@41c; chickens, frozen, 20@37c; fowls, fresh, 20@26c; do, frozen, 20@28c; old roosters, 12@18c; turkeys, fresh, 25@32c; do, frozen, 32@40c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@12; bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@14; lightweight culls, $6.50@[illegible]; fed calves, $6@[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@7; culls, $2.50@4; lambs, spring, medium, $14@16.50; southern springers, 65@73 lbs, $17.25 per 100 lbs; spring culls, $12@12.[illegible]

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $10.50@11; pigs, $11.25@11.50; heavy hogs, $9.25@10.50; roughs, $8@8.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, for prompt or 30-day shipment. City bran, $38; middlings, $39.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $49.50, nominal; western feed bran, $37, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $38.50; flour middlings, $44; red dog, $48.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail or lake and rail; white hominy feed, $42.[illegible], nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 33 per cent protein, $40, prompt shipment; linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $53.20, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1 [illegible]@27; No 2, $24@25; No 3 and poorer, [illegible]@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $27@28.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.58⅜; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.65⅜; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.62⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.75½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.17⅛; No 3 yellow, $1.15⅛. OATS, No 2 white, 62½c; No 3 white, 59½@60½c; No 4 white, 58½@59½c; ordinary white clipped, 61@67c; fancy white, clipped, 74@76c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.2[illegible]. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.1[illegible].

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Bulk prices: Weighty steers, [illegible]@13.25; medium weights, $10@12; yearlings, $9.50@11; stockers and feeders, [illegible]@9.25; top feeders, $9.50; half fat kinds, $10; fat cows, $6.25@8; cutters, $4.75@5.75; vealers, $10@11.50.

Hogs—Sows active, steady; top, [illegible]; bulk 150@200 lbs, $9.25@9.50; 210 to [illegible] pounds, $9.20@9.40; outstanding 210 lbs upward to top market; 260 to 300 lbs largely $8.90@9.15; bulk packing sows, $7.90@8.25; heavyweight hogs, [illegible]@9.25; medium, $9@9.55; lights, [illegible]@9.50; packing sows, $7.85@8.40.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices: Fat range lambs, $16@16.50; natives, [illegible]@16.25; culls, $12.50@14; yearling wethers, $13.25@14.[illegible]; fat ewes, $4.50@6.50; feeding lambs, $12.25@13.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 4, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44½c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43c; ¼-blood combing, 41c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 41@42c; ½-blood combing, 42c; ⅜-blood combing, 42c; ¼-blood combing, 41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 4, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $13.35; October, $16.50 bid; December, domestic, $16.65. Timothyseed, cash, old, $2.[illegible]; new, $2.60.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 6, 1927. Quotations cover carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$ [illegible]
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.70@[illegible]
Flour middlings	[illegible]
Red dog flour	48.50@[illegible]
White hominy	42.25@[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal	[illegible]

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .43	...	$ .41¾	$ .41⅛
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.22¾	...	.26	.12½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)...........	10.62½	...	10.87½	9.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	21.50	...	21.50	26.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	...	...	1.51½	1.64
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.63½	...	.62	.51¾

Heavy Receipts Cause Decline

Review of the Week Ending June 4

EGGS—Receipts in New York decreased but were still more than ample for the demand. Trading was very slow and unsatisfactory up until Thursday and prices made daily declines. On Thursday the demand improved and buying was more active. The market closed firm on Saturday with the finest grades a shade higher. Nearby white eggs accumulated and dealers had heavy supplies on hand by the middle of the week.

POULTRY—Arrivals of live poultry in New York were liberal but in general the market was satisfactory. Light and heavy fowl sold on about the same basis due to the low price levels. There was a heavier supply of broilers but while light stock was slow there was a good demand for heavy fancy birds.

BUTTER—The market was generally steady during the week. Many dealers had overstocked for the holiday and buying was rather slow. Production continued to increase with pastures in generally good condition.

HAY—The market was inactive with receipts generally moderate. Buyers in most cities were purchasing only for local needs. Timothy was irregular with only light offerings of top grades. There was a better demand for the best grades. Alfalfa prices declined in middle western markets.

GRAIN—More favorable weather in the winter wheat area and a less active demand at the higher prices caused grain prices to decline. Corn prices reached the highest point of the season during the week but this brought larger offerings and prices dropped. Oats prices were practically steady but the demand was lighter with the decline in corn prices.

FEEDS—The feed market was barely steady. Bran was slightly lower at the close and linseed meal practically steady. Cottonseed meal was steady and gluten feed slightly higher.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was generally stronger but there was a weaker tone at the end of the week. Beef steers averaged lower on practically all grades. Heifers and cows were about steady while heavy calves and vealers were higher. Stockers and feeders were lower. Fat lambs and yearling wethers advanced while fat ewes were weaker.

POTATOES—The markets were strong and prices advanced on both new and old stock. Comparatively light supplies and an improved demand were largely responsible for the advance. On Monday, June 6, the market again opened strong with old stock bringing the highest price of the season. Maine Green Mountains sold at $7 to $7.50 per 150-pound sack. New stock was also higher with supplies from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. The top price was $11 per barrel for Eastern Shore of Virginia Cobblers and South Carolina Spaulding Rose.

ASPARAGUS—Supplies of homegrown asparagus were lighter in Philadelphia last week and the demand was stronger for green stock while white showed little change in either demand or price.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—We have experienced an unusually wet spring. Rainfall too heavy to harrow corn properly. Most of corn beginning to show the second and third leaves but some farmers claim only one-half of seed germinated. Potatoes coming on in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. Wheat and rye may bring a fair yield. Grass fields look very good. Young clover in wheat fields begins to show life. Road supervisors are getting the roads in good shape. Highway contractors have done a lot of grading on the new road from the Lehigh County line to Topton. Wheat, $1.40; ear corn, 75c; oats, 50c; potatoes, $2.10; hay, $24; butter, 45c; eggs, 24c.—W. N. M., May 27.

Blair County, Pa.—We are having lots of rain and frequent thunder storms with the usual damage to freshly plowed fields. Oats are up and spring wheat is doing well. The grass is growing rapidly and some corn is up. Much of the seed corn is had this year. There is still a lot of corn and potatoes to plant. The small fruit will be rather scarce this year but prospects are good for a berry crop and a fair yield of apples. Our vocational high school at Martinsburg closes this week. Wheat, $1.30; corn, $1; oats, 50c; hay, $25; straw, $15; veal calves, 10½c, live; eggs, 20c.—O. E. H., May 26.

Clinton County, Pa.—We have had rain nearly every day for two weeks, creeks are bank full. Heavy thunder storms have caused damage to fields and buildings. Oats all sown and looking good. Some corn planted and coming up but the most is still to be planted. More potatoes will be planted than last year. Old potatoes scarce, selling at curb market at 60c pk. Prospects good for a large hay crop. Early sown wheat looking good. Fruit of all kinds will be scarce. Roads in bad condition. Spring pigs high in price. More chicks being raised than last year. Many brooder stoves being used. Electricity being installed on many farms. Prices: wheat, $1.25@1.30; oats, 50c; corn, 85c; butter, 42c; eggs, 20c.—W. C. W., May 25.

Lancaster County, Pa.—The continued rain has made corn planting very late; some not finished at this time. Oats also was planted late but is now growing. The cold and frosty weather during blossom time has not done nearly so much damage as was first feared. Cherries and pears forming and the outlook is favorable for a good crop of berries. Gardens will be quite late. Young poultry is coming on nicely. Prices: hay, $18; eggs, 23c; butter, 22c.—B. C. R., May 28.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Weather conditions not favorable for planting. Rainy cool days; ground soggy. Those who pushed their work and got corn and potatoes in earlier in the month are ahead, if it would warm up; if not, they must replant. Some few fields of wheat look quite promising. Abundance of pasture and dairymen report unusual flow of milk. Electrical storms have been frequent during the month, also several heavy frosts. Dirt roads demand much dragging. Pears, peaches, plums and apples have suffered from effects of frost. Cherries making quite a promising showing. Wheat sells at $1.30; oats, 50c; ear corn, 35c; timothy hay, $19; clover hay, $21; country butter, 50c; strictly fresh eggs bring from 30c to 35c.—M. L. V., May 31.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The weather for the greater part of May was cool and rainy. Grass and wheat growing well in some fields while in some localities stand is poor. Oats has a good start and is improving. Some corn yet to be planted and some farmers are replanting. Old alfalfa fields a poor stand due mostly to the dandelion weed. Pastures coming along nicely and in many places cattle grazing. Some improved road building being done. Prices: wheat, $1.35; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; hay, $17; potatoes, $1.50; butter, 52c; eggs, 22c.—P. L. M., June 2.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Weather here is very much unsettled. The majority of farmers are very late in getting their corn in. If the wet weather continues many farmers will be handicapped as corn will not mature in this county if planted after June 1st. Oats looks fair and hay is doing fine. The prospects for fruit are not very encouraging because of the rains and late frosts. Frosts have also spoiled many fine gardens. Some prices: oats, 69c; potatoes, $1.25; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c.—M. G., May 30.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—If the old saying, "A wet cold May means a barn full of hay" is true, we should have barns well filled and stacks aplenty as it has rained nearly every day of May. A few fields of oats are sown but not doing well as the weeds have gotten a better start than the oats. Many farmers still have plowing to do for corn and potatoes. No gardens planted here. Two heavy frosts the last week may have ruined the fruit. Little pigs are scarce and selling for $15 per pair and fall shoats are bringing $25 per pair. Cows are high in price, grade cows bringing from $125 to $150 each. Many farmers lost early lambs. Roads are cut up badly, being so wet and soft from continued rains. Poor hatches and weak chickens reported. Many send away for incubator chicks and have very good luck raising them. Butter, 50c; eggs, 27c; potatoes, $2.50.—J. A. G., May 30.

Broccoli Needs a Standard

Uniform Packages Only Solution for Jersey Growers

"BROCCOLI is not wanted!" Such was the statement made by a well-known commercial market reporting agency in New York City in its issue of April 23rd. Apparently a variation in quality had been the determining factor in the gradually declining market for this green, more so than supplies, which according to all reports were not more than moderate from any of the producing sections including New Jersey.

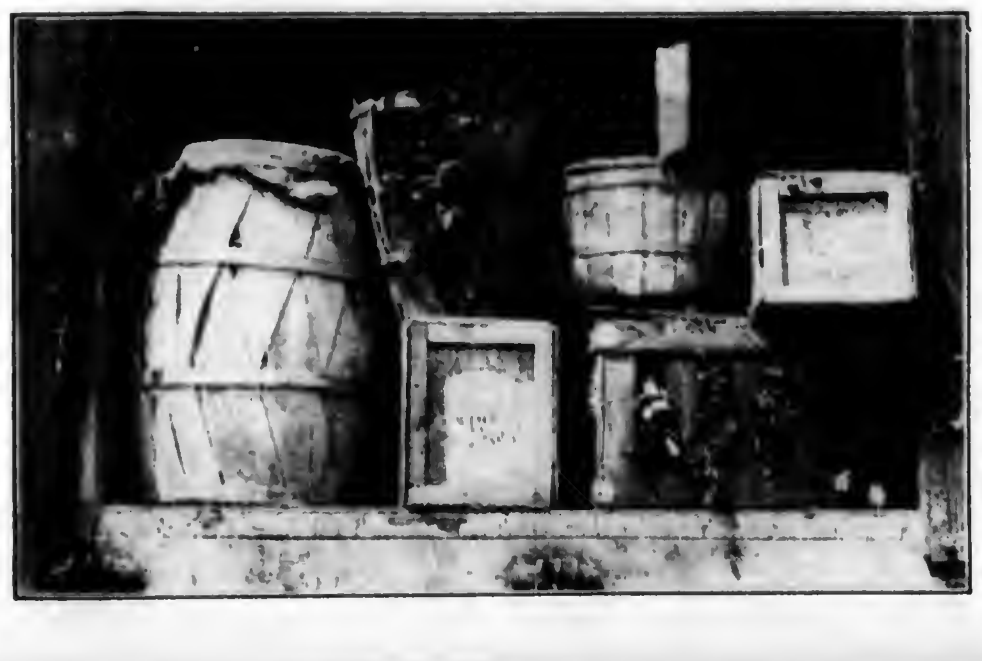
New York City received considerable amounts of broccoli greens from sections in Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, where the season opened the latter part of March and continued into the first few days of May. Because of the dull market and low prices, most of the growers yielded to the temptation to market their crop in almost any kind of containers. The result was that practically all of the broccoli was shipped in second-hand packages. Such a condition tends to hold down a weak market and will not permit the best returns.

Six Types in One Car

An excellent example of this condition was found at one of the important loading stations on April 20th. At this particular station twelve types of second-hand packages were being used in various cars. They included barrels, bushel hampers, pepper crates, berry crates, bushel baskets, peach crates, half-barrel hampers, lettuce crates, pineapple crates, onion crates, ordinary store boxes, and the standard hinged-top broccoli crates. One of the chief offenders was a car containing six different types of packages. The illustration shows these types, which are the first six named in the above list.

Not only were package conditions bad, but those of car loading as well. A floor, a roof and four walls to keep the containers within the car seemed to be the chief requisites for transportation from loading point to market. Lightly loaded cars with packages of various sizes stacked several high along the sides and ends of the car, with no bracing and with wasted space in the middle of the car, are not going to reach their market intact. Frequently such poor loading results in some broken packages, and broken packages mean loss or deterioration of contents. Disorderly or ragged loading, or the stacking of boxes on light baskets, is likewise detrimental. At this particular station, eight cars were shipped that day, whereas five properly-loaded cars could have carried the same amount of goods. This meant not only additional freight to be deducted from a low market, but also an uneconomic use of extra cars and danger of shifting loads and broken containers.

The type of package best suited for broccoli greens is the hinged-top crate, the outside measurements of which are 24" x 15¾" x 10½". The greens can be bunched and packed on end in this crate, thereby assuring an attractive package. Growers will do well to consider the better methods of competitors and benefit by equaling their closer standardization. Not until packages are generally standardized to one or two types, and greater care given to loading cars, will the broccoli industry of South Jersey get the greatest returns possible.



The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

I WOULD like to see the orange groves of California and the roses that bloom in winter, but I am afraid I would be disappointed. Every time I see some famed wonder I find that we have something here in Pennsylvania that far surpasses it.

Last week I drove the family up to Harrisburg and again I was impressed with the wonder of it all. The Chester Valley with its rolling hills, the winding streams thru the meadows, the white farm houses, the broad fields of Lancaster County, well-kept homesteads, and the shaded quiet villages are hard to beat. It seemed so quiet and restful after the rush and noise of the city. I suppose if I got up at 4:00 A. M., milked the cows, tended the stock and put in a day's work behind a harrow I would look at it in a different light but the advantage of the observer is that he sees only the rosy side of the other fellow's existence.

We passed thru Ephrata and there saw people in their plain dress, the bonnets, chin whiskers and broad-brimmed straw hats. Then came the iron mines at Cornwall, like a deep gash in the earth. These and the unique red stone houses drew our attention while the little engine puffing with its train of cars just suited the boys. We skimmed along fine paved roads, well marked with route posts and signs telling of the history of the towns along the way.

Where the Capitol Guards the City

Finally, we reached Harrisburg where the dome of the Capitol looks down on the busy city. We crossed the Susquehanna at dusk, the lights of the city and railroad making it appear a huge lake with coal barges silhouetted against its surface. The Blue Mountains were covered with a bluish haze and they seemed to suit their name better than ever.

Saturday is a market day at Harrisburg and the Market House was a busy place when I arrived. The big building with its neat aisles lined with white stalls was a mass of color. Iris, peonies, mock orange, flowers of all descriptions filled the stalls. People were buying to honor those friends who have passed on and some, I hope, for the enjoyment of the living.

Homegrown Produce Not Uniform

There were fresh-killed chickens that did not look like those we generally see in the city; baskets of eggs, meats, cheese, cakes and food of all kinds. There were homegrown fruits and vegetables and those from distant states. One thing that I noticed was the lack of uniformity of the homegrown produce. A bunch of asparagus might weigh a half pound or two pounds. In fact, some bunches were so small you could have hid them in one hand.

Prices were nearly as irregular and a buyer would need to shop quite a bit if he wished to get a good buy. Prices in general were higher than retail prices in Philadelphia. It was what they called "a good market" for people were filling their baskets. It is a treat to walk thru a farmers' market and see fresh, attractive produce. The market seems to be a place where friends meet friends and farmers have time to rest a bit and talk over their problems. That is the reason we named this column "The Market Place"—because we wanted it to be a place to meet friends and talk things over.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Is Your MANURE PILE Leaking Dollars?

Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"At present prices of crops, manure has produced crop increases equal to about $4.00 per ton of manure applied," reports the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Use ALL of Your Manure Build a Concrete Manure Pit

A concrete manure pit saves enough fertilizer in *one year* to pay for itself.

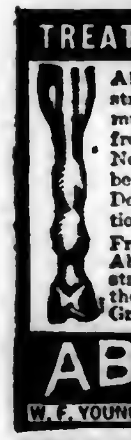
Plans and complete information on how to do the work is given in our manure pit booklet. Write today for your free copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

2151 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Concrete for Permanence



TREAT SWOLLEN TENDONS

Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free.

From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time, couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

MINERAL COMPOUND FOR

In use over 30 yrs.

Booklet Free

$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.

MINERAL REMEDY CO. 461 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TESTED COWS

100 head of Springers consisting of Guernseys, Holsteins and Milking Short Horns. These cows are all ¾ grades and will not last long in the market. Get in touch with me at once. Buy your cows in Bradford County. Only 5½ reactors in the whole county.

JOHN P. FRETZ,
Roosevelt Highway Farms, Troy, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATCH SWARMS OF BEES in your own hive. One man caught 11 swarms in one season. Money and health in honey. If you have a back yard you can keep bees. How to fix the hive and best places to set it. What to do and use to attract the bees. Full instructions $1.00. This is a tested, reliable method. Bivins, Printer, Box 540, Summit, New York.

YOUR OWN NAME actually printed free on samples of Personal Stationery. Write your name and address plainly, and send only stamp for postage. Bivins, Printer, Box 540, Summit, New York.

500 BOND LETTER HEADS and 500 good white envelopes, printed and sent prepaid for $5.00. Samples free. Also rubber stamps and supplies. Bivins-Printer, Box 540, Summit, New York.

WOOL—ship large or small lots; best cash prices; shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

SATTLEY 2½ horse engine, $30.00. 700 watt, 32 volt generator, $25.00. Tent 9x12, new, $15.00. H. Van Kuren, Rummerfield, Pa.

WANTED Summer accommodations. Mother with child of three. Give details. Box 111, Pennsylvania Farmer.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra fine heifer. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar 9 months old, $50.00. Ten open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts, 170 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.

400 CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 weeks old $6.00; 7 weeks $6.75, taught to eat. High-grade and Pure-bred pigs, not to be registered, $8.00. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

RAISE Big, Easy Feeding Type, Spotted Poland Chinas and make more money, men, on your hogs. Order from the old reliable herd. Pleasant View Farm, Boyd Hamman & Sons, Shiloh, Ohio.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

PURE BRED, Big Type Poland China Gilts, weighing around 130 lbs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices. C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6, YORK, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

DUROCS Young Bred Sows and Boars. Bargain Prices. HUGH BRINTON, WEST CHESTER, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS—7 weeks old $7.50 each. Express paid. Shoats 2 to 3 mo. old $10 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Dr. J. G. LIPMAN, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Director New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Which Would Be More Economical?

A CORRESPONDENT from central New Jersey inquires whether ground raw oyster shells at $5.50 per ton f. o. b. Philadelphia would be a more economical purchase than hydrated lime at $14.50 delivered at his station. His freight rates on the oyster shells would be $2 per ton. He has also inquired about a mixture consisting of 600 pounds of bone meal, 600 pounds acid phosphate, 600 pounds nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of muriate of potash recommended to him for spinach. He has inquired whether this mixture, used at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre, together with additional applications of nitrate of soda during the growing season, would serve his purpose. The following is the answer to his questions.

Sold on Basis of Actual Lime

Ground limestone or raw ground oyster shells are usually sold on the basis of 50 per cent of actual lime, whereas hydrated lime of good quality should contain about 75 per cent actual lime or its equivalent. On this basis, a ton of ground limestone or ground oyster shells will furnish 1000 pounds of actual lime, whereas a ton of hydrated lime will furnish 1500 pounds of actual lime. Assuming that the freight rate from Philadelphia is $2.00 per ton, the ground oyster shells would cost you, delivered at Freehold, $7.50 as against $14.50 for hydrated lime. It will take 3000 pounds of the raw oyster shells to give you the same amount of lime which you would obtain in one ton of hydrated lime. This would mean that the ground shells would cost you $11.25 as against $14.50 for the hydrated lime. You would have in the raw shells an equivalent of about 15 pounds of ammonia and perhaps 10 pounds of phosphoric acid per ton which would cost you nothing. At the prices quoted in your letter, it would seem, therefore, that the ground raw oyster shells would be the more economical purchase.

Suggested for Spinach

The special mixture for spinach which was suggested to you was made up of 600 pounds each of nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and bone meal and 200 pounds of muriate of potash. This mixture should contain in round figures about 6 per cent of ammonia, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid (12 per cent total) and 5 per cent of potash. There is no reason why you could not use 1500 pounds of this mixture per acre and reinforce it with side dressings of nitrate of soda. This should give you satisfactory results under average seasonal conditions.—J. G. Lipman.

First Soil Congress Will Convene Soon

THERE is no substitute for soil in the affairs of men. In the case of all other raw materials we may find ways of getting along without them. Economists have painstakingly calculated how long our coal, oil and timber supplies will last and then have comforted us by saying that when these materials are exhausted we may easily turn to other sources of heat, power and structural supplies.

Not so with soils. The First International Soil Congress at its sessions in Washington, next June 13 to 22, will serve to remind us that the soil is the one absolutely essential heritage of humanity. The soil is the supreme bank account which must not be overdrawn, if man is to continue on earth.

In the ten-day sessions of the Soil Congress every phase of soil studies will be brought up for consideration. The chemistry, the structure, the bacterial life of soils are to pass in review. Fertility, methods of cultivation and their relation to crop yields are to be brought into the spot-light.

Many Topics Will Be Discussed

May we depend on drawing fertility only from the upper foot or two of soil or may plant food be brought to the surface in soil moisture from lower depths? In other words, is our supply of fertility a foot or a mile deep? Can we learn the secret process by which certain bacteria seize upon nitrogen from the air? These and hundreds of other topics are on the program.

Twenty-five nations will take part in the Soil Congress. From South Africa to Norway and from Holland to Japan delegates are coming and the delegates from our own 48 states will bring the total attendance up to about an even thousand. President Coolidge will address the Congress on the afternoon of the first day, and in the evening of the second day Secretaries Kellogg and Jardine will give a reception to the delegates in the Pan-American Union at which a large part of the diplomatic corps will be present.

Doctor J. G. Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station and Soils and Fertilizers Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, is president of the Soil Congress. He has arranged for a special train which will take the delegates on a 30-day trip to the Pacific Coast and back. Numerous stops will be made to study soil conditions, irrigation projects, and various industries allied to agriculture.

Bradford County Leads

ALMOST one of every five farms in Pennsylvania has a silo, according to the more recent estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture. The total is 36,810 and the ten leading counties are:

Bradford, 3000; Crawford, 2180; Tioga, 2050; Susquehanna, 1850; Lancaster, 1790; Chester, 1600; Erie, 1500; Wayne, 1200; Somerset, 1140 and Mercer, 1070

To Elect Trustees

DELEGATES chosen by agricultural and engineering societies in the various counties of the state will take part in the election of four members of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College to be held at State College on June 11th.

Trustees elected by delegates from county societies and whose terms expire this June are George G. Hutchison, Warriors Mark; John A. McSparran, Furniss; William P. Rothrock, State College, and Chester J. Tyson, Floradale.

Professional Touch

Dentist (extracting nail from tire of his car)—Quiet now. You won't even feel this.—Life.

For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, $2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

FARM LANDS

92 ACRES [illegible] weekly income, 11 cows and [illegible] thresher, [illegible] potato digger, heavy and light wagons, [illegible] equipment, crops included [illegible] paid 1930; handy motor fare, river, lake and town, good 8-room house with bath, cemented basement barn, other good bldgs. First here gets a bargain; $1,500 part cash. See picture and details pg. 55 big [illegible] Catalog [illegible] Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

CLEARING $2,600 YEARLY and better easily doubled. 55 acre [illegible] equipped and running, owner [illegible] beautiful climate. $4,000—terms. P. Quast, Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

BECAUSE OF HEALTH, [illegible] farm, 240 acres, 2 houses, [illegible] Jersey herd with 12 years [illegible] near school, concrete, town. $15,000. Box 73, Troy, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—New plan makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE A single man understanding general farm work. Good habits. Farm owned by colored people. Permanent job. Colored or white may apply. I. O. Holden, Powell, Pa.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $30 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

NEW BEEMAN GARDEN TRACTOR, all attachments, cost $180.00, for $160.00. Wm. Seidel, Washingtonville, Pa.

WANTED—Two or three horse potato digger, also a Boggs potato grader. Give full description. J. A. Boggs, Route 4, Lebanon, Pa.

DOGS

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LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SORE ON LEG—LAMBS NOT LIVELY.—One of our mares has an injury on the inside of the left forearm, almost at the elbow. It looks as tho the sore was started by the calk of the shoe when she lay down, as it is right where her foot would strike it. There is an open wound in the center of a puffy swelling, which formed a sac about three inches in diameter. This swelling does not seem to affect the rest of leg, as she does not limp or favor it. In fact, the place does not seem very sore.

We have about 20 lambs from six weeks to two months old. They do not seem as lively and energetic as young lambs should be. They eat well and do not look unthrifty, but they seem to lie around a lot and when stirred up and made to move they move their hind parts very stiffly and act clumsy and weak.—P., Laurelton, Pa. It may be necessary to remove some necrotic or dead tissue from the injury before healing will occur. The injury may be washed out daily, using a two per cent solution of a coal tar disinfectant or a commercial solution of chlorine. A syringe can be used for injecting the liquid into the opening. Apply iodine sparingly as it may blister.

One should consider the possibility of internal parasites as being at the root of the lamb trouble. Drenching is usually not resorted to until the lambs are three months of age. In the meantime you may notice improvement by turning these lambs on pasture. Examine the feet carefully as they may have hoof rot. The feet should be trimmed and cleaned carefully.

KICK WOUND FAILS TO IMPROVE.—I have an eight-year-old mare which was kicked the latter part of February on the hip and the socket joint nearby swelled considerably. We had the injury blistered but after that the knee swelled twice as large as ordinary size and somewhat down to the pastern joint. When she walks a cracking noise can be heard in the pastern joint. When standing she holds her leg up and seems to have a great deal of pain. What can be done for her?—C. R. R., Gettysburg, Pa. A careful examination of the leg should be made to determine the extent of the injury. That is, to determine the possible presence of new bone growths. Bathe the leg in warm water to which has been added common salt in the proportion of one tablespoonful for each quart of water. Massage leg daily, rubbing the area from stifle to pastern joint. If you have a pasture, turn the animal out until improvement is evident.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

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BABY CHICKS Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more. 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

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CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7½c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

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2. ADD TEASPOONFUL OF SODA, AND ONE OF SALT TO EACH QUART OF WATER
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3. PUT TARNISHED SILVER INTO KETTLE SO THAT IT IS COMPLETELY COVERED, IN 1 MINUTE OF BOILING IT WILL BE BRIGHT & CLEAN
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TARNISH REMOVER! GOSH, I THOUGHT YOU SAID VARNISH REMOVER!
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COOK ACID FOOD OR VINEGAR IN IT • TO PREVENT TARNISH.
YESSIR, HALIBUT — TH' FLOODS HAS BEEN BAD THIS YEAR BUT I'M GLAD T'SAY THEY AIN'T TOUCHED ME YET.
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For Jerseys or Guernseys producing	*For Holsteins or Ayrshires producing*
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25 lbs. " — 4 lbs. "	30 lbs. " — 4 lbs. "
30 lbs. " — 5½ lbs. "	35 lbs. " — 5½ lbs. "
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40 lbs. " — 8 lbs. "	50 lbs. " — 9 lbs. "

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
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Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1927 No. 25

Far from the maddening crowd

Observations on farm boys and girls by the state club leader. Page 3.

Have you mailed your Master Farmer nomination? Page 4.

For car-owners who want their money's worth

Kelly-Springfield tires always have been built for the man who demands the utmost in riding comfort, in dependability and in long mileage.

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Wild Cherry Flies a Red Flag

By Dr. E. M. GRESS, Penna. State Botanist

Editors' Note:—This is the fourth of a series of articles on poisonous plants commonly found in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

THE peculiar "cherry odor" of crushed wild cherry leaves is familiar to many people. This odor is due to a poisonous chemical which is known as hydrocyanic acid or more commonly as prussic acid. If one inhales too much of this odor from the wild cherry blossoms which are past their prime, headache may be induced.

Horses, cattle and sheep are sometimes killed by eating the leaves of wild cherry and the fruit, when eaten without removing the seeds, has been fatal to human beings.

(Photo by H. B. Kirk.)

Leaves and fruit of wild black cherry both poisonous.

All parts of the tree contain the poisonous element but it is most abundant in the leaves of vigorous young plants, and in the kernels of the fruit. Wilting of the leaves causes a chemical change which increases the amount of the poisonous element, and the poisonous prussic acid is also increased in the stomach while the leaves are undergoing digestion.

No doubt, many farmers lose livestock every year from prussic acid poisoning due to the eating of the wild black cherry leaves.

A few years ago some cattle died in pasture on a farm in Indiana. The death happened in a short time after a severe wind storm. On investigation it was found that the wind had broken some branches from a wild cherry tree that stood in the pasture and that the branches showed evidence of having been eaten by the cattle.

The fruit of the wild cherry is eaten by many birds. The seeds, however, are not digested and are distributed by these birds. This distribution often takes place along old fences, and along the edge of the woods; therefore, the wild cherry is often found in such places.

The symptoms of wild cherry poisoning are unsteady walking, difficult breathing, protruding eyeballs, convulsions, odor of prussic acid in the breath, finally unconsciousness and death. The action of the poison is so rapid that little, if anything, can be done in remedial treatment after the symptoms become manifest.

No Pasture Needs Prussic Acid

Here again prevention is worth a pound of cure and every farmer should see to it that wild cherry is kept from the pasture.

Wild cherry is so well known that a description is hardly necessary. There are two species in Pennsylvania; wild black cherry (Prunus serotina) and choke cherry (Prunus virginiana). The former contains larger amounts of prussic acid than the latter. Wild black cherry is a tree that attains a height of nearly a hundred feet. The flowers are white and grow in elongated, round clusters. The cluster of flowers is followed by a cluster of small, purplish-black cherries, which are slightly bitter, but not unpleasant to the taste when ripe.

The wood of wild cherry is very valuable for cabinet work; but in addition to its being poisonous, the tree is a harbor for the injurious insect known to everybody as the tent caterpillar. Often in summer the wild cherry is literally covered and defoliated by the nests of this insect.

No doubt, it would be an advantage to the farmer to replace the wild cherry on his farm by some other valuable tree that will not poison his livestock nor harbor injurious insects.

United States Experiment Stations Study Dairy Problems

THE larger cows within the different breeds are usually the higher producers according to the United States Bureau of Dairying. The Bureau is experimenting with the feeding of skimmilk for longer periods than six months to determine if such feeding results in earlier maturity and larger sized animals.

The Bureau maintains a number of stations thruout the country. At Ardmore, S. D., breeding work is being carried on with purebred and grade Holsteins. The first sire used increased the production of his first five daughters 37 pounds of butterfat each above the yield of the dams. The first five daughters of the second sire averaged 23 pounds of butterfat less than their dams, while the third bull, a proven sire, has increased the average production of his first twelve daughters by 64 pounds of butterfat above that of their dams.

In grade herd improvement with purebred sires it was found that the grade dams produced an average of 202 pounds of butterfat and milked only 236 days; the daughters averaged 246 pounds of butterfat and milked 272 days; the granddaughters averaged 345 pounds butterfat and milked 326 days. In other words, the improvement in production came principally thru increased persistency in lactation period.

At the Huntley, Montana, Station, cows are being fed on three planes of nutrition; roughage alone, roughage plus one pound of grain for every six pounds of milk, roughage plus one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk. The cows are milked three times daily and the respective yields of butterfat per cow yearly to date for the three classes are 528 pounds, 627 pounds, 713 pounds. It is evident that the yield increased decidedly as the food allowance increased. However, the roughage cows were the most economical producers for the amount of digestible nutrients consumed per pound butterfat yielded, while the full grain ration was the most costly.

Studies are being conducted on the relation of the physiology and conformation of cows to their producing capacity. Thirteen different

(Continued on page 26)

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

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What of Our Farm Boys and Girls?

Some Observations On Their Likes and Dislikes, Handicaps and Opportunities

By ALLEN L. BAKER, State Club Leader

Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Extension Service

IN PREPARATION for the first annual meeting of the American Country Life Association, the United States Department of Agriculture tabulated approximately [illegible] thousand replies to questionnaire from members of Boys' and Girls' Agricultural and Home Economics Clubs. These replies give an interesting insight to the state of mind of farm boys and girls, and also of boys and girls resident in small towns who may be classed as "rural" but not living on farms.

Prefer Country or Village Life

Ninety-six per cent of the farm boys and girls indicated that they like to live on the farm. Eighty-six per cent of the boys and ninety-one per cent of the girls living in small towns said they liked the village life. The high percentage voicing a preference for the farm may be a little higher than the general average due to the select group reached thru the questionnaires and because of the fact that membership in clubs with its ownership and recreational features, may be a factor in influencing their preferences. If such is the case, it only adds to the value of the club work.

Anna Wehr, Carbon County, Pa., learned proper methods of strawberry culture under the direction of County Agent N. M. Rahn and State College specialists. Her patch of one-twentieth of an acre produced 1060 quarts of berries last summer and returned a handsome profit.

Fifty-seven per cent of the farm boys indicated they expected to become farmers, ten per cent preferred work dealing with engineering of some sort, six per cent wanted to be mechanics and six per cent expect to enter the professions of medicine, law, education, etc.

A surprise was sprung by the farm girls, fifty-five per cent of whom indicated a preference for teaching. Business activities, stenography, etc., claimed next attention with fifteen per cent; nursing and social service work, seven per cent; professions, one per cent, while five per cent were at sea on the matter and could indicate no choice.

From the questionnaire replies and discussions in the group conferences it is apparent that one of the problems of our rural youth is the provision of satisfactory employment in rural sections for farm girls after they have completed their school work. It was pointed out that the boys work for their parents or neighbors, find employment on state highways and in shops, but that at present there are few ways for farm girls to find satisfactory remunerative employment near at home.

Is it out of the way to raise the question as to whether or not the girls should not receive monetary compensation for their services in the household? Is not such labor at home, or with relatives or neighbors, just as dignified as farm and highway labor is for the boys, and entitled to the same recognition?

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the town girls had about the same occupational preferences as the farm girls, while town boys were practically evenly divided as between farming, engineering, mechanical and professional occupations.

Farm Work Appeals to Majority

Despite long hours and multitudinous chores, the liking of the farm work itself was the leading factor listed in the reasons for liking farm life. The appeal of growing plants and animals, healthy living conditions and facilities, and recreational advantages were next in order. School and social advantages came last in the list for farm boys and girls, but first in the estimation of the town boys and girls.

It is interesting to note that farm boys and girls are as well satisfied as their village cousins with their recreational opportunities. Apparently the old swimmin' hole and the ever familiar horseshoes have a strong appeal.

Town boys and girls apparently read daily newspapers and magazines for boys and girls to a much greater extent than do their farmer friends, altho the farm girls are apparently better off than their brothers in this regard. A very large percentage of farm boys, however, are regular readers of the farm press.

(to page 25)

When an Ear of Corn Meant Barley

By CARL R. WOODWARD

New Jersey State College of Agriculture

ONE of the best available accounts of farming in Pennsylvania in the seventeenth century is found in a letter by Dr. Nicholas More, first speaker of the Provincial Assembly in 1682, and first chief justice of Pennsylvania. He had extensive land-holdings, of more than 10,000 acres in Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties. His country seat was located 13 miles northwest of the Philadelphia of his day, about one-half mile west of the present Somerton. On September 13, 1686, he addressed a letter to William Penn, which the latter subsequently published for the purpose of refuting malicious reports that had been circulated about the new colony.

"Our lands have been grateful to us," he wrote, "and have begun to reward our laborers by abounding crops of corn this year." Then, after discoursing on the abundance of the various kinds of produce, and their market price, he gave an account of his own and his neighbor's farm experiences. His practical test of the rotation now so commonly observed, viz., winter grain following corn, is of special interest:

"The last year I did plant about twelve Acres of Indian Corn, and when it came off the Ground, I did only cause the Ground to be Harrowed, and upon that I did sow both Wheat and Rye, at which many laughed, saying, that I could not expect any Corn from what I had sowed, the land wanting more labour, yet I had this Year as good Wheat and Rye upon it, as was to be found in any other place, and that very bright Corn.

"I have had a good Crop of Barley and Oats and whereas my People did not use my Barley well, so that much was shed upon the Ground, I caused it immediately to be Plowed in, and is now growing, keeping a good Colour, and I am in hope of another Crop of Barley, having good Ears tho the Straws be shorter. I did plant an Hopp-Garden this Spring, which is now exceeding full of Hopps, at which all English People admire."

"Corn" Was a General Term for "Grain"

It should be remembered, in this connection, that in Doctor More's time the term "corn" was used in the same sense as we now use "grain." And "ears of corn" usually meant "heads of grain." Doctor More continued to relate something of his neighbors' experience in grain growing:

"Richard Collet and Samuel Carpenter, etc., having had some fields of Rye the last Summer, and plowed the Stuble in order to sow other Corn, by some Casualty could not sow their Fields, yet have they had considerable crops of Rye, in the said Fields, by what had been shed on the ground in Harvest time."

The abundance of yield which delighted the heart of the husbandman is brought out in the following passage:

"I have had seventy Ears of Rye upon one single Root, proceeding from one single Corn; forty five of Wheat; eighty of Oats; ten, twelve and fourteen of Barley out of one Grain, and there was in it forty five grains on that Ear; above three Thousand of Oats from one single Corn, and some I had, that had much more, but it would seem a Romance rather than a Truth, if I should speak what I have seen in these things."

Vegetables, too, excelled in quality and in yield, and the writer concludes that Pennsylvania has some very decided advantages over England in the pursuit of agriculture:

"I had the last year as good Turnops, Carrots and Parsnops as could be expected, and in no wise inferior to those in London, the parsnops better, and of a great bigness; my Children have found out a way of Rosting them in the Embers, and ate as good as Barbadoes-Potatoes, insomuch that it is now become a dish with us. We have had admirable English Pease this summer; every one here is now persuaded of the fertility of the ground, and goodness of the climate, here being nothing wanting, with industry, that grows in England, and many delicious things, not attainable there; and we have this common advantage above England that all things grow better, and with less labour."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

It is not difficult to dodge our responsibilities; but we cannot dodge the consequences of dodging our responsibilities.

General Business Conditions

THE summary of the national business conditions for May, as made by the National City Bank of New York states that the situation has continued satisfactory. Employment conditions are good and money is abundant for business purposes. The high spots in the adverse conditions are: The mounting destruction caused by the Mississippi flood, the poor crop weather in the West, the general downward tendency in non-agricultural commodity prices, and the serious over-production of oil.

On the other hand, the steel industry continues to operate at high levels, building construction goes on at a good pace, the automobile industry is operating in high, the trade in electric supplies is good, and the export trade is in good condition. On the whole, business is averaging fully up to or above normal.

Competition in the Egg Market

A SUBSCRIBER wants to know why it is that eggs from the Pacific Coast top the New York market. He suggests that there is "something rotten in Denmark" that this is the case, and thinks something should be done about it. He does not think it reasonable that eggs shipped nearly 3000 miles should sell for a higher price than nearby eggs.

Well, we do not know anything about the decay prevalent in Denmark, but we do know that there have been rotten eggs sent to market from the farms of the United States, but few if any of them have come from the Pacific Coast. Here are the reasons why eggs from that section sell at top-notch prices:

Necessity forced the egg producers of the Pacific Coast to produce and ship only the very choicest eggs. Poultrymen gather their eggs two and three times a day, and place them in cool, airy rooms. They ship them early and often, never holding back for a rise in the market. Eggs are officially candled and inspected before being shipped. In summer the cars are iced and sent by fast express. All market eggs are infertile. The marketing is done by up-to-date, cooperative organizations with good business men at the head of them. These and other reasons have made the buyer confident when he buys their eggs that they are A No. 1 in every respect. No moral is necessary to point the lesson.

For More Leisure

A CITY man who lives in the country, and keeps an observing eye on people about him, recently said in reference to the oft-repeated assertion of farmers that they work sixteen hours a day, "I don't believe it. I never knew a farmer who put in sixteen hours a day the year 'round. True, there are times in summer when the days are very long, but if he counts all the time off in the course of a year I am certain that he actually works no more in a year than does a successful business man."

The evident desire of most people is to attain greater leisure. City people have their summer vacations, usually two weeks in length. With most of them, that is all they have during the year. Of course, their office or shop hours are not so long, but it would be interesting to learn just how many hours the average farmer puts in at actual work in the course of a year. City people say they are awake more hours in the twenty-four than are farm people.

Anyway, let's try to plan our work so that there is more leisure time. It can be done, because some have done it.

Rural Electric Rates

IT WILL be gratifying news to farmers to learn that the foremost electric and power companies are studying how to finance rural extensions without making it impossible or burdensome for farmers to obtain electric service. The Rural Service Committee of the National Electric Light Association recently made a report of its study, containing the following:

"The successful development of rural electrification depends in no small measure upon having a rate form particularly adapted to the agricultural field. It is most gratifying to be able to report that there is a distinct tendency on the part of those light and power companies who have given this matter thoro consideration to develop rate forms which provide for the financing of line construction by the utility, thereby making the farmer's capital available for the purchase of utilization equipment."

While there are different forms of rural rates in use, there seems to be a general tendency towards standardization in two general types, viz:

(a). A monthly service charge plus a relatively low energy rate, usually in two steps.

(b). A guaranteed minimum yearly revenue with various step energy rates.

The investigation shows that farm electrification has been making steady gains in spite of the very general depression in agriculture the past few years, and that the later extensions show a greater variety of uses than the original installations.

Students at State College

A COLUMNIST in a Philadelphia paper, after calling attention to the fact that there are only 550 students studying agriculture at State College while there are 3000 enrolled in other courses, asks this question. "What's the matter with Pennsylvania farming when only 550 young people in a population of 9,000,000 go to learn more about how to do it?"

Many answers might be made to this question, any one of which would be, at least partially, sufficient. In the first place, one may farm with more or less success without a college education, while it is legally and practically impossible to be a lawyer, a doctor, a dentist, or a practitioner in any one of a number of professions without extensive training. In the second place, the industrial development of Pennsylvania has been so great and so prosperous that the industries have been able to offer greater financial inducements to young men than agriculture afforded and the young people have been attracted into business and professional life. No doubt a large proportion of the 550 will find positions in this direction also. In the third place, the live intelligent farmers have been and are profiting by the work of the college and experiment station while engaged in practical agriculture.

The farming population of the state comprises only about one-tenth of the total population, and in this number a very large proportion cannot afford the time or money necessary to send their boys and girls to college even if they desired to do so.

We hope the time will speedily come when all this will be changed, and the enrolment of farm boys and girls at the agricultural colleges will compare favorably with those from any other business, and that the young people will pursue the agricultural and economic courses with the purpose of actually engaging them as a life business.

Nominate Your Best Farmer

THERE are several sections of the territory covered by Pennsylvania Farmer not yet represented by a nominee for the Master Farmer Award. In order to have the largest number possible, and so that the four states named may be fairly represented, we urge readers to hunt up the issue of May 14, read the article on page three and fill out the score card for the best farmer in your neighborhood. In case you have mislaid the paper, send to this office and ask for a card and instructions.

The Master Farmer Award is a big thing and every community fortunate enough to have a farmer in at the close will be proud of the fact. The time for making nominations is getting short—four weeks only until July 15—and we urge promptness in sending them in. Simply address Master Farmer Editor, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Reconstruction in Flood Area

THE floods have subsided in most of the inundated area and the work of planting and reconstruction is going on. Every calamity is conducive of some blessings, and in the case of the flood the reduction of the cotton crop is one. It is estimated that the total cotton crop may be less this year than last by 1,000,000 pounds, and this is even less than was proposed as a voluntary reduction. The flooded lands have received deposits of silt and mud which no doubt will increase their fertility, even tho it has come from other farm lands. Corn, which requires a shorter time to grow than cotton, will be planted in larger amounts than usual. The great loss is in the destroyed homes, barns, livestock and personal effects. Time and assistance from others will in time rehabilitate the unfortunate area, but the nation owes it to this great country to make a recurrence of the flood impossible.

ASK RESEARCH MONEY

Agricultural Interests Call on President Bureau of Education Entertains Great Expectations from Survey.

Washington, D. C.

A FORWARD step in the movement for larger appropriations for research work in the Department of Agriculture was taken when a large group representing agriculture and other industries called on President Coolidge and pointed out to him the need for an expansion all along the lines of agricultural research.

In this group were Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange; E. P. Cohill, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation; A. M. Loomis, of the American Dairy Federation; Wilson Compton, secretary National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, Henry H. Lewis, managing director Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture, Henry R. Rice, director National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, C. G. Woodbury, director National Canners' Association; Charles J. Brand, National Association of Fertilizer Manufacturers; R. L. French, secretary National League of Commission Merchants, and H. A. Austin, of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association.

Where the Money Went

A total of $10,300,000 was expended on work which is classified as research in the Department of Agriculture during the last fiscal year. More than one-half of this amount went to the Bureaus of Plant Industry, Entomology and Agricultural Economics. A strongly organized effort will be made to get a much larger sum included in the appropriations for research work for the next fiscal year.

Land Grant College Survey

The land grant colleges are to be modernized along educational lines and their work correlated so as to prevent needless overlapping of activities, if the results of the survey to be begun in July by the Bureau of Education, Department of Agriculture, meets the expectations of Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education. The survey is to be completed within two years and is to cost $117,000. The executive committee of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges has tendered its full cooperation with the Bureau of Education in making this survey of the work of the agricultural colleges.

Europeans Want In

Encouraged by anti-immigration restriction propagandists in the United States, a vast horde of foreigners are seeking for admission into this country. Applications of more than 1,500,000 foreigners to enter the United States are pending in American consulates abroad, and millions more are anxiously awaiting the time when the foes of restricted immigration in Congress may be able to overturn the law and open the floodgates to southern Europe.

The first move in the next Congress will be to amend the immigration law by changing the clause apportioning the quotas among the several European countries so that a larger number of people from southern Europe can be admitted. The next move will be to scrap the entire immigration restriction provisions of the law.

Catching Up with Others

The United States is lagging far behind other leading nations in the production of atmospheric nitrogen by fixation. Nevertheless there are seven plants now in operation in this country producing atmospheric nitrogen whereas five years ago there were none. These seven plants have a capacity of 80 tons of nitrogen a day, or about 24,000 tons a year. In a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture it is said that while none of this output is finding its way as yet into agricultural use, it is having the indirect effect of forcing additional quantities of by-product ammonia into the fertilizer market. Growth of the nitrogen fixation industry in the United States is certain eventually to be an important factor in promoting soil fertility.—E. E. R.

ESTIMATES VARY

Thru Census It Is Hoped to Determine Actual Amount Invested in Agriculture—Plan New Game Preserves.

Harrisburg, Pa.

ONE of the prime objects of the census of Pennsylvania farms to be undertaken this year and carried into 1928, together with the triennial assessment of properties, will be to ascertain just how much money is invested in farming in this state. There have been various estimates which show there is more money in agriculture than in mining or iron and steel, but the effort will be to get closer to the facts, the thought at the State Capitol being that the sum is greater than many have believed. Fluctuations of values of various staple crops have caused many inquiries and the total values for 1926 are in what might be termed the gratifying class. The farm census starts in western Pennsylvania.

Bell Takes Charge

R. H. Bell, newly appointed chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the State Department of Agriculture, has been presented by Secretary Charles G. Jordan as a Pennsylvanian with the requisite scientific knowledge and the rural viewpoint. Mr. Bell succeeds Dr. C. H. Hadley, who resigned to go to Ohio to direct corn borer men, and comes to the Capitol after work at State College and much experience in the field. He is about to undertake a general survey of the counties where preventive work is under way and will personally inspect the quarantine work against the pests.

Many Herds Wait Test

According to figures at the State Bureau of Animal Industry there are about 225 townships in Pennsylvania where cattle are awaiting testing. These townships are in three-fourths of the counties of the state. The number illustrates the manner in which the movement for cleaning up herds is progressing. Close to half the cattle are under official supervision. This is considered by people at the Capitol to be a remarkable record considering the situation a decade ago.

Thousands to Be Spent

Plans of the State Game Commission call for expenditure of many thousands of dollars not only for lands, but for game protective and propagation work this summer. The program to be outlined at the July meeting will be one of the most extensive in this part of the country it is said. Surveys for new lands are being made and preserves will be widely scattered. One of the items will be care for game in winter. It is probable the situation in regard to deer raiding fields will come up again this summer.

Policy Remains Unchanged

Thus far appointments to various boards of control by Governor Fisher show no "ripping." There have been numerous changes, but in many instances men and women serving on boards or commissions in years gone by have been named again so there will be continuity of policy at least. Most of the counties will have appointments made of mothers pension boards in part during the summer. Half or dozen commissions to make codifications of laws are to be named soon.

T. B. LOSING FOOTHOLD

County Concludes Big Drive—Trenton Fair Grounds Attract Cattle Buyers—Sign of Fair Dealing Displayed.

Trenton, N. J.

THE Cape May County Board of Agriculture has concluded a drive to clean up bovine tuberculosis in the county. In early June the reports on 500 dairy cows were concluded, showing up only four per cent reactors. Many requests are coming in asking for assistance from dairymen not previously included in the drive.

Gas Tax Effective Next Month

The new gas tax passed by the last New Jersey Legislature becomes effective July 1st. It contains exemptions for tractors, domestic purposes, buses and motor boats. The tax is collectible at the retail selling stations and collections are to be made between the first and tenth of each month. The stations will be licensed by the Motor Vehicle Department which is in charge of the tax collection.

The $30,000,000 bond issue proposed to continue New Jersey's good roads program is being discussed at summer meetings of farmers thruout the state. The bond issue proposal was passed by the Legislature last winter and will come up for popular vote at the fall elections.

Sales at Fair Grounds

Two cattle sales of national interest were held on the State Fair Grounds at Trenton, June 2 and 3rd. On the first day something over 100 head of fine Jerseys were consigned for sale by 28 owners from all parts of the country. On the second day 49 lots of Guernsey cattle were represented. Buyers were present from many states and the animals went under the hammer at good prices. This year is the first season that the Trenton Fair Grounds have been used for such important sales.

Roadside Association Progressing

The Farmers' Roadside Market Association of New Jersey is beginning its summer activities and with reduced membership fees is hopeful of bringing in more stand owners under the standard marketing program. The members of the association are accredited by the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets, which inspects the stands and prescribes regulations that govern packing and marketing of home-grown products by the membership. Members of the association are conspicuous by a sign representing an ear of corn, surcharged with the name of the association and appearing before each stand as a certificate of fair dealing with the public.

Holstein Program Arranged

The Holstein Club of Hunterdon County, meeting at Flemington recently, arranged a program for its membership for the summer. In August the club will cooperate with the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture in arranging a county-wide tour of leading dairies. The club will also visit the Walker-Gordon farms at Plainsboro in conjunction with the event. Another field meeting has been planned for September, and in October the club will hold its annual meeting and banquet, at which time non-members in the county will be invited to attend.—W. H. B.

ULSTER CELEBRATES

Hudson River Valley Plans Huge Historical Pageant—New Statewide System of Markets Will Be Developed.

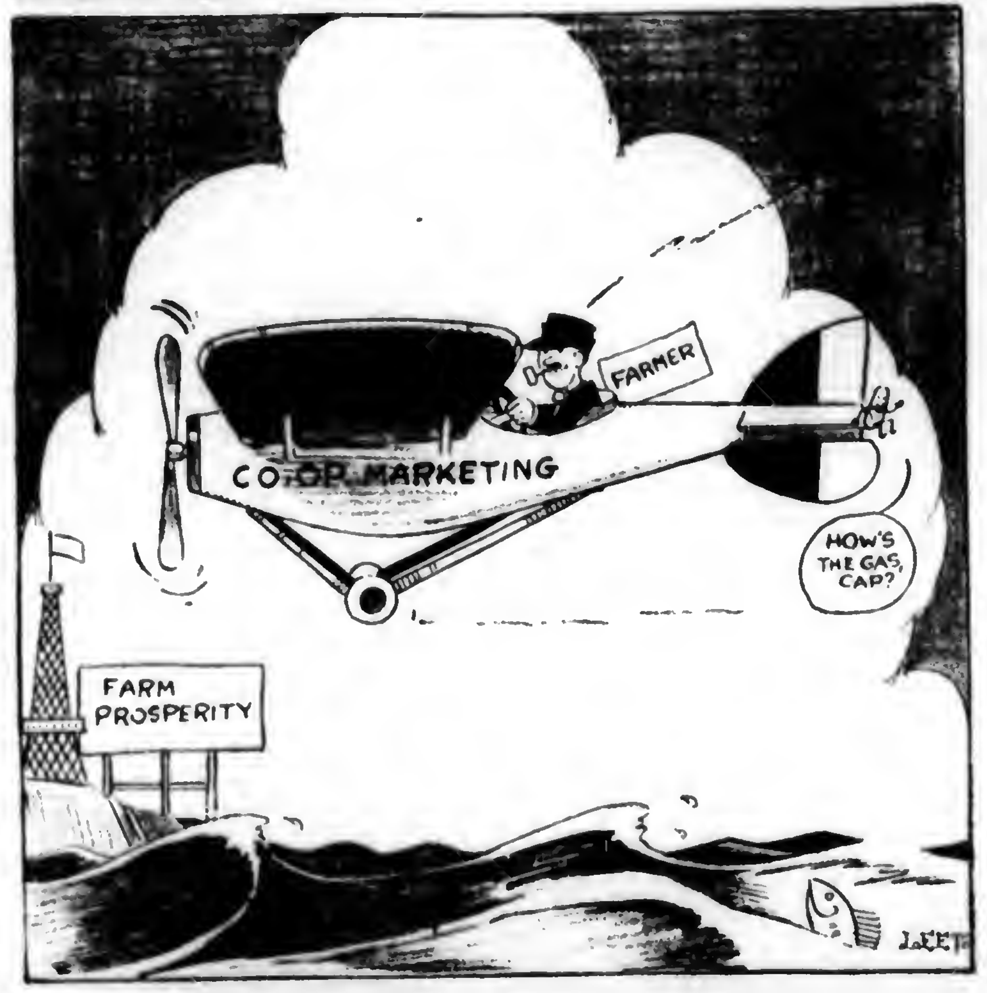
Ithaca, N. Y.

THIS is a year of anniversary celebrations and the Hudson River Valley is rich in historical associations. Ulster County seems to be the logical center for activities marking the sesqui-centennial of many of the events of early days. Hence the rural people, thru their farm and home bureau organizations are joining the Kingston Chamber of Commerce in plans to put on a historical pageant on a scale never before attempted. About 1800 people are actively rehearsing their parts. The cooperation between the city and rural population is splendid. The great event fills the day of Thursday, June 30th. Any community or state interested in seeing the pageant will do well to send representatives.

Curb Markets Favored

Improved marketing methods, with special helps for rural women and girls in disposing of the work of their hands to better advantage, have been discussed at recent district meetings of the Home Bureau Federation. H. D. Phillips, director of the State Bureau of Markets, recommends the development of a new state-wide system of marketing that would help the individual rather than the larger cooperative associations. He believes it possible to divide the state into districts with a primary market in the leading centrally located city in that district with secondary improved types of curb or other markets in the secondary cities and larger towns with standardized or improved roadside markets on the main highways.—M. G. F.

ANOTHER LONG DISTANCE FLYER



HOW WELL do you know the Hardware Man and his store?

IF YOU could spend a week in a "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would get the surprise of your life. You would find many things you never saw or heard of before. To learn all the different items, know their names, uses and sizes is a life time study. Your Hardware Man is constantly seeing and inspecting new materials and inventions, using his long training to pick out the good and discarding the worthless so that he can have just the right things to offer you—those adapted to your climate, your working conditions, and your modes and desires of living.

Go to a "Farm Service" Store and look around—you are always welcome. Go there when you want a good tool, a repair part for the stove or mower, a piece of pipe, new kitchen utensils, or the best paint or material for some odd job. You'll get what you want right then and there and you can be sure the quality and price will be right.

A Farmer's Store

"Farm Service" stores specialize on the farmer's needs and problems. They offer you more for your money than you can buy in any other way by giving merchandise of established value at a fair price. In these stores you will discover short-cut ways to do things, articles that will save your time, your temper, your money, and make your life more comfortable. Make a practice of going to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store. It pays!

NEXT WEEK
Will be the first of a series of messages about seasonable Hardware you need.

BUY WHERE YOU SEE THIS TAG

It's a pledge of better storekeeping for everybody's benefit

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THE Cobblers are growing nicely and the foliage is green and vigorous. The advance guards of the potato bug crop are on the job, altho not in great numbers. Usually we don't bother about these hard-shells, since they do not eat a great deal and they are rather snoopy about eating poison anyway. But the necessity for action comes when the eggs hatch a few days later. The bugs are voracious eaters in the soft-body stage, and the quicker they get a meal of Paris green or arsenate of lead the better.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE late potatoes from our own seed are coming up very well and look good. Of course, only time will tell whether we were wise in going counter to the experience and custom of the neighborhood in planting home-grown potato seed, especially since the crop last year was not a world-beater with us. So far, the season has been favorable for potatoes as they do best in cool weather and sufficient moisture, and goodness knows we have had plenty of both this season.

✦ ✦ ✦

AGAIN we will try our luck with cantaloupes. (You will notice I have adopted the common term since I found it impossible to teach people to call them by their right name.—muskmelons.) We planted about two acres, using an alfalfa sod. The ground was marked out and a good handful of a 4-8-6 fertilizer spread at each intersection. The soil was then drawn into flat hills about three inches high, thus mixing the fertilizer with the soil, and eight to ten seeds placed in a hill. The ground has a slight southern slope and warms up readily. They should have been planted a few days earlier, but it is of no use to plant melons until there is a probability that the soil will remain warm.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE Leghorn chicks continue to thrive. They are just five weeks old as this is written, and by weighing a representative bunch we find they average a little over ten ounces each. They are fully feathered and eat all the time they are not drinking water. The cockerels will be separated from the pullets this week and be fed so that they can be marketed as soon as possible. A young rooster that tries to crow at five weeks of age is going some, and that is what these are doing.

✦ ✦ ✦

IN LOOKING over The New York Packer, a newspaper devoted to the produce and fruit trade, I find the following headlines in the current issue: "Little Change in the Watermelon Acreage in Florida." . . . "Melon Production in Georgia May Be Cut by Drought." . . . "Optimism Rules in Imperial Valley Cantaloupe Region." . . . "Advance in Potato Prices Brings Thrill in New York Market." . . . "Railroads Quit Boosting Acreage to Farmers." . . . "Early Peaches in Georgia Running Under Estimates." . . . "Apple Growers Unite to Advertise Apple." . . . "Western New York Fruit Crops Short."

✦ ✦ ✦

MOST of the rural schools have closed and the pupils are home again ready to help father and mother; at least I hope they are ready and willing. If the rural school teacher to whom they went for instruction was fit for her position, every child knows more about, and appreciates better, the things of the country than he did before. But if the teacher was "city minded" and held up as ideals other things, the students are probably dreaming of something else than farming. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

Life's Darkest Moment

Slim—When do you do your hardest work?

Fat—Before breakfast always.

Slim—What do you do?

Fat—Try to get outa bed.—Boys' Life.

The Cheerful Plowman

The Counter Hunter

"STOP in and buy a yard of crash," my good wife said to me, "'twill take one minute, here's the cash; now go to Land and Lee!" Of course, I said that I was glad to do that little chore, the kind of task I think I had done ninety times before! I sought the store as I was told, the counter that I knew, but Oh, my heart grew sick and cold, for there was Nan McGrew! Now, Nan, she is the maiden aunt of my third cousin Lore and how that woman loves to haunt the counters of a store!

"I'll look at that" she told the clerk who brought a bolt of tweed, "For my peculiar kind of work that may be what I need." It didn't suit,—how could it suit? So, something else was found, while I, harassed enough to shoot, sat idly by and frowned! The little clerk, half bored to death, showed this, and that, and those, showed colors till she lost her breath, green, purple, white and rose! But nothing on the shelf was right for Nan's especial need, no goods were found to fit her plight, from loaded silk to tweed!

At last when Nan had seen the store, each item on the shelf, and just before I toppled o'er, I got a chance myself! It took two seconds and a third for me to buy and pay, and in three seconds, on my word, I was upon my way! Oh why, oh why, are pests like Nan allowed upon the earth? They do not, and they never can, know how much time is worth! Those clerks I claim, need sympathy as long as there's a Nan, and they shall get it, too, from me, as long as I'm a man! These counter haunters, how they steal! I claim it is a crime! From clerk and customers, I feel, they're filching honest time!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Road Patrol Will Check Beetle

STARTING June 15 and continuing until October 15, all important roads leading out of the Japanese beetle quarantine area in southeastern Pennsylvania will be patrolled and inspections made of vehicles to check the spread of the beetles in farm products and cut flowers, according to plans made public by the State Department of Agriculture.

The road inspectors will be on the job 24 hours a day and will be kept busy seven days a week. They will be given orders to intercept any vehicle passing out of the quarantine area that is carrying any product enumerated in the regulations, which has not been certified as free of beetles.

The State and Federal Governments, as in the past, will prosecute persons who violate the quarantine. Last year, one party was fined $100 for grossly disregarding the regulations. However, the public, realizing the danger of spreading the beetles, has been very willing to cooperate and in only a few cases has it been necessary to resort to legal measures.

In addition to the road patrols, offices for district supervisors have been established at Allentown, Hamburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Norristown and Oxford (Chester County). These supervisors will certify products for transportation from the beetle area.

The Harrisburg office will be in the Bureau of Plant Industry in the South Office Building, with W. N. Dobbs in charge.

J. K. Gould, who has been associated with the Japanese beetle work in Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the past five years, is in charge of the quarantine enforcement work in this state. He is stationed at Norristown.—P. D. A.

Did You Know?

PENNSYLVANIA had fewer farm bankruptcies in 1925 than any of the important agricultural states of the Middle West.

PENNSYLVANIA has the second largest number of cold storage concerns and ranks fifth in cold storage space.

PENNSYLVANIA produces more than 85 per cent of the nation's mushroom supply.

PENNSYLVANIA produces more tobacco per acre than any other state.—Weekly News Bulletin, State Department of Agriculture.

Well Fitted for His Job

R. H. BELL, of the Pennsylvania State College, newly appointed Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa. He was reared on a farm and taught country school for four years. He was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1910 and did research work in horticulture for three years. He served as county agent in Lycoming County from 1914 to 1919 and has been assistant director of agricultural extension work in Pennsylvania since 1919.

Better Cut Them Now

CHESTNUT trees killed by the blight lose their bark in two or three years and after that the wood deteriorates rapidly. For this reason, advises New York Extension Forester J. A. Cope, it is best to cut chestnut fence posts now and store them for later needs, rather than let the dead trees stand in the woods.

What price twine!

Getting our money's worth is what counts

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

"If it hadn't been for an argument with my neighbor, I'd probably still be wasting money on binder twine.

"He called me penny-wise. Claimed a saving of a cent or so a pound was not worth the grief of breaks and loose bundles that went with cheap twine. After we argued a while, he said 'Plymouth' twine was really more economical because it was longer per pound than my twine. Right then and there I called his bluff by measuring an 8-pound ball of each.

Plymouth ran 432 feet longer per ball

"Well, I was surprised! My twine averaged only 448 feet—altho it was tagged 500 ft. per pound. His Plymouth gave 502 feet to the pound. I had been paying for 432 ft. per ball that I didn't get. And more tests gave the same results.

"Thus, I learned Plymouth's guaranteed length* means that I get my money's worth. I'd not only been throwing away money on short length twine, but I'd been putting up with needless trouble.

No more breaks or loose bundles

"There are no knots—no weak spots—no breaks, when I use Plymouth. I just sit tight and get more and more sold on Plymouth as the binder throws off row after row of perfect bundles."

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.

Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

Do you know about PLYMOUTH "GOLD MEDAL" The Wonder Twine 30% longer than Standard

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

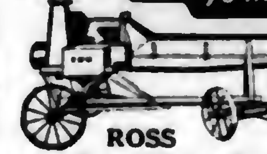
PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada

Cuts Corn Borer into 1/8 inch pieces



4 knives insure extermination

ROSS Ensilage Cutter

All steel construction—no blow out or clog troubles—light running—low speed—better ensilage—lifetime service—sizes to suit your power. A Michigan farmer writes: "Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—lots of power to spare—filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cut'er." Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted

The famous ROSS SILO made of copper-content ROSSMETAL galvanized is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
351 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Cribs—Brooder Houses—Garages—Mills

SAVE MONEY on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully ⅓ the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2914 Cleveland, Ohio

Important To Employers!

The Workmen's Compensation Act became effective Jan. 1, 1915, but it seems some employers ignore their obligations, intentionally or through misunderstanding. Failure to provide protection to employes makes the employer liable to a heavy fine in addition to the paying of benefits in accordance with the Compensation schedule.

Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

PENNA. THRESHERMAN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

STANLEY Plumbing Supply Co., Inc.

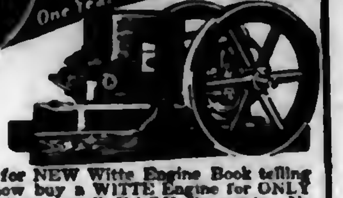
SAVE 1-2

We sell everything in plumbing, heating, hardware, roofing and tinwork supplies. Due to large quantity buying, we are able to sell Grade A merchandise at enormous savings. Satisfied customers in every State. Send for our elaborate catalog,—over 96 pages of surprising bargains.

STANLEY PLUMBING SUPPLY CO., INC.,
401 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Only $5 Down buys a WITTE Engine One Year To Pay—No Interest

Lifetime Guarantee



50 New Features

Write today—for NEW Witte Engine Book telling how you can now buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY $5.00 down, balance small EASY Payments. No interest. Absolutely the greatest engine ever made. Used all over the world. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Runs on All fuels. Will increase your farm profits $500.00 to $1000.00 a year. Sizes 1½ to 30 h. p. Also 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumpers.

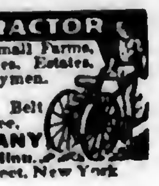
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
904-A WITTE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.
904-A EMPIRE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR

A Powerful All-round Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Estates, Fruit Growers, Suburbanites, and Poultrymen.

DOES 4 MEN'S WORK

Handles Field Work, Dusting Outfit, Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.



STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY
1371 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Eastern Sales Branch—148 Cedar Street, New York

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors Free.

Electric Wheel Co., 22 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Do Women Read Advertisements?

DO YOU? Do you clip recipes from the fascinating messages that advertise a new salad oil, a new frying fat, a new cake flour? Do you think twice about your skin, those wrinkles at the corners of your eyes, your tell-tale past-thirty neck because of beauty ads that bring romance about happiness, love and youth?

In planning advertisements, the question is often asked, "Do women read advertisements?" The experienced advertiser answers, "Yes—if they are interesting and instructive to read."

This is the spirit of the best modern advertising. More and more, the ideal is to show you definitely how a new product can work to your well-being, your pleasure in life, your greater happiness. By reading advertisements, you can be a better housewife, a more efficient home manager, a shrewd and thrifty buyer. The advertising pages of this magazine contain information that is valuable and important. If you do not read advertisements, join the large army of women who do, in order to know the best things to buy for yourself, your children and your home.

Reading advertising regularly is keeping up with the times in the most economical way

New Ideal Steel Strong Box

Size 10½ in. x 6⅞ in. x 4⅛ in.

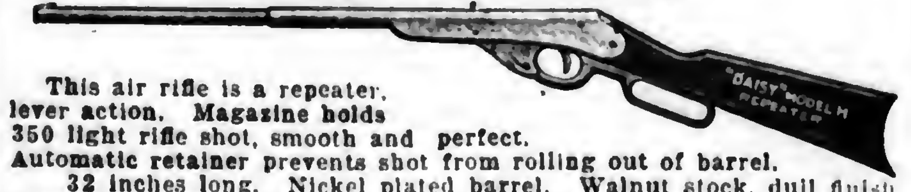
A safe place to keep your valuable papers, insurance policies, deeds, notes, receipts, etc.

Finished in olive green enamel outside with a lustrous green bronze on inside. Has lock and two keys. Nickel-plated, countersunk handle.

Send us 4 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each and this steel strong box will be sent to your address by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Daisy Air Rifle



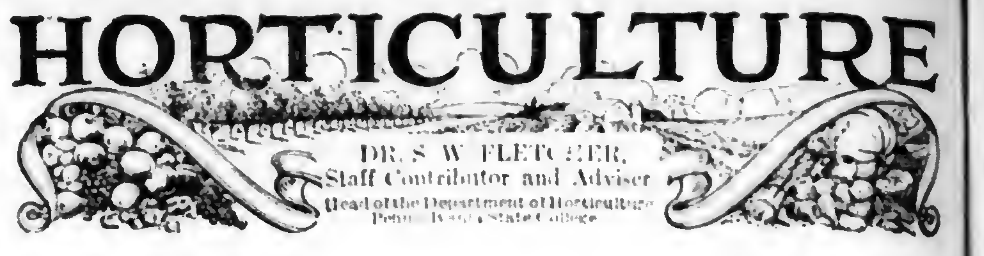
This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

HORTICULTURE



DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XIII. Satsuma Oranges on the Gulf Coast

THE most interesting feature of Gulf Coast fruit growing is the Satsuma orange. This fruit was practically unknown fifteen years ago. Now there are 5,000,000 trees planted and hundreds of acres are going out each year. In short, it is experiencing a boom, hence, it should be approached with caution. The planting extends about 200 miles along the Gulf Coast, centering at Mobile, where the oldest groves are found.

The Satsuma was introduced from Japan thirty-five years ago but did not make much of a stir in the horticultural world until about fifteen years ago. It has been grown in Japan for centuries, trees over 300 years old may be seen there. It belongs to the Mandarin or kid glove group of oranges; the skin peels off readily, the pulp divides easily into sections, there are few, if any, seeds, and the fruit is much larger than the tangerine.

Satsuma Withstands Frost

A second talking point for the Satsuma is its hardiness. When grafted on the hardy stock Citrus trifoliata, it withstands temperatures of 15 degrees, or even lower, which would be disastrous to the common orange. I saw young trees, not banked, which came thru the recent January freeze of 14 degrees with no damage whatever, except to some of the leaves.

A third advantage is its earliness. The Satsuma ripens in October and November and is sweet enough to market before the Florida Valencia or California Navels can meet the sugar test. Hence it supplements more than it competes with these varieties and secures the higher prices of the early market.

The trees are set 100 to the acre and are grown bush form, with no trunk whatever. It is wise to bank them with soil until four or five years old. Three to five sprayings are required but practically no pruning except to cut out dead wood. The red spider is one of the worst pests. It is controlled with lime-sulphur spray in cold weather and with dust in hot weather. Fertilization is heavy—from 20 to 30 pounds a tree, costing $50 to $100 annually. After cultivation ceases in July, the crab grass and other weeds make a dense mat of herbage which is kept mowed down; it is not necessary to seed a cover crop.

The Boom Is Still On

The trees begin to bear paying crops in four or five years. The fruit ripens in October and November and can hang until March. An advantage of early picking is that the fruit is in less danger of freezes, which rarely come before January. The cost of production is less than for Valencias and the selling price, thus far, considerably higher. A heavily loaded Satsuma tree is a beautiful sight. I saw one twelve-year-old tree which bore 2200 fruits.

The Satsuma boom is still at a rather high temperature, hence it is difficult to make a conservative estimate of it. I was told by the manager of the Noble farm, seven miles east of Mobile, that the fifty-five-acre grove grossed $100,000 and netted $70,000 last year. Fifteen-year-old trees bear $80 worth of fruit. These big stories, however, make little impression on one who has seen the rise and fall of many fruit-growing booms and knows that these high prices are likely not to be a fair measure of future conditions.

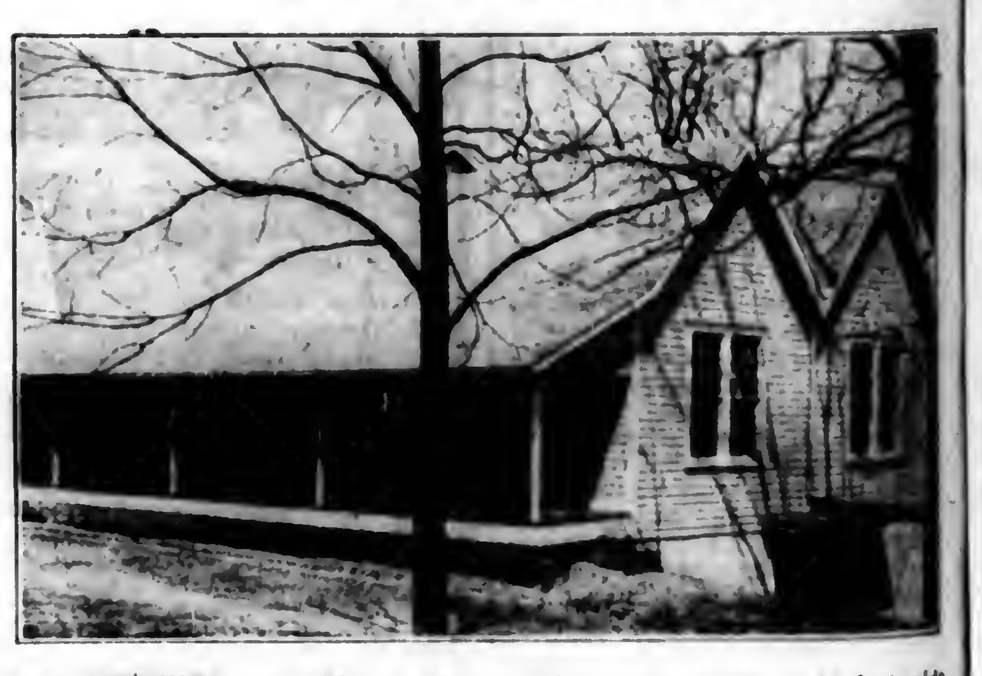
On the Noble farm I saw striking evidence of the value of elevation. Most of the grove withstood a temperature of 10 degrees in 1924 but trees on dips only a few feet lower were killed. I am satisfied that less than half the planting on the Gulf Coast will be successful, because of poor sites, poor soil, or indifferent care. The Gulf Coast people claim that the Satsuma cannot be grown to advantage except in their favored region. This remains to be seen. There are a number of large promotion enterprises which sell Satsuma groves when one year old, in tracts of one to ten acres, for $500 an acre or more, the promoters to care for the trees until the fourth year. These propositions are evidence of inflation and exploitation and will bear cautious investigation.

Arbor Facilitates Spraying

There are other interesting fruit-growing enterprises along the Gulf Coast. Grapes are grown on a three-wire horizontal arm trellis, one wire at each end of an 18-inch arm and one lower wire thru the posts, instead of on the vertical trellis common in the north. This forms a canopy of leaves beneath which the clusters hang in the shade and are free from the vines, so that they may be sprayed and harvested easily. The Concord and other northern varieties are not successful here and are replaced by hybrids of southern species, especially the Carman, Ellen Scott and Munson. Three-year-old vines often bear twenty-five pounds of grapes. Anthracnose and black rot are serious and for these the copper lime dust is most effective. Pear blight is so serious that only the Chinese sand pears can be grown. The fruit of this is inedible except for canning and so hard it would dent a rock. A few profitable peach orchards, mostly Elberta, enter the market just ahead of Fort Valley.

The fruit industry of the Gulf Coast is still in the pioneer stage. Most of the pioneers are northern men who have been attracted to the coast by the "all-year-round climate." The rains come in a torrential down-pour at times but are quickly absorbed by the sandy soil. To one who desires to live in a level country, who prefers sandy soil and a mild climate, the Gulf Coast has its attractions.—S. W. Fletcher.

One Year Proved the Worth of This Common Storage



DICKENSHIED and Weinberger, leading orchardists of Lehigh County, Pa., have recently built a large concrete cellar with a capacity of 8000 bushels. They selected a hillside near the other farmers as the best location for the new structure as it gives access to and from the storage from the orchard as well as the public road. The driveway thru the cellars permits quick and easy loading and unloading.

The storage proper is 30 feet wide, 80 feet long and 10 feet high. The walls are concrete while the floor is earth provided with a raised wooden slat floor in the storage chambers.

The second floor is used to pack and grade the fruit. The packing room is equipped with several large windows to supply the workers with plenty of sunlight. In addition the whole building is wired to furnish electric light.—N. S. Grubbs.

Hort Society Starts Investigation

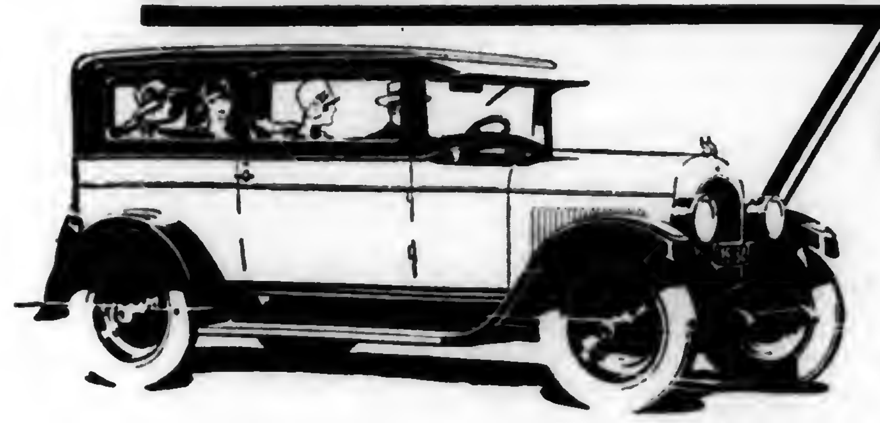
THE Executive Committee of the The New Jersey Horticultural Society, thru its president Joseph Barton, Marlton, has started an investigation and study of the package situation as it applies to the packing and the marketing of New Jersey fruits and vegetables.

At a recent conference with the State Department of Agriculture, the Experiment Station and several other state and federal agencies, Mr. Hershel M. Jones, of the H. M. Jones Marketing Service, New York, told the fruit growers that the package was secondary to grade and quality when it came to selling fruit under present competitive conditions. Mr. Jones stressed the point that poor quality fruit could never be sold in direct competition and command the same price as high quality fruit packed in ordinary packages.

As a result of this conference, the fruit growers formulated plans to make a comprehensive study this summer of the costs in this state of the growing, packing and grading of first class and ordinary apples and peaches. Another phase of marketing will have to do with the selling prices on fruits that are bruised in comparison with other packs that have been carefully handled.

Some markets prefer certain packages and grades while other cities want an entirely different package. A study is to be made of some of these important markets including net returns to growers and marketing costs.—A. K.

Performance and Comfort Unequaled at Its Price



$750 to $830 f. o. b. Detroit

WE ARE eager to have you ride in the Chrysler "50" and drive it, fully confident that the moment you compare it with any car approximating its own price—you will not fail to choose the Chrysler "50".

In speed, acceleration and economy, as well as in trimness of appearance, the sweeping superiority of the Chrysler "50" over the other cars in its price field is one of the reasons why public preference has—within the past eight months—shot Chrysler forward to fourth place among the world's greatest motor car manufacturers.

In its characteristic Chrysler fleetness and dash, its smoothness throughout its entire speed range, its economy, its full-sized roominess for adult passengers, its smartness of line and coloring, indisputable value proclaims the "50" as far and away the greatest offering at its price.

Chrysler "50" Features
50 miles and more an hour;
5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds;
25 miles to the gallon;
Full-sized, with ample seating capacity for adult passengers;
Mohair plush upholstery.

* * *

Coupe $750; Coach $780; Roadster (with rumble seat) $795; Sedan $830; f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan. All Chrysler cars have the additional protection against theft of the Fedco System of numbering.

CHRYSLER "50"
BUILT AS ONLY CHRYSLER BUILDS
CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and with least possible skinning and bruising. The "Success Junior" is designed for the small grower. Low cost and pays for itself the first year. Every farmer should have a "Success Junior."

We also build the Farquhar Elevator Digger—the original Rigid Tongue Digger. Designed for the larger grower. Gets all the Potatoes and leaves them in an even row, easy to pick. Strongly built and priced within reach of every grower.

Write for illustrated Catalog.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
YORK, PA. BOX 246

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

GRO-MOR GARDEN TRACTOR
— NO WEEDS! —

The GRO-MOR power cultivator does the work of four men with wheel hoes. It saves labor and time. Takes advantage of every hour of growing weather, cultivates your crops until they are fully matured, and makes you first on market.

GRO-MOR is designed by a successful market grower and honestly built. It costs almost nothing to run, and is so simple a boy can operate it. A touch on the handles guides it—no pushing. Tools changed in three minutes. Made to use Planet Jr. tools and seeders.

The GRO-MOR will make more money for you—more quickly and more easily. Write now for descriptive folder and prices.

THE HELD TRACTOR CO.
607 N. 4th St. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bargain Combination Offer
Offer 54-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Illustrated Mechanics ......1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

The Lead Seal Stays on Tree

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

CERTIFIED TO BE CORTLAND CERTIFIED

Honest Value

The only safe way to buy trees is from an old established concern with a nation wide reputation for giving dollar-for-dollar value.

The Kelly tree owners in your neighborhood will tell you whether we are fair and square. We will gladly send you their names.

Write for the big Kelly Catalog. Then order soon to get your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
607 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established in 1880

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

More Eggs

"To Whom It May Concern, Particularly Poultrymen:

ABOUT five months ago in December, I was on the verge of selling all my chickens because I was not getting an egg. Along came Mr. Schrader and guaranteed to send me something to make my hens lay. It was a new feed to me, called B B (BULL BRAND).

At the end of the first week, I got a few eggs. In two weeks, 50% of my birds laid, and in three weeks, 80% of my fowls were producing.

I have fed several laying mashes, but can conscientiously say that B B (BULL BRAND) Laying Mash excels them all and I shall be a user of this feed as long as it is made. If you have any hens not laying or if you think they should do better, my advice is, use B B (BULL BRAND) Laying Mash.

Yours,
Charles Felleger, Pennsylvania."

BULL BRAND
B B
LAYING MASH

SIMPLY *eggs in feed form!* It is a rich, clean, high-quality egg-producing feed, made from the best quality ingredients. Contains Dried Buttermilk, Linseed Oil Meal, Corn Gluten Feed, Meat Scrap, Bone Meal, Fish Meal and for minerals Calcium Carbonate and Salt.

Made by MARITIME MILLING CO., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. Also makers of B B Chick Starter, B B Growing Mash, B B Developing Feed, B B Chick Feed, and B B Scratch Feed, as well as B B Molasses Horse Feed, Bull Brand Dairy, Marmico 16% dairy, Farmers 32% Mixing Feed and other feeds.

Ask for Bull Brand at feed and grain stores everywhere

For MORE MILK feed
B B {BULL BRAND} DAIRY RATION

One Drop
of Bourbon Poultry Remedy
Cures Gapes
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

Don't Let Chicks Die
Give them *Wackers Chick Tablets* in the water, stops *White Diahorrea, Gaps* and other chick diseases, makes your chicks grow like weeds, ask anyone who has used them.
600—$1.00 1300—$2.00 5000—$7.00
Results or Money Back
FREE Booklet on Poultry Raising
Wacker Remedy Co.
BOX 157-P CAMDEN, N. J.
C. O. D. ORDERS SENT SAME DAY

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

RELIABLE DAY-OLD CHICK HATCHERIES

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I Have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Order Yours direct from this advertisement—PROMPT DELIVERY.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
ROCK BOTTOM MID SUMMER PRICES
On our Hi-Quality chicks for June and balance season

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$4.50	$8.00	$38	$72
Brd., Wh. Rocks, S.& R.C.R.I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.00	5.50	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.25	12.00	57	110
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	95	
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed chicks	2.50	3.75	7.00	33	62
Assorted Heavy Mixed chicks for broilers	3.00	4.75	9.00	43	80

Send us your order now, for waiting may mean a disappointment.
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Chicks Delivery after June First. S. C. Wh. Leghorns $8.00 per 100 Bd. Plymouth Rocks 10.00 per 100 Mixed 7c. Prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog.
The Cyclone Hatchery, Millerstown, Pa

Day-Old Chicks
from inspected and carefully culled flocks and pens. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas and Wyandottes. 14th season.
ECLIPSE FARMS. Drawer E. Port Treverton, Pa.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Rheumatic Geese

My geese hatched very well. Out of 31 eggs I got 30 geese. They did fine until about three or four weeks old then they got lame and some cannot walk at all. They eat well. I thought it might be this damp weather.—Mrs. N. P., Lycoming County, Pa.

Altho a water fowl, geese do not seem to be able to put up with damp quarters without getting the rheumatism, and I feel that the wet weather we have been having is no doubt the cause of the lameness in your goslings. I suggest that you add a teacupful of cod liver oil to the mash that you are using for every twenty-five pounds of mash.

Of course, the goslings must have a warm dry house in which to spend the night and damp days. I always found it fatal to them to get wet and cold, and prefer to keep them out of the wet until fairly well feathered.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

He Followed Advice

I have read in Pennsylvania Farmer that Mr. Scharring-Hausen raises his chicks according to the recommendations of the New Jersey Experiment Station with good results. We bought 700 and have given them our best care but have lost over half of them. We would like to start a new batch next month.—Mrs. D. H. R., Schuylkill County, Pa.

I just received a letter from a man who had written in some time ago about trouble with his chicks. I recommended the feeding methods I am going to describe as a remedy, and in his second letter he told me that he followed the advice and now has the best flock he ever had. I hope you have the same good results.

The mash formula is as follows: 20 lbs. bran, 20 lbs. red dog flour, 20 lbs. cornmeal (yellow), 20 lbs. ground rolled oats, 10 lbs. meat scrap (20 per cent), 5 lbs. dried milk, 2 lbs. oyster shell meal, 1 qt. cod liver oil, 1 lb. salt.

The scratch grain is 2 parts fine yellow cracked corn and one part fine cracked wheat.

Feeding Directions

First three days: Liquid milk to drink. Sour skimmilk or condensed buttermilk diluted 1 to 7 with water.

Three days to one week: Feed mash twice daily, scratch three times daily, what they will clean up in twenty minutes. If milk is given to drink, also give water.

One week on: Free access to mash in hoppers, scratch feed three times daily, green feed starting in small amounts until they are getting all they will eat in 20 minutes.

Further information is contained in Circular 199 of the New Jersey State Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Can Baby Chicks Eat Too Much?

Can baby chicks a few days old get enlarged crop, if so, what causes it and what remedy would you suggest? Also, what causes the wing feathers to grow so much faster than the body? They seem to have awful appetites and want to be eating all the time. Am feeding growing mash and some charcoal. Would it be all right to mix grain with the mash?—J. D., Wayne County, Pa.

I do not think that small baby chicks would be liable to get enlarged crop such as occurs in older birds. Of course, if they ate a lot of indigestible litter they might get crop bound, and if they ate a lot of dry mash without sufficient water to moisten it that might cause trouble.

It is a good sign when chicks have voracious appetites, and if they stuff themselves until they hang down in front they are happy. You will probably note that the feed passes out of the crop into the gizzard and the crop contracts to normal size. The function of the crop is to store food while it is being moistened and prepared for digestion.

Chicks seem to vary in the proportion of grain to mash eaten at various stages of their growth. You will remember that Mr. Kester stated that his chicks had eaten more mash than grain in the first few weeks of their existence. It would do no harm to mix a little grain with the mash if the chicks seem to require it. But I wouldn't worry too much about it.

I notice that wrong temperature conditions interfere with proper feather growth, especially if the chicks are too cool.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

NEST BOX NOTES

GREEN feed must be supplied to the laying hens thruout the summer if production is to be kept up. We just had an example of what lack of greens will do, when a flock that had been short of green feed for a short while went down in production, and immediately came back when turned out on a young oat stand during the late afternoon.

* * *

The young Leghorn cockerels should be sold as soon as they reach a marketable weight—generally a pound and a half to two pounds. They bring more then in proportion to their weight than if kept until grown, as broilers are in some demand while roosters are a poor sale. I used to ship to New York, but have sold locally for the past two years. I find that I can take 5c less per pound than the New York price and still be ahead of the game, as there is no loss of weight by death or shrinkage such as occurs when shipping. The dealers come right to the farm, saving the trip to the station.

* * *

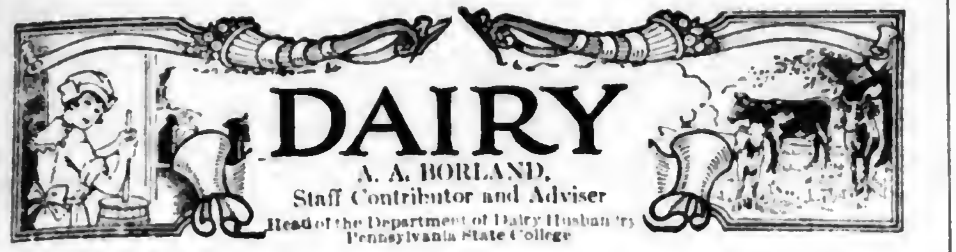
Cockerels of the heavier breeds are generally sold as broilers early in the season when the price is high, and kept for roasters later when the price drops. There is always a good demand for nice roasting chickens during the fall and winter.

* * *

In case there is not enough young stock on the place to fill the houses in the fall it is a much better plan to buy ten-week pullets than to buy baby chicks at this date. The young pullets sell in the neighborhood of a dollar, and can be raised with very little loss. The great advantage of pullets over chicks at this time of year is that the pullets will start to lay in the fall when eggs are high while June chicks will not develop into layers until winter.

* * *

Pullets are better layers than hens, and should comprise at least two-thirds of the flock. My records show that my pullets have outlaid my selected hens. It is good business to sell the hens that have completed a year of laying as they go out of production during the summer, and put the money back into pullets to provide fall eggs as suggested above.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Ten Herds Win Honors in Second Year of Lycoming County C. T. A.

Editor's Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Penn[illegible] cow testing associations. As each association completes its [illegible] year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names are at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Lycoming County C. T. A. finished its second consecutive year, the thirteenth year of cow testing work in the county, on April 1, 1927, with twenty-two whole-year members; in addition, two members were in the association only part of the year.

One of the advantages of C. T. A. work, plainly noticeable this year, has been better herd management as shown by the lessening number of cows milked too long and in poor shape at freshening time, and those dried off too soon and so lowering their own record and the average of the herd. Eight of the nine herds averaging 300 pounds of butterfat or more have been in the association for two years or more.

Two Herds Break All Records

In the C. T. A. year of 1926-27 new records for milk and butterfat production in Lycoming County have been made by the association average and by two different herds. In the thirteen association years of the county the past year has been the only one in which an association average of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow has been made.

Also in the past year the first cow to give over 18,000 pounds of milk has been developed in the herd of W. H. Price, Newberry, Pa., when his purebred Holstein, Flora Ruby De Kol, produced 18,657 pounds of milk containing 577.7 pounds of butterfat. She was milked three times a day for the first three months and twice a day the rest of the year.

The herd of H. A. Snyder has been the first to average over 400 pounds of butterfat. Also in his herd a purebred Holstein, Loyalmeade Ruby Pietje Alcartra, produced 600.9 pounds of butterfat, being the first cow to give over 600 pounds of butterfat. Both of these records were made on two milkings a day.

Whole-Year Records Show Profit

The results for the whole-year members are as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	341.09
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	8417
Pounds of butterfat	301.7
Percentage of butterfat	3.6
Value of product	$240.03
Cost of pasture	9.99
Cost of roughage	45.80
Cost of grain	55.55
Total cost of feed	111.34
Value of product above feed cost	128.69
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.16

Following is the grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Above 600 pounds butterfat, 1; between 500 and 600 pounds, 4; between 400 and 500 pounds, 29; between 300 and 400 pounds, 98. Total number of cows producing 300 pounds or over, 132.

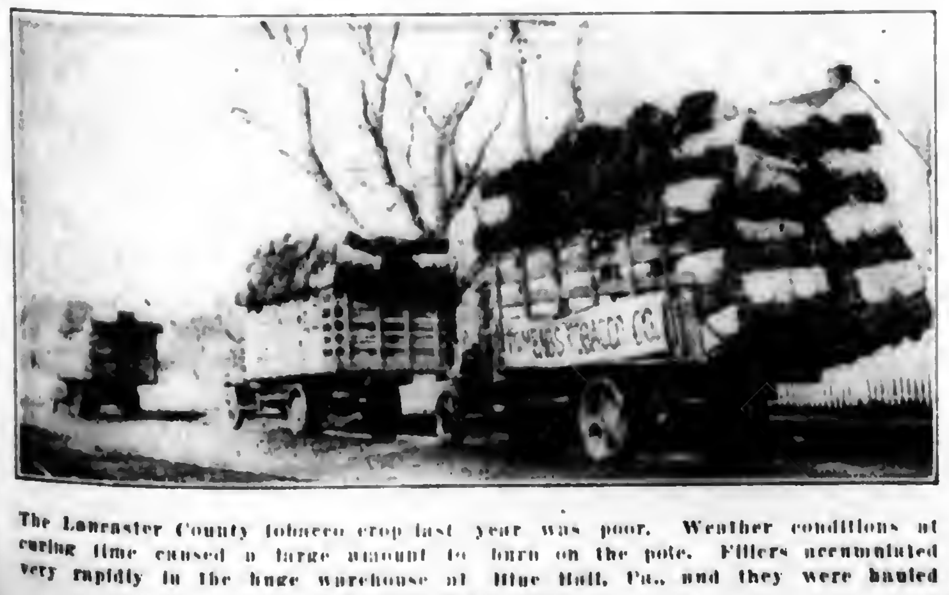
Thirty-four cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Cow tester in charge, Carl Chamberlain; County Agent, W. H. Van Sant; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Ten herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
H. A. Snyder, Montoursville	16.42	R. & G. H.	10,845	400.6
J. A. Young, Williamsport	14.17	R. & G. H. & G. G.	10,432	382.6
W. H. Price, Williamsport	11.17	G. G. & R. & G. H.	10,269	363.0
O. A. Shirey, Linden	16.42	R. & G. H.	10,416	351.3
P. C. Antes, Williamsport	18.58	R. H.	10,637	347.3
C. L. Buss, Montgomery	9.67	R. & G. H.	9381	344.2
W. L. Barclay, Williamsport	30.33	R. & G. H. R. & G. G.	8252	319.9
S. L. Nicholson & Son, Muncy	11.75	R. & G. H.	8784	309.7
P. J. Stein, Muncy	15.58	R. & G. H.	8692	303.1
C. E. Young, Williamsport	16.67	R. & G. H.	8647	300.1

Cigars of the Future



The Lancaster County tobacco crop last year was poor. Weather conditions at curing time caused a large amount to burn on the pole. Fillers accumulated very rapidly in the huge warehouse at Blue Ball, Pa., and they were hauled away on large trucks.

NEW!
Startling Facts On Summer Feeding —just off the Press!

Mail The Coupon For Free Booklet

Years ago, summer feeding of dairy cows seemed simple as A-B-C. Plenty of pasture—why spend money for other feeds? But today there's a big change. Practical, prosperous dairymen now feed concentrates to stock on pasture.

How? This booklet tells you. Why? This booklet gives you the scientific reasons. It's packed with readable, usable information — tells you how to make more money this year by feeding Linseed Meal with a summer grain ration — to your milking herd, also to other stock. A proved success — yet a brand new story to 99 farmers out of 100. Mail the coupon for your copy.

Linseed MEAL

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
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Send your booklet E-6 on Summer Feeding.
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Address..
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The Hinman Gas Engine Milker & The Hinman Electric Milker

Here are two machines you ought to know more about!

Complete milkers—power and all—ready to go to work for you the minute they arrive.

So light and compact, you can easily lift either machine—roll them anywhere—turn in narrow spaces. And you ought to see them do that milking job!

Power? Hardly anything. Cleaning? These are milkers you can keep clean—with ease. Dependable? *Valve chamber guaranteed for life of machine.* These are Hinman milkers—the machines that have helped dairymen earn better profits for *19 years straight!*

SEND FOR CATALOG

You want to know more about these Hinman Portables.

If you have electricity—write for catalog and information on Electric Portable.

If you haven't electricity, write for catalog and information on Gas Engine Portable. Address

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.
First St.
Oneida, N.Y.

Good to the last forkful

This Unadilla *makes* good silage and *keeps* it good. One farmer writes us, "although we did not open the Unadilla for almost a year, our silage was in perfect condition."

There is no waste—no mouldy silage—no oozing out of valuable juices, for the Unadilla doors are so made (of wood least affected by moisture) that they are air tight, frost repellant, strong and durable. They are important factors in insuring good, palatable, succulent, and productive silage.

Safe, efficient, convenient, and moderately priced, the Unadilla can solve your silo problems as it has those of thousands of other farmers.

Write today for our big catalog. It's well worth your while. Ask too, about our special discount on early cash orders.

Our water tubs, storage tanks and vats are moderately priced and sturdily built.

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SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

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By Katherine Mayo

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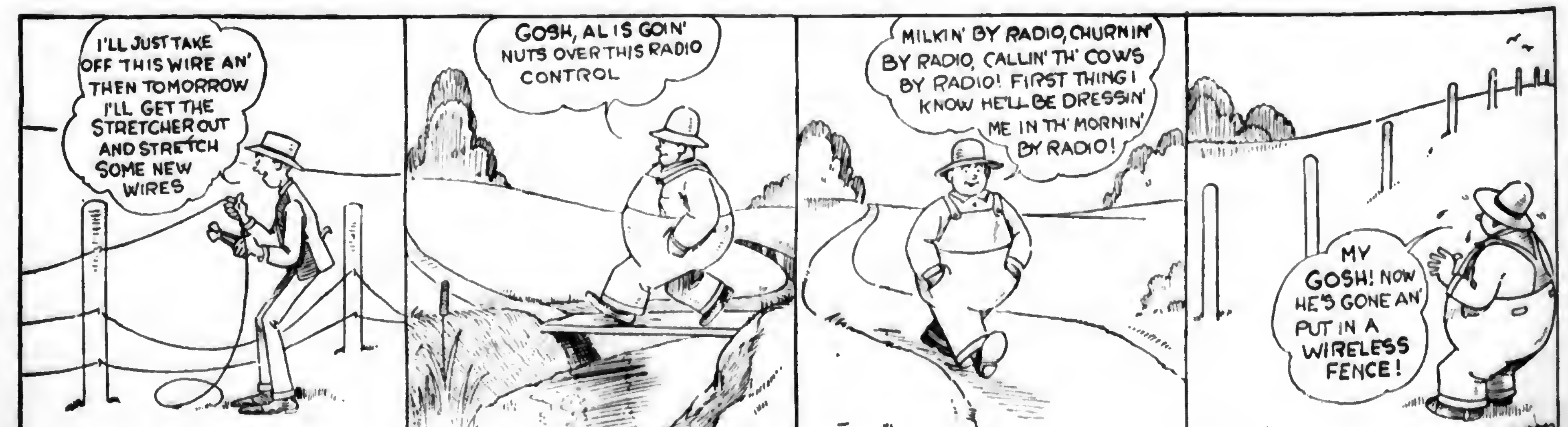
It was now a quarter to six o'clock. At about twenty minutes after four, they said, they had heard a great pounding of hoofs on the road outside, and had run to the window just in time to see a galloping team whirl into their yard and stop. The driver seemed to be kneeling by his seat, but before they could reach the

(Continued on page 17)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim says: "Where is the gate?"* : : : : : By Leet


I'LL JUST TAKE OFF THIS WIRE AN' THEN TOMORROW I'LL GET THE STRETCHER OUT AND STRETCH SOME NEW WIRES
GOSH, AL IS GOIN' NUTS OVER THIS RADIO CONTROL
MILKIN' BY RADIO, CHURNIN' BY RADIO, CALLIN' TH' COWS BY RADIO! FIRST THING I KNOW HE'LL BE DRESSIN' ME IN TH' MORNIN' BY RADIO!
MY GOSH! NOW HE'S GONE AN' PUT IN A WIRELESS FENCE!
LEET

Gentlemen, here is a smoke!

I WANT you to meet my friend, Prince Albert. And what I mean by "friend" is *friend!* Why, there's friendliness in the way the tidy red tin smiles down upon you from the dealer's shelf. P. A.'s fragrance is just as friendly when you swing back the lid.

Fragrance that says "Come and get it!" in language you can't mistake. Eagerly you fill your pipe and apply the match or the trick lighter. That first wonderful whiff confirms this friend-stuff I've been telling you about. Here is smoking with the brakes off.

Cool as a notice to "Please remit." Sweet as the recollection that you already have a receipt. Mild as winter in the tropics. Mild, but with that full, rich tobacco body that makes every pipe-load *a smoke*. Nothing else ever tasted just like that.

If you have never met Prince Albert, you have never known pipe-joy at the very top notch. No matter how set you appear to be, I urge you to try P. A. I can't talk here the way P. A. talks in a pipe. That's the real test. Get going today with good old P. A.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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It was now a quarter to six o'clock. At about twenty minutes after four, they said, they had heard a great pounding of hoofs on the road outside, and had run to the window just in time to see a galloping team whirl into their yard and stop. The driver seemed to be kneeling by his seat, but before they could reach the

(Continued on page 17)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim says: "Where is the gate?"* : : : : : *By Leet*

I'LL JUST TAKE OFF THIS WIRE AN' THEN TOMORROW I'LL GET THE STRETCHER OUT AND STRETCH SOME NEW WIRES
GOSH, AL IS GOIN' NUTS OVER THIS RADIO CONTROL
MILKIN' BY RADIO, CHURNIN' BY RADIO, CALLIN' TH' COWS BY RADIO! FIRST THING I KNOW HE'LL BE DRESSIN' ME IN TH' MORNIN' BY RADIO!
MY GOSH! NOW HE'S GONE AN' PUT IN A WIRELESS FENCE!
LEET

Gentlemen, here is a smoke!

I WANT you to meet my friend, Prince Albert. And what I mean by "friend" is *friend!* Why, there's friendliness in the way the tidy red tin smiles down upon you from the dealer's shelf. P. A.'s fragrance is just as friendly when you swing back the lid.

Fragrance that says "Come and get it!" in language you can't mistake. Eagerly you fill your pipe and apply the match or the trick lighter. That first wonderful whiff confirms this friend-stuff I've been telling you about. Here is smoking with the brakes off.

Cool as a notice to "Please remit." Sweet as the recollection that you already have a receipt. Mild as winter in the tropics. Mild, but with that full, rich tobacco body that makes every pipe-load *a smoke*. Nothing else ever tasted just like that.

If you have never met Prince Albert, you have never known pipe-joy at the very top notch. No matter how set you appear to be, I urge you to try P. A. I can't talk here the way P. A. talks in a pipe. That's the real test. Get going today with good old P. A.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

You can't paint a house with *apple-sauce!*

WHEN the question of painting or repainting your house comes up, *don't be fooled* by a low price. Remember that *apple-sauce* is not restricted to pretty parlor speeches. There's a lot of it in "cheap" paint.

When anyone tells you, for example, that a *cheap* paint is "just as good as SWP" or any other high grade paint—that's pure *apple-sauce*—plainly exaggerated—unbelievable—too good to be true.

The reason "cheap" paint can be sold at a *low price* is because it is *low in quality*—made of cheap or skimped materials—which smell and look like paint but can't play the part on the house.

If you want proof of this, insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Then compare the materials used in making the *"cheap"* paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House Paint. The SWP formula is always clearly printed on every can.

THERE IS 220 SQ. FEET OF PAINT LEFT IN THE *SWP* GALLON CAN WHEN THE *"CHEAP"* PAINT CAN IS EMPTY

What the formula test shows

Suppose, for example, that you are buying Outside Gloss White: Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

THE FINEST HOUSE PAINT THAT MONEY CAN BUY

HOUSE PAINT

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients — white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50% or less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "*balanced formula*" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, the dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Price per gallon doesn't tell the cost of paint

When you read or someone tells you that a "low price" paint costs you less than SWP—that's more *apple-sauce*—unbelievable.

The place to figure the cost of paint is *on the wall*—not in the can—by the job—not by the gallon. Do that and here is what happens:

Each gallon of SWP, because of its remarkable *hiding* and *covering* ability, will properly beautify and protect 360 square feet of wall (2 coats).

The average "cheap" paint, made of inferior or skimpy materials, will cover only 250 square feet per gallon (2 coats)—or less.

SWP costs more per gallon. But each gallon covers 110 square feet more (2 coats). Therefore fewer gallons are needed.

Get an estimate on SWP for your house. Then get estimates on several "cheap" paints. Compare them.

You will find that SWP House Paint costs no more for the amount you need than the cheap brands. And remember this: It costs just as much to *apply* the "cheap" paint as to apply SWP.

SWP COVERS 360 SQ. FEET PER GALLON (2 COATS)

CHEAP PAINT COVERS ONLY 250 SQ. FEET PER GALLON (2 COATS)

You get more years of service

You may hear or read alluring claims that a "cheap" paint is as durable as SWP. Plain apple-sauce — every word of it.

SWP with its fine materials, scientific grinding and mixing, dries to a firm, elastic, glossy finish. It will not chip, peel, chalk, or flake off. It weathers slowly.

Years after "cheap" paint has literally dried up and *blown away*, your SWP finish will still show a serviceable film. And when repainting *is* needed, you will save money because the finish will be in proper condition to take new paint.

That is why SWP often costs less than half as much per year.

Greater beauty, too

Finally there is a richness and beauty about SWP colors that no "cheap" paint can even approach. They give your house a rich, colorful beauty that is always a pleasure. They are weather fast—and they are non-fading.

Long after the colors of "cheap" paint have faded like an old shirt, the house finished with SWP shows practically no dimming of its original beauty.

Even after several years it can be washed with soap and water and the colors will come up unusually fresh and bright.

Trade-Mark Registered

Prepared house paint—at its best

Call at "Paint Headquarters" and save money

SWP House Paint is sold the world over by thousands of dependable SWP dealers. Each one is "Paint Headquarters" in his locality. There is one near you.

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy, get his advice on your paint problem.

He will estimate your requirements in SWP. Compare it with the cost of "cheap" paint. Then remember the greater durability of fine old SWP—the beautiful colors that do not fade. Then decide.

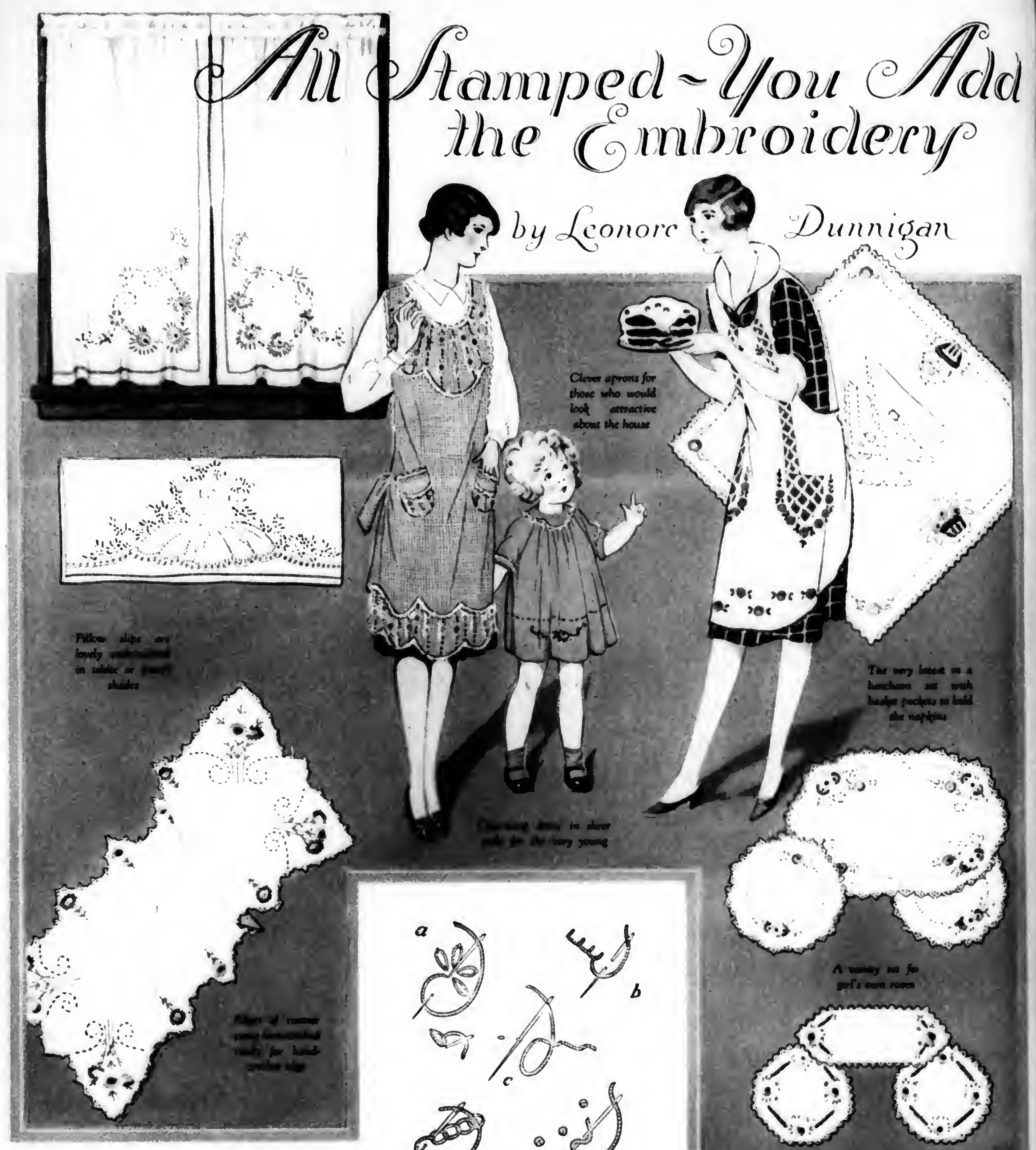
If you want literature, color cards, a copy of the famous SWP Household Painting Guide, help on a decorative scheme, write us.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT . . . LESS PER YEAR . . . LESS PER JOB

All Stamped—You Add the Embroidery

by Leonore Dunnigan


Clever aprons for those who would look attractive about the house
Pillow slips are lovely
in white or
shades
The very latest in a luncheon set with basket pockets to hold the napkins
in sheer
for the very young
A vanity set for girl's own room
a
b
c
d
e

NOTHING could be more interesting for summer porch work than these useful articles which come stamped, ready for your dainty touches of hand-embroidery. The work goes rapidly because the designs are simple and stitches easy.

Kitchen curtains No. 1642 come made up of white striped dimity, edged with green bindings. Each curtain measures one-half yard wide by one yard long, with one and one-half inch heading and one-half inch casing. Curtains are embroidered in yellow, orange, green and black.

For wear in the busy hours of the afternoon, Apron No. 1581, is charming in rose, blue or gold colored checked batiste. The design is dainty and effective worked in rose, blue, yellow, lavender, green and black.

Apron No. 1081 gives a well-dressed look. It comes stamped on unbleached muslin with pockets stamped on fast-colored blue chambray. Embroidery is in red, white, blue and black. The edges may be trimmed with blue edging or blue binding.

Mother's problem is solved for Miss One-year-old by this dainty little Dress, No. 1258, which comes made up in peach, yellow or blue voile with collar and cuffs edged with narrow Val lace. Clever flower design on front of skirt can be embroidered in less than an hour. The dress comes in one size only.

Luncheon set No. 1421 includes cloth one yard square and four 12-inch napkins. Design is stamped on linene. Clever little baskets of blue gingham at sides are really pockets to tuck the napkins in. The set is worked in shades of rose, yellow, green and black.

Runner No. 1065 is stamped on white linen with edges hemstitched. Flowers are embroidered in shades of rose, blue, yellow, lavender; leaves and stems in green.

Pillow slips No. 1775 are stamped on 42-inch wide tubing. Ends are hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge.

Buffet set No. 1011 is interesting in shape and design. It measures 45 inches, including doilies. Edges come hemstitched.

Little sister will enjoy making this inexpensive Vanity set No. 1092 for her very own room. It comes stamped on white embroidery cloth.

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See another page for price list of articles.

(Continued from page 12)

spot, he had disappeared—fallen back into his cart.

Then they recognized Daniel Wagner, their friend and neighbor, who in the early morning had driven by on his way to New Philadelphia, a little town some miles beyond, with a load of produce to sell. And they saw that Daniel Wagner was badly hurt.

So they lifted him down and carried him into the house, while someone took his wild-eyed, panting team in charge.

Wagner was then quite clear of mind, they said, and yet could tell them practically nothing of what had occurred. He had sold his produce, had finished his business in the market town, and was jogging peacefully home, his money in his wallet. The afternoon was soft and dark. He must have fallen asleep with the reins in his hands.

Suddenly something had happened. He could not say what, nor where. He had only one hazy impression in his mind—the fragment of a fragment—like the memory of a thing half seen in the flare of a lightning flash—an impression of some shock—some stunning impact—of a man standing in the road—no more.

Later—he did not know how much later—he had begun to realize himself—to think. Then he perceived that he had slid from his seat to the wagon bottom—that he had the reins in his hands—that the team was running away—that a farmyard gate opened just ahead. He turned his team into the gateway.

The wounded man could tell no more. His friends, seeing his growing weakness, had hurried him to the hospital. And the moment he was out of the house, one of the women of the family flew to the telephone to warn the State Police. She it was who now told the tale, trembling with excitement, twisting her hands, weeping. The men had not yet returned from town.

"Thank you," said Sergeant Snyder. "Now I'll have a look outside."

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

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"You were going forty miles an hour," said the policeman, reproachfully.

"I'm no deliberate lawbreaker," said Mr. Chuggins. "I'm ashamed of myself, but I'm kind o' proud of the old fliv."—Washington Star.

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"Do you girls really like conceited men better than the other kind?"

"What other kind?"—London Opinion.

No Meal Ticket

An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning a negro applicant, said: "How about you, George; are you married?"

"Naw, sir, boss; naw, sir; Ah makes my own livin'."—Home Store News.

Somebody Blundered

"I hear your girl got married the other day."

"Yeah."

"Tough luck."

"Yeah."

"Who did she marry?"

"Me."—Life.

Good Example

"Surely, Miranda, you're not going to marry again when the Lord just took Smith."

"Yes, I shuah am," replied Miranda. "As long as the Lawd takes 'em, so will I."—Messenger.

Cherry Valley

By Katherine Mayo

Copyright by Katharine Mayo

Conclusion

MEANTIME Sergeant Jacobs, watching the progress of his comrade, saw him safely turn the corner of the street. In a moment more he would be passing the Coal Company's Store. "There," thought the Sergeant, "we shall certainly get backing."

Leading the horses, and at a deliberate pace, not to excite the mob, he moved on to rejoin Gjertsen.

They passed the Company Store. It was crowded with the very people on whom officers of the State should have been able to count for stanch support. But not a man of them came forth. Instead, they hung in the windows and doors, with jeers on their faces, voicing grotesque solicitude as to the fate of "tin soldiers" in Cherry Valley—betting on the number of pieces into which they would be dissected before the hour was done.

The two officers paid no heed—kept straight on their homeward course. The manacled negro walked before them. The crowd, bunched dark and swollen like swarming bees, hung buzzing where the sergeant left it.

"I guess we're all right now," said Gjertsen.

"We'll mount in a moment," the Sergeant agreed.

But at this the prisoner, who had so far submitted, sullenly dumb, aroused himself to dispute his fate.

"I ain't goin' to walk to Burgettstown," he announced. "If you want me to go to Burgettstown, you got to take me in a rig."

"Keep right along going. We can't get any conveyance here. A four-mile walk won't hurt anybody," answered the Sergeant good-naturedly.

The fellow slouched on for a few yards, obedient, tho glowering. But he had caught his cue. His aim now was to communicate it to his timorous friends behind.

"By Moses, I ain't—goin'—on!" he bellowed, and stopped short in his tracks.

"Go on," said the Sergeant.

The prisoner obeyed once more. But he had gained time, and time was all that was needed for his policy to take effect. This also the Troopers appreciated.

Another rod or two, and then the black played his trump card. He flung himself flat on the ground. "I won't walk no fo' miles for nobody!" he howled. "I won't walk no fo' miles for nobody on earth! Yah! Yah! Yah!"

Trooper Gjertsen jerked him upright. It was not too easily done, for the fellow made himself a dead, disjointed, flaccid mass. Yet done it was, and quickly, for such a job. Meantime Sergeant Jacobs held the horses, and kept the corner of his eyes on the crowd.

The crowd was moving at last. The big, blue-black spokesman, leading it, was coming on at a dead run. By the posture of his hand, the Sergeant thought he was holding a concealed revolver. Therefore, interposing himself between Private Gjertsen with his captive and the oncoming giant, and holding the horses with his left arm as a man holds a shield, he awaited the moment. It came. He saw that the negro's hands were empty—and that he was making for the prisoner first.

"Here," shouted the new arrival, at the top of his bull-like lungs, "you don't have to go with these men! They can't take you, I say!"

From the rapidly nearing crowd rose an inarticulate howl.

Sergeant Jacobs, enveloped in calm, proceeded like a methodical nurse with an infant lunatic. Without difficulty or seeming exertion, he encircled the big negro with his grip, pinning the two flapping arms tight to the body.

He had dropped the horses. Apache, he knew, would stand alone, like the friend and the brother that he is, in the hour of need.

"Take the cuff off that other fellow's right hand, Gjertsen. Snap it on this one's left. So! There's a pair of love-birds for you! Now, you two, you are not going to start a riot. March!"

THE thing was done so quickly, so unexpectedly, that it had the effect of a stroke of fate. The big leader, the dare-devil spokesman, had been plucked like a wayside weed. In an instant it was over. Shame sat upon him. His place of glory could know him no more.

Where the leader had fallen so desperately, would the crew rush in and dare? It parleyed. It hesitated.

But the two burly blacks were not yet subdued. "We'll have our rights!" bellowed the giant, a sea-lawyer ashore. "You're obliged to give us transportation!"

"Transpo'tation! Transpo'tation!" howled the other. "We want transpo'tation!"

"You can't compel us to walk! It's against the law!"

Said Sergeant Jacobs, "You'll walk or be dragged."

Then each Trooper pulled his hitching-strap from his saddle, each fastened a strap to a negro's unmanacled wrist, and mounted.

"Start up!" ordered the Sergeant.

The blacks came to their feet with sprawling haste. Handcuffed together like Siamese twins and with their free hands lariated by a taut line, they had no choice.

"Well,—I guess we'll walk," growled one.

"Until you're done guessing and are quite sure of it, you'll walk as you are," the Sergeant replied.

They plunged on for a few yards, between the two horses.

"Please, sir, won't you kindly allow us to walk in front of the horses in the natural way, if you please, sir!" It was the big spokesman, this time, his insolence suddenly gone.

AS GJERTSEN unfastened the straps, the Sergeant looked back. The crowd so shortly before on the ragged verge of an outbreak that would have put enmity between the people and the orce in that Valley for years to come, that crowd of hostile hundreds, was melting away. No more fight was left in it. It was thinking. It was going home. It was almost won to a laugh.

"I believe the Major would like that," Sergeant Jacobs murmured, his eyes on the peaceful perspective.

"I think the Captain would say it's a right start," Gjertsen elaborated. "But there were moments—"

"There were," the Sergeant concurred.

The march ended at the Squire's office door.

"Now, what about the other man?" asked the Justice, having disposed of the first arrest.

"In his case," responded the Sergeant, "we ask for a considerable penalty. These are our first arrests in Washington County, and we intend to be fair, square, and not too severe. But this man tried his best to cause a riot in resistance to the execution of the Law. We do not intend to encourage such enterprise."

"I'll give him four months," said the Squire.

Later, the prisoner begged that he might speak to Sergeant Jacobs alone.

"Cap'n," said he, "Squire's given me four months. But before I go away, I want to explain to you that I didn't know you was a State Police officer. Didn't know what a State Police officer is. I came up from Virginny, I did. I thought you was just like all the militia down there—just tin soldiers that nobody don't mind. An', Captain, I want to ask your pardon before I go away, because when I get out, Cherry Valley ain't no place for me unless you know I'm your man."

"Marse Sergeant Jacobs' man, indeed!" snorted old Uncle White-Wool when he heard the tale. He had already attached himself, body, soul, and lonely heart, to his new hero, and had endowed him with all the attributes of long ago. "Marse Sergeant Jacobs don't have no use fo' dat common new trash! I'se de onlies' nigger he tolerate 'bout his pusson. My name is Jacobs, sah, if you please. I'se changed it to suit the occasion."

Such was the introduction of the State Police to Washington County; and the sub-station details, one after another over a long period, followed a good start. But at last came a day when the "economy" of the State Legislature so operated that Burgettstown sub-station must be withdrawn for lack of funds to sustain its Spartan cost; and then was afforded a gauge of the real feeling of the farmers toward the Force. That thinly populated region sent in a petition signed by nearly four thousand persons, urgently protesting against the withdrawal of the devoted friends and protectors, without whose presence they scarcely now knew how to live.

(The End)

All Stamped
You Add the Embroidery

See Opposite Page

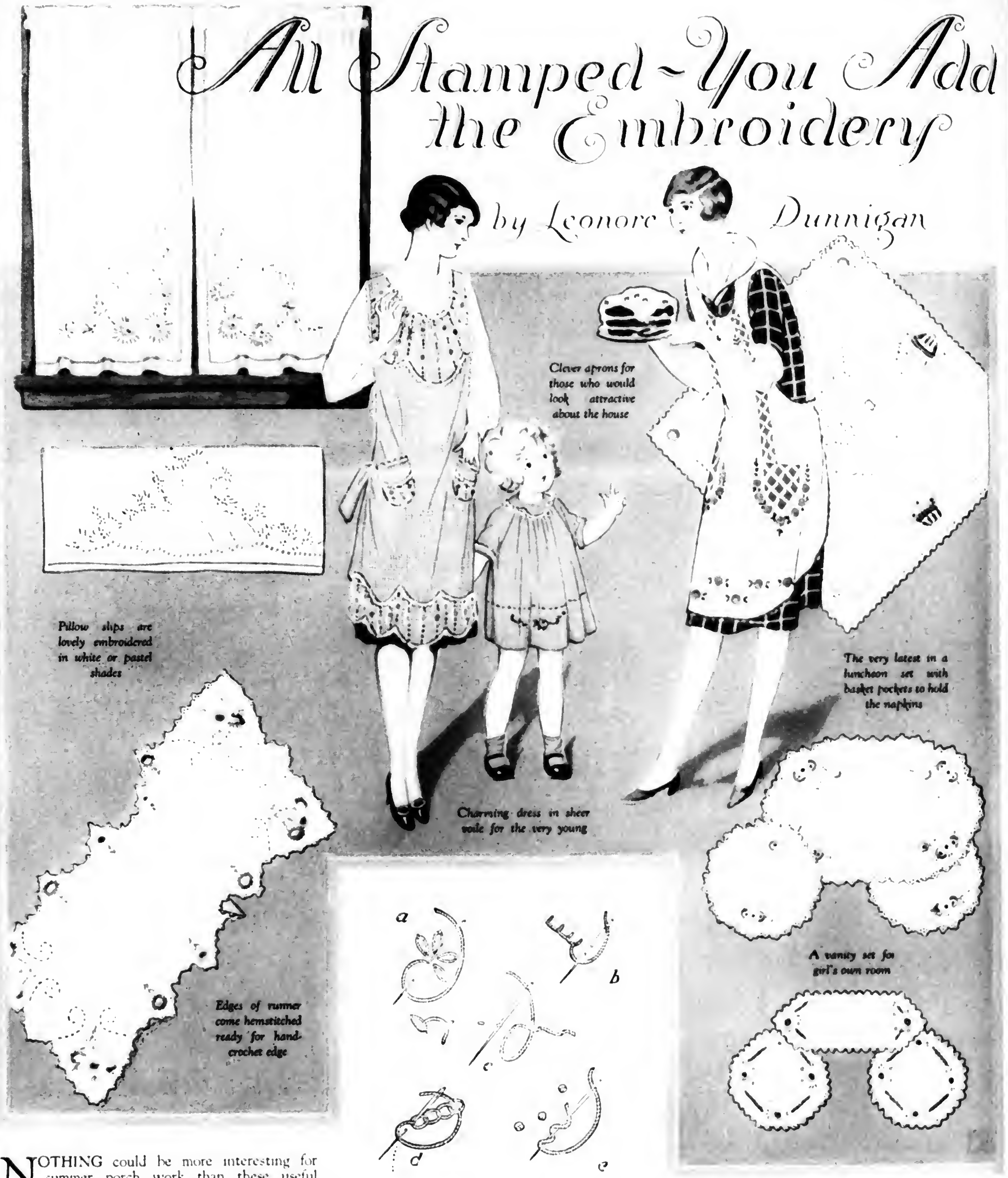
1642	Kitchen Curtains come made up of striped dimity with edges bound in green bindings	59 cents
1092	Vanity Set comes stamped on fine embroidery cloth	15 "
1258	Child's Dress comes made up stamped on fine voile in peach, yellow or blue. Collar and cuffs edged with lace	$1.25
1581	Apron stamped on good quality of sheer checked batiste in pink, blue or gold. One size only	75 cents
1011	Buffet Set stamped on good quality Indian head. Edges hemstitched	50 "
1421	Luncheon Set stamped on Indian head, set consists of cloth 36"x36" and four napkins 12"x12"	75 "
1081	Apron stamped on unbleached muslin. Pockets of fast-colored blue chambray. One size only	59 "
1065	Runner stamped on white Indian head with edges hemstitched	50 "
1775	Pillow cases stamped on 42-inch tubing with edges hemstitched	89 "

Please state number, first and second choice if more than one color or design is offered, and enclose price as listed above.

All orders should be addressed to: Handicraft Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

All Stamped—You Add the Embroidery

by Leonore Dunnigan



Clever aprons for those who would look attractive about the house

Pillow slips are lovely embroidered in white or pastel shades

The very latest in a luncheon set with basket pockets to hold the napkins

Charming dress in sheer voile for the very young

Edges of runner come hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge

A vanity set for girl's own room

NOTHING could be more interesting for summer porch work than these useful articles which come stamped, ready for your dainty touches of hand-embroidery. The work goes rapidly because the designs are simple and stitches easy.

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The prisoner obeyed once more. But he had gained time, and time was all that was needed for his policy to take effect. This also the Troopers appreciated.

Another rod or two, and then the black played his trump card. He flung himself flat on the ground. "I won't walk no fo' miles for nobody!" he howled. "I won't walk no fo' miles for nobody on earth! Yah! Yah! Yah!"

Trooper Gjertsen jerked him upright. It was not too easily done, for the fellow made himself a dead, disjointed, flaccid mass. Yet done it was, and quickly, for such a job. Meantime Sergeant Jacobs held the horses, and kept the corner of his eyes on the crowd.

The crowd was moving at last. The big, blue-black spokesman, leading it, was coming on at a dead run. By the posture of his hand, the Sergeant thought he was holding a concealed revolver. Therefore, interposing himself between Private Gjertsen with his captive and the oncoming giant, and holding the horses with his left arm as a man holds a shield, he awaited the moment. It came. He saw that the negro's hands were empty—and that he was making for the prisoner first.

"Here," shouted the new arrival, at the top of his bull-like lungs, "you don't have to go with these men! They can't take you, I say!"

From the rapidly nearing crowd rose an inarticulate howl.

Sergeant Jacobs, enveloped in calm, proceeded like a methodical nurse with an infant lunatic. Without difficulty or seeming exertion, he encircled the big negro with his grip, pinning the two flapping arms tight to the body.

He had dropped the horses. Apache, he knew, would stand alone, like the friend and the brother that he is, in the hour of need.

"Take the cuff off that other fellow's right hand, Gjertsen. Snap it on this one's left. So! There's a pair of love-birds for you! Now, you two, you are not going to start a riot. March!"

THE thing was done so quickly, so unexpectedly, that it had the effect of a stroke of fate. The big leader, the dare-devil spokesman, had been plucked like a wayside weed. In an instant it was over. Shame sat upon him. His place of glory could know him no more.

Where the leader had fallen so desperately, would the crew rush in and dare? It parleyed. It hesitated.

But the two burly blacks were not yet subdued. "We'll have our rights!" bellowed the giant, a sea-lawyer ashore. "You're obliged to give us transportation!"

"Transpo'tation! Transpo'tation!" howled the other. "We want transpo'tation!"

"You can't compel us to walk! It's against the law!"

Said Sergeant Jacobs, "You'll walk or be dragged."

Then each Trooper pulled his hitching-strap from his saddle, each fastened a strap to a negro's unmanacled wrist, and mounted.

"Start up!" ordered the Sergeant.

The blacks came to their feet with sprawling haste. Handcuffed together like Siamese twins and with their free hands lariated by a taut line, they had no choice.

"Well,—I guess we'll walk," growled one.

"Until you're done guessing and are quite sure of it, you'll walk as you are," the Sergeant replied.

They plunged on for a few yards, between the two horses.

"Please, sir, won't you kindly allow us to walk in front of the horses in the natural way, if you please, sir!" It was the big spokesman, this time, his insolence suddenly gone.

AS GJERTSEN unfastened the straps, the Sergeant looked back. The crowd so shortly before on the ragged verge of an outbreak that would have put enmity between the people and the orce in that Valley for years to come, that crowd of hostile hundreds, was melting away. No more fight was left in it. It was thinking. It was going home. It was almost won to a laugh.

"I believe the Major would like that," Sergeant Jacobs murmured, his eyes on the peaceful perspective.

"I think the Captain would say it's a right start," Gjertsen elaborated. "But there were moments—"

"There were," the Sergeant concurred.

The march ended at the Squire's office door.

"Now, what about the other man?" asked the Justice, having disposed of the first arrest.

"In his case," responded the Sergeant, "we ask for a considerable penalty. These are our first arrests in Washington County, and we intend to be fair, square, and not too severe. But this man tried his best to cause a riot in resistance to the execution of the Law. We do not intend to encourage such enterprise."

"I'll give him four months," said the Squire.

Later, the prisoner begged that he might speak to Sergeant Jacobs alone.

"Cap'n," said he, "Squire's given me four months. But before I go away, I want to explain to you that I didn't know you was a State Police officer. Didn't know what a State Police officer is. I came up from Virginny, I did. I thought you was just like all the militia down there—just tin soldiers that nobody don't mind. An', Captain, I want to ask your pardon before I go away, because when I get out, Cherry Valley ain't no place for me unless you know I'm your man."

"Marse Sergeant Jacobs' man, indeed!" snorted old Uncle White-Wool when he heard the tale. He had already attached himself, body, soul, and lonely heart, to his new hero, and had endowed him with all the attributes of long ago. "Marse Sergeant Jacobs don't have no use fo' dat common new trash! I'se de onlies' nigger he tolerate 'bout his pusson. My name is Jacobs, sah, if you please. I'se changed it to suit de occasion."

Such was the introduction of the State Police to Washington County; and the sub-station details, one after another over a long period, followed a good start. But at last came a day when the "economy" of the State Legislature so operated that Burgettstown sub-station must be withdrawn for lack of funds to sustain its Spartan cost; and then was afforded a gauge of the real feeling of the farmers toward the Force. That thinly populated region sent in a petition signed by nearly four thousand persons, urgently protesting against the withdrawal of the devoted friends and protectors, without whose presence they scarcely now knew how to live.

(The End)

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Catching Up with Your Questions

LETTERS come piling in one upon the other so fast it just seems that I never would get caught up answering your questions. For the benefit of Ruth Vogle, Sullivan County; John Ruth, Montgomery County; Marqueen Bower, Columbia County, and Lucelle Fisher, Clarion County, who wrote last week asking about membership in the Forum, let me say that membership pins are sent to those boys and girls who contribute letters, photographs or drawings which I think deserve special recognition.

Cousin Ruth

We're glad to hear from anyone, however young or however old, but most of the cousins who enjoy our page are from eight to fifteen years of age. Letters come in, of course, from little folks of six and seven but they're just beginning to learn to write letters so I don't hear from a great many of them.

Please remember that the puzzle corner is for the little folks particularly and that it is not a part of the Forum. Some of you still seem to think you deserve a membership pin when you send in a puzzle answer. All wrong. You are Forum cousins when you write the Forum and Forum members with an (X) after your name when you have been awarded the membership pin.

A whole lot of you have been asking to see my picture. Here it is. It may look like me or it may not by the time it reaches you. Two years ago when I printed what was supposed to be my likeness here on the page the printer's ink rollicked all over my face and even I could scarcely recognize myself! Here's hoping the ink will stay where it belongs this time.

You're right, Anna Grinnell, my birthday is February seventh. As for my age, (oh, yes, someone asked me that the other day) well just take a look at this picture. If it's clear you'll know I'm past sixteen and if it's blurred I assure you I am. But I am not very ancient. I hope to do heaps of things before I reach fifty!

There, a few questions have been answered. As soon as a stray moment floats my way some of the rest of you will hear from me, too.

Be on the lookout next week for another contest. I think it'll be one of the kind you all like especially well.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my first letter to the Forum page and I am sending in two poems that I wrote.

Come join this dear old page, friends,
Come join it, everyone,
And I know you will enjoy it
For it is a lot of fun.

Send in pictures and letters,
And paintings of every kind.

The robin is building
Her nest in the tree,
While she sings her song
So merrily.

The daffodil is also here;
And that's the sign of spring,
And all the other little birds
Are helping the robin to sing.

The coldest days are over,
The warmer days have come;
And the farmer is getting ready
For his work has just begun.

—Edna Erney, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Third Prize—Group Two—12 and Under
"Around My Home"
Marion M. Snyder (X),
Susquehanna County, Pa.

I think it's very pleasant,
And I know you wouldn't mind.

Tell your friends and others,
Tell them great and small
For Pennsylvania Farmer
Can't be beat at all.

SPRING

Listen, folks, listen,
And I'll tell you something nice,
The sun was shining very hot
And it melted the snow and ice.

Spring is here once more,
Winter's gone and past,
The dandelion in the field
Is growing very fast.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Members: I have received the membership pin and thank you very much for it. Our farm is along a concrete road which was built two years ago. I like to work on the farm. I have been helping to plow ever since I was eight years old.

This spring I made a bird house and put it on a post near our house. A little wren built a nest in it. We have a pet cat and we call him "Nigger" because he is all black. He is one day older than my sister Florence who is over nine years old. We have a cat we call "Blule" because she is all blue. She has three little blue kittens.—Raymond Bricker, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Honorable Mention—"Around My Home"
Verda Hamilton, (X), Clarion County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I was born and raised on a farm until I was eight years old and then dad made sale and we built a new bungalow near the farm buildings.

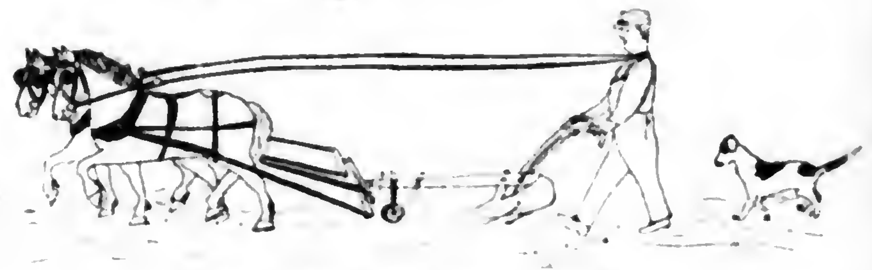
For pets I have two dogs, Trix and Towser. They match in color. They help get us a nice lot of rabbits in the fall. We keep them tied most of the time in our chicken-yard. I had one cat. I called her Ginger. She was a black and yellow mixture. One day this spring as I was coming up the state highway with my cat walking by my side a car came down the road and killed my cat right before my eyes. Boys and girls, you cannot imagine my sorrow.—Pauline La Rue Wible, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—It has been a long time since I have written to you, but I haven't forgotten you. It has been very cool here but the vegetables and flowers are growing nicely. The trees are full of blossoms and I think we will have plenty of fruit and the strawberries are full of blossoms, too.

This spring I planted lady slippers, a very pretty flower when in a flower bed. Cousin Ruth, I wish you could see our geraniums. We just planted them in a flower bed and I got candytuft and nasturtiums and planted them all around the bed. I like to make candy and please, somebody send me a recipe for some molasses candy.—Ethyl M. Gicker, ten (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I thought I would make a sketch of my father plowing. I am taking art lessons in school but can't draw very well.

I drew the harness according to the way we harness our two horses but the man doesn't look like my father at all.—Rose Sefelk, (X), Washington County, Pa.



Third Prize—Group One—Over 12
"Around My Home"
Rose Sefelk (X), Washington County, Pa.

Two Weeks' Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bedford County, Ruth Sturdey (X). **Blair County,** Gladys Shiffler. **Bucks County,** Mart E. Erney, Mary Fretz (X). **Chester County,** Virginia Shoffner (X), Anna I. Watters. **Clarion County,** Lucille Fisher, Marie Veaney (no address given). **Clearfield County,** Gwendolyn Gray (X). **Clinton County,** Bertha Bagert (X). **Columbia County,** Marqueen Bower. **Crawford County,** Anna Grinnell (X), Charles Grinnell (X), Virginia Tulloch (X). **Dauphin County,** Ruth Yeagy. **Elk County,** Genevieve Bennett (X). **Erie County,** Mary Flickinger (X), Florence Ingram (X). **Franklin County,** Dorothea Mackey, Mary C. Rosenberg. **Fulton County,** Earl May (X), Mildred Wanbaugh (X), Grace Alice Wilson (X), Maria Wilson (X). **Huntingdon County,** David P. Knepper (X), Phyllis Jean States (X). **Indiana County,** Martha Delphine Thomas (X). **Lancaster County,** Irma Brenisle (X), Sadie E. Bachman (X). **Lawrence County,** Margaret Elizabeth Tanner, Donald Reed (X). **Lehigh County,** Ada P. Gehman (X). **Mercer County,** Norman R. Porter (X). **Montgomery County,** John M. Ruth. **Northumberland County,** Myrtle M. Roebuck. **Schuylkill County,** Beruta Gaieta. **Susquehanna County,** Marion Snyder (X). **Somerset County,** Mary Barron (X). **Sullivan County,** Jennie Szywanski (X), Ruth Vogle. **Wayne County,** Dorotha Hollwit. **Westmoreland County,** Gail Logan (X), Emma Whigam (X). **York County,** M. Elizabeth Brown (X), Mary Krone (X).

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Margaret Schaeffer. **Beaver County,** Verna P. Rosedale, Edwin Wilson. **Berks County,** Grace Harts (X), Florence Deisher (X). **Bradford County,** Frances Bauman (X), Floss Wakeli. **Bucks County,** Newton Moote, Johanna Hobak (X). **Carbon County,** Marion Sweitzer. **Chester County,** Lydia Turner. **Clarion County,** Dorothy Milanovich, Mary A. Miller (X), Mary Elinor Stewart. **Clearfield County,** Charlotte Buck, Isabel Buck, Harold Edward Beal. **Fulton County,** Violet Ott, Emma Barney (no address). **Indiana County,** Mary Agnes Lukcik (X), Mark Pierce. **Juniata County,** Nancy Shirk, James Hubler. **Lancaster County,** Sara Bolton (X), Edna Mae Denlinger (X), Helen J. Fauser (X), Reba Hauck (X), Myrtle M. Steffy (X), Lydia M. Martin. **Lehigh County,** Mary Alice Christman, Lalla M. Danner (X), Margaret Danner, Pauline Hausman. **Luzerne County,** Genevieve Karchner, Harriet Marey. **Lycoming County,** Beatrice L. Eck (X). **Montour County,** Thelma Weikel. **Perry County,** Virginia Drew, Harold Warner (X). **Pike County,** Adaline Gumble. **Schuylkill County,** Myra Klingerman (X), Eva Maurer (X), Mary Zehner. **Somerset County,** Mary M. Umberger (X). **Tioga County,** Marian Elizabeth Dewey (X). **Wayne County,** Helen G. Dolph, Carolyn H. Schenk (X). **Westmoreland County,** Eleanor McIlvain. **York County,** Beulah Anderson.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Kathleen Davis (no address given). **Hunterdon County,** Gladys M. Kitchen. **Salem County,** Florence Friant.

NEW YORK

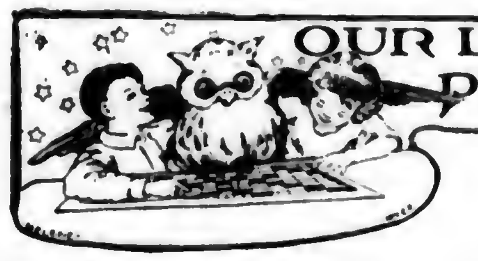
Broome County, Dorothy Jones, Jennie E. Jones (X). **Tomkins County,** Carolyn E. Dates, Alfred Dates (X).

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Dorotha Jones, Lucy M. Jones. **Frederick County,** Charlotte Werking (X). **Worcester County,** Hilda Bounds (X).

Honorable Mention—"Around My Home"
Ruth V. Haugh, (X), York County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Every once in a while it is a good idea to look over and count up things in order to know just where we stand. Many of us have collections of some kind, perhaps it is postage stamps, snapshots, marbles, or something else that interests us. Sometimes we are greatly surprised when we see our collection spread out; we didn't realize we had such a lot of things. Just look over the collection of "fours" we have today. It may seem a strange thing that three fours can be made to equal five fours, but you can do it if you will put the correct signs between the figures. You may use just one multiplication sign, and the rest will be plus signs. When you have found out how to place these signs in this collection of "fours" let me have your answer on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by June 25th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, IN WHAT COUNTY YOU LIVE AND WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the mixed sentence puzzle in the May 28 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: 1. Columbus discovered America. 2. Most children like to play ball. 3. A peach is a fruit with a fuzzy skin. 4. The fragrance of lilacs is sweet.

The prize winners are: Gladys Bennett, age 12, Holmdel, N. J.; Alice Brown, age 11, Christiana, Pa.; Alice Goodyear, age 13, Lebanon, Pa.; Emily Hansen, age 10, Freehold, N. J.; Jean E. Morrison, age 13, Washington, Pa.; Vera Elizabeth Newman, age 10, Chestertown, Md.; Mary Ellen Palmer, age 12, Greencastle, Pa.; Ellwood Parry, age 12, Coopersberg, Pa.; Norma Patterson, age 12, New Castle, Pa.; Vera F. Sandoe, age 11, East Earl, Pa.

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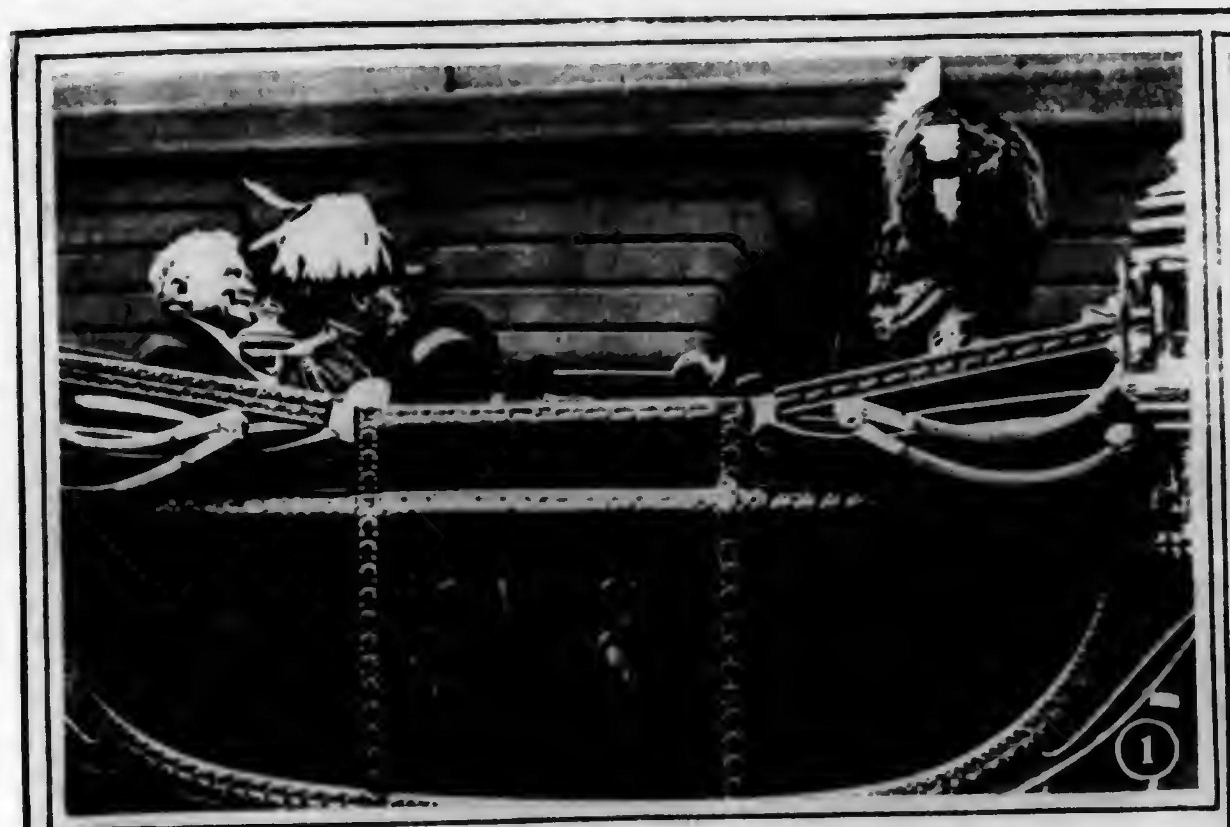
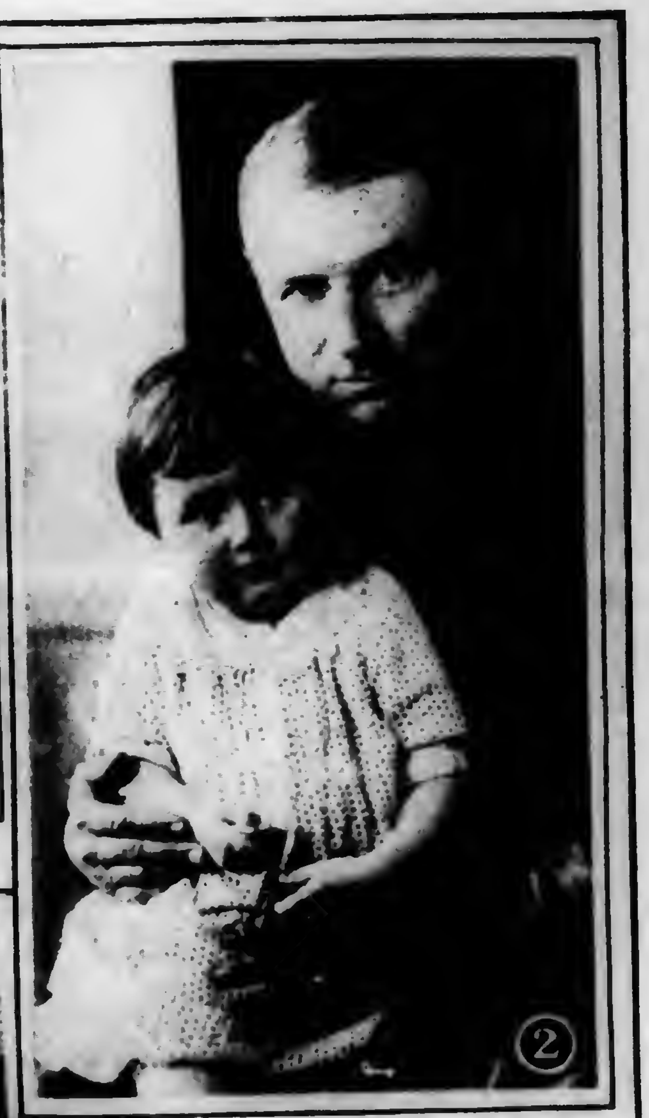
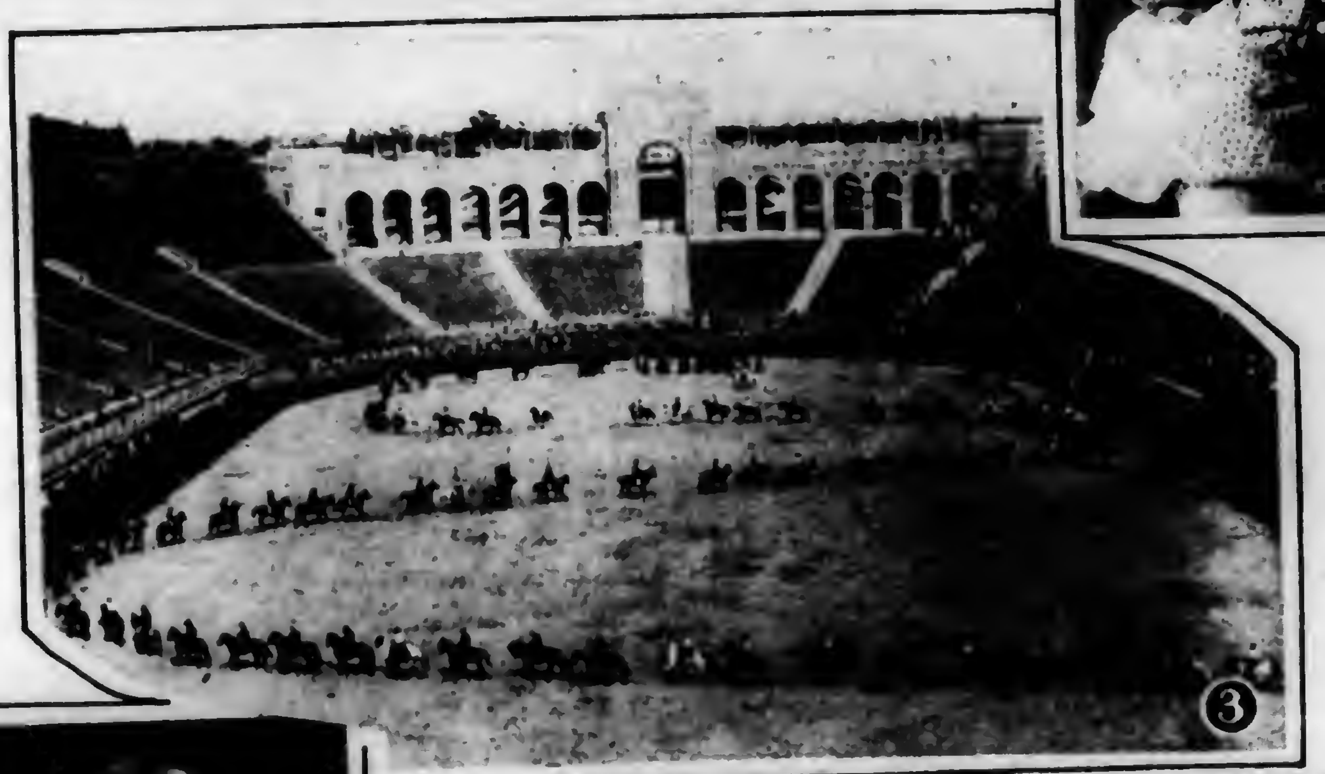
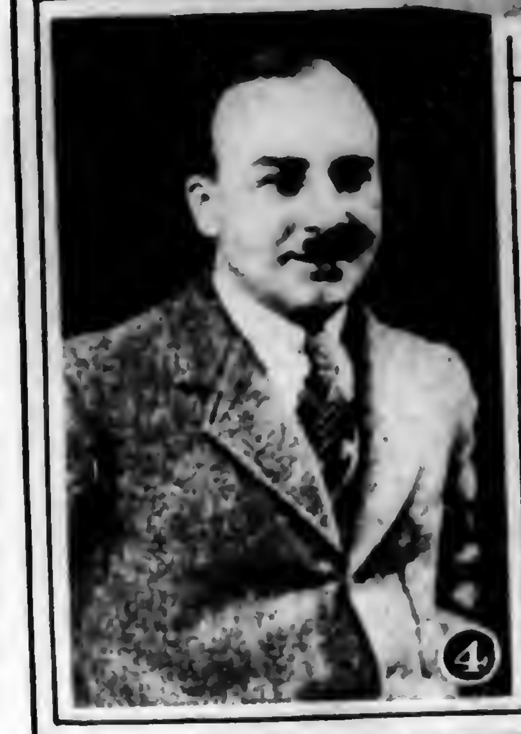
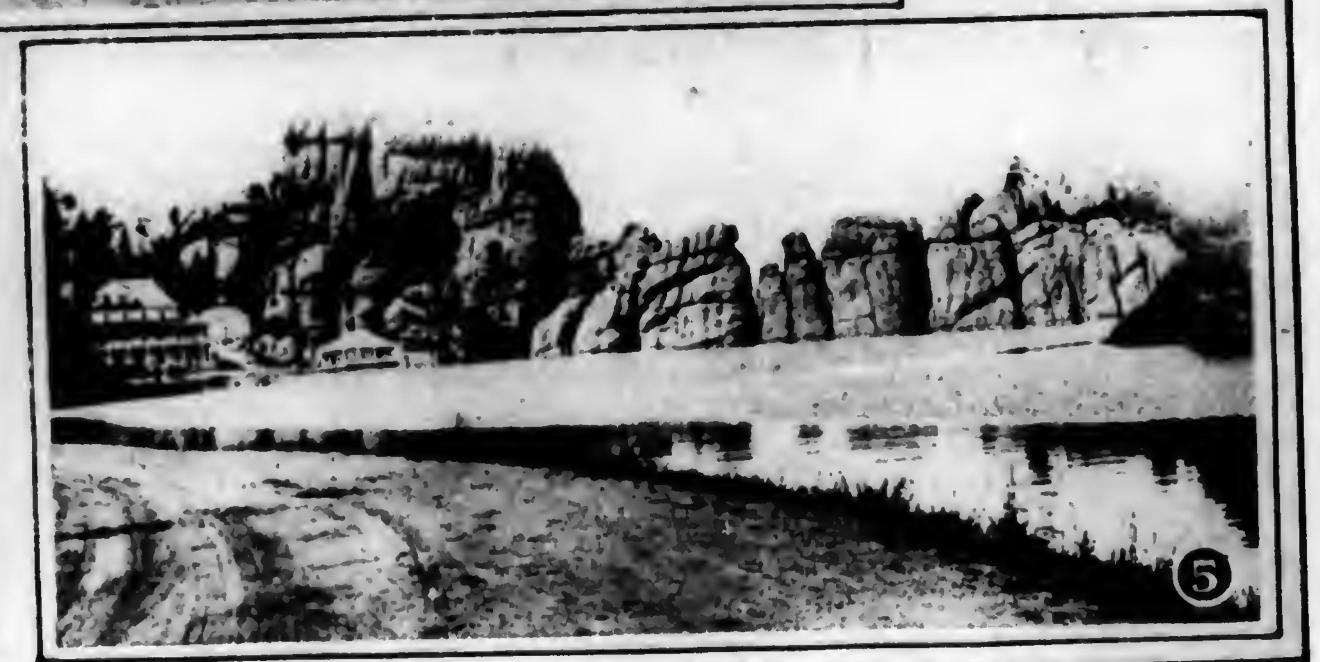
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES











1.—When M. Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, and Premier Briand visited England recently, they were welcomed with great pomp and ceremony. King George, the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry and President Doumergue driving to Buckingham Palace.

2.—General Billy Mitchell, former Assistant Chief of the Air Service, and his daughter, Lucy Trumbull Mitchell. The general is leading a quiet life at the Mitchell estate at Middleburg, Virginia.

3.—Broncho busters, steer ropers and riders from every part of the West took part in a big rodeo in the Los Angeles Coliseum late in May.

4.—Sir Alan Cobham, who is called the "Lindbergh of England." He has flown from London to Melbourne, Australia, and back, and from London across darkest Africa to Cape Town and back again. He used the same single-motored plane and the same engine for both trips.

5.—Sylvan Lake, ten miles from the Black Hills Lodge in South Dakota, which the President and Mrs. Coolidge have chosen for the Summer White House.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Why Dread the Kitchen?

Paint, Screens and an Oil Range Make It Light, Airy and Cool in Summer

IS YOUR kitchen all dressed up for summer? Only a few real farm women can have "made-to-order" kitchens; most of their workshops go thru a process of revolution year by year.

The kitchen is the one room of the house where we spend the most of our time and it should be well equipped for summer comfort. The first two requisites are plenty of light and a circulation of air. Of course, the summer light should be adjustable. That means good shades at the windows. We want to lower the shades on a hot summer afternoon, so that when we go to the kitchen to get supper it will be as cool as the living room.

There must be a circulation of air. I have wire screening the whole length of the west window, and the east door is directly opposite. The roof is shaded by old, old locust trees, so that my kitchen is the coolest room of the house all summer.

The day is past when the farm woman needs to roast, along with the foods she prepares for the family. A good oil range is a wise investment and a necessary one. It surely is torture to stand over a hot wood range all summer, cooking for a farm family, and no woman in justice to herself should do it.

A Room of Their Own

This farm kitchen must be planned so that it can be kept spotlessly clean with a minimum of effort. It is not the proper place for old work shoes, coats, etc., and if possible some other place should be found for them. The barn clothes are not odorless and more or less dirt is carried into the kitchen on the clothes. Most of us have to work out our own salvation along this line in our own way. I turned the pantry into a room solely for work clothes.

We built plenty of cupboards in the kitchen, made a built-in shelf with the door opening from the dining-room and made a built-in wood box, opening on the inside like a flour bin.

All this has been done a little at a time. Tonight I am weary in flesh but contented in spirit. This week I have put fresh varnish on all the kitchen woodwork—and it is mostly woodwork. It required a half day to get over it with one coat, and I am not an especially slow worker. First, I put on two coats of flat yellow (there were various kinds of woodwork in the kitchen) and then covered that with two coats of clear varnish. I believe this will give an easier surface to wash than paint, will not show the soil, and will wear well. And it is light! Anything but a drab, dark paint in the kitchen!

Now I am waiting for the paperhanger to put on a light blue check paper to match the linoleum.

So my kitchen is all dressed up for summer, all ready to free her mistress as much as possible from drudgery during hot weather.—May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

As inviting on a hot summer day as any other room in the house.

Separate Boxes Solve the Problem

PICNICS and all out-of-door eating become increasingly popular. I find picnic meals easier than home meals if one studies to save work and fuss.

Here is one way we like. In a small light suitcase we keep an outfit of dishes—cutlery, enameled and paper plates and cups, paper napkins and an old linen cloth. When lunch is prepared, each article of food is placed in a separate box or container—a box of sandwiches, one of cake, one of fruit, another holding cheese, relishes, etc. A small covered enamel pail for salad, pudding and the like. In the cover of the suitcase is strapped a nest of light tin trays.

Arrived at the picnic place, these boxes and cases are opened and are ready for serving. Each person selects a tray, dishes and such food as he wishes. No heavy basket to carry. No tiresome unpacking and repacking for mother. Everyone helps a little and no one minds the work.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Profits by Fairs

ONE summer I made enough money from my fancy work to buy a floor lamp and a silk dress, and still had the fancy work left to sell or to keep, or to give for Christmas. I sent it to five neighboring fairs. If I could not go myself I wrote a letter to the superintendent of the fancy work department, and the fancy work was sent in a box parcel post insured, together with entry numbers copied from the premium list.

The University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., has a good booklet on fair exhibits, or you can write to Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, for the free booklet on exhibiting. These give score cards for fancy work, baked goods, canned goods, butter, cheese, honey and soap. The judge is willing to give criticism and suggestions.

Fancy work is made especially for the fair, with competition in mind, finishing all seams perfectly on the wrong side, and striving to show originality and beauty of design.

A neighbor earned $150 the summer that she was twenty. Her father has an orchard, and she helped him plant a garden that yielded the finest and most perfect specimens for exhibit at the fair.

Some of the best fruits raised were cold packed, and she bought still other fruits to can. She used commercial pectin with the juices that do not "jell" and showed twenty-two kinds of jelly. These same glasses journeyed to six different fairs.

She killed a non-producing hen and took a prize on the best can of fried chicken. For a balanced meal, she had a can of roast beef, sweet potatoes, peas, cucumber pickles, carrots and plums. A colored poster showed the serving of this dinner.

There is seldom an entry fee so that it costs nothing but the time and trouble to enter your fancy work and canned goods.—D. W. McC.

Pageants or Parades Are Better Than Burnt Fingers

LAST year a neighboring village planned the very nicest Fourth of July celebration I have ever seen. In the morning there was a splendid parade showing the progress of our country from early days to the present time followed by a pageant displaying conditions of today to George Washington and his friends. Miss Columbia supervised this fine historical feature. It was an ideal way to commemorate Independence Day. There were many tributes to the flag, fine music was furnished and all fireworks were prohibited. This prohibition was strictly enforced, too.

You may have guessed there was a picnic dinner which enlivened community fellowship and then the time was spent enjoying races and a good ball game. Surely this sort of celebration is far superior to the din and waste of firecrackers and worse noises. And think of the sorrow and distress that always follow in the trail of Roman candles and rockets shot off in the crowds. That sort of celebration harks back to the days of barbarism and has no place in the modern civilization of the present century. Which plan are you using in your community this year?—Mrs. E. M. Andersen, N. Y.

Tommy Needed a Friend

MRS. DUNN, a young married woman in her 'twenties sat sewing on her piazza one hot day in June waiting for her six-year-old son to come home from school.

Coming down the street was a sturdy little figure hurrying along.

"'Lo Ma," said Tommy Dunn soberly to his mother.

"Hello, Sonny," was the smiling response. "Did you have a good day?" To her surprise her small son passed quickly into the house.

She was about to follow when two boys, a little older than Tommy, passed by the gate and looked impudently at Mrs. Dunn.

"Guess he won't tie a can to Mrs. Greene's Pomeranian again," said one in a loud voice.

So that was it! That was the reason Tommy had gone into the house so quickly.

She hurried into the house and found Tommy lying face downward on the bed.

"Tommy," she began severely, "haven't I told you time and time again to keep away from those Putnam boys? Answer me!"

"Yes, Mother," muttered Tommy.

"Did you tie a can to Mrs. Greene's Pomeranian?"

Tommy dug his face into the bedclothes and said nothing.

"May I come in, Mrs. Dunn?" a voice called from the other side of the screen door.

"Oh, Miss Brent, I am glad to see you," and Mrs. Dunn hastened to open the door to Tommy's teacher who must pass their gate on her way to and from school. "I've just been scolding Tommy for being with the Putnam boys."

"Let's talk on the piazza," said Miss Brent quietly, and both women left the room.

Miss Brent began the conversation.

"The Putnam boys caught Mrs. Greene's Pomeranian and asked Tommy to hold it, for some reason or other, and when he was doing so, they tied the can to the dog's tail and then shoved him out of Tommy's arms. The dog ran away."

"Why didn't Tommy tell me?" asked the exasperated mother.

Miss Brent continued.

"I have seen Tommy try to avoid those boys without getting into trouble, but they contrive to get him mixed up in all their mischief. They swear him to secrecy, and, Mrs. Dunn, those same boys have discovered that you believe them when they tell you what they wish about Tommy. Can you understand the position in which they place Tommy?"

Miss Brent was hardly prepared for the move Tommy's mother made, but she sat there quietly as Mrs. Dunn hastened out of the yard and down the road to the Putnam's where she told the whole story to the Putnam boys' mother who told her she didn't believe a word of it.

That was that! The mother who had the whole neighborhood complaining about her boys, defended them unheard, while the mother of one of the finest boys had wavered in her faith and understanding. Had her son sensed that?

Miss Brent didn't mind it a bit when Mrs. Dunn passed her on her way into the house as tho she never existed, but she heard her:

"Tommy, Sonny, always tell Mother everything. No matter what is said or done to you—tell Mother so she'll understand. Mother is your best friend, ever and always. I must thank Miss Brent! . . ."

But Miss Brent [illegible]

The Kitchen Cabinet

FOR breakfast or luncheon there is no nicer way to serve strawberries than merely washing them thoroly without stemming. Then after draining well, arrange on individual plates surrounding a mound of powdered sugar. Eat with the fingers, dipping them one at a time into the sugar.

• • •

STRAWBERRY PIE

Fill a baked pie crust with fresh, select hulled berries and cover with the following syrup.

Add ½ cup sugar and ½ cup strawberries to two cups boiling water. Let boil up again, then strain. Add 1 tablespoon cornstarch blended with a little cold water. Cook over a hot fire for several minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and beat hard. Place on slow heat and cook slowly till thick. Pour while hot over the strawberries in the baked shell. Serve hot or cold.

• • •

STRAWBERRY MOUSSE

1 quart berries
1 cup sugar
1⅓ tablespoons granulated gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
2 tablespoons boiling water
¾ cup sweet cream

Wash and hull the berries, sprinkle with the sugar and let stand one hour. Then press thru a sieve. Add the gelatin which has been soaked in cold water and then dissolved in the boiling water. Set the mixture in a pan of ice and stir until it begins to thicken. Fold in the cream whipped. Pour into mold, cover, pack in salt and ice, using 1 part salt and 3 parts ice. Let stand for four hours.

• • •

CANNED STRAWBERRIES

Use freshly picked berries. Pick over carefully, wash and stem the fruit. Into your largest agate preserving kettle, measure one pound sugar for each pound of berries. Boil just eight minutes, counting from the time boiling point is reached. Remove from the fire and let stand in the kettle all night. Next morning pour into jars that have been sterilized and cooled. Seal at once. Berries preserved in this way have good color and are most delicious eaten as sauce or served over ice cream. Last year mine were perfect altho they had to stand 20 hours and I wished I had many more.

• • •

CARROTS WITH GREEN PEAS

Cook together until tender young carrots cut in slices and an equal measure of green peas. Thicken the remaining liquid, using 1 teaspoon flour rubbed smooth with sweet cream for each cup of liquid. Add to the boiling vegetables when just ready to serve.—Mrs. E. M. A.

Vines Afford a Quiet Retreat in a Busy World

> "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."—Micah.

FROM earliest times, the vine has held its place in the heart of men as the symbol of the peaceful home. What it means to sit and rest under one's own vine is being realized. More and more seek out peaceful retreats, away from the noise of the modern world, where they may enjoy nature and think on the inner things of life.

There is a suitable vine for every place, and, doubtless, each home flower gardener will select the one best adapted to the need. The grape, with its artistic foliage and luscious clusters, often is connected in mind

(Continued on page 23)

Big Meals easier!

Color in Newest Perfections!

Gray porcelain enamel tops. Gray legs. Satin-black body finish. White enamel warming cabinets. Large white front ovens. —On newest Perfections, and *all* those with Superfex burners.

See the latest Perfection Stove

When loads of company come—trust Perfection Oil Stoves to carry through your cooking plans. Touch a match to the wick. Vigorous heat pours up the long chimneys direct to the cooking.

Cook anything—in any quantity. Perfection Stoves meet the biggest cooking demands. The flames stay where you set them. No need to watch them. For "family" meals, or for "big meal" cooking Perfections have no equal. See the newest models at any dealer's. One to five burner sizes. Priced from $7.50 to $130.

PERFECTION STOVE CO., 7609 Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

PERFECTION Oil Stoves & Ovens

No smoke, soot, or odor with Perfection long chimney burners.

WARNING: Use only genuine Perfection wicks on Perfection Stoves. *They are stamped with red triangles. Others will cause trouble.*

for a Real Good Bath —

Plenty of lather, even in the hardest well water. The pleasant scent of soothing pure pine tar makes a bath with Grandpa's Wonder the finest you've ever taken. A wonderful shampoo. Lasts a long time. At your Dealers', or send 10c for big cake.

Since 78

Beaver-Remmers-Graham Co.
Dept. PF-62 Dayton, Ohio

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Will Buy GUINEA PIGS, CHECKERED GIANT RABBITS, WHITE FLEMISH GIANT and WHITE NEW ZEALAND RABBITS, ANY AGE ANY QUANTITY. STATE SEX AND PRICE.
TAYLOR'S FARM, Doylestown, Pa.

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In five or eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.
Theo. Burt & Son, Box 80, Melrose, O.

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Modern Bathrooms
Backed by our 5-Year Guarantee
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Beautiful 3-piece set of all enameled Bathtub, Pedestal, Basin and Toilet, as shown, $130.

Guaranteed perfect or your money refunded.

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J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc., Established 1897 254 West 34th St., New York City

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SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED
HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.
WHY PAY MORE?
Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

Prices Effective	25	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$8.50	$41.50
Bd. Rocks, Reds, Ancon	2.75	5.25	9.50	46.50
Wh. & Buff Rocks	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Blk. Minor. Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.50
S.L.Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Orp.	3.50	6.50	12.00	56.50
Wh. Wyan.	3.00	5.75	10.50	51.50
Heavy Ass'td	2.50	4.75	8.50	41.50
H.&L. Ass'td	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.50
Light Ass'td.	2.25	4.00	7.00	33.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

KLINE'S
Barred Rock Chicks
Honest Quality. None Better. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Prompt delivery. C. O. D. & Guaranteed. Write for circular and new low summer prices before you buy.
S. W. KLINE,
Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

SCHWEGLERS' "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
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Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH,
Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chick Prices Smashed
For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks
BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
Barred Rocks .... 8 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns...... 7 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.
These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

100% live del. guar. Order from ad or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
This strain increased Kan. Exp. Station Bd. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1889. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock average up to 271. Customers profits $6.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs
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FREE CATALOG

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 7c. Barred Rocks, 10c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
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90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

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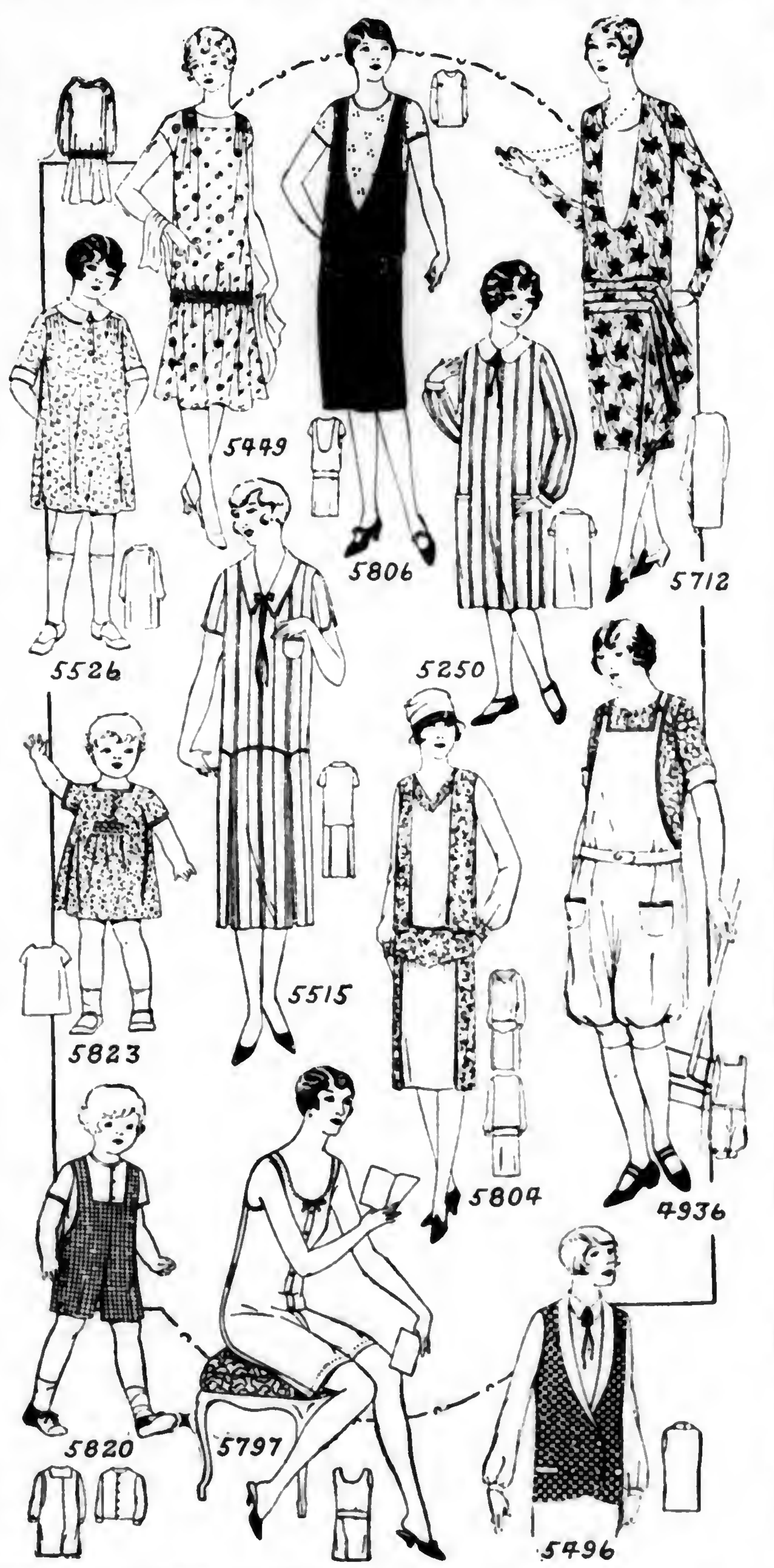
Fashion Decrees Chic Styles



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5526.—Four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. If made with long sleeves and of one material 2 yards will be required. Price 10c.

5449.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size, if made as shown in the large view, will require 3 yards of 40-inch material and one-sixth of a yard of contrasting material ⅓ yard wide for facing on the yoke insert. If made of one material entirely and with peasant sleeves, it will require 3⅞ yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

5806.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 1⅞ yard of 32-inch material for the guimpe if made with long sleeves and 2⅛ yards of 40-inch material for the dress. If the guimpe is made with short sleeves ⅜ yard less of the material is required. Price 10c.

5250.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting for collar, cuffs and pocket facings if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2⅜ yards will be required. Price 10c.

5712.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5823.—Three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 1-year size requires 1¼ yard of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

5515.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5804.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 1⅞ yard of plain material 40 inches wide together with 1⅝ yard of figured material. If bolero is omitted, and the dress is made without contrasting material, it will require 2⅜ yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

4936.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5820.—Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires ⅞ yard of 36-inch material for the blouse with long sleeves and ⅝ yard with short sleeves. For the overalls 1⅜ yard will be required. Price 10c.

5797.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. The belt portion of elastic webbing will require ⅝ yard 2½ inches wide. Price 10c.

5496.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1⅝ yard of 40-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for collar and pocket facings. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

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ONE MILLION—AMERICAN—INSPECTED QUALITY. Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows. 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid. Summer Prices:

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White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	$10.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	11.00
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Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in those FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank reference.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, Gambier, Ohio

30,000 Chicks Weekly
Hatches Due June 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, $90.00 per 1,000. S. C. Reds 12c each. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Light breeds mixed 7c each, $60.00 per 1,000. $1.00 will book your order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Our 17th year. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog Free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.
The Old Reliable Plant

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now
Leghorns--Anconas 10c
Rocks--Reds 12c
Other breeds in proportion—Order from this ad.
PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Linesville, Penna.

Send No Money
SHIP CHICKS C. O. D.
Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 500 $52.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00. Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keister's White Acres, Box 316, Grampian, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
Special Summer Price Reduction
June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds on Free Range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Young and Barron Strains			
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Thompson Strain			
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers, Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers, Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **The Valley Hatchery** RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 46.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!
Send no money, just mail your order, pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
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CHICKS
From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00
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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed.
LOOK
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.25	4.00	7.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. I. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Stn. Wh Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70
Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH
White Leghorns ....$8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds..10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY,
R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% Del. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS - Large type English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns 8c, from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. REAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Vines Afford a Quiet Retreat in a Busy World

(Continued from page 21)

with a cool, shady back door and brickwalk. Climbing roses may spread over the whole end of a house and frame dining room windows, or creep to the topmost branch of the tree in the back yard.

Or, a giant old wisteria may almost have hid a roomy porch, where sway the purple racemes, with their haunting fragrance. The hardy clematis makes for beauty, with its many blooming periods from July to November and its wide range of colors. The honeysuckle, too, is found in most gardens. The Maderia vine, twiner and quick grower, has the charm of scent, making up for its rather small bloom. The Dutchman's pipe, with its large, broad leaves, long has been popular for screens and arbors.

The Kudzu vine is another broad-leaved variety, good for screening, vigorous and soon attaining great length. The popular Virginia creeper and the Boston ivy, sometimes known as Japanese ivy, are different forms of the Ampelopsia. Once started they grow quickly and soon will completely cover a stone or brick wall with a thatch of green in summer, turning later to a glorious red.

English Ivy Clings to the North

The evergreen bittersweet, often called wintercreeper, is the one reliable evergreen vine and will continue to increase in favor as it becomes better known. It can be used to run up tall trees, cover walls or carpet the ground—and it has the virtue of being cheap as well as beautiful. The English ivy does not live up to its best in this country on account of our climate, but will do best on the north side of a building.

Other good evergreen ground-coverers are the myrtle, or periwinkle, with its dainty, lavender-blue blossoms all summer, the partridge berry with its pretty pink flowers, followed by scarlet berries which last all winter, and the Japanese spurge (Pachysandra), which spreads slowly, but makes a close, green mat. These all thrive in the shade.

Annual vines often are most useful on account of their rapid growth and quick results. Everyone knows the lovely morning glory, fresh with the dew every day, and its evening blooming relation, the moonflower. The cardinal climber is a wonderful red of the same family, the "Heavenly blue," a newer member of this family; the Brazilian morning glory, a charming rose hue, while the Imperial Japanese is of remarkable size and unusual shade.

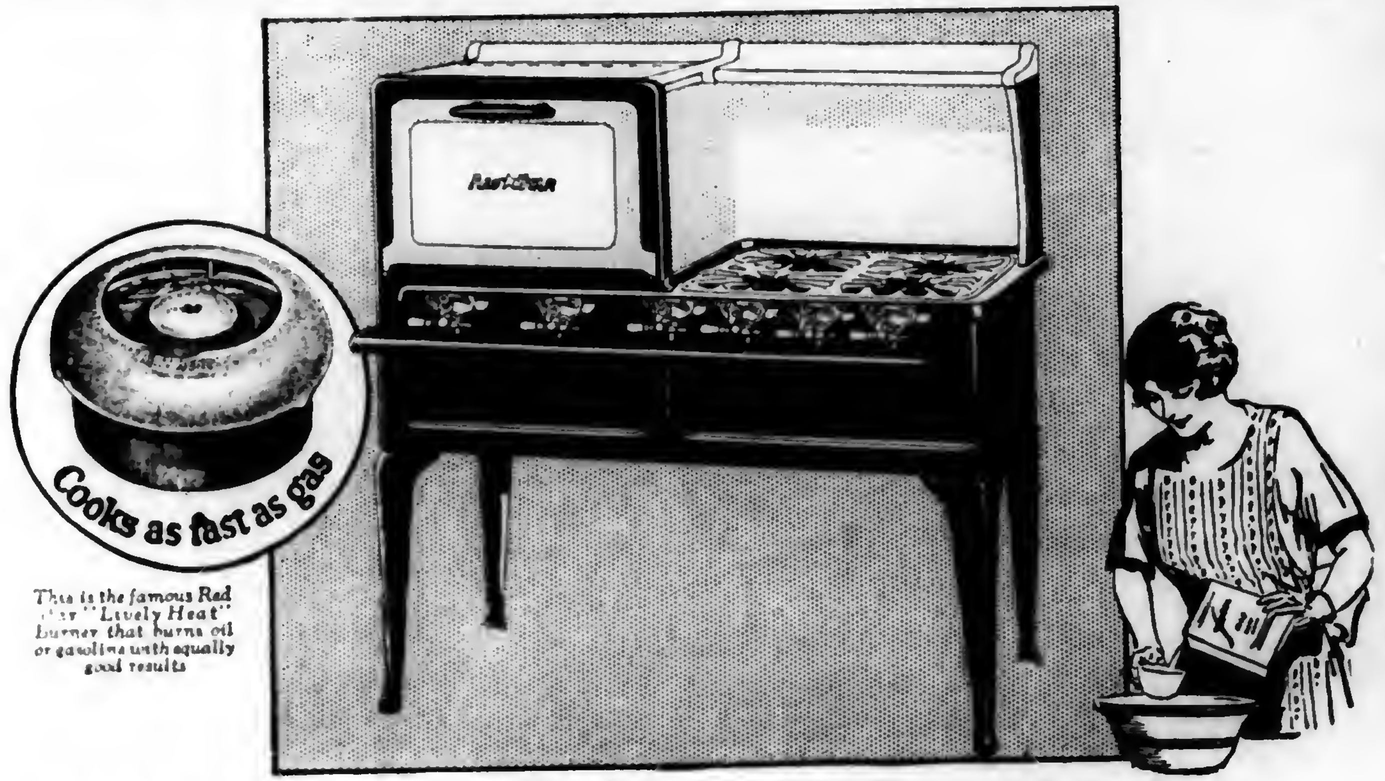
The Scarlet Bean Climbs Fences

The scarlet runner bean makes a fine vine for draping clothes poles and back fences, as well as for charming table arrangements of red and green. Climbing nasturtiums form good porch screens and furnish plenty of bloom for cutting. The canary-bird vine—with flowers quite like its namesake—comes in canary-yellow and lasts well after cutting.

The hyacinth bean grows fast and has flowers of purple and white. The cup-and-saucer vine (with the big name Cobaea scandens), spreads rapidly, sometimes running for forty feet, and has an unusual flower in greenish purple or greenish white, like Canterbury bells. (The seed should be set on edge—not planted flat).

The growing of gourds, with their curious shapes, is a sense of humor in action. There are the hop vines, the leaves of which our grandmothers used to dry to make yeast for their bread, as well as for a drink to cure—not make—a headache.—Earle W. Gage, N. Y.

THE RED STAR OIL STOVE BURNS OIL OR GASOLINE



Cooks as fast as gas

This is the famous Red Star "Lively Heat" Burner that burns oil or gasoline with equally good results

"We prepared dinners for thirty hungry harvest hands"
—says Mrs. John S. Hurie, Tallula, Illinois

Dear Sirs: "There was a time when I thought 'cooking for farm men' had to be done on a red hot coal range.

"Now, in a cool kitchen, I have the same intense 'Lively Heat' from a Red Star Oil Stove on which we recently prepared dinners for thirty hungry harvest hands.

"I made pies early; when meat, vegetables, and rolls were done, I kept them hot in the oven, the door open and the 'Lively Heat' burners low. This week I made preserves; also cold-packed beans. I put them on over adjusted 'Lively Heat' burners and forgot them for two hours. There is no waste in fuel; no dirt; no heavy coal buckets; no black cooking utensils. My improved disposition since I am not 'dying from the heat,' is worth the price of the stove to my family."
(*Signed*) MRS. JOHN S. HURIE.

Thousands of women, like Mrs. Hurie, have found the Red Star Oil Stove, with its wonderful, *wickless* "Lively Heat" Burners, the final answer to their cooking and baking problems.

Go to the nearest Red Star dealer. See a demonstration and be convinced. Made in two to six burner sizes and at a price for every purse. In smaller sizes cost no more than ordinary oil stoves. If the list below does not contain a dealer near you write us at once. We will send the Red Star book *free* and the name of a dealer near you.

THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY, Dept. 111, *Detroit, Michigan;* makers of famous Red Star Oil Stoves and White Star Gas Ranges.

RED ★ STAR OIL STOVE

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McMillan & Killins Furn. Co.
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Bigler: W. D. Walker & Bro.
Black Lick: Grater Bros.
Blairsville: Geo. J. New's Sons
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Woodward Wright Furn. Co.
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Canonsburg: H. T. Wells
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Carbondale: Geo. W. Berry
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Carrolltown: Mr. D. A. Luther
Center Hall: Thos. L. Smith
Centerville: W. R. Dowler
Chambersburg:
Chambersburg Sheet Metal Co.
Chatham: J. L. Frank
Chest-Haven: Dorfle Supply Co.
Chester: A. W. Wilson
Chestnut Hill:
Cresheim Road, Chas. M. Shriver
Claysburg: Louis Ott
Coalport: Hugh McNulty Hdwe.
Coatesville: Philip Lickin
Conneautville: Home Hdwe. Co.
Connellsville: Zimmerman Furn. Store
Coraopolis: H. W. Weckesser
Corry: H. J. Palmer Co.
Coudersport: Fleschutz Dept. Store
Cranesville: [illegible] Mill
Cuddy: Union Supply Co.
Curwensville: Whittaker Hdwe. Co.
[illegible]
Dalmatia: [illegible]
Danville: The Economy Store
Darlington: [illegible]
Dauphin: A. W. [illegible]
DuBois: [illegible]
Duncannon: [illegible]
Dushore: Samuel Cole
East Berlin: S. D. King
Easton: Ralph Bros.
East Stroudsburg: Globe Furn. Co.
Ebensburg: Schettig Bros.
Edinboro: The Austin Co.
Edinburg: Rauh Bros.
[illegible]: G. M. Kerstetter
Ellwood City: J. J. Porter
Ephrata: J. G. Sprecher's Sons Hdwe.
Erie: Epp Furniture Co.
Etters: C. W. Kunkle
Evans City: W. W. Dambach
Everett: Frank I. Herman Sons
Factoryville: J. R. Thurston
Fairview: Fairview Hdwe. Co.
Falls Creek: Schaffners Furn. Store
Farrell: Myer Frank
Fayette City: Gaskill Bros.
Ferndale: Theo. M. Moyer
Franklin: Homer Brumbaugh Co.
Fredonia: Robins Hardware Co.
Freeburg: H. E. Hilbish
Galeton: Devling Bros.
Gap: G. W. Sellers
Girard: Girard Hdwe. Co.
Glen Rock: L. B. Lau & Son
Grampian: J. W. Zipf
Greencastle: James H. Craig
Greensburg:
Greensburg Hdwe. & Supply Co.
Greenville: Paul E. McMichael
Grove City: Leonard Shelley
Hamburg: Geo. W. Rau
Hanover: E. E. Hamm
Harrisburg: Miller & Kades
Hatboro: Roberts & Mander
Hawley: W. S. Watts
Hazleton:
Boston Hdwe. & Wall Paper Store
Herndon: D. E. Baum
Hershey: Hershey Dept. Store
Hollidaysburg: W. E. Blew
Homer City: Sutter Hdwe.
Honesdale: O. M. Spettigue
Honey Brook:
Wm. J. Eppeheimer & Son
Houtzdale: [illegible] Sons
Hooversville: Rothert Co.
Howard: R. Welsers Sons
Hughesville: Chas. E. Cadman
Hulmeville: Henry & Hileck
Huntingdon: Evans Furn. Store
Imperial: John A. Hamilton
Indiana: Alex T. Taylor & Son
Intercourse: A. M. Rodgers
Irwin: V. V. Rowers
Jamestown: S. W. Clark
Jeannette: Frank Levin
Johnstown: Rothert Co.
Kane: Chas. A. Stoll
Kearsarge: R. P. D. Erie, Kebel Bros.
Kennett Square: H. Schmaltz & Co.
Kingston: Edwards & Co. Inc.
Kittanning: McKeown & Watterson Co.
Kulpmont: [illegible]
Kutztown: J. W. Deturk
Laceyville: Mr. H. A. Lacy
Lancaster: Helnitsh Furn. Co.
Langhorne: Wm. R. Beal
Lansdale:
[illegible] Worcester, O. S. Allebach
Lansford: J. C. Bright Co.
Latrobe: Diamond Furn. Co.
Lebanon: H. Thompsons Sons
Lemasters: Geo. A. Greenwall
Leraysville: E. M. Bailey & Son
Lexington: R. G. Reed & Son
Lewistown: McGinn Co. Hdwe. Co.
Lilly: M. M. Leahy
Linesville: E. W. Spackman Co.
Lintz: F. M. Bowman
Lititz: Rider & Yurghug
Lock Haven:
Shaffer, Candor & Hopkins, Inc.
Lykens: Lykens Supply Co.
McConnellsburg: W. H. Nesbitt
McKeesport: R. E. Stone Co.
Madera: Barons Dept. Store
Manheim: H. H. Martin
Markleysburg: Sowers Bros.
Martinsburg: Miller & Rearick
Matamoras: Fred W. Driller
Maytown: H. O. Shue
Meadville: M. Gartner, Jr.
Mercer: Langdon Dept. Store
Mercersburg: J. F. Fallon & Son
Meyersdale: R. Reich & Son
Middleburg: Ralph C. Walter
Mifflinburg: J. V. Musser Est.
Milton: H. S. Shoemaker
Millersburg: Tyson Hdwe. Co.
Millville: H. R. Woolcock
Monessen: Wright Furniture Co.
Monongahela: Rehout & Yohe
Moscow: John E. Tanfield Co.
Mount Joy: H. S. Newcomer
Mt. Pleasant: W. F. Smith
Mt. Pleasant Mills:
A. G. Ganman and Son
New Albany: Corsen & Allen
New Bedford: A. T. Oenkinger
New Castle: J. R. Euwer Co.
Newfoundland: F. A. Ehrhardt & Son
New Kensington: Fair's Hardware
New Kingston: Irvin P. Brownawell
New Milford: R. V. Eaton
New Oxford: Jas. C. Herman
Newtown Square: W. J. Neal
Newville: Bowman Bros.
New Wilmington: J. M. Houston
Nicholson: Bell Hdwe. Co.
Norristown: H. E. Block & Bros.
North East: W. B. Denton
Northampton: J. N. Helterman
Ohio Pyle: Ohio Pyle General Store
Olyphant: E. J. Barthold
Orbisonia: M. J. Bowmaster and Co.
Palmerton: L. A. Stemler
Pennsburg: Elias H. Mensch
Perkasie: Gilbert L. Thompson
Petersburg: T. E. Huston
Philadelphia: 4699 Frankford Ave.,
Frankford Station; Klinkerter & Sheppard Co.
Philadelphia: Lit Bros.
Philadelphia: W. H. Pearce & Co.
Philipsburg: Stemple Furn. Co.
Phoenixville: John W. Geisinger
Pine Grove: J. L. Long
Pittsburgh: Joseph Horne Co.
Pt. Marion: Dortha Supply Co.
Port Royal: J. F. Barton
Port Trevorton: J. G. Snyder
Pottstown: H. E. Block & Bros.
Punxsutawney:
Mahoning Hdwe. & Imp. Co.
Quakertown: Howard Stoneback
Reading: 201 Schuylkill Ave.,
Mr. E. R. Snyder
Reamstown: H. Lesher
Reynoldsville: Keystone Hdwe. Co.
Roaring Spring:
Roaring Spring Dept. Store
Rothsville: F. M. Bowman
Russellton: Russellton Hdwe. Co.
Salina: L. H. Knapp
Sandy-Lake: Moore Furniture Store
Schwenksville: Meyer Luber
Scottdale: M. Miller & Bro.
Scranton: Inglis Furniture Co.
Sellersville: O. M. Nase
Sharon: E. G. Johnson Furn. Co.
Shavertown: Harry Husted
Shenandoah: Waters Furn. & Carpet Co.
Shippensburg: C. Bruce Berry
Somerset: Somerset Furniture Co.
Souderton: Souder & Cruthamel
South Fork: George Bros.
Springboro: C. L. Head
Spring City:
Mowrey-Latshaw Hdwe. Co.
State College: Keifer-Nolan Hdwe.
Stewartstown: Zellers & Ebaugh
Stines Corner: E. G. Wiesner
Stoystown: Harvey R. Specht
Strasburg: H. F. Koch
Sugar Grove: Haggerty & Abbott
Susquehanna: H. Perrine
Tamaqua: J. Howard Williams
Tarentum: Miller Bros.
Terre Hill: Getz Sons
Three Springs: Park Clay
Titusville: Bradford Supply Co.
Tobyhanna: T. M. Lynch & Bros.
Towanda: Dye & Bresee
Tower City: Mrs. Mayme M. Moore
Tremont: Sanner Hdwe. Co.
Trevorton: Union Supply Co.
Tullytown: W. Lovett Leigh
Tunkhannock: R. W. Greenwood
Turbotville: Thos. G. Fryer
Tyrone: Rothert Co.
Union City: H. H. Nason
Uniontown: Hurst Supply Co.
Upper Black Eddy: Wm. F. Singley
Utica: G. P. Brown
Valley View: G. E. Smith
Vandergrift: Steele Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
Volant: V. G. Wilkin & Son
Wanamakers: L. J. Klingaman
Warren: G. Gifford Smith Co.
Warrington: Wm. M. Holbert
Washington: Woodward Wright Co.
Wattsburg: Jos. A. Hamilton
Waymart: A. B. Transue & Sons
Waynesboro: F. Hayes Harmon
Waynesburg: Long & Co.
Wellsboro: W. W. Jewell
Westford: G. N. McClelland & Son
W. Newton: W. C. Larimer
W. Springfield: J. M. Griffey
Williamsburg: J. G. Metz
Williamsport: Neshart Hardware Co.
Winburne: John F. Edlund & Son
Woodland: Vulcan Trading Co.
Worcester: O. S. Allebach
Wyalusing: J. B. Lewis & Co.
Yardley: W. C. Beener
York: Rothert Co.
Youngsville: H. H. Hull

Markets

June 13, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

From Nearby Points

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, ex. fcy., $4.00@6.00; fcy., $2.00@3.50; choice, $1.50@2.00; Culls, 60@$1.25. BEETS, per 100 bunches, $4.00@6.00; small, $3.00@3.50. CARROTS, 100 bunches, $4.00@6.00; CAULIFLOWER, per bbl., No. 1s $7.50@10.00; No. 2s $4.00@5.00. CABBAGE, crates, $3.00@3.50; bbls., $2.00@3.50. ESCAROLE, per bushel, 35@55. KALE, per ⅝ basket, 20@30c; per bushel, 40@50c. LETTUCE, N. J. Crate Big Boston, $1.00@2.00, poorer 50@75c; Iceberg, $1.25@1.75; Penna. Bushel Big Boston, $1.00@2.00; Iceberg, $1.50@2.50, poorer 50@$1.00. MUSHROOMS, Penna. 3 lb. baskets, 75@$1.00; poor low as 25@50c. PARSLEY, bushels, $1.00@1.25. PEAS, ⅝ baskets, large peas, 75@$1.50; small peas, 60@85c; per bushel hamper, $1.00@2.00. RHUBARB, 100 bunches, $1.50@3.00. SPRING ONIONS, 100 bunches, $1.00@1.50; ex. fcy., $1.75@2.50. SPINACH, bushels 40@65c; poor low as 25c; ⅝ baskets, 25@40c, poor lower. SWEET POTATOES, ⅝ baskets No. 1s $1.50@1.90. TURNIPS, ⅝ baskets, (cut or tops off), $1.00@1.25; ⅝ baskets (tops on), 40@50c. TOMATOES, Hot House, Per Lb., No. 1s 18@20c.

From Distant Points

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Maryland—Delaware, doz., $1.50@4.20. CABBAGE, Norfolk, crates, $1.50@2.25; half bbls. crates, $1.25@1.50. East Shore Va. crates, $1.75@3.50. Maryland Hampers, $2.00@2.25. LETTUCE, New York Crate, $1.25@2.25; Calif. Crate, Iceberg, $5.75@7.50. PEAS, East Shore Md. hampers, $1.00@1.50. POTATOES, No car bbls., No. 1s $5.50@6.00; No. 2s $3.75@4.25; East Shore Va. bbls., No. 1s $5.50@6.25; No. 2s $3.75@4.25; Culls, $2.00@3.50; Norfolk bbls., No. 1s $5.50@5.75; Culls $2.75@3.50; Maine, (Old) 120 lb. sacks $6.00@6.25; bulk per cwt. $4.75@4.85. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn. hampers, $1.35@1.65; Delaware-Maryland hampers, No. 1s $1.75@2.25; No. 2s $1.00@1.25.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls., N. Y., Baldwins, $4.00@5.00; ⅝ baskets, N. J., Ben Davis, 60@65c; Ganos, 60@65c; Rome Beauty, 90@$1.35; Winesaps, $1.25@1.50; poorer 65@$1.00; Boxes, Wash., Winesaps, ex. fcy., $2.00@4.30. CHERRIES, Sour, Maryland, 32 qt. crates, $5.00@5.50; N. J., per lb., 10@12c. GOOSEBERRIES, N. J., 32 qt. crate, $3.00@3.25. RASPBERRIES, Red N. J., per pint, 25c. STRAWBERRIES, N. J., 32 qt. crates, $2.50@4.50; fcy., $5.00@6.00; ex. fcy., $6.50@8.00; Penna., 32 qt. crates, $4.00@5.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not Leghorns, 26@28c; Leghorns, fcy., 20@21c. Broilers, Ply Rocks, 2½ lbs. and over 38@40c; 2 lbs. Ave., 34@36c; smaller, 30@32c; R. I. Reds and Mixed Colors, Large Sizes, 34@36c; small sizes 28@30c; Leghorns, 2 lbs. and over 27@29; 1½—1¾ lbs. 24@25; smaller 19@22c. Roosters, 15@18c. Ducks, young, 22@23c; old 15@16c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 25c; firsts, new cases, 25c; old cases, 21½c; Seconds, 19½@20½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.35; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $12.50@13.50; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.75@8.25; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $14.50@15; fair to good, $12.50@13.50; common, $8.50@11.50; Tennessee choice, $12.50@13.50; fair to good, $9.50@11.50; common, $6.50@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $16.50@16.75; medium, $14@15; common $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $9.75@10; heavy weighing 200 lbs. or more, $8.75@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No. 1 $23@23.50; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $18@19; timothy, light clover-mixed. No. 1, $21@22. No. 2, $19@20. Straw, straight rye, $23.50@24; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15.50@16.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator No. 2 red winter, $1.52 bid; No. 2 Red Winter Garlicky, $1.49 bid; lower grades selling at usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location. No. 2 white, 61@62c; No. 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No. 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 44@47c; extra, 92 score, 43c; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36½c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, single daisies, fresh, 24@24½c; longhorns, round lots, 24@24½c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c per pound. Creamery butter, 48@55c per pound. Fresh eggs, 25@27c per dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50 ea.; springers, 75c@1.25 ea., ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea.; squabs, 20@45c ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@13@15c bunch; string beans, 35c ¼ pk.; lima beans 15c pt, beets, 10@15c bch; cabbage, 10@25c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 10-30c hd.; celery, 10@25c stalk; corn, 75c@$1 dozen ears; cucumbers, 3@5@8@10c ea; egg plants, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10 hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; lettuce (iceberg) 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt. bx; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8@10c bch; parsley, 2@3@5c bch; peas, 25@30c ¼ pk; sugar peas, 30@35c qt. bx. peppers, 3@5c ea; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes (old) 25@35c ¼ pk; potatoes (new) 30@35c ¼ pk; potatoes (sweet) 20@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; Rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@25c pt. bx; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ¼ pk; strawberries, 15@30c qt. box.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts 325. Heavy weight (250—350 lbs.), medium, good and choice, $9@9.50; medium weight (200—250 lbs.), medium, good and choice, $10@10.50; light weight (160—200 lbs.), common, medium, good and choice, $10@10.50, packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25@9.25.

Steers—(1100—1500 lbs.), good, $10.50@12; medium, $8.50@10.50; common, $7.50@8.50; Steers (1100 lbs. down), good, $10.50@11.50; medium $8@9.50; common, $7.25@8.

Heifers—Good and choice (850 lbs. up), $8@10; common and medium (all weights), $6@8.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.75@8; common and medium, $3.75@6.75; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs. down (yearling excluded), $7.50@9, cutter to medium, $5.50@7.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $10.25@14.50; cull and common, $6@10.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; Separator, 55@60c. Eggs, 21@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 20@24c, dressed, $1@2 ea.; Springers, 16c lb, 40@75c ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, old 30@50c ½ pk.; $2.50@3 bu. new, 45@50c ½ pk. Cabbage 10@30c hd; celery 5@15c stalk, lettuce 2@10c hd; horse-radish, 5@10c glass; onions 5@8c bch; soup beans, 15@20c qt; limas, 30@40c [illegible]; dried corn, 10@15c glass, spinach, 10c ½ pk., rhubarb, 2@5c bch; asparagus, 10@15c bch., radishes, 2@4c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk. $1.25@3 bu; Country strawberries, 10@25c bx.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37, Corn $1.07; Rye, 90c, Oats, 55c, Bran $40 ton; Middlings, $42 per ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per pound, 43@44c; choice, 41@42c, do., good, 39@40c, do., prints, 44@46c; do., blocks, 44@45c, do., ladles, 30@32c; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls 28@30c, Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 28@29c; store packed, 28c, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 28@30c, process butter, 36@3[illegible].

Eggs—Nearby, fresh gathered firsts, 1 sale, 25 cases, 23c. Closing offerings, nearby fresh gathered firsts, 22[illegible], but 22c.

Chickens—Old hens, 4½ pounds and over, 23@25c; old hens, 4 to 4½ pounds, 23@25c, old hens, 3 to 4 pounds, 23@25c, Leghorns and other light stock, 18@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 14@16c; old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c. Young Chickens—Colored, 2½ pounds and over, 35@36c, smaller, 28@33c; Leghorns, 2 pounds and over, 24@26c; smaller, 18@22c.

Young Ducks—White Pekins, 4 pounds and over, 28@30c, Puddle, 4 pounds and over, 26@28c; Muscovy, 4 pounds and over, 26@28c; all kinds poor and thin, 13@15c.

Guineas—Large size, 75@80c; small s[illegible] 50@60c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

Demand was slow for all lines of fruits and vegetables in the local wholesale produce district today with a generally dull market though price changes were comparatively small. Cabbage and cantaloupes sold somewhat lower, cucumbers held firm for good stock while old potatoes advanced 25c per sack, supplies being very light, new stock sold somewhat lower. Strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons, and most other lines sold about unchanged. Carlot supplies [illegible] total of [illegible] including [illegible] cabbage, [illegible] cantaloupes, [illegible] cucumbers, [illegible] lettuce, [illegible] peaches, 14 potatoes [illegible] strawberries, [illegible] potatoes, 22 tomatoes and [illegible] watermelons.

PRODUCE

Apples—Barrels, New York [illegible], best, $4.50@5, poor stock low as [illegible] $[illegible]@5.50; bushel baskets New York [illegible] and Russets, $1.75@1.85; new [illegible] baskets, Early Harvest, extra fancy [illegible].

Asparagus—[illegible] dozen small bunches [illegible] Washington [illegible] crates $[illegible].

Cabbage—Virginia 80 lb. crates $4@[illegible]; bushel hampers $2[illegible]@2.50; Tennessee 60 lb. crates $3@4, Ohio 100 lb. crate $7@7.50.

Lettuce—California Iceberg, per crate best $7@7.50, poor stock low as $5; Homegrown per bx. of 2 dozen leaf 65c@$1.

Onions—California crates, Yellows, No. 1, $3@3.15, Whites No. 1, $3@3.25; Homegrown, Green, per bundle of 1 dozen bunches 10@20c.

Peas—Virginia [illegible] hampers $3@4.

Potatoes—150 lb. sacks, U. S. Grade No. 1, Maine Green Mountains, $7.50@8. New North and South Carolina, barrel Cobblers, No. 1 slats and staves $9@9.50.

Rhubarb—Homegrown per bundle of 1 dozen bunches, 25@45c.

Spinach—bushel basket, Homegrown [illegible] $1; Virginia 50c.

Strawberries—Delaware and Maryland [illegible] crates, Gandy, best $6@[illegible], poor stock low as $4, other varieties $3@4.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No. 1 Timothy, $18.50@19; Standard Timothy $17@17.50; No. 2, Timothy $15.50@16, No. 3 Timothy, $14@14.50; No. 1 L. C. Mixed $16.50@17; No. 2, L. C. Mixed $14@15. No. 1 L. C. Mixed $17@18, No. 1, Clover Mixed $1[illegible]@18. No. 2, Clover Mixed $14@15.00; No. 1, Clover $17@18, No. 2, Clover, $14@15.

Oats—No. 2 White Oats, 55½@56½c; No. 3 White Oats, 54½@55½c, No. 4 White Oats 50@52c.

Shelled Corn—No. 2 Yellow Shelled Corn, $1.06@1.07, No. 3 Yellow Shelled Corn $1.03@1.04; No. 4, Yellow Shelled Corn 99c@$1. No. 5 Yellow Shelled Corn, 94@96c, Mixed Corn value 2 to 5 cents under value of Yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady, creamery higher than extras, 43@43½c, creamery, extras 92 score, 42½c, creamery, firsts 88 to 91 score, 38½@41½c, packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31@32c; do. No. 2, 30c.

Eggs—Steady, fresh gathered extra firsts, 23@24c; do., storage packed, 24@25c, fresh gathered firsts, 22@23c; do. storage packed, 23½@24c; fresh gathered, seconds, 21@21½c, do. storage packed, 22@23c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 29@31c, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 25@28c, nearby pullets, 22@24c, nearby hennery browns, extras, 27@30c, Pacific Coast whites, extras, 32@36c, do. firsts to extra firsts, 29@30c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts 262,850 pounds; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, unquoted; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy special, 24[illegible]@24[illegible]c, State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy special, 27@28c, State, whole milk flats, held, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet, broilers, by freight, 23@31c, do, by express, unquoted, fowls, by freight, 21@26c, do, by express, 21@27c, roosters, by freight, 12c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet, broilers, fresh, 30@40c, chickens, frozen, 20@3[illegible]c, fowls, fresh, 20@29c; do, frozen, 20@28c; old roosters, 12@18c; turkeys, fresh, 28@30c; do. frozen, 32@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@11.25; State bulls, $4@8, cows, $2.50@7.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $9@11.50, light weight culls, $7@7.50, fed calves, $6@[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Irregular, sheep, $1@[illegible]; ewes, $[illegible]@4, lambs, Southern springers 63 to [illegible] pounds, $1[illegible].75 per 100 pounds, spring mediums, $15@16, culls, $12.50@13.75.

Hogs—Steady, light to medium weights, $10.15@10.65, pigs, $10.25@10.75, heavy hogs, $9.25@10; roughs, $7.25@[illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or thirty day: City bran, $38.00, middling, $39.50, in 100-pound sacks; red dog, $49.50, nominal; Western feed, prompt shipment bran, $37.00, in 100-pound sacks, standard middling, $38.50; flour middling, $44.00, red dog, $48.50, all in 100-pound sacks, all rail or lake and rail, white hominy feed, $41.00, nominal, in 100-pound sacks; cottonseed meal, 43 per cent protein, $41.25, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $53.50, in 100-pound sacks.

Hay—Old or New—LARGE BALES—Timothy and Light Mixed—Choice, $30@[illegible], No. 1, $26@[illegible], No. 2, $23@25, No. 3 and poorer, $21@22.

Straw—LARGE BALES—Rye, $27@28;

Grain—WHEAT, 2 red, c. i. f., dom., $1.58½; 1 dark spring, c. i. f., dom., $1.65¼, 2 hard winter, f. o. b., export, $1.62⅝; 1 N. Man. (in bond), f. o. b. export, $1.[illegible].

Corn—2 yellow, $1.07½; 3 yellow, $1.06½.

Oats—2 white, 66½c, 3 white, 57½@58½c, 4 white, [illegible]c, ordinary white, clipped, 59@60c, fancy white, clipped, 72@74c.

Rye—C. i. f. export, $1.27¼.

Barley—Malting, c. i. f., dom., $1.05½.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Extreme top on heavy steers, $13.85; kinds with weight scarcest in season, best long yearlings, $12.85, light yearlings, $12.00; yearling heifers, $11.40. Bulk prices: heavy steers, $12.50@13.50, yearlings, $10.25@12; stockers, $8@9, best, $9.50, grass cows and heifers, $6.25@[illegible].50 and $7.25@8.75, respectively; vealers, $11.50@13.

Hogs—Bulk, 170 to 220 pound averages, $9@9.15; top, $9.15, bulk, good and choice, 225 to 275 pound butchers, $8.75@9.25, few loads of 300 to 350 pound butchers, $8.60@8.70; bulk, better grades packing sows, $7.75@8, heavy kinds downward from $7.50, heavy weight hogs, $8.60@9; medium, $8.50@9.15, lights, $8.65@9.15; light lights, $8@9.10, sows, $7.50@8.15, slaughter pigs, $7.50@8.75.

Sheep—Fat lambs closing $1 to $1.25 higher; culls strong to 25c higher, yearlings and aged sheep 50c to 75c higher, feeding lambs 25c to 35c up. Week's top prices, Western lambs, $18.75, native lambs, $18, yearlings, $15.75, fat ewes, $7, feeding lambs, $14.50. Bulk prices, Range lambs, $16.50@18.75, natives, $16.50@18; culls, $11@14; yearlings, $14@15.50, fat ewes, $5.75@7; feeding lambs, $14@15.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 11, 1927.

Domestic Ohio and Penna. Fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 46c; ½-blood combing, 43c, ⅜-blood combing, 42c, ¼-blood combing, 41c. Michigan and New York Fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 41@42c; ½-blood combing, 42c, ⅜-blood combing 42c; ¼-blood combing, 41c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 39@40c; ¼-blood, 38@39c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 11, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $11 asked; October, $16.75 bid, December, domestic, $16.65, Alsike, August, $13.50 bid. Timothy seed, cash, old, $2.45; new, $2.55.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 13, 1927. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran, $36@36.25; spring bran, $35.50; soft winter wheat bran, $37@38, hard winter wheat bran, $36, standard middlings, $37.50@38.50; soft winter wheat middlings, $39.50@41; flour middlings, $43@47; red dog flour, $50@51; white hominy, $41@41.20; 36 per cent cottonseed meal, $42.50, 41 per cent cottonseed meal, $44.75@45.20; 43 per cent cottonseed meal, $46.70@47.25; 34 per cent linseed meal, $51.20.

Nearby millfeed easy, future shipment, held firm by mills with demand fair.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .42½	$ .43	$ .43½	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.23½	.22¾	.25¼	.31
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	11.25	10.62½	11.00	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.52	[illegible]	1.51	1.60
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia).......	.61½	.61½	.63	[illegible]

Strawberry Season Reaches Peak

Review of the Week Ending June 11

POTATOES—The new potato market opened firm but as the week progressed heavy supplies and a slack demand caused a weaker tendency. On Saturday prices dropped sharply. Early in the week Cobblers sold at $10 to $11 per barrel but closing prices ranged from $6.75 to $7.50. On Monday, June 13, the market opened weak with still further declines. Old potatoes held steady thruout the week but offerings were very light and trading slow at the relatively high prices.

STRAWBERRIES—Receipts of strawberries in Philadelphia and New York were heavy during the week, but the market was firm on the best stock. Luptons and Big Joe brought top prices. The Delaware season has passed its peak. Truck receipts in Philadelphia on several days totaled 14,000 crates. The New Jersey season is more active and on June 13, there were 150 crates of Pennsylvania berries offered.

EGGS—Receipts of eggs in New York were somewhat lighter and the market was generally steady. Some lots moved into storage at slightly lower prices. Toward the close of the week there was a firmer tone on fancy nearby stock, and prices were higher. Many dealers still had a surplus on hand.

HAY—The hay markets were inactive under moderate receipts and a limited demand. Timothy was firmer but prices were generally unchanged. Alfalfa markets continued dull. Country loadings were generally small due to farm work and unfavorable weather in some sections.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was generally satisfactory. Fowls met a fair demand and broilers sold readily. Prices advanced on fowl and old roosters. The dressed poultry market was steady with broilers and fowls moving freely.

GRAIN—Prospect of a lighter winter wheat crop resulted in a good demand for wheat and higher prices. Rye advanced 6 to 7c per bushel and sold readily. Corn dropped about 8c per bushel due to heavier receipts and more favorable weather conditions.

FEEDS—The feed market was slightly weaker with good pasturage causing a lighter demand. Bran was lower but middlings and red dog were steady. Linseed meal was firm in the East while cottonseed was weaker. Hominy feed was weaker.

LIVESTOCK—Hog prices were lower on the Chicago market at the close of the week. Beef steers advanced sharply while cows, heifers, vealers and heavy calves advanced. Stockers and feeders were higher. Fat lambs, yearling wethers and fat ewes sold at higher prices with fat lambs showing the most gain.

BUTTER—The demand was unsatisfactory and trading was slow. The market was unsettled and prices somewhat lower. Buyers were purchasing for immediate needs only and were placing very little stock in storage. Receipts were 21,695 tubs heavier than the previous week.

What of Our Boys and Girls?

(Continued from page 3)

Opportunities to attend socials, parties and picnics seem about equally available to both town and country and the town young people do not appear to have as much advantage in attendance at movies as one might anticipate.

Farm girls appear to have more leisure for sports, games and hikes than their brothers, and indeed, excel their village sisters in this regard. Town boys have the best of the situation, however, no doubt due to demands upon the farm boy for assistance in the field and barn.

Farm boys and girls are apparently very much handicapped in comparison with the village youth in the matter of musical instruction and diversion. The vote is practically two to one in favor of the village when it comes to membership in a band or musical group, while individual opportunities to engage in singing or the playing of any instruments are also with the town youngster. Attention of school authorities and parents is called to this lack in the cultural opportunities for farm youth as those two groups are apparently in the best situation to provide the remedy.

Farmers Own More Automobiles

Questionnaire replies indicated that more farm homes have telephones and automobiles than do the village homes, but fewer have running water, phonographs and radios. Apparently the farmer gives more attention to communication and transportation and less to home conveniences and entertainment than his city brother.

While eighty-five per cent of the homes covered in the replies have water in the kitchen, only twenty-one per cent have bath tubs and eighty-seven per cent have outdoor toilets.

Health authorities point to the fact that the death rate per thousand inhabitants is decreasing faster in large cities than in the open country. However, the small town appears less healthy than either the farm or large city. Apparently the small town encounters the dangers of massed inhabitants without the advantage of sufficient finances to provide adequate protection.

The practice of junior extension workers in advocating the selection of farmers as leaders for agricultural clubs is apparently justified by replies indicating that the larger number of farm boys look to some farmer, other than their fathers, as their exemplar and ideal. Ability and character are the leading traits influencing the choice.

Parents Influence Boys' Ideals.

Town boys are more apt to make an ideal of their fathers, while character comes first and ability second in their minds.

Apparently a farmer must be successful in his business first and be a good citizen secondly, to merit consideration as the ideal for his neighbor's boy, while the responsibilities of the village parent are reversed.

It is the conviction of the writer that two other factors influence farm boys and girls in their like or dislike of the farm and the choice of their life's work. The two are quite closely connected and involve the parents' success in the business of farming and their expressed attitude on the question of whether or not they wish their children to continue in that vocation.

A statement recently appeared in one of our large daily papers purporting to show that when divided into five main groups with respect to relative ability to make an annual profit, only that group of farms which was relatively the most profitable has continued to make as much or more profit since the close of the World War as they did previous to it. It is easy to understand how life on a profitable up-to-date farm would appeal to the boy or girl living thereon and how easy it must be to become discouraged where life is hard and conveniences lacking.

It has been our experience that the successful, wide-awake farmer wishes his boys and girls to continue farming and that the unthinking misfit does not wish his boys and girls to have to experience what he has gone thru. The responsibility for keeping the right type of boys and girls on the farm rests largely with the present-day parents.

(To be continued)

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

WHAT would you answer if someone asked a question that was put up to me the other day?

"How do you account for the low prices of farm products when our population is increasing and so many are leaving the farm?"

The man who asked this question is located near Philadelphia and, I understand, ships his products to this market. In the first place there is a question as to "how low is low?" for what one man may consider a low price may be a fair price to another. Prices in the long run are only relative and the man with a big overhead and high production costs is going to find it hard to make a living even at high prices.

The fact that some farmers are leaving the farm and that population is growing does not indicate that there is or will be a shortage of food. I read a report that showed that during the years 1917 to 1919 the annual average rail shipments of the sixteen principal fruits and vegetables amounted to 478,540 carloads. For the years 1924 to 1926 the annual average was 848,099 carloads, which was an increase of 77 per cent compared with ten years ago. In contrast to this increase, the total population during the period increased only 12 per cent.

Move to City Has Little Effect

It does not seem to me that the man who leaves the farm and goes to the city to work makes much of a dent in the supply of farm products. If he leaves a good farm usually he is replaced by another man who will grow even more produce. If he leaves a poor farm the effect is even less apparent for it never did cut much of a figure in production.

When you see large acreages of farm land being turned over to real estate development or abandoned it seems that it must make a difference to the supply. The point that we overlook is that today we draw our food supply from all over the globe and the small community that we know is almost negligible when the total production is considered. Modern transportation has opened up new acreages better suited for production and many are learning that they must produce more and more cheaply.

I have had four arguments about this question so I know there is plenty of room for further discussion. One benefit of a good argument is that it makes you think and each time you discuss a problem you get new thoughts and ideas. I know I didn't answer the question as to whether prices are low or high but I do not think we can gain much from that. It seems to me that no matter whether you consider them high or low, the growth of population and the movement from the farm during the past ten years are not to blame.

Market Men Gather in Reading

AT THE first June meeting of the newly organized Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, held in Reading, June 6, H. A. Hanemann, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and Secretary of the association, outlined the purpose of the new organization as follows:

1. To work for the general improvement of existing marketing methods in Pennsylvania municipalities.
2. To bring about closer coordination of the work of municipal, state and private market officials, particularly for the purposes of developing closer contact between producer and consumer and of encouraging the producer to market better quality food-stuffs in Pennsylvania.
3. To promote the general interest of public and private markets in Pennsylvania.
4. To sponsor and support constructive marketing legislation in this state.

Other speakers were: H. Seidel Throm, president of the organization; Daniel F. Printz, of Reading; H. L. Shank, of Lancaster, a farmer and the president of the newly formed Farmers' Market Company in that city, and F. H. Ettien, Superintendent of the Reading Terminal Market, Philadelphia.

Thirty-five representatives and owners of farmers' markets in the cities of Harrisburg, York, Lebanon, Lancaster, Reading and Philadelphia attended the meeting. After the close of the meeting those present made an inspection of the recently remodeled buildings of the Farmers'-Kissinger Market House Company at Reading.—H. A. H.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Very disappointing corn weather continues. Oats and meadows are showing good promise and pasture is abundant. The late April and early May freezes had an injurious effect upon wheat and rye. Peaches, plums, pears and cherries will be almost a failure. Apples gave early indication of a full crop but the June drop will cut the crop to less than 50 per cent of normal. Potato spraying has not yet commenced. Much seed corn was low in vitality; is not showing a uniform stand. Garden vegetables are making a creditable showing. Spring farrowed pigs growing nicely, entirely free from hog cholera. Heavy losses among chickens. Prices: Good work horses $150 to $200 each; milk cows, $50 to $150; good eight-week-old spring pigs, $12 to $15 pair; baled hay, $25; straw, $14; wheat, $1.40; corn, $1.25; oats, 60c; potatoes, old, $2.25, new, $3.50; butter, 45c, eggs, 25c.—W. M. P., June 6.

Berks County, Pa.—Potatoes about three inches high. Most of the corn had its first cultivation, while some farmers have started to replant. Grass fields look good. Wheat and rye promises fair return. Public roads are being put in good condition by the supervisors and farmers. Work on the different state roads is progressing nicely. Farm labor is more plentiful than last year. Most of the old wheat and corn has been sold. Apple prospects about the same as last year. Eggs, 21c; hay, 20c; oats, 52c; corn, 70c; wheat, $1.35.—W. N. M., June 6.

Butler County, Pa.—Cold, backward weather still prevails in this section. Ground was fit to work only four or five days during May. Some corn planted, some ground yet to plow and in low flat ground farmers did not even get their oats sown. Early-sown oats looking fine. Grass and wheat growing nicely. Wheat thin on ground. Mortality high among young chicks, mostly coccidiosis.—F. E. P., June 6.

Centre County, Pa.—The weather with us continues wet and cold. Some farmers have had to replant corn. Numerous deer have been seen in the western end of our county. They are destructive to farm crops. Efforts to frighten them away have not been successful. The price of wheat has advanced, being sold today at $1.35; rye, $1; corn, $1, oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c.—A., June 4.

Cumberland County, Pa.—Weather continues cool and rainy. Corn planting much delayed. Corn planted earlier shows a poor stand; quite a number of farmers are replanting. Potato stand is good. Indications for oats, wheat and grass crops are good. Some early seeded wheat has been reported affected with fly. All fruit has been more or less injured by late frosts, especially strawberries and cherries. Sheep-shearing about finished, the increase of the wool crop is 10 per cent over last year. Poultry raising increasing. Prices: eggs, 20c; butter, 50c; lard, 20c; wool, 30c; lambs, 16c; hay, $20.—A. L. B., June 7.

Juniata County, Pa.—Cold, wet weather delayed the spring planting, some corn to plant yet. Many who planted earlier are compelled to replant. Indications point to a big wheat and hay crop. Oats is making an excellent start, early varieties of fruit damaged by late frosts. More chickens raised this year than ever before. Not many turkeys being raised. Wheat $1.30; corn, 95c; eggs, 17c; butter, 40c.—C. B. L., June 6.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Corn planting is mostly finished. Some replanted on account of poor seed and wet cool weather. Oats is growing fast as is also grass. Wheat that came thru the winter all right is looking good, but the acreage will be about one-half of last year's. The potato acreage was greatly increased. Machinery dealers were sold out of some potato machines. There has been increased activity in the cow testing for T. B. Some of the large milk companies are trying to get their shippers to sign up. The new concrete road connecting Pottstown and the Perkiomen Valley is now open. It will be a great help to the farmers of the upper end of the county. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, 80c; oats, 70c; eggs, 30c; poultry, 25@30c.—C. N. D., June 2.

Northumberland County, Pa.—With more than half of May rainy and cold, farmers are having real difficulty in getting corn and potato crops planted. Some fields are being replanted. Seed corn is scarcer and of poorer quality than for some years. Oats all sown and show up nicely. The hay crop, mainly timothy, is short and late. Wheat making rapid growth with some fields lodging before coming out in heads. Prices: 3 per cent milk, $1.90; calves, 12c; hogs, 12@14c; chickens, 28c; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; wheat, $1.40.—W. C. G. May 30.

Somerset County, Pa.—Bright sunny days are with us after a long rainy spell. Farmers who planted their corn during the wet weather are replanting. Potatoes, oats and grass looking fine. T. B. testing in Brothers Valley Township was finished May 28th. Only 11 reactors in 85 cattle tested. P. C. Linderman, tester. Cows keeping up in milk flow. Pasture in good condition. Prices: hay, $15; oats, 60c; buckwheat, $1; old potatoes, $2; new, $4; 3.5 per cent milk, $2.44 cwt. for April. Highest price paid for April milk since April, 1923. Eggs, 22c; old chickens, 25c; veal calves, 9@11c.—H. W. B., June 10.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Automobiles	9
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Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Big Gain in Year

Eastern States Feeds Are Making Good in Pennsylvania

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange received orders for 125 more carloads of feed and grain during the month of May 1927 than during the same month of 1926. For the first 5 months of 1927 the Exchange is running 295 cars ahead of the same 5 months in 1926. Farmers in eastern Pennsylvania who had heard good reports of this great cooperative from farmers in Delaware and New England succeeded last spring in having the Exchange extend its service into Pennsylvania. That farmers in Pennsylvania find the service valuable is best demonstrated by comparing the number of cars shipped in May of this year with the number of cars shipped last May.

In May 1926 the Exchange shipped 6 carloads of feed and grain into Pennsylvania and in the same month of 1927 it shipped 19.

The increase in carloads ordered by farmers of Pennsylvania has been a gradual month to month increase. Groups of farmers about a shipping station have learned of the satisfaction which Eastern States service has given to neighboring groups and they have tried an initial carload. Actual experience with Eastern States feeds has confirmed the favorable impression made upon these farmers by early reports and they have not only continued to purchase feed and grain regularly thru their Exchange but have in many cases been instrumental in introducing the service to groups at adjacent stations.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is a non-stock non-profit cooperative purchasing organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves. Therefore its sole object is to secure for feeders feeds that will produce maximum returns in terms of growth, health, and production.

Until you compare on your own farm the difference between Eastern States quality feeds selected in this manner and the feeds you have been using, you cannot appreciate the reason why the list of Pennsylvania Eastern States boosters is increasing so rapidly.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for poultry and livestock, a service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

E. S. Farmers' Exchange,
Box 1482, Springfield, Mass.
Please send me the 1927 E. S. feed booklet.

Name ....

Address ....

Shipping Station ....

United States Experiment Stations Study Dairy Problems

(Continued from page 2)

state experiment stations are cooperating with the Dairy Bureau in this study and 130 complete records of the internal organs and external conformation have been secured on cows of known producing ability. Many interesting correlations are evident, e. g., the depth of the chest is more indicative of the size of the vital organs than is the width of the chest.

Thru extensive udder studies it is hoped that eventually an examination of the udder of a heifer calf will reveal what that udder will be likely to do in the way of milk production after the heifer freshens.

Further studies show that contrary to former belief, most of the milk yielded by a cow at a particular milking is already in the udder when milking begins. A cow was killed instantaneously, her udder severed from the body and held at normal temperature until it could be milked. The cow had been yielding two and one-half gallons at a milking prior to being slaughtered and her udder yielded this much milk after slaughter, or 100 per cent normal.

Capacity Greater Than Supposed

Two other cows gave 74 per cent and 67 per cent respectively of the normal yield, the average for the three cows being 80 per cent. A measured quantity of fluid was then pumped into the udders and it was found that the average amount of fluid held by each udder was the equivalent of 63 pounds of milk. The udders of several dry cows were found to contain on the average, the equivalent of 25 pounds of milk, while the udder of a beef cow had capacity for but 8 pounds of milk. It would, therefore, appear that the capacity of the udder for carrying fluid is greater than has been commonly believed.

Sprouted oats have been fed to cows that had failed to breed. Eleven cows that were giving breeding trouble have conceived during the past year. Some of these were reactors to the abortion test and some were not. Such cases as were successfully overcome were functional and not pathological.

Mineral and protein requirements of dairy cows are receiving considerable study in the Bureau. The function of reproduction is one of the first to give way to faulty feeding. Such procedure may also produce disease not attributed to feeding. Animals need in their rations twelve different mineral elements, eighteen amino acids and five or six elusive substances known as vitamins. Cows get these vitamin factors mostly from hay, grain supplying lesser amounts. Good hay, therefore, solves most of the difficulties. Alfalfa is better than timothy hay, not necessarily because it contains more protein and calcium but more especially because the calcium is more assimilable and because the alfalfa contains the other dietary principles. Silage does not help much from a vitamin standpoint.

Quality Hay Produces More Hay

The quality of hay is important. Experiments with high grade hay showed that it produced considerably more milk than ordinary No. 1 hay. The addition of mangels to the ration gave better results than from hay and grain alone, unless the hay was of the finest quality.

Feed standards usually call for .7 lb. of digestible crude protein daily for the maintenance of a 1000-lb. animal. For milk production purposes, additional protein is provided to the extent of 1.6 to 2 times the amount of protein in the milk. Recent experiments by some investigators indicate that this much protein is unnecessary. Some say that .5 lb. digestive protein daily for maintenance per 1000 pounds live weight of animal plus 1½ times the protein in the milk for production purposes, is all that is necessary.

Results of Test Feeding

In order to get further light on the subject the Dairy Bureau fed cows according to the Savage standard, i.e., 7 lbs. protein per 1000 lbs. live weight for maintenance, plus twice the protein in the milk for production purposes. The allowance of protein was then cut 20 per cent or to about the amount recent workers have claimed to be sufficient. The milk flow dropped 35 per cent in fifteen days. The protein supply was then doubled and the milk flow increased 35 per cent in 12 days.

The kind of protein is also of importance. A combination of corn and milk proteins was found to be superior for milk producing purposes to a combination of corn and gelatin. In answer to a question, Dr. Carey who discussed this subject, stated that one will never injure a cow by feeding as much protein as the highest standards call for.

The crop rotation practiced at the Beltsville farm is corn 3 years, alfalfa hay 3 years. Pasture is permanent. This cropping system has resulted in a profit twelve out of the last thirteen years. The hay field is approximately three tons per acre while corn yields eleven to twelve tons per acre.

Little Choice Between the Two

Sweet clover for pasture has been compared with a mixture of timothy red top, orchard grass, blue grass, red clover and alsike clover. The sweet clover yields a little more pasture per acre, but the necessity of reseeding it every two years makes the cost of maintenance somewhat higher. Therefore, the cost for a given amount of pasture grass is about the same in each case. The sweet clover comes no earlier in the spring, is more subject to injury by tramping and is more likely to freeze out than the mixed grasses.

The four 150-ton silos at the farm were filled last fall without tramping or even leveling off the silage except at the top to keep the blower from clogging up. As much corn as usual was put into the silos and it kept as well, the only drawback being that the cobs had a tendency to collect in spots. These, however, got mixed with the rest of the silage when it was taken out so that no inconvenience in feeding resulted.

Editor's Note:—Mr. Borland will discuss more of the problems being studied at the Beltsville Farm in later issues.

Value of Pennsylvania Plan Recognized

THE State of Washington will use the Pennsylvania plan for the control of bovine infectious abortion, according to a letter received by Dr. T. E. Munce, director, Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, from Dr. Robert Prior, who is in charge of the animal disease work in Washington.

The Pennsylvania plan, which is based upon sanitary principles, repeated blood testing and the elimination of reactors, was developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry and adopted in 1921.

In giving his opinion of the plan, Doctor Prior said, "I believe it is the best that I have seen bearing on that work."

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint
Paints and Disinfects—Dries White
Use as a Paint or Powder
Spray it Brush it Dust it

Make Your Farm Produce More Dollars

CARBOLA will help you get more out of poultry—chicks—hogs—cattle. Makes orchards and gardens more productive, too.

CARBOLA

is a pure mineral product (NOT LIME) mixed with the strongest disinfectant known. Entirely harmless to man, bird and beast.

More Milk

is the sure result of using CARBOLA regularly to disinfect cow barns. Because CARBOLA quickly kills the pests that keep down milk production.

Fatter Hogs

are certain when pens are free from insects and parasites. Dusting or spraying with CARBOLA keeps pens disinfected.

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are always gathered from healthy hens. An occasional dusting with CARBOLA puts an end to lice and mites—and is the start of real poultry profit. CARBOLA is good for gardens, too.

Spray It—Dust It

CARBOLA dissolves readily in water and can be applied with any spray gun—or use it the new way—by dusting. A few cents' worth of CARBOLA makes dollars of difference in farm profit.

Get this Big Dust Gun

Strongly made. Heavily enameled. Will last for years. Has big chamber with extra large opening for filling. Length 17 inches. Get it from your CARBOLA dealer or order from us direct.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY,
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Pioneer Grain and Bean **Threshers**
WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS
Our 22" x 36" fully equipped Junior, built specially for Fordson.
PIONEER THRESHER COMPANY, INC.
Shortsville, N. Y.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

[illegible] KNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. [illegible] calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd [illegible]. **CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS Cows, heifers and bulls, [illegible] Best breeding. Accredited herd. **C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.**

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred registered Jersey bull calf [illegible] white feet and star [illegible]. Also an extra [illegible] **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

FARM LANDS

MODERN HOME & EQUIPT. FARM—[illegible] $500 [illegible] Sacrificed complete to close [illegible] acres on improved highway, [illegible] creamery, [illegible] all advantages; [illegible] fields, stream-side pasture, abundance [illegible] fine 7-room house, bath, electricity, steam heat, and fireplace, a real home; [illegible] white barn, cement basement, other bldgs. You couldn't duplicate the fine bldgs. at low price $[illegible] and besides you get 4 horses, 12 cows, 10 hogs, 100 poultry, all equipt., valuable acreage in growing crops; part cash. See pictures and details pg. 96 big illus. Catalog. Copy Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

$2,600 CLEARING YEARLY and better [illegible] doubled [illegible] acres poultry farm running [illegible] 1,200 [illegible] Owner shows you how. All year beautiful climate. **C. Quast, Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.**

FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY—Valuable land at low prices. Sold on reasonable terms. Fine fruit, truck and farming land. Send for free list of bargains. **Mills Land Company, Booneville, Arkansas.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL [illegible] large or small lots. Best [illegible] shipments [illegible] separate when so requested. We furnish [illegible] references. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS Used, rebuilt [illegible] Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

WANTED Two or three horse potato digger [illegible] a [illegible] potato grader. Give full description. **J. A. Swope, Route 4, Lebanon, Pa.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.**

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. **Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SALESMEN New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write **O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.**

SINGLE MAN WANTED at once for farm and dairy. **Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.**

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. **Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.**

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar 9 months old, $50.00. Ten open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts, 170 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please. **DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.**

400 CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 weeks old $4.00, 7 weeks $4.75, taught to eat. High-grade and Pure-bred pigs, not to be registered, $5.00. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.**

RAISE Big, Fast Feeding Type, Spotted Poland Chinas and make more money, turn, on your hogs. Order from the old reliable herd. **Pleasant View Farm, Boyd Hamman & Sons, Shiloh, Ohio.**

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, 8 weeks old, $6.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. **I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.**

EXTRA FINE DUROC BOARS (2), 8 weeks old, for herd heads. Real Bargain at fifteen dollars each. **M. VAIL, Route 1, EDGE MOOR, DELAWARE**

REGISTERED Pure Bred big type Poland China Pigs, 10 weeks old. Prices Reasonable. **C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices. **C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6, YORK, PA.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

DUROCS Young Bred Sows and Boars. Bargain Prices. **HUGH BRINTON, WEST CHESTER, PA.**

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from this column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

CAKED UDDER.—We have a cow that has been fresh six weeks with her second calf. She has lumps in the udder which appeared before she was fresh. The udder was caked afterward and is yet. She was affected this way the first time she freshened. Her mother and her grandmother had the same trouble. What is the cause of this?—C. B., Kerrmoor, Pa. The lumps in the udder represent areas where inflammation is present or has resulted in a new growth of tissue. Bathing with warm water, milking several times daily and massage, usually show favorable results. This condition is not hereditary but may be evident with an especially good milker.

COW FAILS TO SHOW HEAT.—We would like to buy a fine Guernsey heifer if we can breed her, but she has shown no definite signs of being in heat. She keeps up well in her milk and test. Any advice you may give us will be very greatly appreciated.—Mrs. B. F., Mercersburg, Pa. A veterinarian having some experience in handling the reproductive organs would be able to examine this cow and tell you of the possible breeding future of the animal. There is no drug that can be administered that will serve as a substitute for a careful physical examination. There is, in all probability, a persistent corpus luteum in one ovary that inhibits heat. This could be squeezed out and heat would appear in from three to seven days.

GOAT NOT DOING WELL.—I have a three-year-old goat. I am expecting her to come in about the middle part of June. She is very quiet but will not eat her feed. Please advise what to feed her and also if I should allow her to go in the pasture with the rest.—A. R., Freehold, N. J. You are advised to keep this goat in a separate enclosure from the others and give her special attention. By that I mean the provision of grain, preferably corn, inasmuch as she is not eating very readily. Pasture should be provided as you, no doubt, have an access to clean water and salt. If there is any evidence of constipation small doses of castor oil may be given until after the goat has given birth to the young. It is doubtful if any additional medicinal treatment would be indicated in this case.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions, 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock ads not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JUNE PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. White, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100—$8.00; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas $9.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes $10.00, Assorted $7.50. **Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $10; S. C. Leghorns, $8; Mixed, $7. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, $8—100; Buff L., $11—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9—100; White Rocks, $12—100; Light Mixed, $7—100; Heavy, $8—100. **Jacob Niemond, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, [illegible] Mixed, 7½c. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. **R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.**

COON HOUND—The best coon hound of West Kentucky. Knows his stuff. Trial. **B. Kesterson, Sedalia, Ky. B-15.**

RAT TERRIERS. Fox terriers. Lists 10c. **Pete Slater, Box P. F., Pana, Ill.**

GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburgs, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh, $45 up. **Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.**

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. **Farmers' Club, 133, Hazel, Kentucky.**

PLANTS

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—Great $1.00 collection—25 Gladiolus, 4 Dahlias, 4 Iris. Small Regal Lily. Postpaid. **Stonerod, Yeagertown, Pa.**

CABBAGE and tomato plants guaranteed to please. 500, $1.00, 1,000—$1.75, delivered. **R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.**

TOMATO and cabbage plants $1.00 per 1,000. **James J. Councill and Son, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants—Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession Ballhead—500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$10. Golden Acre and Earliest of All—1,000—$3.00, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20. Tomato Plants ready—75c—100; 300—$1.50; 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$20. Sweet Potato $3.50, postpaid. Expressed 10,000—$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS POSTPAID—They must please you or your money back. All varieties. Cabbage, 3 doz.—25c, 100—45c, 400—$1.00, 1,000—$2.00. Cauliflower, Aster, Beet, Mangel, 2 doz.—25c, 100—60c, 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.75. Tomato, 2 doz.—30c, 100—75c, 500—$3.00, 1,000—$5.50. Pepper, doz.—20c, 100—$1.00. Egg Plant, Coleus, doz.—35c, 100—$2.00. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

MILLIONS hardy field-grown cabbage plants, for late planting. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Golden acre, Flatdutch. 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. $1.00 thousand, express. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. $2.00, express. Sweet potato, $3.00, prepaid, $2.00, express collect. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. Old reliable plant growers. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefields, Flatdutch, Copenhagen, Danish Ballheads, Succession. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; postpaid. 10,000, $10.00, express. Tomato Plants same as cabbage. Varieties, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless. Potato plants, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50, postpaid. 10,000, $30.00, express. Good order delivery or money refunded. **Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

FIELDGROWN cabbage and tomato plants, leading varieties. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. 10,000, $10.00, express. Potato plants, Nancy Halls, Cuban Yams, 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50, postpaid. 10,000, $30.00, express. If you want good service order from **Service Plant Company, Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—5 Acres, June, July deliveries, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 60c; 100, 70c; 1000, $3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

FINE FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballheads; 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. 10,000 expressed collect $10.00. Tomatoes, leading varieties; 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50. 10,000 expressed collect $15.00. **American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS—Hardy, field grown. Dozen leading varieties, name choice for early and late crop, well packed ventilated crates. Cabbage—$1.00 thousand, tomato—$1.50, sweet potato—$2.50, express or mail. Satisfaction, good order delivery, guaranteed. **Reliable Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

50 ACRES field grown cabbage and tomato plants. Some of the finest we ever grew. Special, $1.00 thousand. Sweet potato plants $2.00. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

CABBAGE, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1,000. Tomato, $2.00 per 1,000. Pepper, $3.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1,000. Eggplant, $4.00 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00, 1,000; collards, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; Bell pepper, $1.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00; large, open field grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

SELECTED CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Cabbage 500 for $1.10; 1,000 for $2.20; cauliflower, 500—$2.20; 1,000 for $4.20. Prepaid. **David Rodway, Hartly, Del.**

CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties; 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.75, postpaid. 10,000—$15.00, expressed collect. Tomatoes, leading varieties; 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, postpaid. 10,000 expressed, $15.00. **Four Bros., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS Leading varieties. Cabbage, $1.00—1,000; Collard, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; bell pepper, $1.50; Onion, $1.25; Porto Rico potato, $2.00. **W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.**

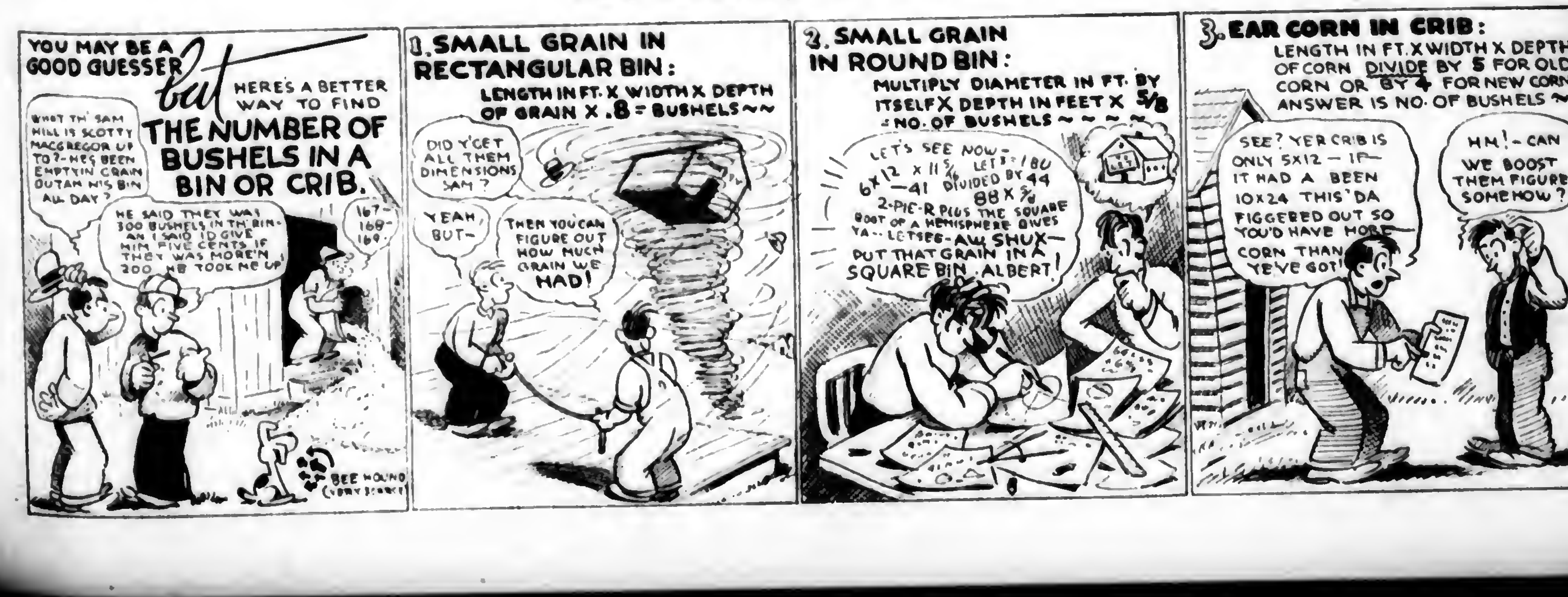
BEAUTIFUL IRIS AND PHLOX. Plant now. 15 choice named varieties. Either, $2.00. Both, $3.50. 10 unnamed mixture, $1.15, prepaid. **Stonerod, Yeagertown, Pa.**

PLANTS with a growing reputation—Cabbage and tomato, 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 1,000—$1.25, expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Washington rust-proof variety, heavy yielder. Write for particulars. **John E. Kennel, Gap, Pa.**

PLANTS Ten varieties, cabbage, tomatoes, 1,000, $1.00 prepaid, $1.00 collect; 5,000, $4.50. **Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.**

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


YOU MAY BE A GOOD GUESSER but HERE'S A BETTER WAY TO FIND THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS IN A BIN OR CRIB.
WHOT TH' SAM HILL IS SCOTTY MACGREGOR UP TO? HE'S BEEN EMPTYIN' GRAIN OUTAH HIS BIN ALL DAY!
HE SAID THEY WAS 300 BUSHELS IN TH' BIN AN' I SAID THEY WAS MORE'N 300 HE TOOK ME UP!
167-168-169
1. SMALL GRAIN IN RECTANGULAR BIN: LENGTH IN FT. X WIDTH X DEPTH OF GRAIN X .8 = BUSHELS~~
DID Y'GET ALL THEM DIMENSIONS SAM?
YEAH BUT-
THEN YOU CAN FIGURE OUT HOW MUCH GRAIN WE HAD!
2. SMALL GRAIN IN ROUND BIN: MULTIPLY DIAMETER IN FT. BY ITSELF X DEPTH IN FEET X 5/8 = NO. OF BUSHELS ~~
LET'S SEE NOW- 6X12 X 11¼ ... 88 X 5/8 ... ROOT OF A HEMISPHERE GIVES YA- LET'SEE- AW SHUX- PUT THAT GRAIN IN A SQUARE BIN, ALBERT!
3. EAR CORN IN CRIB: LENGTH IN FT. X WIDTH X DEPTH OF CORN DIVIDE BY 5 FOR OLD CORN OR BY 4 FOR NEW CORN ANSWER IS NO. OF BUSHELS ~
SEE? YER CRIB IS ONLY 5X12 — IF IT HAD A BEEN 10X24 THIS'DA FIGGERED OUT SO YOU'D HAVE MORE CORN THAN YE'VE GOT!
HM!- CAN WE BOOST THEM FIGURES SOMEHOW?

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

WHEN a man is astraddle the fence, the side on which he gets off makes a lot of difference.

Not in a good many years have so many farmers been astraddle the fence than at the present time. Seems as if we find them everywhere we go; and I know enough about it to understand that it is a decidedly uncomfortable position.

Only yesterday a young farmer said to me, "I don't know how to shape my farm operations." By a little inquiry I found out that the weather had been so wet that he had not sown his oats, his potatoes crated up for seed were still in the cellar, when they ought to be coming up, and not a kernel of corn was in the ground. It surely did seem as if he were astraddle the fence and uncertain which side to g t down on.

The Other Side Is No Better

And it has gone so far with a good many farmers that they have half made up their minds to leave the farm and go to doing something else. With most of these it is a pretty serious question which side of the fence they shall get off. One thing I have noticed, and that is that often when the grass looks knee deep on one side of the fence, we find when we get over that it is not a bit better than that on the other side.

Sheep and cows many times have this longing for the other side of the fence. How short the grass is on the home side! All stamped down, too, and gnawed clear to the roots! But when they land on the other side, maybe it is with a broken leg or a sore head, and, anyhow, the grass is not a bit better than it was where they came from.

So it does make a difference which side of the fence we get off when we are sitting astraddle the top rail. It is not easy to see to the end, no matter what we undertake. And it is great to hold right on, unless we are positive that we better let go where we are. The letting go may be easy, but the landing is not so good.

We Have More Than One Chance

One season does not make up a lifetime. A year is a small part of our allotted time. We can redeem the losses of this year another season. God never cuts us off with a single chance.

If the season is short at one end it may be long at the other. When frosts come late in the spring, they may hold off along into early winter. Some of our best garden stuff comes in time to help out a lot in August and September.

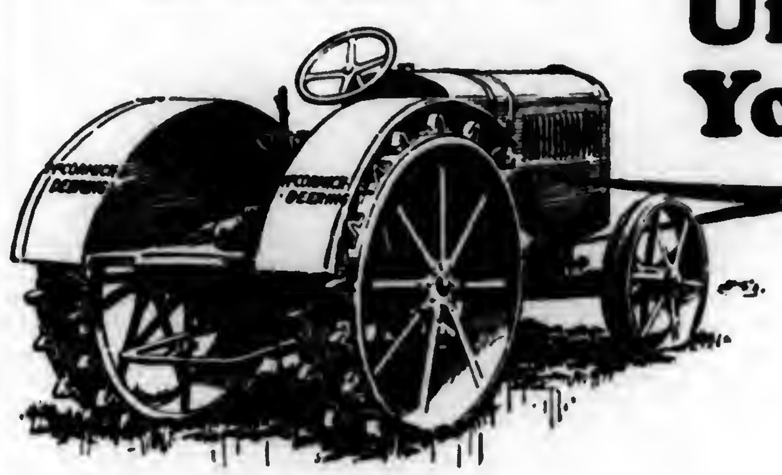
So let's be careful which side of the fence we get down on. As a general proposition it is good to stick to one's job, and stick like a dog to a root. We may be compelled to change our plans and put in one crop where we had intended to sow another. Success often depends on one's ability to adapt himself to circumstances.

And how many times have we found it true that when hard luck gives us a wallop in one place, fortune soon changes and we get a big lift over the hard place in the road. If we only push on thru the shadows we shall soon come out into the clearing, and how bright the sunshine looks then!

Are you astraddle the fence? Be careful which side you get down on!

"What is your chief worry?"
"Money."
"I didn't know you had any."
"I haven't."—Witt.

Drawbar, Belt, and Power Take-Off—
Ample Power for all Jobs at all Times



Don't Underpower Your Farm!

Invest in 15-30 Three-Plow Power

USE liberal three-plow power! Don't overlook the many good, sound, practical reasons why you are investing in tractor power. You want to do much more work with the same or less labor expense. You want to handle each field, each crop, each job faster. You want to extend your farming operations in various directions, do each job at the right time, cut down weather risks, etc.

Be prepared for the many new calls for power—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—that may come along during the next few years.

The man who replaces horses with a small tractor is taking a big step forward. The man who goes to the three-plow tractor at once is getting himself ready for power farming on a broad scale, and for profit. He can also add to his income by outside field work, threshing, silo filling, grinding, shelling, sawing, baling, and hauling. He can do road work for the community. He can earn hundreds of dollars a year by custom work with the 15-30.

In the long run the McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractor is cheaper to buy than the two-plow tractor. It is able to earn *extra* money so easily. On the well-handled farm the extra cost is often returned to pocket in a single season, and then the liberal power of the 15-30 goes on making a profit for its owner in the proportion of three-plow to two-plow. When you buy your tractor, go into this thoroughly. Look the 15-30 over at the dealer's store.

"Please accept my thanks for equipping me with a 15-30 McCormick-Deering. The smaller tractor gave me good service, but the 15-30 is much more economical, working at a greater saving in man hours as well as fuel. I do not see how I could handle my farm on a paying basis without the McCormick-Deering."
E. A. STAMBAUGH,
Green Park, Pa.

15-30 Power Advantages

ALL along the line the McCormick-Deering 15-30 *adds 50 per cent to the day's work of the smaller tractor without adding to labor costs!* A 3-furrow strip instead of 2; 12 acres plowed per day instead of 8; 30 acres double-disked as against 20. Time is saved, labor is saved, work is increased, and costs are reduced in every season.

The 15-30 will handle threshers, ensilage cutters, etc. with greater efficiency and profit. In grain and corn harvesting, 15-30 power is essential for power take-off operation of the *harvester-thresher* and the *corn picker. Be ready in the future to handle new equipment such as these two important modern machines.*

The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher saves 20 cents per bushel over old methods in the harvesting of grain. It requires 15-30 power.

The McCormick-Deering Corn Picker, sensation of the corn belt, goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers. The 15-30 tractor does the work.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of AMERICA
(Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

The Three-Plow 15-30 Tractor
McCORMICK-DEERING

New! A JUNIOR
Pasteurizer *and* Cooling Unit

An ideal outfit for the dairyman—a complete unit for pasteurizing and cooling that is just as efficient as larger and more expensive units. Keeps bacteria down and milk sweet for a longer period of time. Designed for the dairyman—and priced for the dairyman. Write for information.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Dept. L.

Sharples

The NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILO AND HOW TO ERECT IT

Send for Free Silo Book

TELLS YOU IN PICTURES ABOUT THE ROT PROOF STORM PROOF PERMANENT ATTRACTIVE NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILO

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
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HOLSTEINS —more fat!

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 95 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927 No. 26

Sheep raising is coming back in Pennsylvania.

Who Will Be The Master Farmers? See Page 8.

Twenty Sacks Will Do It!

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120 feet of 24 by 4 in. concrete walk.
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Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XIV. By the Rio Grande

CROSSING the Mississippi on an auto trip west is like crossing the Rubicon—you don't know what is ahead of you, especially in the ways of roads, and can only hope for the best. So you fortify yourself with a liberal helping of "gumbo" or some other strange Creole dish at one of the old French restaurants in New Orleans, perhaps at "Antoines" or "Begneys," and take the gravel road westward with a feeling of adventure. The broad high levees which shackle the sullen river, the great fields of rice and sugar cane and the rich black soil of this alluvial delta are in sharp contrast with the flatwoods and sands of western Florida a few miles eastward.

The rain descends and the cloud bursts. Soon a sheet of water covers the highway. In a low place an impromptu river submerges the road. The water reaches the carburetor, splashes into the distributor—and there we are! It is well to pass lightly over the painful proceedings that follow, or to indicate by asterisks that there is a break in the continuity of the story.

East Texas Trials Better Forgotten

Much might be said, also, of a certain fifty-mile detour on the black adobe soil of east Texas, but it is better to dwell on the pleasant things in life. Beyond San Antonio, center of the Spanish dream of empire in the Southwest and home of the Alamo, the shrine of Texas liberty.

The prairies of east Texas, with their great herds of cattle, merge gradually into the foot-hills; the ranch gives place to the range. Then we are in the West of the small boy's dream; the West of illimitable space, of purpling hills and gray valleys, of sage brush, cactus and greasewood on the mesas and cottonwood along the water courses; of cow-boys with sombreros, chaps and lassos, but minus the traditional six-shooter in each boot leg. One who has been accustomed to towns and gas stations a few miles apart finds a seventy-five-mile jump across the desert a novel experience especially if there is a blow-out midway.

A Bumper Gate Blocks the Way

The dirt or gravel roads are good, when dry. Numerous abrupt concrete dips at the bottom of shallow gullies are an effective barrier to speeding. They are dry now but the water gage on the side, graduated up to seven feet, shows that travel over the great American desert has its diversions when there is a cloud burst. The "Bumper" gate is another interesting feature. The highway is blocked by a solid wooden gate ten feet high and seemingly impassable. You draw close, go into low, and bump it hard. Then the gate swings open and shuts behind you.

After days of desert travel, the restful green of the irrigated fields in the upper Rio Grande Valley is welcome. Here, a century before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, the Spanish explorers and padres laid the foundation of modern irrigation practice. El Paso boasts of over 330 cloudless days a year, which is quite in contrast with our Pennsylvania weather. The rainfall is about nine inches and the altitude 3700 feet. Land, with water, is $200 an acre. Irrigation is expensive. It costs nearly twice as much to raise crops here as it does in the East. The farmers complain of hard times. With cotton producing one bale (500 pounds) at 14c for last year and alfalfa yielding five tons an acre, there is little profit.

On the range, conditions are even

(Continued on page 17)

A Dining Room to Be Used

By ARTHUR C. PAGE

IN PLANNING the new house we said we would have a large kitchen for several good reasons, one of which was so the family could eat in there at least part of the time. Now with that point settled, we hasten to say that we will have a dining-room, too, and expect to use it.

For the dining-room we must have plenty of windows, so it will be light and airy and cheerful, and the room must be placed so that the windows command a view of the yard, and if possible the front gate. This is the same as we specified for the kitchen. For supposing while the family is at the table the dog barks, and you know somebody has come into the yard, there is quite an advantage to be able to see the gate and the driveway right from the head of the table, instead of having mother or Willie jump up and go to see who's there.

A Tea Wagon Makes One Trip

The door from the kitchen to the dining-room ought to be a wide one, not a double door like a restaurant, but wide enough so a tea wagon or "Helpful Hetty" will go thru easily without crowding. The idea of using a wheel tray to carry in dishes of food, and to carry all the soiled dishes out to the sink at once, saves lots of steps when you get accustomed to it.

Some people like to have a cabinet built in the wall between dining-room and kitchen, with doors opening to both rooms. Then when the dishes are washed they are set into this cabinet from the kitchen side, and they are ready to take out on the dining-room side for the next meal. Servings of dessert can be put in the cabinet from the kitchen early in the meal, and when it is time to serve them, they are handy.

Buffet May Be Built In

The buffet, that we used to call a sideboard, is pretty important. If you are sure of just what you want, you can order a buffet "in the white," that is, all complete except that it has no hardware and no varnish, and build it right into the house. Then you can have it finished in the same color as the rest of the woodwork. Of course, if you may want to move or change around, you might want to buy an ordinary buffet. A good buffet is a step saver, for it has a place to keep dishes, linens and a host of things needed in the dining room when a big meal is to be served.

As to the size of the dining-room it needs to have capacity for a real crowd of folks at the table, remembering threshing crews, and all the relations you'd like to have at Christmas, Thanksgiving or when you entertain the Sunday school class. But if you build the room as big as you would like for all that, it will make a pretty big house, so here is an idea for increasing its capacity without building it so big. Put the living room, which is the modern parlor, at the end of the dining-room, with a big cased opening or colonnade between. Then you can stretch the table right on thru.

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Keep Cats To Improve the Clover Crop?

Well, Maybe Not, But the Idea Isn't As Fantastic As It Sounds

By E. M. GRESS, Ph.D.
Pennsylvania State Botanist

OLD maids love cats;
Cats eat mice;
Mice rob bumblebees' nests;
Bumblebees pollinate clover.

Therefore, as Huxley suggested, the more old maids, the more cats; the more cats, the fewer mice; the fewer mice the more bumblebees; the more bumblebees, the larger the clover crop. Furthermore, according to Carl Vogt, one of England's most important foundations of wealth is her cattle which feed principally on red clover; and Haeckel says that "Englishmen preserve their bodily and mental powers chiefly by making excellent meat (roast beef and beefsteak) their principal food.

The above jocular comparisons, with the exception, perhaps, of Haeckel's conclusion, are based upon rather sound logic, and considered seriously show the interdependence of plants, insects and other animals, including man and even the prosperity and progress of nations.

Of Basic Importance

Clover is one of the most useful plants in agriculture, the basic industry of human society. It ranks among the very best plants in maintaining the fertility of the soil. As a forage crop in feeding the meat-producing animals it is surpassed by no other plant.

"To live in clover," no doubt alluding to the eagerness with which it is eaten by the grazing animals and visited by the honey-loving insect, is extended figuratively to indicate a life of luxury and affluence among human beings. To dream of the clover flower is thought by some of the peasants of Europe to foretell a happy marriage, long life and prosperity, and to find a four-leaved clover is still considered by many a sign of good luck.

From the standpoint of science the clover possesses many points of interest for both botanist and chemist.

One Inside Other

The roots have the habit of forming small round growths called tubercles about the size of a head of a pin. Inside of these tubercles are small microscopic living plants called bacteria. These bacteria have the power to take from the air present in the soil the chemical element called nitrogen and, in some wonderful way, of manufacturing it into a substance called nitrate, which is a fertilizer most useful in the growth of farm crops.

Common red clover

Each of the three leaflets which form a clover leaf has a slight swelling on its stalks which is very sensitive to light. This swelling called pulvinus responds rather quickly to a change in light, which causes the leaves to droop at night into a so-called sleep position. This movement of the clover leaves is still more marked in some of the other plants belonging to this family. For instance, the leaves of the sensitive plant show a very marked visible movement at a slight touch.

The flowers of the clover plant form a compact, round or oval head which contains a large number of individual flowers whose structure is peculiar and fittingly adapted to insect pollination. Each flower has calyx, corolla, stamens and pistil. The persistent calyx has five sharp-pointed teeth. The corolla which is very irregular is composed of four petals: the large, prominent petal is called the standard or technically the vexillum, the two below or in front of the standard are the wings and the one below or in front of the wings is the keel which is in reality two petals grown firmly together. There are ten stamens, nine of which are grown together thus forming a tube with a slit along the upper side where the tenth separate stamen is located.

So highly specialized is the red clover flower that only the bumblebee can pollinate it efficiently. This was made very evident when clover was first introduced into Australia. It grew well and produced an excellent crop but no seed, and since it is a short-lived perennial plant, of course it soon disappeared. It was suggested that it might probably produce seeds if they had the bumblebee to pollinate the blossoms. The bumblebees were, therefore, imported and the clover, as usual, produced seeds.

It Requires a Long Tongue

The honey is at the bottom of the tube formed by the stamens and in the ordinary red clover flower this tube is about a half inch long, therefore, only the long-tongued bumblebee is able to reach the nectar. Sometimes the short-tongued bumblebee nips a hole in the tube and steals the honey without helping to pollinate the flowers.

In dry weather the tube may be so short that the honey bee may be able to reach the nectar as he is always able to do in the white clover. An interesting incident is related by Lovell in his book "The Flower and the Bee" which shows how a drought may affect the length of the flower tube of red clover.

A beekeeper in Ohio had two apiaries about two miles apart. At the one place there was plenty of rainfall while at the other there was a drought. The honey bees were so plentiful on the clover heads in the dry region that in mowing a field of clover the farmer and his horses were stung by the disturbed honey bees while no honey bees were found on the clover in the region of the plentiful rainfall.

Honey Bee Works in White Clover

The white clover (trifolium repens) so common in lawns, gardens and waste places has smaller flowers than the red clover and is, therefore, pollinated by the honey bee. The flowers of the white clover head have a peculiarity of turning down and becoming dark colored after they have been fertilized. This is very noticeable and is thought by some to be a signal to the bee that the honey has been taken. As the older flowers on the head are around the lower edge and are, therefore, visited first, a varying number of these on different heads is seen to be turned down while the upper younger flowers stand erect until they have been visited by the bee. Sometimes heads with but a single upright flower are seen, which in some localities are sought by children as "old-maid clovers."

The Pulse family (Leguminosae) to

(to page 17)

Between the Bay and the Ocean

Dusting the early potato crop on the lower Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula. Chesapeake Bay lies only three or four miles to the west of this field, and the shores of the Atlantic Ocean are about the same distance to the east

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Don't be content with doing only your duty. Do more than your duty. It's the horse who finishes a neck ahead who wins the race.—Andrew Carnegie.

Farm Tenancy Increases

MORE than one-third of the farms in the United States, 38.6 per cent to be exact, are farmed by tenants. Those who take comfort from the fact that the tendency in this direction is slight must remember that it is steady, and that the number of tenanted farms has increased several hundred per cent in fifty years. Neither does it help the matter to say that most of the owners live nearby. While there are exceptions, the general effect of tenancy is detrimental to the development and progress of a neighborhood. Landlords and tenants look with different eyes at taxes, improvements, fertility, local institutions, etc., with the result that neighborhoods are apt to decline where tenancy is the general rule.

Bad Weeds Increasing

BECAUSE some farmers insist upon buying mixed grass seeds of uncertain quality for the reason that they are cheaper, certain weeds are becoming a menace in some sections. The four kinds most commonly seen in large numbers are, winter cress, pepper grass, wild mustard and wild carrot. Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, says that most of these have been introduced by sowing unclean seed. Pennsylvania has one of the best seed laws in the country and the seed sold within the state is inspected, but the law does not reach the mail order trade.

One-Eyed Motors Dangerous

THE Keystone Automobile Club calls attention to the menace the one-light motor operator is to the traveling public. Altho it is against the law to drive a car with only one headlight burning, there are those who will go on the highways at night with but one light. The conditions are frequently such that it is impossible to tell which one is lit as the one-eyed monster approaches and the law-abiding driver may have a collision, or be forced off the road. The plea usually made by the driver of such a car is that he did not know it had gone out. Nine times in ten that is not true. If the traveling public will take this matter up in earnest and make prompt information against drivers of one-lamp cars the menace to travel can be reduced.

Horse and Mule Shortage Soon

THIS country will wake up some morning during the next five years and find itself short of enough horses and mules to do the necessary work, unless there is an immediate resumption of breeding. No matter how extensively motor power may be adopted there will always be a need for animal power. It is a mistake to reason that the present rapid development of mechanical power machines will speedily eliminate horse-power altogether, and that the breeding of horses and mules should be stopped.

Estimates made by the Department of Agriculture show that there has been a decline of seventeen per cent in the work stock population since 1920. The decline in Pennsylvania is twenty-four per cent and at the present rate this will be increased to thirty or forty per cent in the next five years unless breeding is resumed.

Good horses in all classes and good mules still bring good prices, and those who contemplate breeding should remember that high-class animals are wanted all the time at paying prices. Of course, it never has and never will pay to produce inferior animals.

Tax Reduction Talk

THE politically-minded press has a great deal to say about the beneficial effects of past and prospective tax reduction. They "point with pride," and prophesy with hope concerning the subject, but all the while the common man's taxes keep mounting higher and higher. We have no wish to argue for the keeping up of federal taxes beyond the needs of the government, but we are not going to get excited over any real or fancied tax reductions until they are reduced where the common man can feel it. The practice of relieving corporate property from paying local taxes is a most unfair arrangement. Local governments and local institutions are as vital to the welfare of corporate interests as they are to local residents and all should be taxed alike to maintain and improve them. The costs of maintaining state and federal governments are small in comparison to the costs of local government in these days, and the old arrangement for putting the burden of the former upon rich men while the latter are met by the local residents may have been a smart deal but it is a most unfair one.

New Jersey Field Day

THE forces of nature conspired to make Field Day at the New Jersey Experiment Station one of the best and most largely attended in recent years. The heavy rain the day before, followed by beautifully clear weather, made the fifteenth ideal for a trip to the Station. The experiments and demonstrations were viewed with eagerness and profit. The small tractor demonstration was a popular feature, while the poultrymen of the state were interested in the experiment of rearing and keeping chickens in close and perpetual confinement. This experiment is being undertaken to find, if possible, some way of overcoming the menace of the intestinal worm which is now threatening the poultry industry. The horticulturists, the women, the boys and girls, and the dairymen all found enough to make them feel that the day was well spent.

International Company Absolved

THE long litigation between the Government and the International Harvester Company for alleged violation of the anti-trust law was ended recently in the Supreme Court when the court rendered a decision in favor of the company. The suit was begun in 1912. In 1918 it was decreed that the Company should not have more than one dealer in harvesting machinery in any city or town. This, the Supreme Court finds, had been strictly adhered to by the Company, altho the "provision constituted a drastic limitation on its methods of distribution to which none of its competitors have been subjected."

It is interesting to note that the Supreme Court in this decision reaffirms its declarations made in a previous case that "the mere size of a corporation, however impressive, does not, when unaccompanied by unlawful conduct, constitute an offense against the laws of the United States."

Training Young Leaders

IT MAY be true that leaders are born, not made. The fact remains, however, that leaders need training. Instances could be cited in many rural communities where untrained leadership has been almost as bad as none at all.

One of the most important forward-looking movements in Pennsylvania agriculture is the training in leadership being given farm boys and girls thru the 4-H Clubs. Topping off the work of the clubs is the Second Annual Leadership Training School, now being held in connection with Young Farmers' Week at State College.

It is to be deplored that our schools and colleges don't follow the example of Pennsylvania's club leaders by giving more sound training in leadership, in the place of time-wasting non-essentials.

Mr. Goodling Makes Good

THOSE who have visited State College during the past seventeen years have without doubt met the Farm Manager, the big, genial C. L. Goodling. His success in handling the 1300 acres in the college farms has been rewarded by his being chosen Director of the National Farm School situated in Bucks County, near Doylestown. The primary purpose of this school is to teach practical farming to city boys, altho admission may be granted to boys from the country as well. Mr. Goodling was chosen because of his experience in directing large farming operations. This ability will find exercise in overseeing and managing the students at the National Farm School, since they are required to do the actual work on the several hundred acres connected with the school.

Editorial Sidelights

ONE DAY many months ago we were startled to find in one of the old magazines of the so-called quality group an article bearing this heading: THE BEE'S KNEES. To think that this conservative magazine should stoop to the anatomical school of slang!

But upon reading the article we found nothing slangy about it. There was no reference to the feline's pajamas nor to the reptile's hips. It was a most informative article about the knees of the bee,—their marvelous structure, the way they are adapted, like pairs of specialized tools, to the various needs of their owner.

Of all of which we are reminded by Doctor Gress's article on Page 3 in which he brings out the close relationship between cats and bees and the clover crop.

SOIL CONGRESS MEETS

Delegates from Thirty Countries Hear Coolidge at First Session—Corn Crop Compared With Argentina.

Washington, D. C.

SCIENCE is not confined within any natural boundaries. Its achievements and its benefits, like the achievements and benefits of all truth, are at the service of the world for the lightening of human labor and the enrichment of human life. With this thought as the keynote of his address, President Coolidge welcomed the 400 or more delegates to the first International Congress of Soil Science at its opening session in Washington.

Thirty Countries Represented

In attendance at this conference are the world's foremost soil chemists and geologists, who represent an international movement for the solution of the problems of soil conservation and crop productivity. Upwards of 150 delegates from 30 foreign countries participated in the proceedings, in addition to more than 200 American delegates. Each delegation brought exhibits of types of native soil, which, including the exhibit by the United States Bureau of Soils, made a large display of special interest to soil specialists and students. The Russian delegates brought with them two carloads of soil specimens. The value of this exhibit, which will be left in Washington, is estimated at more than $50,000. The papers and discussion were mostly of a highly technical nature.

From the President's Address

In the course of his address President Coolidge said that "with practically all our fertile land now under cultivation, except for irrigation and reclamation, further increases in total production must come from increased acre yields instead of from increased acreage.

"Recognizing the fundamental importance of agriculture to the welfare and happiness of all citizens, the United States government long ago adopted the policy of federal aid and support for agricultural education and research." In reviewing the development of the land-grant colleges and experiment stations, President Coolidge said that the personnel of the state experiment stations, together with the research staff of the Federal Department of Agriculture, constitutes the largest organized body of research workers in agriculture in the world.

What Does It Cost?

The Tariff Commission has been requested to investigate costs of producing corn in this country and Argentina, the principal exporting country. It is expected that an investigation will be undertaken early in the fall. The corn crop in Argentina is reported to be a large one, and the Corn Belt farmers feel that they should have whatever protection an increase in the tariff rate on corn can give them.

Organization Is the Key

If farmers in the United States would become as strongly organized as they are in other countries, they could obtain a fairer opportunity all along the line, including farm relief legislation and the obtaining of better prices for the products they market from their farms, said Representative Swank, of Oklahoma, who has returned from a study of the farm problems and systems of marketing in Denmark, England and Germany.

Engineers' Study Under Way

The nation-wide reclamation movement promoted by the Bureau of Reclamation is now under way. Reclamation engineers employed by the bureau have returned from an extended investigation of proposed swampland drainage projects in several southern states, and it is expected that a report will be made soon on the feasibility of reclaiming large areas of swampland and cut-over lands. This movement has the backing of the Reclamation Bureau, the railroads, local chambers of commerce and real estate promoters, and is meeting considerable opposition from the farmers who feel that they have enough competition now, without the government developing any more ready-made farms. —E. E. R.

ROAD WORK BEGUN

Extensive Highway Improvement Program Being Started—Jap Beetle Quarantine Now in Effect.

Harrisburg, Pa.

STATE Highway Department officials have begun work on what may be the most extensive road improvement program of any year since the state began highway betterment. As the result of appropriations and the prospects of huge payments of motor license fees, more operations can be undertaken and in addition to the contracts for building state officers are getting into touch with counties as to the projects they have in contemplation. So much work is in sight that contracting firms are sending people to Harrisburg to study the big list to be bid upon this month. A number of counties have already sent word of intention to match state allotments and local roads will come in for improvements to a great extent.

Refuse Electric Charters

Indications that the incorporation of electric companies by this state may be diminished are to be seen in the refusal of charters to a number of concerns projected for northeastern Pennsylvania and the holding up of others for study. The number of electric companies chartered this year has increased over last year, but there are many which have not been acted upon. The committee in charge of rural electric matters has been arranging for close observation of conditions in several sections where service has been asked.

Borer Campaign Closes

State inspectors and others in charge of the corn borer campaign have about finished their inspections of properties where corn was raised last year and the distribution of funds for cleaning up has been put under way. This covers the additional charges for labor. In some of the northwestern counties there will be liberal allowances.

Must Clean Plates

State Highway authorities have awakened many owners of trucks and other motor vehicles as to the importance of clean license plates the last few weeks, and the cars reported as running with tags not easily read because of dirt and also those improperly displayed have not all been in cities and towns.

May Harvest on Time

Wheat fields in some of the southern central counties where the grain is extensively grown are taking on customary appearance in spite of weather conditions and the harvest may be on time. In quite a few townships wheat harvest has come about July 4 and the men are getting ready, altho there is still some time to go. In the northern counties the wheat may be late. Corn is away behind generally.

Beetle War Starts

The State Bureau of Plant Industry has announced the Japanese beetle quarantine will be made as effective as twenty-four-hour inspection a day can make it. The road men have been mobilized altho the weather has made the beetle late. Seven new district offices have been opened and the roads have been marked. Cooperation of local markets has been obtained in several places.—T. C.

EXPECT HUGE CROWD

Federation-Grange Picnic will Draw Farmers From All Parts of State—Cranberries Hit by Frost.

Trenton, N. J.

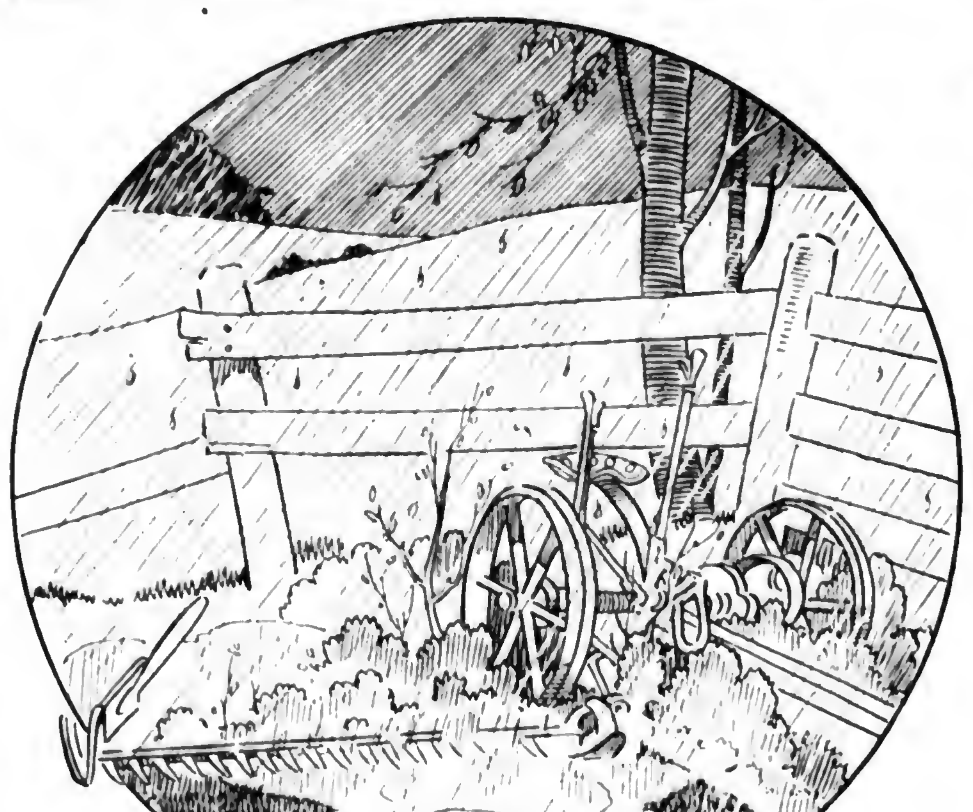
THE New Jersey Federation-New Jersey State Grange state-wide farmers' picnic promises to be the biggest outdoor gathering of farmers this summer. County groups will assemble at local points early in the morning of July 29 and proceed to High Point Park in Sussex County for a speaking and holiday program. Two national speakers, following usual addresses of welcome, are now being scheduled. The Sussex County Board of Agriculture and Pomona Grange are to furnish music and coffee.

The feature event of the holiday is the second state-wide horseshoe pitching contest, for which prizes aggregating $160 are offered. Arrangements have been made with hotels in Sussex and Franklinville by which the farmers may secure reasonable accommodations for over night.

Jersey Cranberries Damaged

Frosts in New Jersey cranberry bogs, since the water was drained off in mid-May, have caused serious damage, according to a recent survey made by the New Jersey unit of the American Cranberry Growers' Association. It appears that Burlington and Ocean Counties have not been as hard hit as other sections of the state. The big growers in this central part of the cranberry area were able to avoid serious trouble by using special equipment for re-flooding. The water is usually drawn from the bogs about May 10 but it was held even later this season due to the delayed arrival of spring weather, but even at that protection against frosts was not sufficient.

FARM TRAGEDIES NO. 2


ANOTHER ORPHAN OF THE STORM
LEET

Poultrymen Visit Demonstrations

Somerset County poultrymen on June 21 were scheduled to visit several of the larger poultry farms to study the rearing of young chicks; a tour under the auspices of the County Board of Agriculture with the State College cooperating. Free demonstrations in the rearing of young chicks in confinement are being conducted in the county.

Each of the poultrymen cooperating is trying the new method of raising a part of his young stock entirely indoors, never allowing it range. The methods are being thoroly explained on the tour. The county agent's office reports that more poultrymen are keeping economic management records and calendar flock records than ever before.

Testing Association Meets

The annual meeting of the Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Cow Testing Association, held at Daretown last week, brought out a large crowd of dairy enthusiasts. The meeting was addressed by Professor E. J. Perry, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and reviewed the cow testing work of the last season. All dairymen of the three counties were invited to attend the meeting, whether members or not.—W. H. B.

WILL STUDY RELIEF

Poultry Judging School Turns Attention to Poor Returns—Experts Urge Culling of Non-Producers.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE low price of eggs and the high price of feed, with the great increase in the number of poultry farms and poultry farmers, is causing concern in this state. The State College will hold its tenth annual school for poultry judging June 27 to July 2 and will give attention to methods of relief from poor returns. Rigid culling of poor producers and the selection of the best producers for breeding will be stressed. The most expert poultry judges in the United States and Canada will give their advice and experience. About 110 people attended the school last year, most of them commercial poultrymen.

More Poultry Judges Needed

The poultry department of the State College of Agriculture reports a rapidly increasing demand for persons qualified to judge poultry for production or exhibition value, and for men trained to give demonstrations in judging as a part of extension instruction in this college and in many agricultural schools and other colleges.

It Pays to Cull Boarders

With the cost of feeding a hen running around 20 to 30 cents a month it is of interest to know that the cost of culling by trained poultry judges is but 6 cents a bird. Last year a total of 252,000 birds was handled, a small part of the whole number of hens kept in the state. It is believed that 25 per cent of the poultry on the farms does not pay its way.

Fruit Promises Poor Yield

Following the unusually heavy fruit crop of last year, apples have bloomed scantily in many sections and early spraying was handicapped by the weather. Cherries will be a light crop and grapes much lighter than last year.—M. G. F.

the Weekly Suggestion

to make your farm more PROFITABLE and more LIVABLE!

The object of these "Farm Service" Hardware Store weekly announcements is to tell you how the hardware store can benefit you, to tell about the numerous handy, time-saving devices that will lighten your labors, the countless mechanical conveniences to help you keep warm or cool, to give light, air, water as you want it and in the best way. The local Hardware Man is your local neighbor, he lives and prospers just as you do. He suffers from bad seasons along with you and enjoys the benefits of a good season in just the same way. He makes a big investment in slow-moving merchandise, such as emergency repair parts that are rarely needed, and in staple goods that carry almost no profit, and he stays open every day to supply your needs. Therefore you should trade with him as much as possible. Buy your kitchen equipment, your harness, stoves, paints, your heating and plumbing supplies, your roofing, fencing, and other things at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store. The more you buy from him, the better service you will get; because of the larger assortment he can afford to carry.

Each week in this paper your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is going to make suggestions of seasonable goods on which there may often be special prices, as well as suggestions for new ways to do everyday jobs. Read these messages each week and take advantage of the genuine service of a "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

GOOD old summertime has come at last. One week of really warm weather with enough moisture has started things a-jumping, and has done much to make up for the previous slow season, except in the matter of corn. Corn will have to take some long, rapid strides if it is to reach the poetic stage of "knee high by the Fourth of July." In spite of the seeming unfavorable weather we have had some things earlier than we ever have had them before,—asparagus, spinach, radishes, strawberries and peas.

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THE muskmelons (cantaloupes) did in eight days this year what required over three weeks last year, viz., get thru the ground. But several conditions were different. In the first place, we did not put a forkful of manure at the bottom of the hill this year. We find this tends to cut off the capillary movement of moisture in dry weather. Secondly, we had a nice rain just after they were planted, and thirdly, the days following were very warm. Just before the plants came thru the hills were sprinkled with hydrated lime. This not only provides the necessary sweetness of soil, but also prevents the formation of a crust which sometimes makes it difficult for the tender plants to get thru.

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THE writing of these notes has been interrupted and made difficult today by the look-out which is being kept inside and outside the office for the appearance of Lindbergh and the attendant fleet as they go from Washington to New York. A little after eleven A. M., they appeared and winged their way onward. Philadelphia feels somewhat slighted at not being given a chance to vent its enthusiasm, but the people did the best they could at honoring the world's latest hero by gazing, cheering and the blowing of whistles.

◆ ◆ ◆

THERE is something about the meteoric appearance of Colonel Lindbergh into prominence that gets under the skin of even sober-minded people. No man or woman ever before reached the heights of popularity, even in a lifetime, that he has attained in three weeks. And what is the cause of the wild enthusiasm? Partly because he made a successful, non-stop trip from New York to Paris in an airplane alone. That is an unprecedented feat. But he did more than that. He flew from comparative obscurity to the top of the world AND KEPT HIS HEAD. So far, the praise and notoriety that has been showered upon him by kings, princes and common people has not made him dizzy. By the rules laid down in Kipling's "If" he has proven himself a man.

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BUT to come down to earth. The yield of strawberries on our old setting is almost phenomenal. Nothing was done towards cleaning up the patch after the crop was gathered last year, because the continued rains made it impossible. Weeds grew so fast and so big that we decided it was not worth while. But the weeds were all annuals and died down. New plants grew this spring and set a good crop of fine berries. We find the varieties,—Aroma, Big Joe and Premier,—very satisfactory as to size, yield and quality. We shall plant these kinds next year. Strawberries are the most finicky of fruits as to soil types, and when one has found successful varieties it is best to stick to them until better are found.

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THE Laxtonian peas are the best dwarf variety we have ever found. We had the first peas to eat this year on June 13, which, because of the season, is a record for us. The vines are loaded with pods, and what is better, they are filled with peas. One trouble with the Gradus, aside from the height, is that the pods are often only partially filled. The Little Marvel is also good in every way, but has a smaller pod. We discontinued planting the little, smooth Alaska pea some time ago.

The Cheerful Plowman

Guessing Their Weight

EACH one of my neighbors has hobbies, I 'spose, and I have my hobbies as everyone knows, but Neighbor DeKorum spends half of his days in very unwise and unprofitable ways! He has a queer habit of arguing "horse," or guessing the age, and the breed, and the force, and of guessing the weight of each nag that he sees; tho he's usually right, yet he seldom agrees! My Neighbor DeKrimpun, and Neighbor DeWise, have habits the same and of similar size, and when those three fellows convene in a place, then time is forgotten, forgotten is space!

They argue and argue: DeKorum will say, "Twelve hundred is all Whipple's dapple will weigh!" "Twelve hundred, your grannie!" DeKrimpun will shout, "your guesser is crooked, I haven't a doubt! That dapple is blocky, and chunky, and square; she's pretty blamed solid, she's some little mare; she'll weigh thirteen hundred, I'm sure that she will! She'll weigh thirteen hundred, I'll leave it to Bill!"

"You'll leave to me, sir?" DeWise will remark, "I'd put her twelve-fifty as quick as a lark. She's blocky, and chunky, and all that you say, but not so blamed chunky as Netherby's gray! The gray, I would reckon, right off of the bat, weighs more than twelve hundred when rested and fat!"

Thus endless they argue with time on the wing, accomplishing nothing, no never a thing! Now, I love my horses, I think they are great, but spend no time foolishly guessing their weight! We all have our hobbies, but why, may I say, do so many men waste their minutes that way?—Just sitting around—it's a hobby, of course—eternally talking this subject of "horse"?—J. Edw. Tufft.

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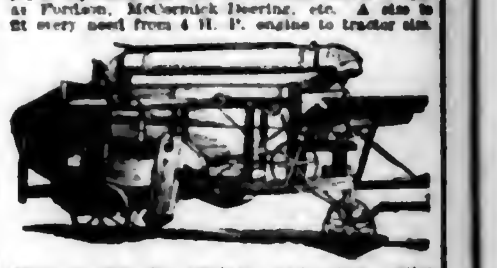

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

WE WERE raising a big barn. The frame was made largely of hard wood timber and was heavy. We had invited our neighbors from far and near, because we knew it would be no slight job to lift the bents to their place.

The first bent proved almost too much for our men. The boss carpenter shouted himself hoarse with his "He' o He'," and still the timbers scarcely moved. It was a critical moment. Would the bent have to come back and the barn wait for more men? All at once a little boy darted into the line and grasped the pike held in the hands of one of the men.

"I'll help you!" he called like the brave little man he was, and up he tugged with all his might and main. Whether the few pounds the little chap could lift was the cause of it, or whether the sight of the wee lad and the sound of his cheery voice did it, the great timbers slowly went above the "dead center" and soon began to rise to an upright position.

Is Your View of Life Distorted?

Helped out of a hard place by a little fellow scarcely ten years of age! Times come when it seems to us things are moving slowly in this old world of ours. "Things are going backward," so we say. "They were better when we were young!" and we take gloomy views of life. Well, it may be doubted whether this is true or not. I have known men to be mistaken about matters of far more importance. The glasses we wear may have something to do with our view of life.

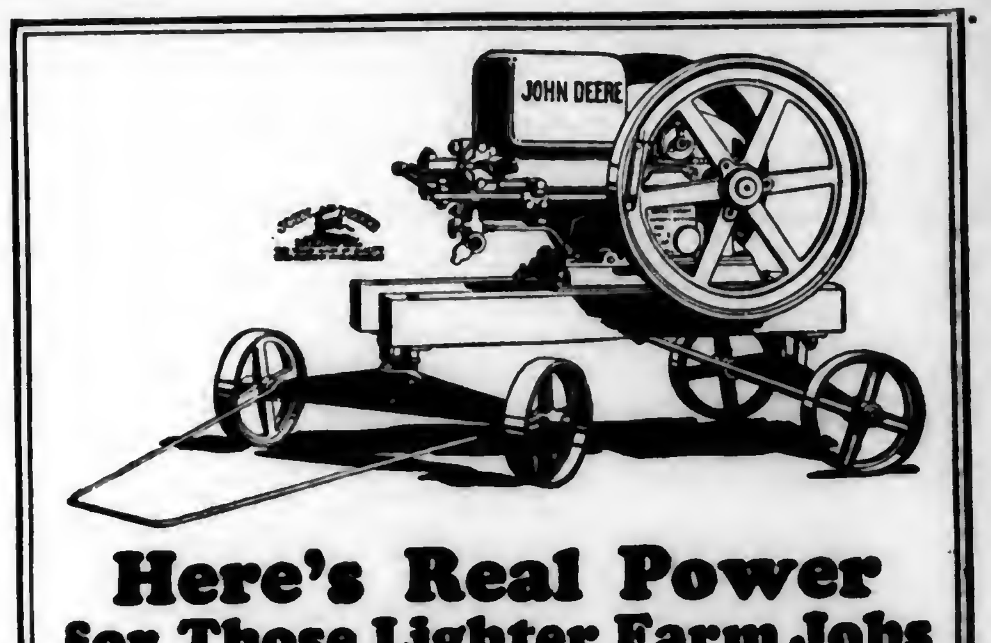
But one thing is certain. If things are bad and growing worse, it is time for us all to take our places and lift every pound we can.

Just how it is we may not be able to explain, but there is an inspiration in the good example of one man, even tho that man may feel that he is pretty small in the sum total of mankind and in his own eyes of little consequence, morally, mentally or physically. The fact that such a man has his shoulder down under the big beam and is putting the best there is in him into trying to lift the load is enough to put heart and courage and power into others who may be unable to move forward a single inch.

Every Good Deed Rewards Itself

"That may be so, with other folks, but I can't do anything. Better men than I have tried and failed." But have you tried? Have you done your very best? Leave out of the question what the other fellow has or has not been able to accomplish. The great thing with you and me, is, "Have I done my best?"

It is the faith of all Christian people that sometime there will be a day of reckoning. But whether such a day of reckoning comes in the far-off future or not, it is a fact that here and now, today and every day, we receive great rewards for every effort we put forth in behalf of others. When the barn frame stands still at the raising for lack of a few more pounds of strength on the pikestaff, and we come to the front with that little more of power, we do not have to wait for our reward until the judgment day. We get it right here and now. Men thank us, and the words linger in our memories; but the finest return is the consciousness we have in our own hearts that we have done our best when the pinch was hardest. And we may all know the joy of that consciousness.



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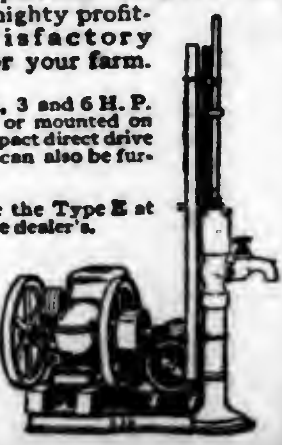
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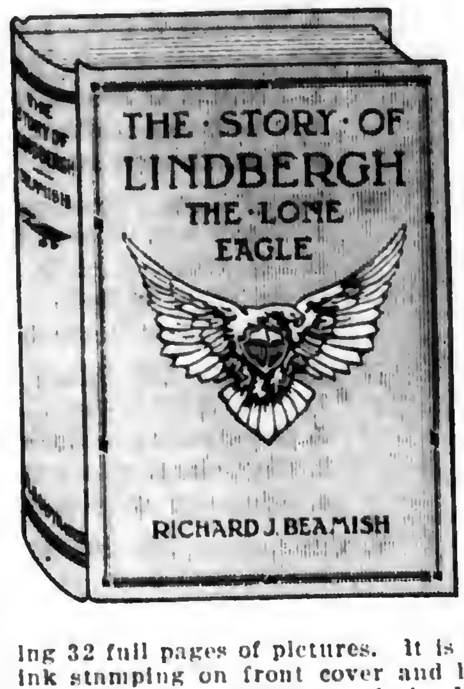
From the Plow to the Plane

Another farm bred boy gains eminence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RICHARD J. BEAMISH

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The complete book measures 6 x 8½ inches and comprises approximately 300 pages, including 32 full pages of pictures. It is bound in rich cloth, with gold and ink stamping on front cover and back. It is written by Richard J. Beamish, whose "History of the World War" had the largest sale, within a given time, of any book ever published.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Who Will Be the Master Farmers?

Readers Are Asked to Name the Outstanding Farmers of the Eastern States

WHO are the really successful farmers in Pennsylvania Farmer territory? Who are the men whose standing in their own home and community qualifies them to be pointed out as worthy of emulation by the younger generation?

We know that there are many really great farmers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. They aren't called great by their neighbors; they are known simply as good farmers, good fathers and good citizens. Nevertheless, if they have attained a high standard of achievement in all the major branches of their life work they deserve to be called great.

Pennsylvania Farmer wants to honor the great farmers in its field by conferring upon some of them the degree of Master Farmer and awarding them a gold medal in recognition of what they are and what they have accomplished.

The editors are depending upon readers to help select the men on whom this honor will be conferred. If you have a neighbor or acquaintance who deserves recognition for what he has accomplished as a farmer and a citizen, please give us his name and some information about him by filling out the Score Card on this page and sending it to the Master Farmer Editor, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Philadelphia.

Any real farmer living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland is eligible for the award.

Any qualified farmer for whom the score card on this page is filled out and sent in will be considered a candidate for the award.

Score cards may be sent in by neighbors of the candidate, or by county agents, extension specialists, fellow Grange members, or anyone who knows him well enough to fill out the card with a fair degree of accuracy.

All candidates later will be scored independently by members of the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER staff or their representatives, and final selection of the twelve farmers to receive the award will be made by the Board of Judges.

All personal information appearing on the score card or secured by the editors or judges will be kept confidential, except with the consent of the candidate.

The degree of Master Farmer will be conferred and the medals will be awarded at a public meeting to be held in Harrisburg during the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show next January.

Please make your nomination by filling out the score card for your candidate and mailing it not later than July 15 to the MASTER FARMER EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Extra score cards and directions for scoring may be obtained from the Master Farmer Editor.

The following suggestions will be helpful in filling out the Score Card for your candidate:

I. Operation of Farm—A Total of 290 Points.

1. Maintenance of Soil Fertility—60 Points.

Drainage—On soils that lack natural drainage, suitable ditches or tile drainage systems should be provided. Where drains have not been provided on such land, deduct up to 10 points.

Manure—If all manure is carefully saved and is hauled to the field with the least possible loss, make no deductions under this head. If manure is located so as to leach badly, deduct 15 points. If half or more of the manure is left in yards or piles, during the summer, deduct 8 points; other cuts in proportion.

Lime—If soil is too acid to secure a good stand of legumes three years out of four, deduct 15 points where no lime has been applied. If applied in adequate amounts make no deductions. If less than this amount, cut in proportion.

Legumes Plowed Under—If most of the plowed fields are devoted to cash crops, at least one-fourth of the cultivated acreage should be in legumes each year, and at least half of this legume acreage should be plowed under. If this is done, make no deduction under this head. If no legumes are plowed under on a farm where cash crops are extensively grown, deduct 15 points; if less than one-eighth of the total crop land produces a legume for plowing under, make deductions accordingly.

Commercial Fertilizers—If used in sufficient quantity with barnyard or green manure to replace plant food removed by crops, make no deduction; if not, deduct accordingly up to 15 points. If other methods of maintaining fertility are followed, disregard this point.

2. Crop Rotation—25 Points.

A good crop rotation should keep at least 25 per cent of the cultivated acreage in legumes. Deduct 1 point for each 1 per cent in which the rotation falls short of this.

The crop rotation should include a maximum of the most profitable cash crop, or on a livestock farm a maximum of feed most needed. The crop rotation should also provide for the distribution of labor. Cuts should be made in proportion as it falls short in these respects.

3. Seed Used—25 Points.

If home-grown seed has not been carefully selected and stored, deduct 10 points. If seed has not been tested, deduct 5 points. If seed has not been treated for the control of disease, deduct 5 points. If seed of mixed, unknown or unadapted varieties is used, deduct 5 points.

4. Quality of Livestock—35 Points.

If all sires are purebred, and all females productive and high-grade, make no deduction. If all females are purebred, add 10 points to the total score. Deduct 10 points for each grade or scrub sire in use.

Alternative

Fruit and truck growers will deduct if trees or garden crops are not of varieties most suitable for locality; if trees or seed and plants are not secured from reliable growers.

5. Feeding and Care of Livestock—30 Points.

On a dairy or beef farm, if no silage or legume hay or an insufficient quantity is produced and fed, deduct 10 points. Whatever the class of livestock, if grain is not properly supplemented with protein feeds (home-grown or purchased) deduct 10 points. If used in insufficient amount deduct in proportion. Livestock should be thrifty, healthy, productive and properly housed. If not, deduct accordingly.

Add 5 points to final score if sufficient alfalfa hay is produced for all livestock; add 5 points if cattle herd is U. S. accredited. Add 5 points if hogs are immunized against cholera; deduct 20 points if any contagious disease is present in the stock.

Alternate

Fruit and truck growers will deduct if trees or garden crops are not sprayed according to schedules recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station or other recognized authority; if general orchard or truck growing practices are below standard; if trees are not pruned regularly and properly; if weeds are not kept down; if insects or diseases are present.

6. Efficient Use of Man and Horse Labor—25 Points.

Work should be managed to keep labor and horses occupied with seasonable work. Deduct if winter hauling, machinery repairing, etc., are neglected and allowed to interfere with rush season work.

7. Adequate Tools, Machinery and Equipment Well Housed and Repaired—35 Points.

If the equipment is inadequate for the efficient handling of the farm work, is poorly housed, or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

8. Convenience of Farm Arrangement—15 Points.

Where buildings are located in a manner that requires additional labor to perform work about them, deduct up to 8 points. If fields are not conveniently arranged as to shape and size, deduct up to 7 points.

9. Products of Farm—Yield and Quality—40 Points.

This paragraph covers all products sold off the farm. If the five-year crop average yields are twice the five-year average for the state, make no deduction. For yields below this standard deduct accordingly. The remaining twenty points are to be credited to quality of product. In this the scorer, or judges, will have to use their best judgment.

II. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points.

1. Relation of Income to Expenses—100 Points

If operating and living expenses (including interest and taxes) exceed income for an average of five years make full deduction. If income exceeds expenses, make no deduction except in the case of extravagant expenditures.

2. Accounting Methods—30 Points.

If a checking account is kept and all expenditures and receipts are properly recorded, give 15 points. If complete book account of income and expenses is kept and balanced at least once a year, give 30 points. If accounts are kept on a cost account basis give full score.

3. Business Reputation—50 Points.

If bills are promptly paid, and if reputation for honesty and square dealing is good, give full score; if not, deduct accordingly.

III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points.

1. Repair and Upkeep of Buildings—30 Points.

Buildings should be kept well-painted and in good repair; if they fall short, deduct accordingly.

2. Appearance of Yards—30 Points.

Lawns should be in good condition, and well mowed. Shrubbery and trees should be healthy and properly cared for. Yards should be neat and free from weeds and rubbish. If they lack in any of these matters, deductions should be made accordingly.

3. Condition of Fields—15 Points.

Fields should be neat, and free from noxious or unsightly weeds. If they fall short of this standard deduct accordingly.

4. Condition of Fences and Ditches—15 Points.

Deduct for broken or rotten fence posts, unstapled or broken wires, broken or missing gates, unsightly fence rows; and also for ditches that are not working properly or are clogged with rubbish or filled with weeds.

IV. Home Life—300 Points.

1. Convenient House—50 Points.

Do not score on size or cost of farm house, but only on its convenience and adaptability as a home. Deduct in proportion as it falls short of this.

2. Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home—75 Points.

If no water system is provided, deduct 20 points.

If no sewage disposal system has been installed deduct 15 points.

If no heating system other than a stove is in use, deduct 10 points.

If no lighting system other than kerosene lamps, deduct 10 points.

If no refrigerator or cooling system, deduct 10 points.

If no power washer deduct 10 points.

If any of these conveniences are insufficient or in poor repair deduct accordingly.

3. Character as a Husband and Father—100 Points

This must be necessarily a matter of judgment. A man who is kind to his wife, makes her tasks easy, gives her trips away from home, and sees that she is provided entertainment, who is also a companion to his children, taking an interest in their training, their recreation, and their problems, should receive a full score. Deduction should be made in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

4. Education and Training of Children—75 Points.

If children are kept in school thru eight grades, give 30 points. If sent thru high school give 40 points. If sent thru college give 50 points. If home is well supplied with good books and periodicals, add 15 points. If the children are helped and encouraged with their school work add 10 points.

V. Citizenship—140 Points.

1. Neighborliness—40 Points.

Do neighbors regard him as a good neighbor and a healthy friend? Is he cheerful and friendly, always ready to help where help is needed and always avoiding a quarrel with a neighbor? If so, give full score. If not, deduct in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—40 Points.

If he visits schools, or otherwise shows evidence of an active interest in school affairs, give 15 points.

If he attends church with reasonable regularity give 15 points.

If he is active in religious education work, give 10 points.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprise—30 Points.

If not a member of farmers' organizations, deduct 15 points.

If an inactive member, deduct 5 points.

If known in the community as a chronic "knocker" on community enterprises, make full deduction.

4. Interest in Local and National Government—30 Points.

Deduct 15 points for failure to vote in either of last two elections, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable occurrence.

The Master Farmer Score Card

THIS score card will be used in selecting the 12 men on whom the degree of Master Farmer will be conferred by Pennsylvania Farmer. It also will be valuable in assisting farmers generally to measure their own accomplishments.

	Full score	Score
I. Operation of Farm—290 Points		
1. Maintenance of soil fertility	60	......
2. Crop rotation	25	......
3. Seed used	25	......
4. Quality of livestock Alternative—Quality and variety of fruit trees and truck crops	35	......
5. Feeding and care of livestock Alternative—Care of fruit trees and truck crops	30	......
6. Efficient use of man and horse labor	25	......
7. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment well housed and repaired	35	......
8. Convenience of farm arrangement	15	......
9. Products of farm, yield and quality	40	......
II. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points		
1. Relation of income to expenses	100	......
2. Accounting methods	30	......
3. Business reputation	50	......
III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points		
1. Repair and upkeep of buildings	30	......
2. Appearance of yards	30	......
3. Condition of fields	15	......
4. Condition of fences and ditches	15	......
IV. Home Life—300 Points		
1. Convenient house	50	......
2. Labor-saving equipment in home	75	......
3. Character as father and husband	100	......
4. Education and training of children	75	......
V. Citizenship—140 Points		
1. Neighborliness	40	......
2. Interest in schools and churches	40	......
3. Interest in other community enterprises	30	......
4. Interest in local and national governments	30	......
Total	**1000**	......

Name of person scored ....

Address ....

Name of Scorer ....

Address ....

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

More Than One Way to Catch a Thief

MOST suggestions on preventing the theft of poultry seem to favor the organization of poultrymen and farmers as about the only means of protection. The organization will be all right but there are a lot of things many poultry owners can do either in or out of a protective organization which will tend to reduce the stealing of poultry.

Poultrymen who furnish electric lights in their houses have a protection from thieves. When one press of the button can illuminate all the laying houses it is a great help in frightening away marauders. An additional light outside the houses to brighten up part of the range will also help. The long distance flashlights which will throw a narrow beam of light about 300 feet are of great help if it is necessary to locate a disturbance on the poultry range at night.

A good watchdog is of great importance on a poultry farm. Usually it pays to keep the dog in an open front colony house with a good view of the laying house. A small, warm kennel can be placed in one corner of the house. The dog is under control but is always there to bark.

Dogs and Padlocks Guard the Birds

More than one dog is frequently useful on a poultry farm. The dog fastened near the large poultry houses can sound the alarm and the house dog can be released for locating the trouble when it occurs. No poultryman gains by keeping a tramp dog. Such a dog may run with stray dogs and attack sheep and it is better to have hens stolen than be responsible for a neighbor losing a fine flock of sheep. In addition there are few poultrymen who have much egg money to spare for paying sheep losses.

The poultryman should own as many good padlocks as there are buildings containing birds. And lock every house at sundown. Open front windows should be protected by hardware cloth nailed on the inside. The fine mesh is hard to cut and helps to keep out thieves.

The frequent inventory of the flock is a help in keeping down poultry thieving. Know how many birds you own. Then if the flock is slowly dwindling it may be due to the type of thief that is picking off a few birds at a time. At the same time you may locate weasels, rats, skunks or hawks as the cause of the losses. Such thieves are easier to control than human thieves. At least you can fight them with more severe measures and less trouble.

In fact, I think a lot of the poultry thieving is done by pests like weasels. Some farmers never know how many chickens they have until fall when the birds go into winter quarters, then they count the flock and it is about fifty per cent short of their expectations. At once they broadcast that somebody stopped the other night and stole forty or fifty chickens. The loss did not occur in one night but was the result of continued depredations of pests over a period of many weeks.

Gun Used Only As the Last Resort

The use of set shot guns or bear traps is a dangerous plan and should not be followed. There is too much danger of causing injury where it is not intended. In any case the gun should be used only as a last resort.

If poultry are on a fenced range near a roadside the power of the fence can be increased with either two or three lines of barbed wire. Nail a little block on each post and place the two lines of barbed wire parallel to each other and about six inches apart and the fence is very difficult for a man to climb.

It pays to market all broiler cockerels as soon as they reach marketable weights. This cuts down the chances of losing them thru theft and reduces the size of the flock it is necessary to protect. It makes the inventory less difficult.

The State Police and other officers are a great deal of help to poultrymen but each individual poultry producer can do a lot to help himself and cooperate with the officers by giving the poultry as much protection as possible. This will increase the danger and the difficulty of stealing poultry. And when it is combined with stiff sentences for convicted thieves the business may be less attractive.—R. G. Kirby.

Tobacco Speeds Cure

Do chicks get worms and what kind? Have you had any experience with worms in chicks? Of course, most of us know of worms in older birds but I am referring to chicks.—W. A. B., York County, Pa.

Chicks certainly do get worms, both roundworms and tapeworms, and in some sections of New Jersey where the poultry industry is heavily concentrated cause a great deal of trouble in rearing the young stock. Young chicks are especially liable to infestation if they have been running over ground that has had chickens on it before, or are in contact with old stock. If you think that your chicks have worms it would pay you to slit a set of intestines and try to discover them, or send a specimen to the Poultry Department of Penn State at State College, Pa. Chicks that are eight weeks of age can be fed tobacco dust in the mash at the rate of two pounds per 100, feeding the mash with the dust three weeks, skipping the dust three weeks, and then using the dust three weeks again. For younger stock, halve the quantity. I think it a good plan to keep chicks in the brooder houses until they are a few weeks old, using a cod liver oil mash to keep them in health, as the confinement enables them to get a start in life without danger of infestation from worms and other ground-borne parasites.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Rattling Bad Eggs

Is there any reason for eggs being rotten, except infertility? I set a hen on fifteen eggs from a chicken farm. Only hatched one chick and the other fourteen rattled. I think I would be justified in writing to the man from whom I got the eggs, but want this information first.—Mrs. D. A. M., Blair County, Pa.

Eggs that are infertile are not liable to decay easily, but eggs that are fertile in which the germ has died are the ones that become so decidedly rotten. I imagine that the eggs you had which failed to hatch contained weak germs that failed to develop. Perhaps if you write to the farm that supplied the eggs they will make some arrangement with you, as most poultry breeders are anxious to have satisfied customers.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

RELIABLE DAY-OLD CHICK HATCHERIES

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd.

We ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Fed. Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES. We also ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.00	$7.50	$36.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	2.75	4.25	8.00	38.00	73.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Extra Quality White Leghorns, Barron White Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.00	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Quality Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $4.75; 100, $9; 500, $42; 1000, $80. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank, Dun and Bradstreet. Free Catalog.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO. Box F. NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

ROCK BOTTOM MID SUMMER PRICES
On our Hi-Quality chicks for June and balance season

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$4.50	$8.00	$38	$72
Brd., Wh. Rocks, S & R C R I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.00	5.50	10.00	48	95
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.25	12.00	57	110
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	95	
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed chicks	2.50	3.75	7.00	33	62
Assorted Heavy Mixed chicks for broilers	3.00	4.75	9.00	43	80

Send us your order now, for waiting may mean a disappointment.
WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43. GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS
Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock

40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	800	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$35.00	$62.00	$ 85.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	86.00	105.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	44.00	86.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.00	18.00	72.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	95.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	4.50	8.00	32.00	48.00	75.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

30,000 Chicks Weekly
Hatches Due June 1—7—14—21 and 28. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, $90.00 per 1,000. S. C. Reds 12c each. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each, $80.00 per 1,000. Light breeds mixed 7c each, $60.00 per 1,000. $1.00 will book your order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Our 17th year. Member, I. B. C. A. Catalog Free.
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KLINE'S
Barred Rock Chicks
Honest Quality, None Better, Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Prompt delivery, C. O. D. & Guaranteed. Write for circular and new low summer prices before you buy.
S. W. KLINE,
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BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	15.00
Assorted Chicks	7.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS
From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00

LOOK
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this ad., or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM. Cocolamus, Pa.

CHIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Str. Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70
Sheppards Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY Quality CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
B. Rocks—R. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
from CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?
Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	100	500
S. L. Wyan., Wh. & Buff Orp.	$9.00	$45.00
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	35.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	8.00	40.00
R.I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyans.	8.00	40.00
White Leghorns	6.00	30.00
H. Ass'td for Broilers	6.00	30.00
H. & L. Assorted	5.50	27.50
L. Ass'td for Broilers	5.00	25.00

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722
LINCOLN, ILL.
Members I. B. C. A.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY "LIVE AND LAY" CHICKS
Our breeders are bred for high egg production. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. FREE CHICK BOOK.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 201 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

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200,000—CHICKS—1927
Special Summer Price Reduction
June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds on Free Range.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron Strains	$3.00	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson Strain	3.25	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Owen's Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	
Broilers, Heavy Breed.		4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Broilers, Light Breed.		4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Order direct, prepaid. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed.
Circular free. The Valley Hatchery RICHFIELD, PA. R. 1, Box 40.

Chick Prices Smashed
For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery. Ickesburg, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.25	4.00	7.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks
BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
Barred Rocks .... 9 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns ..... 7 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.
These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
C. P. LEISTER. McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS
Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH.
Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

THE Hungry Rope

By Katherine Mayo

COPYRIGHT BY KATHERINE MAYO

Continued from last week

AT THE farmyard entrance he picked up the trail of the team, thence with his pocket flashlight tracing it back and back along the road. Clearly enough it stood out—the deep imprints of springing hoofs distinct among the marks of common traffic—for a full quarter-mile. Then it suddenly stopped.

"Look!" said the Sergeant to the recruit who accompanied him. "Right here's where they gave their first jump. Here's where the shot was fired. We'll search the sides of the road."

Carefully they hunted thru brush, briar and the deep, dry tangles of tall dead weeds and grass. The recruit made the first discovery.

"Here's a bucket," he announced—"an old brown bucket—and two doughnuts in it—one with a piece bitten out."

The Sergeant stood at his shoulder before he finished the phrase. "That bucket might have been here a month," said the Sergeant. "These doughnuts"—and he held his flashlight close—"could be a week old. But as for the bite—that's as fresh as paint. That was done within the last few hours."

Then again he turned his light upon the ground. "Here's where somebody's been sitting, this afternoon—bent grass, broken stalks—See 'em? And what's this?"

He was stooping over an old tree stump, first scrutinizing its surface, then feeling around it, then twitching gently at some object lodged beneath its spreading roots. With a last persuading tension he drew it forth.

"Hold the light, till we look," he commanded, straightening up, with the thing in his hands.

The recruit turned his lamp on the Sergeant's find—a crumpled piece of white cotton cloth. The Sergeant carefully smoothed it out. It was a sort of rude sack, and about the size of a meagre pillow-case. In one side four holes had been cut, like the holes in a Jack-o'-lantern face. The two ends were raw, and had been torn, not cut.

"This stuff is new," Sergeant Snyder pronounced. "It has never been washed. Moreover, it has been under that stump only a matter of a very few hours. Feel of it. It hasn't lost its stiffness yet. And see these loam-marks, where the outside creases came—how fresh and sharp-edged they are still. The man that had this mask bunched it up in his hands and rammed it under this stump no longer ago than Daniel Wagner's shooting. That rounds out his picture:

"He was sitting here hidden in the tall weeds, waiting; and eating doughnuts while he waited. In his pocket he had the mask. He dozed, maybe,—a darky always will doze, you know, on the slightest chance,—and waked up with a jerk at the sound of a team close on him. He lifts his head, sees only one man in the wagon, drops his precious, half-eaten doughnut back into the pail for safe-keeping, pulls on his mask, jumps out, and blazes away at poor Wagner.

"BUT he had forgotten the horses. The horses run, carrying Wagner, Wagner's purse,—if that was what was wanted,—and above all, the evidence of the crime.

"So the fellow knows it is only a question of hours, or less, when the chase will be on. He must make the most of the interval. He is scared—badly scared. He grabs off his mask, balls it up in his two hands, and, as he thinks, sticks it out of sight under this old stump.

"But he doesn't take time to make a good job of it. He knocks off a bit of loose bark in his haste—and leaves that mark, there, blazed on the stump, a tell-tale. Then he cuts and runs."

"Who was he?" the recruit baldly bleated.

"How should I know!" the Sergeant sadly replied. "But in the morning, my lad, you'll be out with the first crack of dawn. And you'll be looking for that big darky that collects guns."

Meantime, other wheels had been turning—wheels set in motion on the first alarm by the Sergeant's practiced touch. "C" Troop's resources, depleted tho they were, had all been sensitized to the need of the hour. And so it was that Private Buono, prospecting with purpose around the town of Pottsville, made a discovery.

THE discovery was that one Charles Wilson, colored, before the day of the State Police sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and to them unknown, had but just finished serving his full term; that Wilson was a very large man; and that his mother now lived in Pottsville. Upon this, having in view the stealer of rides, the collector of guns, Private Buono, in civilian clothes, had betaken himself at once to the house indicated.

There in her kitchen Private Buono sat talking with the negress, the convict's mother, gathering as he felt, some valuable points, when a slight change of expression seemed to flit across her face, and he thought she made a signal to someone behind him.

He swung around to look. No third person was in sight. But, "Ah reckon Ah'll be goin' now," called a big, half-laughing negro voice somewhere in the outer hall. And the street door slammed.

With a jump Private Buono followed. As he reached the street he saw the man whom he believed to have preceded him running ahead.

Private Buono pursued. The runner turned, levelled his revolver and fired a shot that whistled very close to the Trooper's ear.

It was dark now—after six o'clock—and the narrow streets and alleys of the quarter were pockets of night. Doubling in and out, the fugitive managed after a time to throw his pursuer off the track, until once more he betrayed himself, yielding to the temptation to fire again, from an alley mouth, as the Trooper ran past.

But, tho the range was close, the aim failed. Private Buono wheeled into the alley. The negro dashed out at the farther end, and, rapidly turning corners, again escaped from sight.

A swelling crowd of excited onlookers now complicated the situation—blocked the view.

"There! There he goes!" yelled a voice on the far outskirts.

"There!" shrieked others. "There he runs! There below!"

FOLLOWING their indication Trooper Buono clove his way thru the throng and plunged down the incline—the slope of the hill on which the town is built. At the bottom the fugitive stood as if waiting, gun in hand. As the officer neared he fired again, then sprang over the fence and dived into an old cemetery where, hidden and lost among tombs and the far-extended planting about them, he passed beyond any one man's powers of discovery.

Hot over his failure Private Buono still had no need to stop to think. Help he must have. Useless to report to Barracks, for, as he well knew, not another man could be drawn from that source. So he must ask for the town police.

His call came in to City Hall just as the night men filed in for duty. The night men were seven.

"Jump onto this job, every last soul of you," Chief Hoepstine commanded. "Take the first motor you find in the street and light out!"

They lit out. At the door they found not only a motor, but a motor with a driver ready and eager for the chase. It was only a four-passenger car, to be sure, but with two standing on either running-board, it served as well as a bus. Thru the thickly crowded main thorofare they drove with care. But they whipped into the first available side street, speeding apace, and when they came to their proper corner, had, in their enthusiasm, attained such headway that they could not make the turn.

The car skidded, crashed into a tree. Its occupants shot hither and yon. And the first of that crowd that rushed to the scene found eight dazed men, sitting or lying about the roadbed, all somewhat injured, two badly hurt.

FOR a time the calamity befallen the guardians of the town consumed the town's attention. But by half after seven o'clock the prior interest again prevailed, and City Hall overflowed with citizens offering themselves and their vehicles for the hunt.

Trooper Buono sped in the first car. Railway police officers cast themselves into those that followed. During half an hour the town of Pottsville threw off motors into the night as a pin-wheel throws off sparks. For general belief now held that the fugitive negro and Daniel Wagner's assassin were one, and not a man in the county could give a thought to other concerns while that assassin remained at large.

Flying in every direction, singly or in pairs, the cars covered the territory immediately outlying the town. Every house, barn, or saloon that conceivably might shelter the negro, was searched, every passer on the road was questioned, every patch of woods and brush was combed, the brickyard, with all its ovens and drying-houses, was ransacked. Wild rumors fluttered down out of the skies, and, as each alighted, a car darted out in whatever direction that rumor pointed.

But at three o'clock in the morning, when the searchers foregathered at City Hall, not one had a ray of news to offer, and by common consent the entire company went home to bed.

At dawn—the dawn of Wednesday, November 1—First Sergeant Snyder put his every available man on the job, the citizens helping with a will. All negro and foreign settlements in every town in the county were searched, the mountains hunted over, and each report of the presence of an unknown black, whence-ever it came, sifted to a conclusion. By means of track-walkers, switchmen, station agents and train-hands, the two railroads had been turned into mantraps on the first alarm. But still another day ran on—another night dragged thru its hours, without result.

On Thursday popular excitement and the popular activity remained at fever pitch. North, east and south there was mounting and riding over the hills. South, east and north, sped false alarms.

BUT well on into Thursday afternoon came at last a word that rang with a new sound. It rose from out of the west, and if there yet remained an able-bodied man who had not joined the chase, he joined it now.

Then First Sergeant Snyder, wise in times and seasons, feeling that the hour was nigh, quietly laid aside another and most vital work, and took the open road.

The hunt burst into western Schuylkill with a rush. The trail grew hot and hotter, and yet again and again disappointment dashed sure hope. By nine o'clock on this, the third night of pursuit, most of the chase, tired out and discouraged, had once more turned back toward home. And then it was, and not till then, that Sergeant Snyder got his real news.

He was scouting about the little town of Donaldson when it came, borne by a breathless messenger.

"They've caught him! Over in Tremont! Shut him up in a swamp! Some hunters beyond the creek saw a light in a cabin where nobody lives. They guessed it might be the nigger, so they went and told the man that owns the shack. He told the Chief Burgess and everybody else they met. The Chief Burgess turned out, and the whole town after him. When they got to the cabin—cabin's on the creek-bank—Burgess threw his car headlights square on it. Then the nigger runs out of the door and jumps over the bank—must be eighteen feet high—into the creek below. From there he cuts into the swamp, and now the crowd is surrounding the swamp, shooting."

SERGEANT Snyder covered the distance between Donaldson and Tremont at a speed that the emergency condoned. With his mind's eye he saw the embattled farmers falling in windrows, dropped by the cross-fire of their own guns. Was it in the power of engines to rush him there in time?

As his car dashed into the scene the visible gravity of the situation confirmed his thought. Two hundred men and more, armed with shotguns and rifles and pitchforks, had encircled the swamp. The headlights of several cars, placed at intervals, struck sharp rays into its murky depths, exaggerating every little flicker across the shadowy planes.

Crack! went a rifle, off to the left. The Sergeant almost winced, in anticipation of a cry of pain from some wounded man. Even if they did not slaughter each other, they were tempting the madness of their quarry. Whatever creature they held penned among them was a creature fighting for his life.

Now, First Sergeant Walter Snyder, like every other officer of the Force, sees his own relation to given crises purely from the Force's standpoint; which standpoint, in the matter of personal danger, hurt and cost, even to cost of life itself, affords no view at all.

So, very promptly, he requested the Burgess to call off his men.

"But—we've come out to get the hound!" protested the Burgess hotly.

"You have got him, Burgess. You've held him. Now I'll just go fetch him out for you, that's all."

"You mean you'll go in there?"

"As soon as you draw off your men. It's the only thing to do."

"But—"

"DON'T you see, Burgess, how nervous they are? Firing like this . . ."

Crack! Crack! Crack!—a little tempest of hysterical shots broke loose even as he spoke.

"Cross-firing like this, it's the Lord's mercy they haven't killed each other already, filling the woods with lead."

The Burgess, moved against his will, sent the message around the line. Growling resentfully, the farmers fell back.

"Put them way off—way off. Tell 'em to close up the escapes," the Sergeant advised.

But while he so both advised and exacted, his deepest motive lay hid in his own breast.

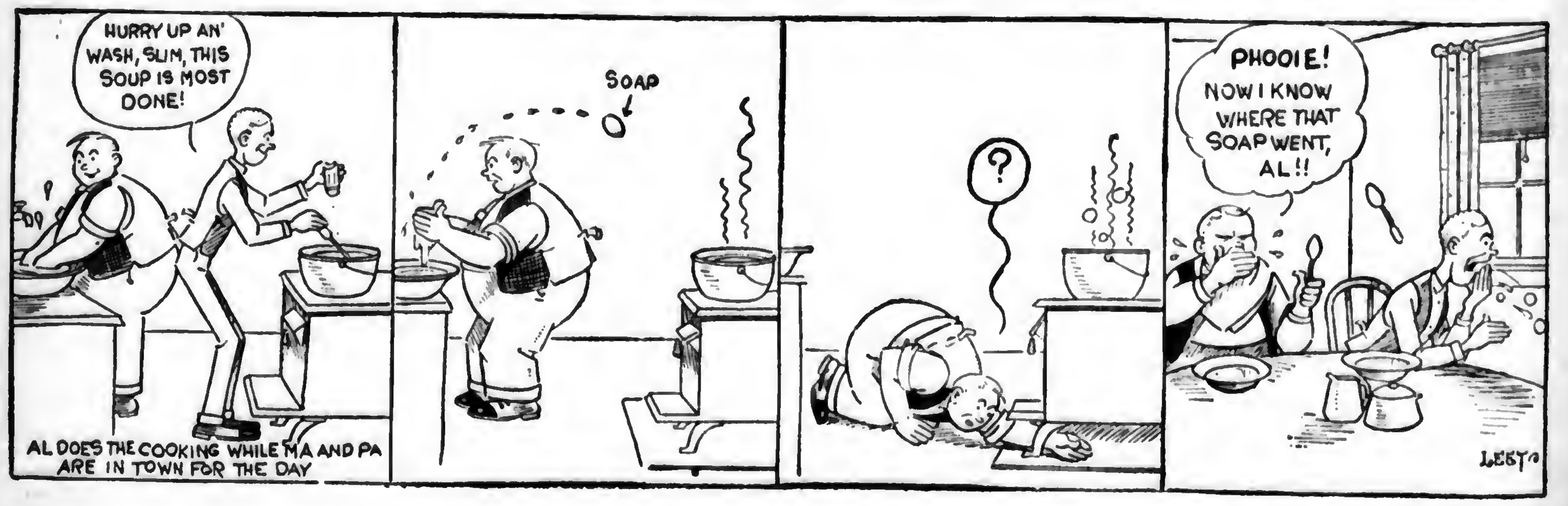
He watched them fall back, back, spreading farther apart. Quickly then he turned to the Trooper attending him:

"See that they stay there. Don't let them get to shooting again. Head the car for the home road. Keep them as far away from it as you can, and stand by."

Then he waded into the swamp.

(To be concluded next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *A Little Domestic Episode Entitled "Soap in the Soup"* By Leet


HURRY UP AN' WASH, SLIM, THIS SOUP IS MOST DONE!
SOAP
?
PHOOIE! NOW I KNOW WHERE THAT SOAP WENT, AL!!
AL DOES THE COOKING WHILE MA AND PA ARE IN TOWN FOR THE DAY
LEET

What of Our Farm Boys and Girls?

(Continued from last week)

IN TWELVE northeastern states there are 688,710 farm boys and girls, of whom 251,983 are not in school. The maximum enrolment of farm boys and girls in school comes in the eighth grade and drops off markedly after the sophomore high school period. Only 10 per cent will finish twelve grades or more.

The advantages of college or vocational school training in agriculture and home-making are apparent. However, in the entire United States there are only about 15,000 students in agriculture and home economics in colleges, and 89,000 taking similar courses in the vocational schools. Together, they make up only a small proportion of the seven million rural boys and girls of the country. The value of general agricultural courses as conducted at present in our rural schools can be questioned. Too frequently they are mere reading courses, not reinforced by actual experience on the part of the teacher or laboratory practice for the pupil.

Training Available if Desired

With a third of our boys and girls not in school, and approximately seventy-five per cent of all farm boys and girls remaining on farms it is essential that facilities for training, guidance and self help be provided if the group remaining in the open country is to be economically successful and provided with those things which go to make up a satisfactory rural life.

Thousands upon thousands of adults and young people are availing themselves of the correspondence courses of our agricultural colleges and the number is growing. The influence of demonstrations in agriculture and home economics carried on in rural communities is expanding continually. Thru these activities at their very doors, farm boys and girls can have the advantage of the latest scientific discoveries and can take home for themselves those things which they can apply readily.

The extension service of the Land Grant Colleges is splendidly equipped to assist in the solving of questions involving economical production, orderly marketing, sanitation, recreational and social activities. It is not in a position to furnish musical instruction and will never enter the field covered by the churches in their rural work.

Taught by Experience

Club Work is almost universally available to the boys and girls of a rural community if they and their parents desire it. The great majority of our agricultural counties are provided with extension agents and the organization of local groups to receive and carry on the work is simple. At present more than 600,000 farm boys and girls are being reached thru this channel and the number is ever increasing.

Based on the theory that "experience is the best teacher," club work offers the boy and girl a "doing" program closely connected with farm and home life; it makes possible the association of boys and girls with others of similar interest and provides opportunities for comparison and friendly competition. "Exposure" to the realities of farm life and related activities comes thru participation in county fairs, auto trips to outstanding farms, inspection of factories dealing with farm products, trips to State College and inter-state shows.

Club Work has well-balanced educational, economic and social aspects and there is much evidence that it is leading a large number of farm boys and girls on to the point where they will become part of a large group enjoying a prosperous, happy, contented rural life.—Allen L. Baker.

A Trooper Asks Questions

Checking the credentials of suspicious characters is one of the methods used by the Pennsylvania State Police to prevent crimes against farmers and their property

Did you ever hear this one?—

New Uses for Drug Stores

A novel use for drug stores has been discovered in Jamaica. It is the custom there for negro mothers to choose the most complicated and high-sounding names for their children. Long biblical names have been used so often that they are no longer desirable, and the natives are finding that the only way to achieve startling originality is to appropriate words from druggists' prescriptions or from the labels of the bottles on their shelves.

Accordingly one finds children not only Epaminondas or Gabriel, but also Epsom or Sulphuric.

A certain negro woman appeared one day before an Episcopal clergyman for the christening of her recently arrived twins.

"I want to call one Benzine and one Tartaric," she said.

"But, my dear woman," objected the minister, "I cannot give them such awful names."

"Dat's what I'se wantin' to call dem, sah."

"It is not fair to the children," said the clergyman. "I shall christen one John and the other James."

The mother's objections were overridden, and the children duly named John and James. But after the ceremony was over, the negress turned to the minister and said:

"All right, Boss, all right. But one o' dem kids is a gal."

Good Proof

A gang of men were working on street repairs in front of a woman's house. She seemed quite interested in them and asked one of them, a big burly Celt, "Which is the foreman?"

"Oi am, mum," he replied proudly.

"Really?" continued the lady.

"Oi kin prove it, mum," rejoined the Irishman. Then, turning to a laborer at hand, he added: "Kelly, ye're fired!"

Quit Splashing!

A Kansan sat on the beach at Atlantic City, watching a fair and very fat bather disporting herself in the surf. He knew nothing of tides, and he did not notice that each succeeding wave came a little closer to his feet. At last an extra big wave washed over his shoe-tops.

"Hey, there!" he yelled at the fair, fat bather, "Quit yer jumpin' up and down! D'ye want to drown me?"

Hot Days

Arriving home from the party, friend wife confronted her husband. "I'll never take you to another party as long as I live," she fumed.

"Why?" he asked in amazement.

"You asked Mrs. Jones how her husband was standing the heat?"

"Well?"

"Why, her husband has been dead for two months!"

Corporal—I hear that the drill sergeant called you a blockhead.

Private—No, he didn't make it that strong.

Corporal—What did he actually say?

Private—Put on your hat; here comes a woodpecker.

Cute Mascot

Rub—I have a new attachment for my car.

Dub—What is it?

"Sheriff's!"

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Another "Treasure Hunt" Contest

SINCE our Treasure Hunt Contest last winter several Forum cousins have written in asking for another one. All right, here it is. Those of you who chased thru Pennsylvania Farmer hunting sentences for the other contest may remember the rules of the game but in case there are some who do not, and for the benefit of those who weren't with us then, I'll print the rules again. Better read them thru before mailing your correct sentences just to be sure you haven't forgotten anything.

Instead of directions telling you where to go the jumbled words below will send you off on your chase for the correct sentences which are to be found somewhere in this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer.

First: Read these twelve jumbled sentences which don't make a bit of sense as they are:

1. It broiler as cockerels soon as reach they weights pays all to marketable market.
2. Legumes, are the as a satisfactory, most rule.
3. Weeds so so grew fast that big and decided it we not was while worth.
4. Thru thickly main the crowded they thorofare with drove care.
5. Flower has each, corolla, calyx pistil and stamens.
6. You can then have finished the same in it as color the woodwork of the rest.
7. Some of northwestern in the allowances counties will be there liberal.
8. Paper is the cut a strip in two and long half yards by a wide fifteen inches.
9. She, first out tray hunted convenient sized a.
10. Look the puzzle and thru out which find comes letter oftenest.
11. Out of a helped place hard by fellow a little ten years scarcely of age!
12. You ever did notice things how cycles in run?

Second: Look thru this issue of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Somewhere between pages 1 and 20 the correct sentences are to be found.

Third: When you find the correct sentences write them down as neatly as you possibly can, telling on which page each was found. Please do not copy these jumbled sentences. I want you to send in correct sentences.

Fourth: In the upper left-hand corner of your paper write the word "Contest" and in the upper right-hand corner your name, age and address, including county. If you want to write a letter to the Forum at the same time please use a separate sheet of paper.

All contest papers should be addressed: Cousin Ruth, care of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, and should reach me on or before July 9th.

The treasures, six prizes, three for those over twelve and three for those twelve and under, will be sent to the six Forum cousins who send in contest papers which are absolutely perfect and are the neatest.

I hope you enjoy this hunt as much as the last one. What other contests would you like to have?

COUSIN RUTH.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our school closed May 13th. On that day Klingeman's school and Walburn's school went together and had a picnic over at Ellis Grove. We sure had a fine time. We started from the school at a quarter after eleven. We met at the turn that leads to the grove at half past eleven. The other school was there first but they waited till we came.

Our cousin came a few weeks ago to visit us. We wrote and asked him to bring his camera along. He is going to take my picture and then I will be sure to send you a print of it. Today is a misty and rainy day. I like to ride horseback but today we went down to the creek for a load of sand but there wasn't any and when we were about to turn around the horse fell in the creek. They had an awful time to get him out and when they did get him out he had the chills so they took him to the barn. Then father, brother and my cousin took the other two horses and went to another place for sand.—Myra Klingerman (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

SPOTTY IS FIFTEEN
Laura Stephens, (X), Chester Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have three little puppies about six weeks old. I have four horses. I am going to plant two acres of corn and cut about eight acres of hay with them, tend to the garden and help my father.—Carolyn E. Dates, Tompkins County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I want to tell you about two wrens who started to build a nest in our clothespin bag hanging beside our kitchen door but I suppose they have changed their minds on account of too many people going in and out of the door. When I looked inside the bag they had twigs and spider web in it ready to build a nest. When the father bird gets some twigs he put them into the bag and calls the mother bird and she comes and fixes them. Then he makes a funny noise way down in his throat. It sounds as if he is saying it is all right.—Harriet Marie Heckler, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending a picture of my pet dog, Laddie. As you see I have great fun playing with him. He is all dressed up for a ride.

READY FOR A RIDE
J. Arthur Eshenshade (X),
Lancaster County, Pa

I have a camera and will try to send you more pictures later.—J. Arthur Eshenshade, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our school closed April 30th. We had a grand time. Our teacher served ice cream, candy and cakes. We played all kinds of interesting games in the school house. It had rained the night before and there were showers off and on thru the day.

I also went to West Chester play festival with my teacher, her sister and one of my school and class mates.

We have a lot of strawberries. Last year we had three rows. We set out 950 plants this year, too. I wish you could come out and help me pick some, then start and eat till we were just filled up and couldn't eat any more.—Nina L. Cox, (X), Chester County, Pa.

That strawberry invitation sounds interesting. You don't live very far away from me so if I could find the time I might surprise you in strawberry season. I'm not going to count on it too much, tho, for I'm afraid I'll be busy elsewhere and can't come.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My pet cat is over his cold. I received your pin. Yesterday I was in a dialog at the society in Slepestown. I was glad for the pin. We still have a few rooms to clean in the house. I helped to clean every one. I like to clean house. I have thirty-seven music lessons and Margaret, my sister, has five music lessons. We are cleaning house today. Margaret was fishing yesterday but she didn't get anything.—Laila M. Danner, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I do not live on a very big farm. We raise mostly fruits, strawberries and pears. I would like to send you some of the fruits but they are not ripe. The trees are just blooming.

We have our garden all dug and planted lots of things. I planted pumpkins to make spooks for Hallowe'en.—Ruth Adams, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received the membership pin. Thanks very much. I live on a farm of ninety-seven acres along the Lincoln Highway five miles east of Lancaster.

Last year we started an orchard and finished it this year. We planted 1100 trees in all, 350 apple trees and 750 peach trees. One of the peach trees I saw had four little peaches on it.—Reba Ranck, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Readers:—I received my membership pin and was very glad to get it. I wore it to school and all of the children asked me if I was really a member or if I had someone else's pin. They wanted to know how I got it and if they could get one and so I told them that they could if they would send in a letter to the Forum page.

Helen F. Hreher and I go to the same school. We are both in the eighth grade. We are only taking three subjects now, English, history and hygiene. We are trying to finish school soon.—Jennie E. Jones, (X), Broome County, N. Y.

I hope you made it clear to your schoolmates who asked how to earn a Forum membership pin that only particularly good contributions were so honored. It wouldn't be any fun at all if the writer of every letter received a pin. I read all the letters that come in each week and from them select what I consider the best. These are the Forum cousins who are made members and to whom I send a pin.

COUSIN RUTH.

OUR COLLIE DOG
Harriett King (X), Warren Co., Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Helen McDowell (X). **Armstrong County,** Ruth Sheasley (X), Jennie Sloan, Hazel Wise. **Bedford County,** Mary Dively (X), Dorothy Smouse (X). **Berks County,** Charlotte C. Zeiser. **Bucks County,** Allene Long. **Butler County,** Amy Armstrong (X). **Centre County,** Dorothy Sarahbell Betz, Loraine Confer, Gladys Houser (X). **Chester County,** Sadie K. Heller (X). **Clearfield County,** Mildred Myers, Mary Williamson. **Franklin County,** Johnnie J. Forrester (X). **Fulton County,** Ivan L. Hamil (X), Winifred Stunkard (X), Pauline L. Wible (X). **Huntingdon County,** Chloe Stever. **Indiana County,** Myrtle I. Shields. **Jefferson County,** Esther Doverspike (X), Mary Kellar. **Lancaster County,** Ora S. Shaffer. **Lebanon County,** Christine E. Dorcas (X). **Lehigh County,** Irene H. Bittner, Laila M. Danner (X), Margaret Danner (X). **Luzerne County,** Harry Spencer. **Mifflin County,** Larma Sunderland. **Montgomery County,** Ruth E. Knapp. **Schuylkill County,** Martha Buck (X). **Sullivan County,** Helen Dempsey. **Washington County,** [illegible] Duvall (X), Geneva Luke. **Wayne County,** Wilbur Rosiek. **Westmoreland County,** Harry B. Ament, Belva F. Kauffman (X). **York County,** Iona McFatridge.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Ida Darcy (X).

VIRGINIA

Rockingham County, Grace Crawford.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

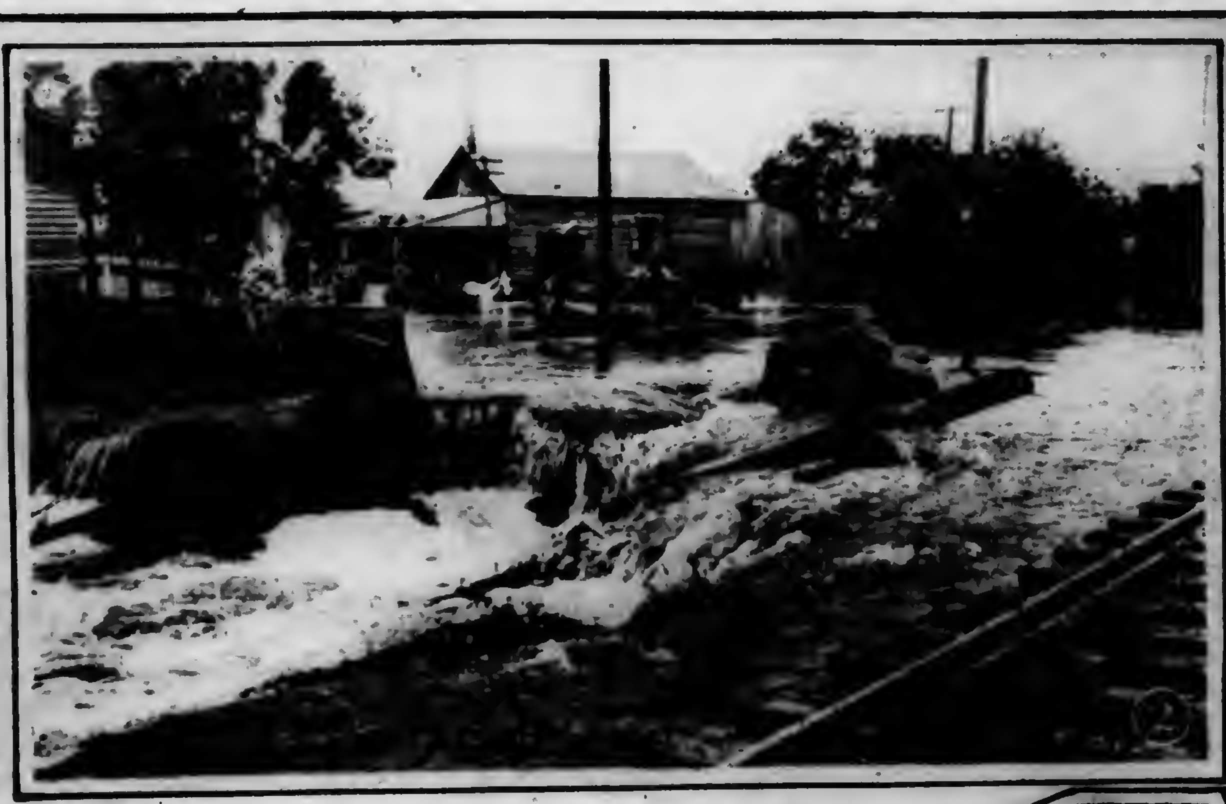
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Did you ever spread out your things that you wanted to pack up to take away with you on a little trip? Did you ever find out that, after all, you could get along without quite a number of these things? As a matter of fact, these letters that are spread out here in our puzzle this week all seem to think they are going on a trip. There is one letter, as you will see if you go carefully over the letters in the square, that keeps pushing its way in and doesn't belong there at all. Look thru the puzzle and find out which letter comes oftenest. Then see, if by leaving that letter out, you can group the letters into words which form a sentence which you may have often heard. All the other letters are in the correct order, but you will need to find out where one word ends and another begins because you don't want to make itlooklikethis when you pack up your answer. Let me have your answer by July 2nd. You may send it on a postcard or in a letter but BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEN OLUG
HILS ALS
GLOL OLD
LASLA
FLE LAST

The answer to the puzzle in the June 4 issue (the one about the ten words which began with the same letter as the names of three months of the year) is: 1. Jonah; 2. Jam; 3. jelly; 4. Jan; 5. jail; 6. jump; 7. jay; 8. joy; 9. Jersey; 10. jewel.

The prize winners are: Elizabeth R. Bucher, age 13, Gettysburg, Pa.; Ruth S. Crouthamel, age 13, Ottsville, Pa.; Isabel Emery, age 11, Lewisburg, Pa.; Merle Fowler, age 11, Latrobe, Pa.; Gwendolyn Gray, age 10, DuBois, Pa.; Genevieve Hahn, age 9, Union Bridge, Md.; James C. Hartle, age 11, Waynesboro, Pa.; Ralph M. Kerchner, age 10, Lineboro, Md.; Marie Smith, age 11, Bedford, Pa.; Emily Smithcoss, age 5, Elmer, N. J.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Clarence Chamberlin and C. A. Levine just before the start of their record-breaking long distance flight to Germany.
2.—When the first flood waters reached New Iberia, La., Texas cowboys helped to corral and drive all livestock to safety.
3.—The President and Mrs. Coolidge on board the Mayflower just before they sailed down the Potomac to Hampton Roads where the President reviewed the Atlantic Fleet.
4.—Pennsylvania State College made a good showing at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Track and Field Championship meet at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 28th. Alfred H. Bates, of State College, won the broad jump with a leap of 24 feet, 8½ inches.
5.—The first Distinguished Flying Cross ever struck off was presented to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh by President Coolidge on June 11th.
6.—Lloyd Kaiser, Gertrude Kaiser and Kenneth Walters, of Clayton County, Iowa, the champion dairy judging team of the United States, are on their way to Europe to compete with judging teams there.

OUR HOME PAGE

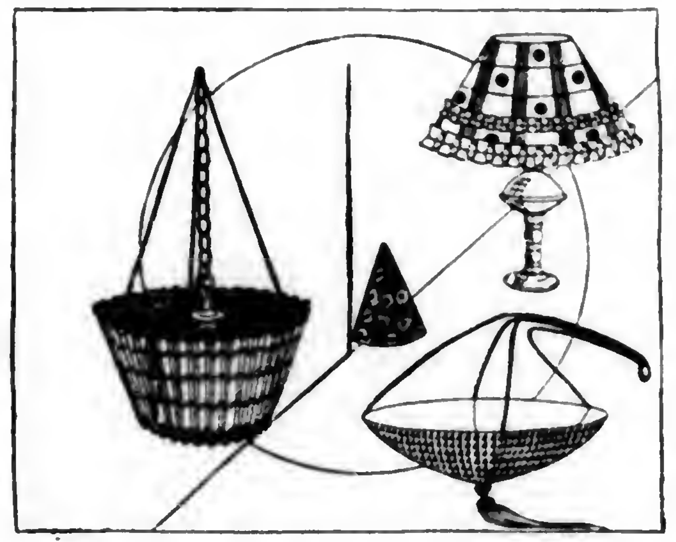
Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Lights Shaded with Soft Colors Screen the Glare That Ruins Eyes

EYESTRAIN is caused by too brilliant a light just as it is caused by too dim a light. The shade is an eye saver but many people do not know how to use lamp shades. Warm colors, such as yellows and pinks, and even red violets, are best for this purpose as they are more cheerful and do not absorb the light as do blues and some greens. Where blue is used for a lamp shade it should be lined with yellow or peach or sand.

The most modern fad for lamp shades is gingham, in keeping with the peasant and Colonial interior rage now sweeping the country. The colors are warm and beautiful, and very effective with the light shining thru the designed or one-tone fabric. Some of the new novelty ginghams in the thinner weaves give just the right note of interest to the room both during the day and at night when the lamps are lighted. So much gingham is being used for window drapes and slip covers that lamp shades to match or accent the upholstery and draperies, in the same material are ideal.



An attractive shade for the small chandelier, such as is suspended from the ceiling by a single chain, can be made by pleating gingham over wrapping paper. For a fifteen-inch shade this will require one and a quarter yards of thirty-two-inch gingham cut in half to get the two and a half length. The paper is cut in a strip two and a half yards long by fifteen inches wide. A three and a half inch strip in a contrasting color or pattern is cut two and a half yards long for the top and the bottom of the shade. This should be in a plain gingham accenting the predominating color in the design if the shade is of figured material, and in a figured material if the shade is of the plain.

Figured Gingham Bound with Plain

The band is used as a deep binding doubled over the edges of the paper and gingham and hemmed down. This is pressed and the gingham and paper are pleated together in inch pleats, or even deeper. Two discs of about nine inches in diameter are cut from thin cardboard, covered with the gingham, and joined together. The shade is seamed, and the bottom sewed to the gingham disc. A cord is run thru the top, and the whole fastened to a frame. The shade is suspended from the chandelier by cords as shown in the sketch. A strong light shade wrapping paper should be used. Tissue gingham is best for the outside.

The cone-shaped sconce to set over the bracket wall lamp is of a green and yellow novelty pattern. The shade for the inverted ceiling light in the lower right-hand corner is of green and yellow check with either a green or yellow tassel and green or yellow cords.

The shade for the table lamp with a glass base shown in the upper right-hand corner is of one of the handsomest of the new novelties. It is here shown as made from the fabric in a plaid on a peach ground, the plaid formed by pin stripe white lines with a superimposed blue dot which looks like embroidery. It also comes in rose with a green dot, blue with a red dot and orange with a green dot. The shade as shown in the sketch has ruffled pleatings of the one-tone peach, and is most effective with the light shining thru.

The colors in the shades must be in harmony with the color scheme of the room. They either "tie up" with the colors used in the draperies, or may be accenting color spots in contrasting shades, as for instance a yellow spot in a blue room, or a rose spot in a green room, or they may be in designed material matching the trim of the drapes, or carrying thru the colors in the wall paper. Care must be exercised never to have too much design in one room.

Note:—The charm of the lamp shades in our homes today is a very subtle thing, and I hope you will reread this story and then get busy. Nothing adds greater welcome than a fireplace, and the lamp comes next. Make a pretty shade this summer, and see if you agree. These designs are just as appropriate with gas or kerosene lights as with electricity, so do not wait for power to have beautiful lamps.

You may feel anxious about the working frames, if so, we want to help you. We are glad to give you the address of a firm that has all sorts of shapes and models to build on. If your lamp fixture is much out of the ordinary, they will make a frame to order.

Write me about your plans and let me assist you. Address Home Page Editor, care of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa. Please send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

The Kitchen Cabinet

POTATO CUP WITH JUNE PEAS

MASH and season fresh boiled potatoes, adding a taste of grated onion or a few drops of kitchen bouquet. Form into cups with the hand, and arrange on a large serving plate. Pour into the cups green peas or diced string beans that have been cooked and drained. A generous slice of butter and a dash of paprika top off each serving. Then set in the oven to keep heated thru until ready to serve.—C. R.

• • •

CHERRY TART

Into a baked shell of rich flaky pie crust, pour two cups of pitted, stewed, sweetened cherries. Do not use the juice, but heap over the top a cover of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

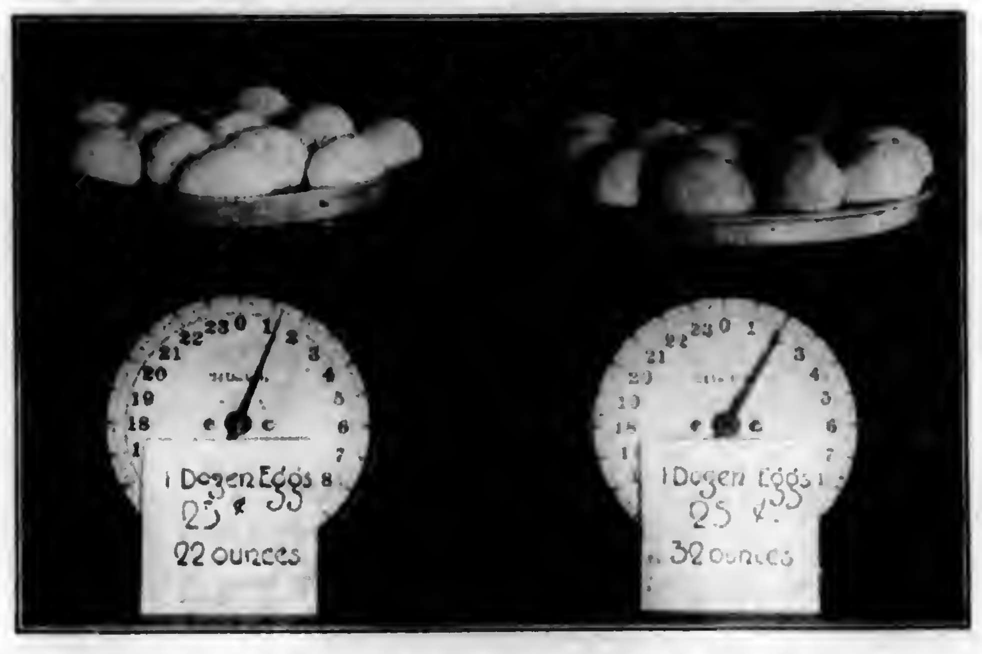
• • •

PICTURESQUE PICNIC SALAD

Dice five cooked potatoes. Prepare 1 cup of cooked macaroni and cool. Arrange attractively washed lettuce leaves to extend well out on the salad plate or bowl. Scatter a layer of potatoes over the leaves, then a few slices of onion then the cooked macaroni, and lastly the remaining potatoes. Cover with the following salad dressing.

Heat to nearly boiling 1 cup vinegar. Mix one-third cup granulated sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon mustard. Stir this mixture into the heated vinegar and thin to desired consistency with cream or top milk. Garnish the finished plate with rosy red radishes that have been peeled partly down the sides to open like flowers.—Mrs. Eugene Williams, N. Y.

Note:—Unless the potatoes and macaroni have been well seasoned in the cooking, you should add salt to this dressing.—G. S. S.



The value of eggs at a certain price varies with the size. Some day they may be sold by the pound as bananas now are in some places.

A Versatile Tool Cuts Thru Many Tasks

YOU keep a pair of shears in your work basket and walk ten miles every year going after it and taking it back to its place. In fact, you probably know only half the uses to which shears should be put.

To be properly furnished a house should have at least six pairs of shears. One in the sewing room, always bright and sharp. One in the bathroom or medicine cabinet to cut the strip of bandage when you tie up Freddie's cut finger, trim that unruly lock of hair that drops down in little daughter's eyes, or cut the frayed ends from a hair ribbon. The third pair in the kitchen, to cut string, paper and open pasteboard boxes, also to clip the meat for salads, the marshmallows you are scattering over the pudding, the lettuce, celery and parsley of which you want only a little, not enough to pay for getting out the chopping board.

On the back porch (a heavy pair) to use in cutting off green tops from radishes, carrots, beets or turnips, to take with you when you go out for the bouquet for the dinner table, to cut a discarded apron into right sizes for dust cloths, and fit into a hundred emergency uses. Keep a pair (blunt pointed ones) in the children's play rooms, since "cutting out things" is one of the dearest delights of the small girl or boy. I have an extra pair on my writing desk, for opening envelopes, clipping notes, etc., and could not well dispense with them.—Lalia M. Thornton, N.Y.

Sealed Edges Bar the Moth Invader

STORE winter woolens clean and in sealed boxes or trunks to avoid damage from moths, advises the New York State College of Home Economics. If no moths or moth eggs are in the garments when they are put away and if there are no openings in the container so they may enter, woolens will come out of storage in as good condition as before.

Dry cleaning, washing or thoro brushing with special attention to pockets, seams and pleats where eggs may be hidden is necessary. Sunlight and air are enemies of moths, and it is well to hang garments out-of-doors in the sun for a few hours before storing them.

Cardboard suit-boxes make good containers for wool garments that are not used during the summer. If the clean garments are put in the boxes and the edges are sealed with strips of gummed paper or with newspaper and paste, moths cannot get at them.

Napthalene and paradichlorobenzene, either of which may be obtained at most drug stores, help prevent moth damage. Scattered in folds of blankets or clothing before they are wrapped, these substances give additional protection against the pests.

One of our readers, Mrs. Harry C. Davis, has requested a leaflet and a library book, enclosing stamps for the latter, but failed to give her address. Won't you please tell us where you live, Mrs. Davis, so that we may send the book and the leaflet to you?

Alma Makes a Startling Discovery

ALMA had been fortunate in having reliable kitchen help from the very beginning of her married life—until the situation changed and she had to start in getting meals herself. She wasn't pleased about it for her memory of pre-mealtime in the kitchen was that of a disordered, steamy and confused place. But Alma was systematic and she made up her mind to keep everything picked up as she went along to save steps.

First, she hunted out a convenient-sized tray.

Second, she spread some newspapers about on table and drainboard.

Third, she held herself strictly in hand to take a load both ways.

Fourth, she put things where they belonged, steadily avoiding setting them down to be taken care of later.

Bored No Longer

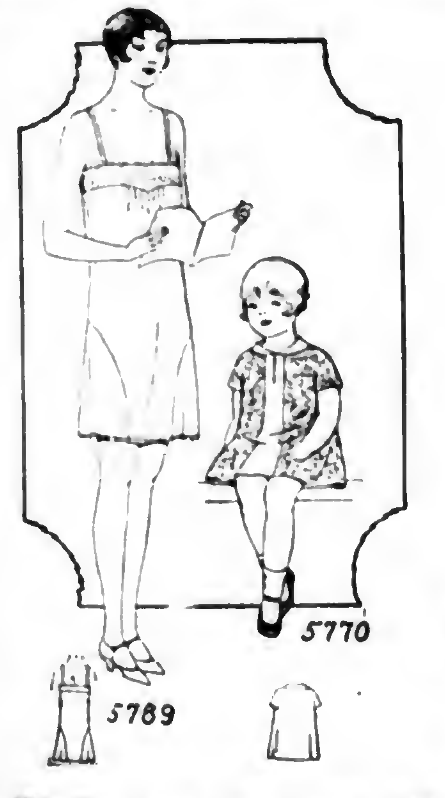
And last, but not least, she aggregated all left-overs into the smallest possible space and used them up from meal to meal to make good things to eat. Salads, soups, little casserole dishes and creamed foods attractively served on crisp buttered toast, all helped out.

In place of being bored to death as she had expected, she suddenly found herself tremendously interested, and of her own free will and without solicitation, soon enroled in a housekeeping class where she learned much of value to her.

"You see," smiled Alma the other day, "what I thought was going to be a terrible trial, really proved a blessing in disguise.—E. G. W.

Foundations Count

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



5789.—Four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make the garment for a medium size will require 1⅜ yard of 36-inch material. For yoke portions of lace or of embroidered banding 1⅜ yard will be required. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1⅛ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5770.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size will require 1½ yard of 27-inch material, together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for panel and facing on the collar. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Needs no watching

Color in Newest Perfections!
Gray porcelain enamel tops. Gray legs. Satin-black body finish. White enamel warming cabinets. Large white front ovens. —On newest Perfections, and *all* those with Superfex burners.

The modern Perfection Oil Stove cooks merrily away while you do other things.

Put your roast or cake into the Perfection Oven, your vegetables on to boil. Set the flames high or low to suit your cooking needs. You can trust them to remain as you set them, while you do other things.

Have your dealer demonstrate the newest Perfection Oil Stoves. You can then see for yourself that they need no watching. One to five burner sizes. Priced from $7.25 to $130.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY, *7609 Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio*

PERFECTION
Oil Stoves & Ovens

WARNING: Use only genuine Perfection wicks on Perfection Stoves. *They are stamped with red triangles.* Others will cause trouble.

No smoke, soot, or odor with Perfection long chimney burners.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.
HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

Why Burn Coal?
or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?
For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.
Fits Any Stove or Range
Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.
$6
New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit
vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.
ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
634 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

LEADCLAD
A Leadclad Roof is lightning Proof
Out of 16,775 lightning fires, 11,968 were fires in barns, stables and granaries.
$39,000,000 worth of farm property is burned yearly by fires caused by lightning.
IF YOUR ROOF RUSTS —then it isn't LEADCLAD!
A thick coating of pure lead, seven times heavier than the coating on ordinary metal roofing, keeps rust away from your roof when you use Leadclad Roofing.
Leadclad Roof is leak proof, rattle proof, rust proof and a genuine insurance against lightning. It will provide years longer protection than ordinary metal roofing and save you the cost of frequent patching and repairing.
Leadclad Roofing can be obtained in roll, V-crimped, decorative shingles or corrugated. It requires no painting—its pure lead coating provides ample protection.
Our big Leadclad Roofing and Fence Catalog sent free upon application. Write for it.
We ship direct from factory and pay the freight.
LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
1202 Plainfield Avenue, Moundsville, West Virginia

Markets

June 20, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

From Nearby Points

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, N J, extra fancy, $4@5.50; fancy, $2.50@3.50; medium, $1.50@2.50; culls, 50c@$1.25; Penna, fancy, $4@5; medium, $3.25@4; small, $1.80@2.75. BEANS, N J, wax, ⅝ bskt, $2@2.50 (first of season here today). BEETS, 100 bchs, $3@5. CABBAGE, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.15; bbl crate, $4@4.75; Penna, bbl, $2.75@3.50. CARROTS, 100 bchs, $2.50@4. CAULIFLOWER, crate, No 1s, $2@2.50; No 2s, $1.50. ESCAROLE, bu, 50@65c; bbl, $1.50@1.65. KALE, bu, 40@50c. KOHL RABI, bch, 4@5c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1.25@2.25; poor, 75c@$1. FAVA BEANS, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@1.60. LETTUCE, N J, crate, Big Boston, 50c@$1.50; Iceberg, 50c@$1.25; Penna, bu, Big Boston, 50c@$1.25; Iceberg, 40c@$1.25. PARSLEY, bu, $1@1.50. PEAS, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.50; bu hmpr, $1@2.25. RADISHES, red, 100 bchs, $1@2; bu, $1@1.25; white, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. RHUBARB, 100 bchs, $2@3. SPRING ONIONS, 100 bchs, $1@1.50. ROMAINE, bbl, $1@1.50; bu, 35@65c. SPINACH, bu, 65c@$1. SQUASH, long green, ⅝ bskt, small sizes, $2.25@2.75. SWEET POTATOES, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.25@1.75. TOMATOES, hot house, lb, No 1s, 20@22c; No 2s, 15c.

From Distant Points

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Md-Del, doz extra fancy, $4@5; fancy, $2.50@3.50; culls, $1@1.75. BEANS, N C, hmpr, green, 75c@$1.50; wax, $1@1.50; poor, 50@75c; Norfolk, hmpr, green, 4-pk, $1@1.25; 5-pk, $1.25@1.75; wax, 4-pk, $2@2.25; East Shore Va, hmpr, green, $1.50@2.50; wax, $2@2.50. CABBAGE, Norfolk, hmpr, $2; ½-bbl crate, $1.75@2; Baltimore, Md, hmpr, $2.25@2.50; East Shore Va, crate, $3.50@4.50. CARROTS, Calif, crate, $2.50@3.25; bu, $1.25@1.50; La, crate, $2.50; 100-lb sack, $2; Miss, hmpr, 90c@$1. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@5; N Y, pony crate, $6@6.50. LETTUCE, N Y, crate, $1@1.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $3@4.50; extra fancy, $5@5.50; Wash, crate, Iceberg, $5. PEAS, East Shore Md, hmpr, $1.50. POTATOES, S C, bbl, No 1s, $6; No 2s, $4@4.25; N C, bbl, No 1s, $5.25@6; No 2s, $3.50@4; culls, $2.50@3; East Shore Va, bbl, No 1s, $5.50@6.25; No 2s, $3.50@4; culls, $1.75@3; Norfolk, Va, bbl, No 1s, $5.50@6; culls, $2.50@3; Maine, 120-lb sack, old, $3.90@4.50. SWEET POTATOES, Tenn, hmpr, $1.25@1.35; Md-Del, hmpr, No 1s, $1.25@1.75; mediums, 50@75c. TURNIPS, East Shore Va, hmpr, yellow, $1.25@1.50.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $4.50@5; N J, ⅝ bskt, Ben Davis, 50@65c; Ganos, 60@65c; Rome Beauty, $1@1.25; Winesaps, 80c@$1.35. CHERRIES, N J, 16-lb bskt, sour, $2; N J, sour, lb, 8@12c; Md and Del, 32-qt crate, sour, $4.50@5.50; Va, sweet, qt, black varieties, 25@30c; white varieties, 20c. RASPBERRIES, Md, 32-qt crate, $9@12; N J, pint, mostly 15@20c. STRAWBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $4@6.50; extra fancy, large, $7@9; Penna, 32-qt crate, $6@9.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 25@26c; mixed colors, not Leghorns, 23@24c; Leghorns, fancy, 19@20c; average, 15@18c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs up, 38@40c; 2 lbs, 32@34c; smaller, 28@30c; R I Reds and mixed colors, large sizes, 32@33c; small sizes, 25@27c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 26@27c; 1½@1¾ lbs, 24@25c; smaller, 20@22c. Roosters, 15@18c. Ducks, young, 22@23c; old, 15@17c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 25½c; firsts, new cases, 24c; old cases, 23½c; seconds, 21@22c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.35; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $7@8; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.75@8.75; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; calves, choice, $14.50@14.75; fair to good, $12.50@13.50; common, $8.50@11.50; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9.50@11.50; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $6.75; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $16.50@17; medium, $14@15; common, $11@13.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $9.50@9.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $8.50@8.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $22@22.50; No 2, $20@20.50; No 3, $18@18.50; timothy, light-clover mixed, No 1, $20@20.50; No 2, $18@18.50. Straw, straight rye, $23.50@24; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15.50@16.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.53 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.50 bid; lower grades selling at usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 61½@62½c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 44@47c; extra, 92 score, 43c; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36½c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, single daisies, fresh, 24@24½c; longhorns, round lots, 24@24½c; small jobbing lots, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50; springers, 75c@$1.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs 20@[illegible].

Vegetables—Asparagus, [illegible] 15c bch; string beans, 2[illegible] ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 10@15c bch; cabbage, 10@25c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; corn, 75c@$1 dozen ears; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 15@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green, 5@10c bch; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 20@25c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25@30c ½ pk; new [illegible] ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk; strawberries, 12@25c qt.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 600. Bulk of sales, $10@10.25; top, $10.50. Heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9@9.50; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10@10.50; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $10@10.50; light lights, 130@160 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $8.25@9.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 650. Calves, 100.

Steers 1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.50@12; medium, $8.50@10.50; common, $7.50@8.50. Steers, 1100 lbs down, good, $9.50@11.50; medium, $8@9.50; common, $7.25@8.00.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8@10; common and medium, all weights, $6@8.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.75@8; common and medium, $3.75@6.75; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, beef, 1500 lbs down, yearlings excluded, $7.50@9; cutter to medium, $5.50@7.50.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $10.75@15.25; cull and common, $6@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.37; hay, baled, timothy $16@17; straw, $9@10.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $41@42; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $46@47; middlings, $48@49; linseed, $57@58; gluten, $46@47; ground oats, $43.50@44.50; alfalfa, regular, $41@42.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@[illegible]; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 21@24c.

Poultry—[illegible], 20@30c; dressed $1@2; springers, [illegible].

Vegetables—Potatoes, [illegible], new, [illegible] ¼ pk; beans, 30c [illegible]; celery, [illegible] stalk; lettuce, 2@[illegible] hd; horseradish, [illegible]; onions, [illegible] bch; cantaloupes, [illegible]; lima beans, [illegible] qt; dried corn, 10@15c glass; spinach, [illegible]; rhubarb, 2@5c bch; asparagus, 10@15c bch; radishes, 2@4c bch; peas, 20@25c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples [illegible] ¼ pk, $1.25@[illegible] bu; strawberries, local, [illegible]@20c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, $1.07; rye, 90c; oats, 55c; bran, $40; middlings, $42.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, doz small bchs [illegible] $1.25. BEETS, Md [illegible] hmpr $[illegible]. LETTUCE, [illegible] Calif [illegible] best, $[illegible] 5.50; poor, $[illegible]; Wash [illegible]; home grown, bundle of 1 doz bchs, 20@[illegible]. ONIONS, Calif, crate, yellows, No 1, $[illegible]; home grown, leaf, box 2 doz, 75c@[illegible] 25c. PEAS, Md and Va, bu hmpr, $[illegible]. POTATOES [illegible] grade Maine Green Mountains [illegible] U S No 1 grade, slat barrels, Cobblers, Va, $6.50@7; S C $6.25@6.50. RHUBARB, home grown, [illegible] 1 doz bchs, 20@30c.

Fruits—APPLES, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $[illegible]; N Y Baldwins and Russets, $[illegible]. STRAWBERRIES, Del and Md, 32-qt crate, Gandys, best, $5.50@6; poor, $4.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50; standard timothy, $16.50@17; No 2 timothy, $15@15.50; No 3 timothy, $12.50@14; No 1 light clover mixed, $16@16.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 1 clover mixed, $16.50@17.50; No 2 clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No 2 clover, $14@15; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16.50@17.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 57½@58½c; No 3 white, 53½@56½c; No 4 white, 50@52c.

Shelled Corn—No 1 shelled yellow, $1.10@1.11; No 2 yellow shelled, $1.06@1.09; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.03@1.05; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.01@1.03.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ [illegible]	$ 42½	$ 42½	$ 41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Supplies Depress Potato Market

Review of the Week Ending June 18

POTATOES—New potatoes were generally weak altho during the middle of the week there was a firmer tendency. Shipments continued heavy and prices made further declines at the close. Heavier movement from North Carolina and the Eastern Shore of Virginia was chiefly responsible for the decline. The mid-western markets are now receiving home grown potatoes thus cutting down the outlet for eastern stock. Old stock was in light supply and altho prices were lower they were still high as compared with present prices for new stock. On Monday, June 20, the market opened firm in Philadelphia with Virginia Cobblers ranging from $5.75 to $6.25 per barrel.

SMALL FRUITS—The strawberry season has passed its peak and arrivals in Philadelphia are light. There is a wide range in quality. Fancy stock sold as high as $9.50 per 32-quart crate. The cherry season has opened and this week will probably see heavy shipments from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The market is in good condition with cherries of good quality selling around 10@12c per pound. Gooseberries are on the market and are in limited demand. A few raspberries have been offered at rather high prices.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was dull early in the week with considerable carried-over stock. On Wednesday the demand improved and by Thursday the market was about 1c higher. On Friday heavier receipts attracted by the price advance caused prices to drop and several carloads were carried over. The dressed poultry market was steady with fancy broilers and fowl selling readily.

BUTTER—The markets were unsettled with trading rather unsatisfactory. There was an almost complete lack of speculative demand. Receivers placed considerable butter in storage to prevent losses. Prices held generally steady and closed about one-half cent lower in eastern markets.

EGGS—The New York egg market improved during the week due to lighter receipts and a more active demand. There was very little business on Monday on account of the Lindbergh reception but toward the close of the week trading improved and prices advanced.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was irregular and prices were lower toward the close of the week. Fed steers and heifers were strong while cows were unsettled. Vealers and heavy calves advanced 50c while stockers and feeders were generally steady. Fat lambs and yearlings dropped sharply with fat ewes and feeding lambs weaker.

GRAIN—The grain market was irregular and at the close wheat prices were lower due to a lack of export demand and better weather conditions. Corn was about 6c higher than last week but showed a weaker tone at the close. Oats were practically steady.

HAY—Hay markets were generally quiet with a limited demand. Receipts of timothy were generally light and most of the offerings were of common to ordinary hay. Top grades were scarce and active but most other stock was quiet under a limited demand.

FEEDS—The market was generally steady with the strength in the corn market. Bran was generally weaker but red dog and shorts were steady. Linseed and cottonseed meal were steady.

NEW YORK MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers scarce, steady; good bullocks, $[illegible]@12.75, few $12.10, medium, [illegible]. Cows, 10@25c lower; all cutters, $[illegible]@4.40, common and medium, $5.50@7.25. Bulls, 25@50c lower, medium bulls, $6.50@7.50, light weights downward to $5.75. Calves, vealers, steady; choice, $14@14.50, medium and good, $11@13.25; cull and common, $8@10.50, slaughter, [illegible]. Lambs, $7@8.75, average [illegible]@320 lbs.

Hogs—[illegible] lower, desirable slaughter [illegible] 10.25, 200@250-lb weights, [illegible], heavy sows, downward to [illegible].

Sheep—Lambs, [illegible] $1 [illegible] lower; decline [illegible] of the [illegible], extreme top for [illegible], $17 [illegible], bulk at the close, $15.25@[illegible], few $[illegible], [illegible] per cent cuts, [illegible]. Sheep weak to [illegible] lower; bulk [illegible] ewes, $[illegible], $2 [illegible] 3.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt and 30-day shipment: City bran, $38; middlings, $39.50 in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $[illegible], nominal; western feed bran, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings $[illegible]; flour middlings, $45; red dog, $[illegible] in 140-lb sacks; all-rail and lake-and-rail, white hominy feed, $41.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 43 per cent protein, $[illegible], prompt shipment; linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $[illegible] in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $[illegible]; No 2, $[illegible]; No 3 and poorer, $21@22. Straw, large bales, rye, $30@32.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red c i f, domestic, $[illegible]; No 1 dark [illegible] c i f, domestic, [illegible]; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, [illegible]; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b export, [illegible]; No 2 mixed durum, f o b export, [illegible]. CORN, No 2 yellow, $[illegible]; No [illegible] $1.14½. OATS, No 2 white, [illegible]; No 3 white, [illegible]; No 4 white, [illegible]; ordinary white, clipped, [illegible]; fancy white, clipped, [illegible]. RYE, c i f, export, $[illegible]. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $[illegible].

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top $[illegible]; bulk, [illegible] lbs, $8.90@[illegible]; [illegible] 250 lbs $[illegible]; 260@300 lbs $[illegible]; now big weight butchers downward to $[illegible] or below. Most packing sows $[illegible].

Cattle—Compared with week ago, Grain fed steers and yearlings 25@50c higher. Grain fed cows and heifers after early advance reacted closing steady. Grassy kinds 25c lower; cutters steady to weak; stockers and feeders steady but inactive; bulls, 25@40c off. Vealers 50@75c higher, extreme top heavy steers, $14. Medium weights, $13.[illegible]; long yearlings, $12.90; light yearlings, $12; heifer yearlings, $11.40. Bulk prices: heavy steers, $13@[illegible]; yearlings, $10.50@12.25; stockers, $[illegible]@8.75, meaty yearlings up to $9.85. Grass cows and heifers, $[illegible]@7.50 and $[illegible]@8.50 respectively. Cutters, $4.75@[illegible]; vealers, $12.50@[illegible].

Sheep—Fat lambs and yearlings closing [illegible]@2.50 lower; culls, $2.50@3.50 down; sheep off 50@75c; feeding lambs around [illegible] lower, week top range lambs, $17.60; natives, $17; yearlings, $14.50; fat ewes, $[illegible]; feeding lambs, $13.75; bulk fat range lambs, $16.75@17.50; native lambs, $[illegible]@16.50; culls, $10@12; yearlings, $10@14.25; fat ewes, $5.50@6.50; range feeding lambs, $[illegible].

WOOL MARKET

Domestic Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 41@42c; ⅜-blood combing, 42c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 41@[illegible]; ½-blood combing, 42c; ⅜-blood combing, 42c; ¼-blood combing, 41@42c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 39@[illegible]; ¼-blood, 39@40c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 18, 1927.

Cloverseed cash foreign, $13.50; October, domestic, $16.80 bid, December, $16.65 bid. Alsike, August $14.25 bid. Timothy cash, old $2.45, new, $2.55 bid; December, $2.75 bid.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 20, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00@35.50
Spring bran	34.25@35.00
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	34.75@35.50
Standard middlings	36.00@38.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.25@45.50
Flour middlings	42.75@48.50
Red dog flour	48.50@51.00
White hominy	41.20@42.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	42.00@44.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	45.50@46.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	47.50@48.00
34 per cent linseed meal	52.50

Millfeed easier with demand light and production ample for nearby requirements.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Since June 9 hot weather conditions have been favorable for growing crops. Wheat is heading, none has lodged and the fields look favorable. Oats fields are well covered with young plants. Much corn was replanted due to poor seed and cold season. Most of the corn was not tested before planting. Grass looks good. Most of the farmers are arranging to attend the biggest Grange and farmers' field day and picnic on the Reading Fair Grounds on Tuesday, June 21, when prominent speakers will deliver addresses. Farmers and Grange members are expected to attend from Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Lebanon, Schuylkill and adjacent counties. More interest is being taken in the county Grange than ever before. Over 500 attended the meeting at Bernville on Saturday, June 4, in spite of the rainy weather. The Granges of the county will run an excursion to Willow Grove on August 10th. Never before in the history of the county has so much interest been taken by the farmers with the idea of knowing and helping each other. Old alfalfa fields have been seeded to corn and potatoes. In some localities corn has received its second cultivation. Wheat, $1.40; oats, 50c; old potatoes, $4; eggs, 24c; butter, 45c; hay, $24; straw, $15.—W. N. M., June 11.

Frederick County, Md.—Corn planting is late on account of wet weather in May. Little oats was planted, cold spring. Grain crop will not be more than three-quarters of average crop this year. Fruit looking good. Prospects are for a fair crop. Grass is extra good and should make a bumper crop. A large number of herds of cattle have been T. B. tested in the past two months. The county should be cleaned up soon. Eggs low, 19@20c; young chickens about 30c; hay, $15; corn around $1; strawberries low, a good grade selling in local retail stores at 2 boxes for 25c.—R. J. W., June 13.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—The last of May and first few days of June were wet and cold with a killing frost in some sections on the 2nd, damaging early gardens, tomato plants and fruit. Meadows look good. Corn not all planted and gardens are just being planted in many places. Spring pigs have been rather scarce, bringing $12 to $14 per pair; butter, 48@50c; eggs, 30@35c; early strawberries, 27c qt.—E. A. K., June 10.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Recent rains have been very favorable for transplanting tobacco and young plants are being set out. There has been a heavy loss in the plant beds from a plant disease known as "wild fire." Corn is growing but is very small for the time of year. Cold weather has injured the timothy. Sweet clover and alfalfa are making better progress. Potatoes very scarce and high in price, $2.50 bu. at the farm. Eggs have been plentiful and have dropped to 21c. Butter remains about the same price, as does also milk.—R. C. R., June 14.

Monroe County, Pa.—Edwin R. Gearhart, of Tannersville, celebrated his 95th birthday on June 8th. Farmers are replanting corn. Potatoes are coming thru, seed scarce and high. Grass, oats and truck crops looking good. Heavy thunder showers and severe winds passed over the county on the 10th. Buckwheat ground is being plowed. Little sown.—E. S., June 10.

Passaic County, N. J.—Except for the last few days the weather for the last month has been too cool for the growth of vegetables. Strawberries from this section were in market June 7 for the first time and brought about 25c a quart. New beets and carrots are in also. The asparagus season is closing with a rather poor year as the season started late. Owing to the warm weather at the end of last week, the market was slow except for warm weather foods—lettuce, radishes and strawberries. A light frost on May 28 did little damage.—N. D., June 12.

Potter County, Pa.—Fair weather has arrived after weeks of rain. Oats and most of the potatoes are in the ground, gardens just made or being made. Frost came when fruit trees were in blossom. Apple crop injured but pears and plums show little injury. Strawberries plentiful. Dairy cows are selling at $100 each. Potatoes sold in nearby towns for $4 bu. Cabbage 20c; eggs, 25c; cheese, 23c.—M. C. S., June 11.

Salem County, N. J.—There is more prosperity in the county at this time than for many years. Every indication of a bumper crop for almost everything grown commercially. The white potato outlook is one of the best for a great many years. The vines are almost knee high with no signs of disease. Corn is late and the tomato plants are not yet all set in the field, both having been delayed on account of cold weather. Most of the fields have a good stand of corn. There are plenty of young chickens on the farms and they have made a fine growth. There are very few reports of any disease.—E. M. B., June 9.

Snyder County, Pa.—Farm work well advanced. Corn all planted but slow coming up. Much replanted. Oats, wheat and grass showing splendid growth. Potatoes are being sprayed. Much testing of dairy cattle with less percentage of loss than previously. Raspberries promise immense yield; cherries poor, apples will be half a crop and peaches somewhat better. Most orchards sprayed, some spraying second time, as early rains defeated the plans of fruit growers. Good demand for fowls by hucksters and market men. Buckwheat is being sown. Pays on scant hillsides and even rich lands better than most crops. Locally grown strawberries good crop and a ready sale at good prices.—W., June 13.

Tioga County, Pa.—The continued wet weather has made farming difficult. Hay promising and pastures good. Oat seeding and corn planting late. Gardens two weeks behind normal. Most dairies doing well. Eggs plentiful and very cheap. There have been heavy losses of baby chicks due to cold, wet weather. Some farmers plowing for buckwheat. The prospects for fruit not very good. Potatoes scarce, seed bringing good prices. Young pigs fairly plentiful, bringing $5 each. Eggs, 21c.—P. W. L., June 14.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 2)

worse. Three dry years (1933 to 1925) left the range bare of grass and cattle starved to death by the thousands. Banks failed. The year 1926 was a good grass year but the cattle men have had trouble in borrowing money to buy new stock.

The fruit growing of the upper Rio Grande resembles that of the Pacific Coast. Eastern varieties of grapes do not succeed here. California varieties of Vitus, Vinefera, especially Muscat, Alexandria Cornishon and Mission are grown on a stump training without a trellis, the fruit bearing shoots that spring from the short trunks are strong enough to support the clusters of grapes, from the ground. The vines are buried in soil for water protection when young.

Pruning Differs from That of East

Pruning consists of selecting five to ten strong canes and cutting each one back to two or three shoots. A good vine will bear 50 pounds of grapes. Clean cultivation with no cover crop is the rule but the older vineyards so treated are beginning to show the need of organic matter. There are no rots and mildews to combat in this dry climate. The only spraying is an occasional application of nicotine for red spider.

An eastern fruit grower notices the close pruning and the thick tops of the fruit trees. Apples are set twenty to twenty-five feet apart, headed at the ground, and the tops are kept as brushy as some of the horrible examples used in eastern pruning demonstrations. This is necessary, I am told, because of the intensive sunshine; a tree that is pruned as open as we prefer it in Pennsylvania would sun scald. The trees are short-lived; apples begin to die out in twenty-five to thirty years.

Irrigation is mainly by flooding, usually every month of the year, and applying two or three inches each time. Most of the orchards are not cultivated at all but are left in alfalfa which is renewed every seven to ten years. Frequently the alfalfa is taken off for hay. No fertilizer is used. Six or seven sprays are applied to apples, mainly for codling moth which has four broods, making it necessary to use arsenic within three weeks of harvesting. This makes a serious arsenical residue problem. Wiping is not satisfactory; it is necessary to dip fruit in a chemical that will remove the stain.

Elberta Pear Ruined by Blight

Stayman, Jonathan and Delicious are the "big three" in the valley, with Rome and Winesap added in mountain orchards. The sawdust-like Arkansas Black, also, is a favorite—for selling to unsuspecting eastern tourists. There has been a prosperous Elberta pear industry but fire blight has ruined it and only Winter Nelis, Flemish Beauty and the worthless Lincoln are safe for planting. The J. H. Hale peach is superseding the Elberta for local trade.

The biggest hazard here is frost killing of the blossoms. Peaches and pears are now in full bloom (March 29) and I see a number of orchards that are supplied with heaters. Heating is expensive but it pays.

It was depressing to visit the New Mexico Agricultural College and find the faculty in danger of losing their positions from time to time according to whether the state administration happens to be Democratic or Republican. We have plenty of politics in Pennsylvania but, fortunately, not in our State College.

A glimpse of Juarez, Mexico, across the Rio Grande was not particularly inspiring. My most vivid impressions are of an almost unbelievably dirty, smelly and fly-specked Mexican market and of crowds of Americans who jammed the saloons which apparently comprise three-fourths of the town. I like it much better this side of the river.—S. W. Fletcher.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

IN THE old days all good stories began with, "Once upon a time," ambled along leisurely and eventually ended with, "lived happily ever after." Today stories have been pepped up and the hero woos his lady, wins a fortune and marries her all in the course of a few pages. I read a story about a young man who "played" the stock market. At first he followed all tips on the market and invariably lost. It occurred to him that he always lost when he followed the other fellow's tip, so after that he always did the opposite. His luck changed and he soon accumulated a fortune and the girl of his dreams.

Contains Sugar-coated Moral

I believe that the object of fiction is to entertain but at times it carries a sugar-coated moral. In this story I do not think that the moral is to ignore advice but to break away from the crowd and do something different from the rest.

There is a market gardener whom I know well who works on this principle. His philosophy is this: "If there is a lot of money made in a crop this year, steer away from it the next. Try to find something that most farmers haven't thought of, or that they are losing money on."

I have known him to plow under acres of string beans when the bottom dropped out of the market and immediately replant the same field with more beans. It seemed a rather foolish thing to do and I asked him about it.

Keeps Ahead of the Game

"Well," he said, "I figure I have more than an even chance to make out this way. You see most other growers are scared off, they lost money on string beans and will plant something else. There is more chance of there being a scarcity and satisfactory prices now, and what assurance have I that I will be better off if I plant sweet corn or some other crop? The beans are cheap to grow and if I have to plow them under they make better manure than most other vegetables."

Did you ever notice how things run in cycles? In one district there was a period of several years when rhubarb sold well, more and more acres were planted and in a comparatively few years it was a poor paying proposition. Many growers neglected their rhubarb, dug it out and planted other crops. Now there are indications that there is going to be a better market.

Asparagus has been generally a good paying crop. Acreages are growing in all sections of the country, consumption is increasing but there is a "saturation point," as the scientist calls it, or a time when there is more asparagus than we can consume.

Keep Cats to Improve the Clover Crop?

(Continued from page 3)

which the clover belongs contains a great number of both wild and cultivated plants. The irregular shape of the corolla which was thought to resemble the shape of a butterfly is called a papilionaceaus (Latin papilio meaning butterfly) corolla, and is a marked distinguishing characteristic of the family. Among the wild plants belonging to this family are several genera which contain some extremely poisonous plants. One of the most poisonous to livestock is certain species of Astrogalus called the Loco weed which is abundant in the western part of the United States where many animals are killed yearly from eating the plant. Even our own common black locust contains a substance that is poisonous if eaten, also the beautiful wild lupine (Lupinus perennis) and rattle box (Crotalaria sagittalis).

While a few members of the Pulse family are poisonous, a great number are cultivated extensively as forage and food plants. The feeding value of the clover has already been mentioned. Others are the peas, beans, vetches, alfalfa, Japan clover and lentils. The pulse mentioned in the Bible in the Books of Daniel and Samuel were leguminous plants such as beans and lentils. Among those cultivated for ornament are the beautiful sweet pea, wistaria, lupines, Rose acacia and many others.

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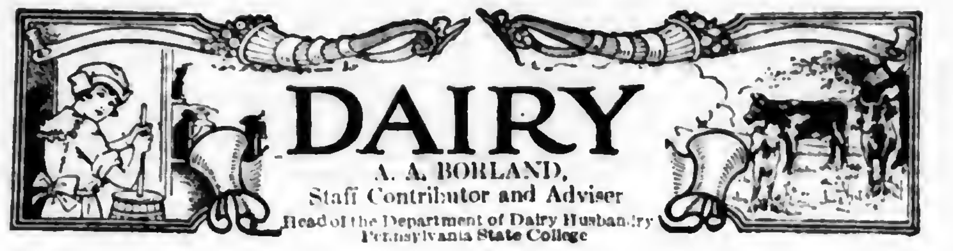


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry Pennsylvania State College

Four Wattsburg C. T. A. Herds Exceed 300-Pound Mark in First Year

THE Wattsburg, Erie County, C. T. A. finished its first year May 1, 1927, with 23 whole-year members. In addition there were two members in the association only part of the year. There were 514 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The results for the whole-year members are as follows:

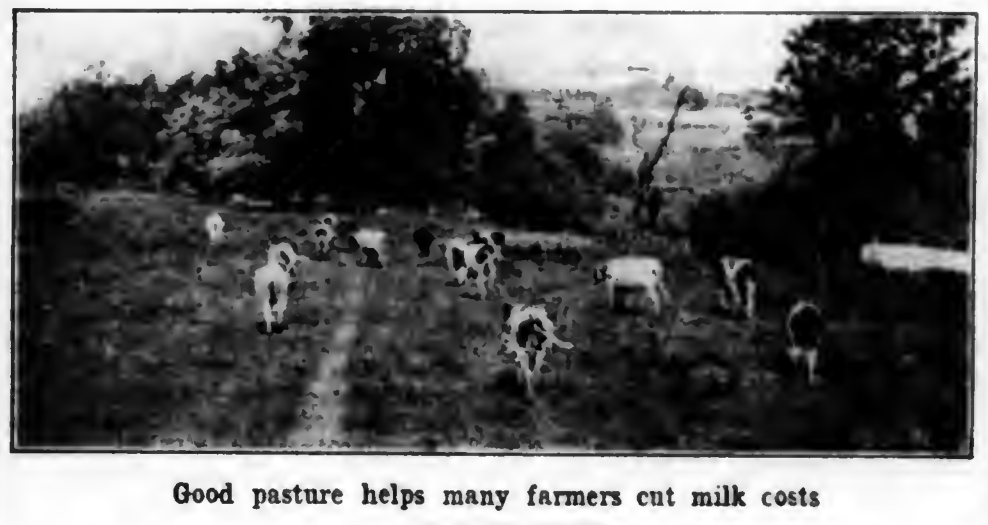
Average number of cows in the association	370.17
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	7024
Pounds of butterfat	255.1
Percentage of butterfat	3.6
Value of product	$155.64
Cost of pasture	9.83
Cost of roughage	29.09
Cost of grain	40.87
Total cost of feed	79.79
Value of product above feed cost *	75.85
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	1.95

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Above 400 lbs. butterfat, 4; between 300 and 400 lbs. butterfat, 71; total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. butterfat, 75.

Cow tester in charge, J. Taft Williams; County Agent, R. H. Engle; Assistant County Agent, O. C. Tritt; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Four herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner				
Fred Estes, Union City	13.33	G. D., G. H. & Mixed	$431	343.1
Karl Rockwood, Waterford	15.15	R. & G. H.	$254	312.2
Geo. McAllister, Union City	8.42	R. & G. H., G. D.	7825	305.3
Williams Bros., Union City	12.25	R. & G. H.	8606	303.8



Good pasture helps many farmers cut milk costs

Pasture Balances Dry Feed

PLENTY of pasture during the summer is the foundation for profitable pork production.

Pastures aid in balancing the ration and lower the cost of feeding. Pasture crops are rich in protein and body building materials and practically all are rich in mineral matter, such as lime and phosphoric acid which are needed in the development of bones. Pastures also aid greatly in keeping pigs in good condition, thus making them more resistant to disease and parasites.

The kind of pasture to use depends upon the crops that will do best in a community. Legumes, as a rule, are the most satisfactory. Alfalfa, clover, soy beans or rape is most commonly used. Crops not only aid in reducing the cost of pork production but increase the fertility of the land.

Alfalfa Produces Most Gain

An interesting report on the use of pasture in swine production has recently been issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The report covers the work of five years. The crops used in this experiment were alfalfa and rape compared with dry lot feeding. The grain ration consisted of corn and tankage for all the lots. The pigs were started on the experiment weighing about 50 pounds per head and continued on feed until they reached market weight from 200 to 225 pounds.

The pigs on alfalfa pasture gained an average of 1.31 pounds per head per day, on rape pasture 1.30 pounds and the lot on no pasture 1.05 pounds. The grain required to produce 100 pounds of pork was as follows: alfalfa, 374 pounds of corn and 21 pounds of tankage, rape, 375 pounds of corn and 23 pounds of tankage, while the no pasture lot required 441 pounds of corn and 42 pounds of tankage.

The pasture in both cases saved about 66 pounds of corn and 20 pounds of tankage in producing 100 pounds of pork. There was not only the saving of grain but the pigs on pasture were ready for market at an earlier age.

The financial returns per acre of pasture with corn at 85 cents per bushel, tankage $69 per ton and pork selling at $9.90 per hundred pounds is interesting. Using these feed prices the returns from an acre of alfalfa would be $97.76, from an acre of rape $99.66. The same number of pigs without the pasture but kept in dry lot and fed corn and tankage would have returned $47.67 above feed cost.

The only additional expense involved in providing the pasture crop is the cost of seed, labor and fence. The cost of seed and labor are not expensive items and a good fence can be used for a number of years.—W. H. Tomhave.

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DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL, finely bred, registered Jersey bull calf, 7 mos., four white feet and star, $60. Also an extra fine heifer. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—Cows, heifers and bulls. Reds and roans. Best breeding. Accredited herd. C. M. KENNEDY & SONS, Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up, 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy entire litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS at Farmer's Prices. BERTHA GRIFFITH, R. D. 2, BOSWELL, PA.

GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburg, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh, $45 up. Goldsboro, Mahnton, Pa.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

SHEEP

TRANQUILLITY FARMS—DORSETS—Fall Born Ram Lambs and Yearling Rams at Farmer's Prices, suitable to head purebred flocks, or production of hot house lambs. Purebred and registered. All stock on approval. ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

FARM LANDS

$2,600 CLEARING YEARLY and better—Easily doubled—38 acres poultry farm running house, 1,200 layers—Owner shows you how—All year beautiful climate—C. Quast, Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY—Valuable land at low prices. Sold on reasonable terms. Fine fruit, truck and farming land. Send for free list of bargains. Mills Land Company, Booneville, Arkansas.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

WOOL—Ship large or small lots, best cash prices, shipments held separate when so requested. We furnish bank reference. S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar 9 months old, $30.00. Ten open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts, 170 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.

RAISE Big, Easy Feeding Type, Spotted Poland Chinas and make more money, from, on your hogs. Order from the old reliable herd. Pleasant View Farm, Boyd Hamman & Sons, Shiloh, Ohio.

400 CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 weeks old $6.00; 7 weeks $6.75, taught to eat. High-grade and Pure-bred pigs, not to be registered. $8.50. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices. C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6, YORK, PA.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Onshore, Pa.

REGISTERED Pure Bred big type Poland China Pigs, 10 weeks old. Prices Reasonable. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, 8 weeks old, $4.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.

Boys' Watch

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case.

We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COUGH DOES NOT YIELD TO TREATMENT.—My sow has been coughing for about four weeks. Seems like bronchial trouble but no medicine seems to reach it. She is nine years old. Can you tell me something that will cure her?—V. N. V. D., Horseheads, N. Y. You would do well to send this animal to the Veterinary Department at Cornell, or have one of the specialists examine her to determine the nature of the trouble. Such a condition would require an examination before treatment could be advised.

SOW FAILS TO BREED.—I have a young Poland sow that had one litter of pigs. Now she comes in heat but doesn't get with pig. Can you tell me what to do for her?—C. J. S., Hampton, Pa. This sow may have some abnormal condition of the reproductive organs that interferes with fertilization. Favorable results may follow the use of gland extracts used hypodermically. Try douching the vagina with a solution of one quart warm water to which has been added one teaspoonful each of common salt and baking soda. Douche during the early part of the heat period and breed after two or three hours.

NYMPHOMANIA.—I own a female horse which is in heat nearly all the time. What can I do to prevent this trouble?—H. F. B., Middletown, Pa. Have this mare examined by your local graduate veterinarian. This condition usually accompanies cysts in the ovary and may possibly be controlled by rupturing the cysts. It may be necessary to resort to an operation with removal of one or both ovaries in order to control the heat periods.

COW HAS LOST USE OF LEG.—I have a cow that when she came fresh she couldn't have her calf without help and the calf was dead. The cow has never gotten up by herself since. She has no use of left leg. It has been five weeks.—M. J. M., Volant, Pa. This condition occurs rather commonly, especially where force must be used in removing the calf. The nerves are involved and require some time to regenerate. Usually ten days to two weeks is sufficient but if the injury is severe, it may require several months to effect a complete recovery.

Onlooker—Surely, Mose, you don't expect to catch fish in that stream?

Mose—No sah, I don't expect to. I'se just showing my old woman I has no time to turn de wringer.—De Laval Monthly.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JUNE PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred, S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. White, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100—$8.00. English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas $9.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes $10.00; Assorted $7.50. Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $10; S. C. Leghorns, $8; Mixed, $7. For less than 100 add 1c each, for 500 ½c less. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, $8—100; Buff L., $11—100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9—100; White Rocks, $12—100; Light Mixed, $7—100; Heavy, $8—100. Jacob Niemond, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

HAVE THRIFTY CHICKS: worm them with Happy Hen Worm Remedy—safe, sure, easy to give, great life saver. $1.10 postpaid. Happy Hen Remedy Company, Room 116, 259 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PLANTS

PLANTS—Ten varieties, cabbage, tomatoes, 1,000, $1.10 prepaid. $1.00 collect; 5,000, $4.50. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

CABBAGE and tomato plants guaranteed to please. 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.75, delivered. R. J. Council, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO and cabbage plants $1.00 per 1,000. James J. Council and Son, Franklin, Va.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 560 Broadway, New York.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 176 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN—New invention beats vacuum sweeper and all its attachments. No electricity required. All complete only $2.95. Over half profit. Write O. P. Morgan, Mgr., 750 Grimes St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $50 month and house with garden and firewood. Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED on poultry farm. Chance to learn. Some experience. References. Box 112, Penna. Farmer.

PLANTS

MILLIONS of cabbage and tomato plants. Copenhagen, Wakefield, Ballhead, Succession, Allseason and Flatdutch cabbage. Stone and Baltimore tomatoes. 300—85c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$2.00. Postpaid. Cabbage, 10,000—$10.00, expressed. Tomato, $1.25, expressed. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall and Bigstem Jersey Potatoes. 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.50. By express, $2.50. Sweet peppers same price as potatoes. Good delivery guaranteed anywhere. Cedar Hill Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SET OUR FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Cabbage, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Allseason and Flatdutch. Tomato; Stone and Baltimore. 300—85c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$2.00, all prepaid. Tomato, $1.25, expressed. Cabbage, 10,000—$10.00, expressed. Sweet potato and sweet pepper, 100—50c, 300—$1.25, 500—$2.00, 10,000—$3.50, prepaid. Our plants must please you. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

30 MILLION fine field grown "frostproof" cabbage plants. Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead. 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed, 10,000, $15. Tomato plants same price. Sweet potato $3 thousand prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $20. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. J. P. Councill Co., Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS hardy field-grown cabbage plants, for late planting. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Golden acre, Flatdutch. 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. $1.00 thousand, express. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. $2.00, express. Sweet potato, $3.00, prepaid, $2.00, express collect. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. Old reliable plant growers. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS POSTPAID—They must please you or your money back. All varieties. Cabbage, 3 doz.—25c, 100—45c, 400—$1.00, 1,000—$2.00. Cauliflower, Beet, Mangel, 2 doz.—25c, 100—60c, 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.75. Tomato, 2 doz.—30c, 100—75c, 500—$3.00, 1,000—$5.50. Pepper, doz.—20c, 100—$1.00. Egg Plant, Coleus, doz.—35c, 100—$2.00. Catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield, Flatdutch, Succession, Allseason, Ballhead and Copenhagen. Tomato plants, Stone and Baltimore. 300—85c, 500—$1.05, 1,000—$1.90. Sweet potato and sweet pepper plants, 100—50c; 300—$1.25; 500—$1.95, 1,000—$3.50, all prepaid. We guarantee satisfaction. Hollywood Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—5 Acres. June, July deliveries. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, $3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS—Hardy, field grown. Dozen leading varieties, name choice for early and late crop, well packed ventilated crates. Cabbage—$1.00 thousand, tomato—$1.50, sweet potato—$2.50, express or mail. Satisfaction, good order delivery, guaranteed. Reliable Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1,000. Tomato, $2.00 per 1,000. Pepper, $3.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1,000. Eggplant, $4.00 per 1,000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

MILLION cabbage and tomato plants, best varieties. 300—85c, 500—$1.05, 1,000—$2.00. Sweet pepper, 100—50c, all postpaid. Cabbage, $1.00 per thousand, expressed. All orders filled promptly. Mrs. Bertie Lankford, Franklin, Va.

50 ACRES field grown cabbage and tomato plants. Some of the finest we ever grew. Special $1.00 thousand. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield cabbage plants, $1.00, 1,000; collards, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; Bell pepper, $1.50; onion, $1.25; Porto Rico plants, $2.00; large, open field grown, carefully packed. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

SELECTED CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Cabbage 500 for $1.10; 1,000 for $1.85; cauliflower, 500—$2.20; 1,000 for $3.25. Prepaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

PLANTS—Leading varieties. Cabbage, $1.00—1,000; Collard, $1.00; tomato, $1.00; bell pepper, $1.50; Onion, $1.25; Porto Rico potato, $2.00. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

BEAUTIFUL IRIS AND PHLOX. Plant now. 15 choice named varieties. Either, $2.00. Both, $3.50. 10 unnamed mixture, $1.15, prepaid. Stonerod, Yeagertown, Pa.

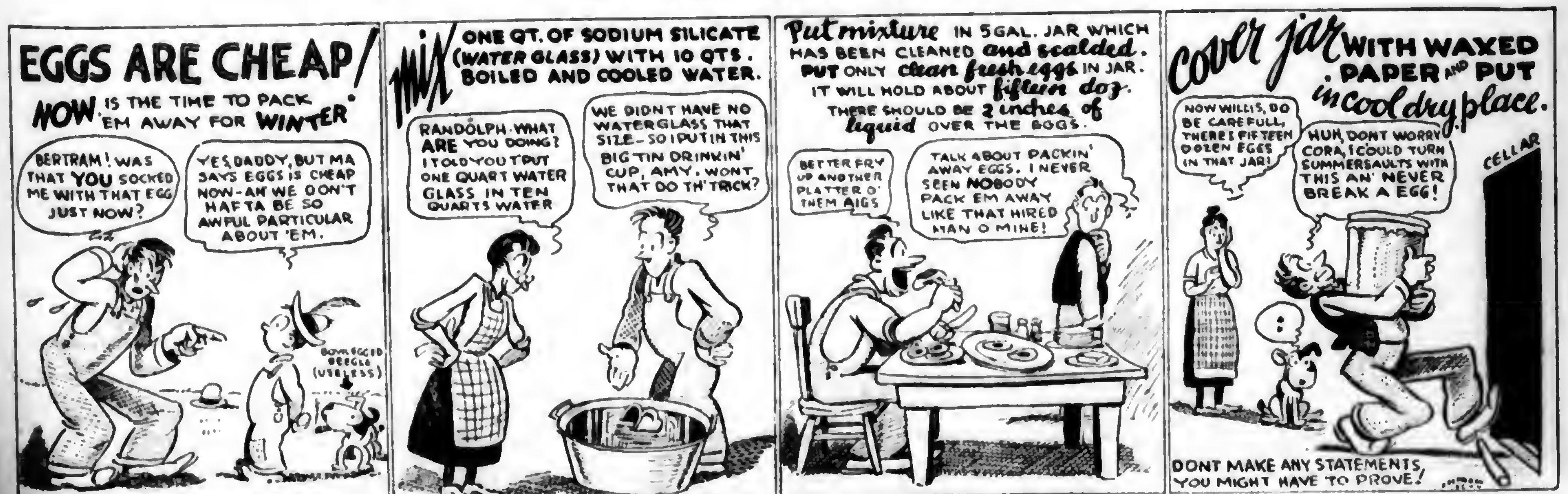
PLANTS with a growing reputation—Cabbage and tomato, 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 1,000—$1.25, expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field—$1.25—1,000; 10.00—10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE and tomato plants, $1.00—1,000, charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. Lankford, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and tomato plants. Leading varieties. $1.00—1,000, expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—



EGGS ARE CHEAP!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PACK 'EM AWAY FOR WINTER
BERTRAM! WAS THAT YOU SOCKED ME WITH THAT EGG JUST NOW?
YES, DADDY, BUT MA SAYS EGGS IS CHEAP NOW—AN' WE DON'T HAFTA BE SO AWFUL PARTICULAR ABOUT 'EM.
BOW-EGGED BEEGLE (USELESS)
MIX ONE QT. OF SODIUM SILICATE (WATER GLASS) WITH 10 QTS. BOILED AND COOLED WATER.
RANDOLPH—WHAT ARE YOU DOING? I TOLD YOU T'PUT ONE QUART WATER GLASS IN TEN QUARTS WATER
WE DIDN'T HAVE NO WATERGLASS THAT SIZE—SO I PUT IN THIS BIG TIN DRINKIN' CUP, AMY. WON'T THAT DO TH' TRICK?
Put mixture IN 5 GAL. JAR WHICH HAS BEEN CLEANED and scalded. PUT ONLY clean fresh eggs IN JAR. IT WILL HOLD ABOUT fifteen doz. THERE SHOULD BE 2 inches of liquid OVER THE EGGS.
BETTER FRY UP ANOTHER PLATTER O' THEM AIGS
TALK ABOUT PACKIN' AWAY EGGS. I NEVER SEEN NOBODY PACK EM AWAY LIKE THAT HIRED MAN O MINE!
Cover jar WITH WAXED PAPER AND PUT in cool dry place.
NOW WILLIS, DO BE CAREFULL, THERE'S FIFTEEN DOZEN EGGS IN THAT JAR!
HUH, DONT WORRY CORA, I COULD TURN SUMMERSAULTS WITH THIS AN' NEVER BREAK A EGG!
CELLAR
DONT MAKE ANY STATEMENTS YOU MIGHT HAVE TO PROVE!

Mobiloil flies with Lindbergh

3700-mile flight gives lubrication its greatest test in history

Capt. Lindbergh has cabled us as follows:

> "Vacuum Oil Company
> New York
>
> **In my flight from New York to Paris my engine was lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" and I am happy to say that it gave me every satisfaction. My engine functioned perfectly.**
>
> Charles A. Lindbergh"

NEVER before have the skill and daring of a single man gripped the world as did Captain Charles Lindbergh in his flight from New York to Paris.

In 33½ hours he flew 3700 miles—alone in a single-motored plane — through fair weather, storm and sleet—straight to his goal and to fame.

Success!

Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" lubricated the engine of Captain Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis" And what a test of lubrication! That single engine must function perfectly. The slightest mishap meant instant danger, perhaps the end of the flight in the waters of the Atlantic.

The engine did function perfectly. The flight was a success.

Thus another great adventure is written into the vivid history of American aviation in which Gargoyle Mobiloil has played its part.

When Commander Byrd flew to the North Pole—he used Mobiloil "B."

When the U. S. Army fliers flew around the World in 1924—they used Mobiloil "B."

When Lieutenant Maughan flew across the United States "from dawn-to-dusk"—he used Mobiloil "B."

When Capt. Lindbergh flew from San Diego to New York—he used Mobiloil "B."

And now when Capt. Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris he uses Mobiloil "B."

In a press interview shortly after his arrival in Paris, Lindbergh said, "We had the worst possible weather for over 1000 miles over the open sea. I cannot say too much for the way the ship and the motor stood up under all this punishment."

Science wins!

The Gargoyle Mobiloil Engineers are
stantly and directly associated with
nautic developments just as they have
with automobile developments from the
ginning. Their Chart of Automobile Re
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ers of automobiles, farm tractors,
trucks and other automotive equipment.

The Mobiloil "B" used by Lindbergh
not a special oil. It was the same Mob
"B" which is used today by thousands
farmers in their tractors and trucks. It
the same Mobiloil "B" which, with
other grades of Mobiloil, is for sale by
dealers everywhere.

Put this scientific margin of safety into
lubrication of your own motor. You
find Mobiloil the most economical as well
the safest oil to use.

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